

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER THREE

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION
- CHARACTERISTICS (ELEMENTS) OF CIVILIZATIONS
- **(TRADITIONAL SOCIETY [TRADITIONAL ECONOMY] & SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE [SUBSISTENCE FARMERS])**
- LAW
- ANCIENT GREECE
- ANCIENT ROME
- EARLY (ANCIENT) CIVILIZATIONS

THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION

- ***The Neolithic Revolution is a turning point in history.***

Before the Neolithic Revolution (during the Paleolithic Age), nomads used simple stone tools and relied on hunting and gathering for food.

During the Neolithic Age, peoples' diet and shelter dramatically changed. The domestication of animals and the planting* of crops (such as wheat and barley) led to the development of civilizations**.

****planting = cultivation***

*****civilizations = permanent homes and villages = settled communities***

- Planting wheat and barley
- Domesticating animals
- Establishing permanent homes and villages

At the beginning of the Neolithic Revolution, the most direct impact of these developments was on

(1) religion and government

(2) transportation and trade

(3) diet and shelter

(4) climate and topography

807-3

What is the main reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in world history?

- (1) Fire was used as a source of energy for the first time.
- (2) Spoken language was used to improve communication.
- (3) Domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities.**
- (4) Stone tools and weapons were first developed.

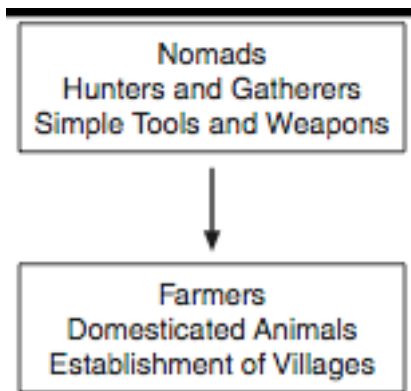
806-4

How did the introduction of agriculture affect early peoples?

- (1) Societies became nomadic.
- (2) Food production declined.
- (3) Civilizations developed.**
- (4) Birthrates decreased rapidly.

106-4

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



What is the best title for this diagram?

- (1) Elements of Belief Systems
- (2) Characteristics of Classical Civilizations
- (3) Benefits of the Counter Reformation
- (4) Changes during the Neolithic Revolution**

805-41

During which period did the domestication of animals and growing of crops first occur?

- (1) Iron Age
- (2) Old Stone Age
- (3) Neolithic Revolution**
- (4) Scientific Revolution

605-1

What was an important result of the Neolithic Revolution?

- (1) **Food supplies became more reliable.**
- (2) New sources of energy became available.
- (3) People became more nomadic.
- (4) Populations declined.

105-2

The Neolithic Revolution was characterized by the

- (1) **change from nomadic herding to settled farming**
- (2) growth of iron toolmaking technology
- (3) migration of early peoples to the Americas
- (4) decline of large empires

102-3

Early peoples who moved frequently as they searched for the food they needed for survival are called

- (1) **hunters and gatherers**
- (2) village dwellers
- (3) subsistence farmers
- (4) guild members

801-4

CHARACTERISTICS (ELEMENTS) OF CIVILIZATIONS

- **A civilization has the following characteristics (elements):**
 1. **Centralized government**
 2. **Organized religion(s)**
 3. **Social classes**
 4. **Specialization of labor (different jobs)**
 5. **Art and architecture**
 6. **Cities**
 7. **Public Works (e.g. roads, bridges, temples)**
 8. **System(s) of writing**

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Centralized governments
 - B. Organized religions
 - C. Social classes
 - D. Specialization of labor

(1) Economic Development in Ancient Egypt

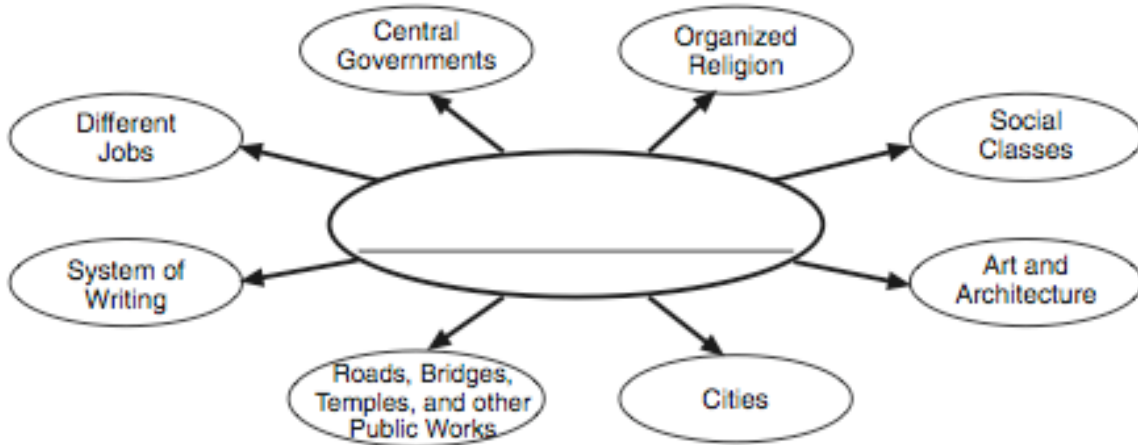
(2) Cultural Diffusion in Mohenjo-Daro

(3) Features of the Old Stone Age

(4) Characteristics of Civilizations

806-5

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice-Hall

Which title best completes this diagram?

(1) Elements of a Civilization

(2) Features of a Nomadic Lifestyle

(3) Basic Components of the Paleolithic Age

(4) Human Life 50,000 Years Ago

603-1

**(TRADITIONAL SOCIETY [TRADITIONAL ECONOMY]
& SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE [SUBSISTENCE FARMERS])**

- **A traditional society is closely linked to the natural environment. Traditional economies are based on (subsistence*) agriculture.**

Hunting and gathering and the barter system are also characteristics of a traditional economy**

People in a traditional society are likely to have the same occupation as their parents.

The feudal manor is an example of a traditional society (most economic activities on the feudal manor were related to agriculture).

***Subsistence farmers are people who grow just enough food to meet the needs of the immediate family (they produce crops mainly for their own use).**

Slash-and-burn techniques are typically practiced by subsistence farmers who plant an area until the soil loses its fertility

****The barter system is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services.**

Slash-and-burn techniques are typically practiced by

- (1) people who live along rivers that deposit rich soil during floods
- (2) subsistence farmers who plant an area until the soil loses its fertility**
- (3) farmers who rely on chemical fertilization and pesticides
- (4) nomads who use pastures for their livestock

108-2

Which feature would most likely be included in an economic system based on traditional agriculture and self-sufficiency?

- (1) banks (3) gold standard
- (2) barter** (4) tariffs

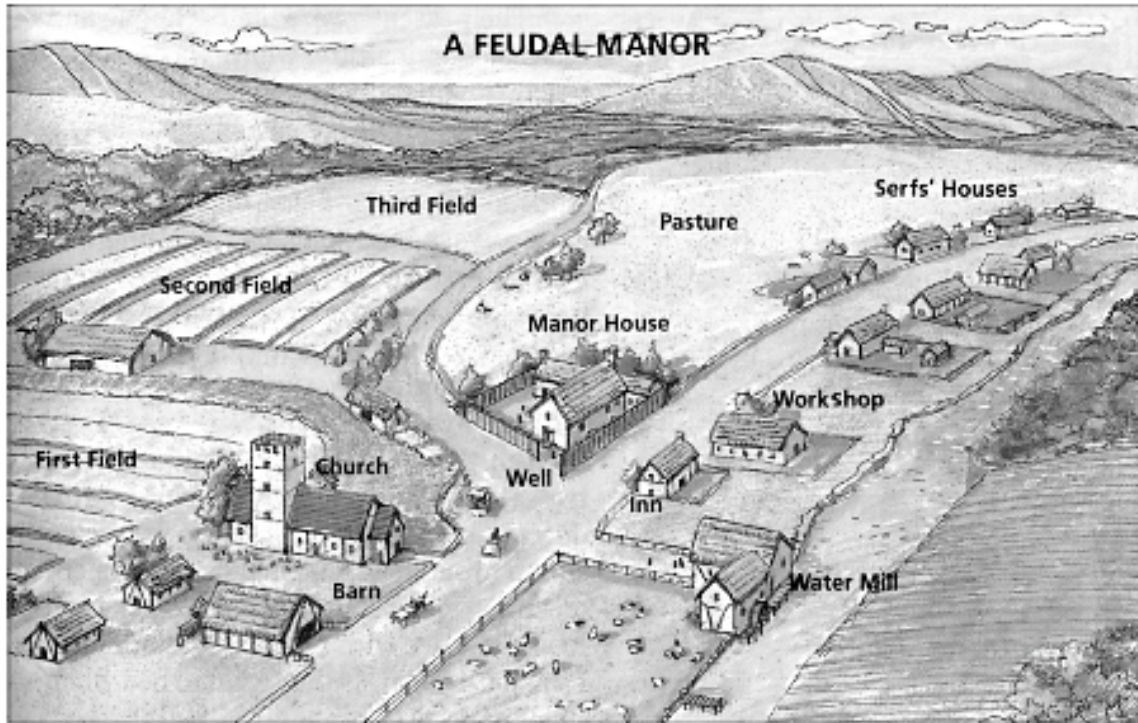
108-3

Which activity would be most characteristic of people in a traditional society?

- (1) serving in government assemblies
- (2) working in an industrialized city
- (3) having the same occupation as their parents**
- (4) establishing a mercantile system of trade

806-2

Base your answers to the following two questions on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Michael B. Petrovich et al., *People in Time and Place: World Cultures*, Silver, Burdett & Ginn, 1991

Most economic activities on this feudal manor were related to

- (1) guilds
- (2) industry
- (3) banking
- (4) agriculture**

106-11

Which economic concept can be inferred from this diagram?

- (1) self-sufficiency**
- (2) inflation
- (3) trade embargo
- (4) competition

106-12

What is one characteristic of a society that practices subsistence agriculture?

- (1) growth of surplus crops for export
- (2) production of crops mainly for its own use**
- (3) establishment of large state-owned farms
- (4) dependence on the use of slave labor for the production of crops

804-2

Hunting and gathering, subsistence agriculture, and the barter system are characteristics of a

- (1) market economy
- (2) command economy
- (3) traditional economy**
- (4) mixed economy

803-3

In a traditional economic system, which type of goods is most often produced?

- (1) agricultural products**
- (2) heavy industrial machinery
- (3) military supplies
- (4) electronics and computers

603-4

Most traditional societies are

- (1) closely linked to the natural environment**
- (2) located near large urban areas
- (3) organized around complex economic systems
- (4) dependent on manufacturing

103-3

The term “subsistence farmers” refers to people who grow

- (1) enough food to feed an entire village
- (2) food to sell in village markets
- (3) just enough food to meet the needs of the immediate family**
- (4) a single cash crop

102-1

LAW

- The following terms are sets of LAWS established by different societies. A set of laws is often referred to as a CODE. They are often compared to one another on the Global Regents Exam.

- Code of Hammurabi (of Babylon)
- Justinian's Code
- the 12 Tables
- the 10 Commandments
- the Pillars of Emperor Asoka (of the Mauryan Empire)
- Napoleonic Code
- Qin dynasty legalism

Usually, the Global Regents Exam will not refer to the items on this list simply as "laws." The following descriptions have been used instead:

- they established legal standards
 - they are standardized system of laws
 - they are rules of behavior
 - they create a stable society
 - they provided a written set of laws
 - they are written legal systems
 - they established legal principles
 - they are written rules for legal procedures
- The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it recorded existing laws for all to see.
 - Know that the following quote comes from the Code of Hammurabi:
"...If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out. If he has knocked out the teeth of a plebeian (commoner), he shall pay one-third of a mina of silver." . . . – Code of Hammurabi

This quote demonstrates that law sometimes distinguishes between social classes.

- Hammurabi's code of laws and Qin dynasty legalism are similar in that both promoted the idea that harsh punishments for crimes will lead to a more orderly society.
- Justinian's Code served as a model for European legal systems.

One way in which the Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code are similar is that each

- (1) legalized monotheistic beliefs
- (2) established legal standards**
- (3) provided records of economic activity
- (4) supported republican governments

108-8

. . . “If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out. If he has knocked out the teeth of a plebeian (commoner), he shall pay one-third of a mina of silver.” . . . – Code of Hammurabi

Which statement is supported by this excerpt from Hammurabi’s code of laws?

- (1) All men are equal under the law.
- (2) Fines are preferable to physical punishment.
- (3) Law sometimes distinguishes between social classes.**
- (4) Violence must always be punished with violence.

807-6

The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the

- (1) ziggurats of Sumeria
- (2) map projections of Mercator
- (3) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans**

806-6

- If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.
- If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the

- (1) Analects of Confucius
- (2) Code of Hammurabi**
- (3) Ten Commandments
- (4) Koran (Qur’an)

106-5

The Justinian Code is considered a milestone because it

- (1) preserved many ancient Chinese legal decrees in writing
- (2) served as a model for European legal systems**
- (3) became the first democratic constitution
- (4) united Muslim and Roman thought

106-10

The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it

- (1) treated citizens and slaves equally
 - (2) ended all physical punishment
 - (3) recorded existing laws for all to see**
 - (4) rejected the principle of filial piety
- 604-6

One way in which the Twelve Tables and Justinian's Code were similar is that both provided

- (1) a standardized system of laws**
 - (2) a means of achieving social equality
 - (3) the freedom to pursue their own religion
 - (4) the right to a public education
- 104-9

Hammurabi's code of laws and Qin dynasty legalism are similar in that both promoted the idea that

- (1) worship of leaders will maintain the power of an empire
 - (2) an informed citizenry will help maintain peace and prosperity
 - (3) equality of the people is the most important goal of government
 - (4) harsh punishments for crimes will lead to a more orderly society**
- 803-4

Hammurabi's Code, the Ten Commandments, and the Twelve Tables were all significant to their societies because they established

- (1) democratic governments
 - (2) official religions
 - (3) rules of behavior**
 - (4) economic systems
- 603-6

The Code of Hammurabi and the Twelve Tables were designed to

- (1) create a stable society**
 - (2) promote peaceful relations with other cultures
 - (3) provide a framework for the development of democracy
 - (4) emphasize the importance of life after death
- 103-5

One way in which the Twelve Tables, the Justinian Code, and the Napoleonic Code were similar is that they

- (1) emphasized social equality
 - (2) provided a written set of laws**
 - (3) established democratic governments
 - (4) proposed economic goals
- 802-48

One way in which the Twelve Tables of Rome, the Code of Hammurabi, and the Justinian Code were similar is that they established

- (1) trade agreements with neighboring countries
- (2) tolerance for the different religions of their people

(3) written legal systems

- (4) social class equality

602-46

The importance of the Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code is that they

(1) established legal principles

- (2) instituted democratic governments
- (3) provided religious freedom
- (4) promoted equality for all classes

601-5

The code of Hammurabi is an example of

(1) written rules for legal procedures

- (2) the power of strong kings to control trade
- (3) regulations on the way to conduct wars against neighboring nations
- (4) the power of a legislature to veto laws passed by absolute monarchs

600-1

“If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand. If a nobleman has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye. . . .”

The idea expressed in this quotation is found in the

- (1) Ten Commandments
- (2) Twelve Tables
- (3) Justinian Code

(4) Code of Hammurabi

101-5

ANCIENT GREECE

- Ancient Greece produced the Olympic games, the poems of Homer and Hellenistic culture.
- The mountainous topography (terrain) of Greece resulted in widely scattered settlements that developed into many small independent city-states. (The geography of Greece prevented the ancient Greek city-states from uniting to form a single nation.)
- The city-state of Athens practiced direct democracy.
- The city-state of Sparta was very different from Athens.
 - Sparta placed more emphasis on military service. Boys in Sparta were trained to be soldiers.
 - Sparta's government was not democratic. People had little voice in government.
- Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were philosophers of ancient Greece.
- The Age of Pericles in Athens was a golden age that produced outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences.

The Global Regents Exam may compare the Age of Pericles to other golden ages from history such as the Gupta Empire in India and the Tang dynasty in China.

- Alexander the Great's conquests caused the expansion of Hellenistic culture.

The blending of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures into Hellenistic culture demonstrates cultural diffusion.

Which description accurately identifies Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?

- (1) rulers of the Roman Republic
- (2) artists of the Italian Renaissance
- (3) religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation
- (4) philosophers of ancient Greece**

Which society practiced direct democracy?

(1) ancient Athens

(2) dynastic China

(3) Gupta Empire

(4) early Egypt

607-4

Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

(1) “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”

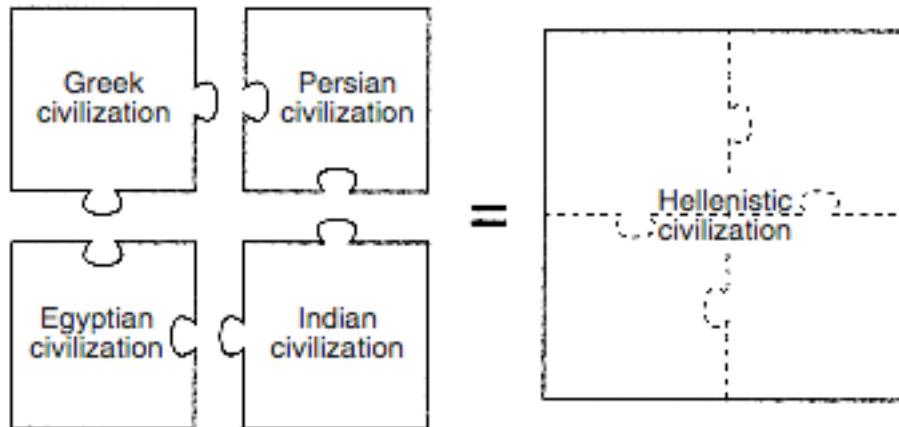
(2) “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”

(3) “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”

(4) “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

806-9

Base your answers to the following two questions on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which concept is most closely related to the main idea of the illustration?

(1) isolation

(2) cultural diffusion

(3) armed conflict

(4) urbanization

606-5

Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

- (1) Charlemagne
 - (2) Mansa Musa
 - (3) Alexander the Great**
 - (4) Suleiman the Magnificent
- 606-6

What was one effect of Alexander the Great's conquests?

- (1) expansion of Hellenistic culture**
 - (2) formation of the Christian church
 - (3) decreased importance of the Silk Roads
 - (4) increased support of the Mayan leaders
- 106-7

Which statement about Greek civilization is an opinion rather than a fact?

- (1) Boys in Sparta were trained to be soldiers.
 - (2) Athens had a better culture than that of Sparta.**
 - (3) Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were Greek philosophers.
 - (4) Many adults in Athens did not have the right to vote.
- 605-4

What was one cause of the development of many small independent city-states in ancient Greece?

- (1) Greece and Rome were often at war.
 - (2) The mountainous terrain of Greece resulted in widely scattered settlements.**
 - (3) Military leaders found small Greek settlements easy to control.
 - (4) The Greek people had many different languages and religions.
- 804-3

Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which ancient civilization?

- (1) Egyptian
 - (2) Greek**
 - (3) Roman
 - (4) Phoenician
- 604-5

One effect of rugged, mountainous geography on the civilization of ancient Greece was the development of

- (1) absolute monarchies
 - (2) separate, independent city-states**
 - (3) extensive trade with the Persians
 - (4) belief in one God
- 604-7

In a comparison of the ancient cities of Athens and Sparta, Sparta placed more emphasis on

- (1) education
 - (2) military service**
 - (3) family order
 - (4) human rights
- 104-8

The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with

- (1) advancements in the principles of democratic governments
 - (2) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences**
 - (3) the end of foreign domination
 - (4) the furthest expansion of their borders
- 104-12

An important factor that prevented the ancient Greek city-states from uniting to form a single nation was the

- (1) lack of a common language
 - (2) size of the desert regions
 - (3) mountainous topography of the region**
 - (4) cold, hostile climate
- 803-5

ANCIENT ROME

- **The Roman Empire extended over three continents, surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Be familiar with a map of the Roman Empire.**
- **The Mediterranean Sea was the center of Roman trade. The Roman Empire grew wealthy because it developed extensive trade networks. (The Han Dynasty of China grew wealthy for the same reason.)**
- **A system of roads helped unify the Roman Empire. (A system of roads helped to unify the Inca Empire in the Andes Mountains of South America, too.)**
- **The Romans developed a republican form of government**
- **Roman women enjoyed some legal rights.**
 - **Roman women could own property.**
 - **Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.**

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Mazour and Peoples, *World History: People and Nations*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (adapted)

Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

- (1) **The Roman Empire extended over three continents.**
 - (2) Rivers kept invaders out of the Roman Empire.
 - (3) Alexandria served as the eastern capital of the Roman Empire.
 - (4) Carthage was eventually destroyed by the Romans.
- 807-9

Based on the information provided by this map, which body of water was most likely the center of Roman trade?

- (1) Red Sea
 - (2) Black Sea
 - (3) Atlantic Ocean
 - (4) **Mediterranean Sea**
- 807-10

One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of

- (1) the concept of zero
 - (2) the process of making silk
 - (3) **a republican form of government**
 - (4) the printing press
- 107-4

Which technological advancement helped unify both the Roman and the Inca Empires?

- (1) astrolabe
- (2) road system**
- (3) gunpowder
- (4) wheeled carts

806-18

- Roman women could own property.
- Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.

A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women

- (1) had the right to vote
- (2) enjoyed some legal rights**
- (3) were equal to men
- (4) could hold political offices

105-6

China under the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar in that both grew wealthy because they

- (1) developed extensive trade networks**
- (2) created classless societies
- (3) encouraged democratic ideals
- (4) established free-market economies

803-6

EARLY (ANCIENT) CIVILIZATIONS

(Most “Early (Ancient) Civilizations” questions that appear on the Global Regents Exam relate to how geography impacted ancient (river valley) civilizations [see Regent Review Packet Number One – Geography Impacts Ancient (River Valley) Civilizations]. The following “Early (Ancient) Civilizations” questions are grouped here because they did not fit into this category.

- **The architectural achievements of ancient Rome (e.g. the Coliseum), ancient Egypt (e.g. the Pyramids), and ancient China (e.g. the Great Wall of China) indicate that advanced technology existed in early civilizations.**
- **The Phoenicians are often referred to as the “carriers of civilization” because they traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region.**
- **Ancient Egypt was nicknamed “The Gift of the Nile.”**
 - **Ancient Egyptian history is broken into three eras—the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms**
 - **Ancient Egypt was protected by natural boundaries of deserts, mountains, and the sea.**

- *Yearly flooding enriched Egyptian farmlands.*
- *The ancient Egyptians harvested the papyrus plant to create a material used for writing.*
- *The ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China both developed written forms of communication.*

Base your answer to the following question on the pictures below and on your knowledge of social studies.



These architectural achievements best indicate that

- (1) advanced technology existed in early civilizations**
 - (2) religion was of little importance
 - (3) entertainment was important to these ancient societies
 - (4) trade routes existed between China and the Americas
- 607-9

One similarity between the ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China is that they developed

- (1) nomadic lifestyles
- (2) monotheistic belief systems
- (3) democratic governments
- (4) written forms of communication**

107-2

The Phoenicians are often referred to as the “carriers of civilization” because they

- (1) introduced Islam and Christianity to Central Africa
- (2) established colonies throughout northern Europe
- (3) developed the first carts with wheels
- (4) traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region**

805-5

Which heading best completes this partial outline?

- | |
|---|
| I. _____
A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea
B. Yearly flooding to enrich farmlands
C. Old and Middle Kingdoms
D. Production of papyrus plant |
|---|

(1) Egypt—Gift of the Nile

(2) Mesopotamia—Land Between the Rivers

(3) China's Sorrow—Huang He River

(4) Harappa—City on the Indus

105-5