World History-Prologue

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. What form of government is based on the idea that people can govern themselves?
   a. absolute rule
   b. constitutional monarchy
   c. democracy
   d. dictatorship

2. How are powers divided in a federal system?
   a. The power is divided between the House of Commons and House of Lords.
   b. The power is divided among the judicial, legislative, and executive branches.
   c. The power is divided between the monarchy and the Parliament.
   d. The power is divided between the central and state governments.

3. What is a republic?
   a. a government in which citizens elect leaders who make government decisions
   b. a government in which citizens rule directly and not through representatives
   c. a government in which one person rules
   d. a government in which the noble class rules

4. Which Enlightenment thinker believed that all human beings had a right to life, liberty, and property?
   a. Thomas Hobbes
   b. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   c. John Locke
   d. Baron de Montesquieu

5. When did the Reformation begin?
   a. when William and Mary were crowned co-rulers and Parliament established limits on royal rule
   b. when Martin Luther began criticizing the Catholic Church's practice of selling pardons for sins
   c. when people began restoring old monuments and works of art and began believing in individualism
   d. when Parliament restored the monarch, Charles II, to the throne

6. What Hebrew code focused more on morality and ethics and less on politics?
   a. Roman law
   b. divine right
   c. Petition of Right
   d. Ten Commandments
7. What was the Magna Carta?
   a. the formal summary of the rights and liberties of the people
   b. the laws that reflected the customs and principles established over time
   c. the document signed by King John, guaranteeing certain English rights
   d. the assertion that the power of kings came from God

8. What form of government did England establish during the Glorious Revolution?
   a. constitutional monarchy
   b. direct democracy
   c. absolute monarchy
   d. feudalism

9. What tradition, developed in southwest Asia, helped to shape democratic rule?
   a. Roman law
   b. religious prophets
   c. emphasis on community
   d. monotheistic religion

10. Which war led to the creation of a short-lived republic whose leaders resorted to a Reign of Terror during a national crisis?
    a. the American Revolution
    b. the French Revolution
    c. the English Civil War
    d. the Seven Years' War

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

11. What was Greece's largest island?
    a. Rhodes
    b. Marathon
    c. Crete
    d. Knossos
12. What sea separates Greece from Asia Minor?
   a. Mediterranean
   b. Ionian
   c. Aegean
   d. all of the above

13. Which is Greece's easternmost city?
   a. Byzantium
   b. Pella
   c. Troy
   d. Athens

14. Troy lies near what narrow waterway that separates Europe from Asia Minor?
   a. Sea of Marmara
   b. Aegean Sea
   c. Ionian Sea
   d. Dardanelles

15. What is the largest area named on the map that was not part of the Greek World?
   a. Knossos
   b. Asia Minor
   c. Byzantium
   d. Crete

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of Government</th>
<th>Aristocracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monarchy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State ruled by a king.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule is hereditary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Some rulers claim divine right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Form practiced in Mycenae (1450 B.C.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aristocracy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State ruled by nobility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule is hereditary and based on land ownership.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social status and wealth support rulers' authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Form practiced in Athens (594 B.C.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oligarchy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State ruled by a small group of citizens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule is based on wealth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ruling group controls the military.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Form practiced in Sparta (800-600 B.C.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Democracy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State ruled by its citizens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule is based on citizenship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Majority vote decides rule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Form practiced in Athens (461 B.C.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. In which form of government did social status play a role?
   a. monarchy
   b. aristocracy
   c. oligarchy
   d. direct democracy
17. What form of government was practiced in Sparta?
   a. monarchy
   b. aristocracy
   c. oligarchy
   d. direct democracy

18. Where was monarchy the form of government around 1450 B.C.?
   a. Athens
   b. Mycenae
   c. Sparta
   d. all of the above

19. Which form of government sometimes had a ruler who claimed divine right?
   a. monarchy
   b. aristocracy
   c. oligarchy
   d. direct democracy

20. Which form of government was ruled by citizens?
   a. monarchy
   b. aristocracy
   c. oligarchy
   d. direct democracy