1. The view that the human species has a unique capacity to accumulate and share complex knowledge and to transmit this knowledge from one generation to the next.
   1. Collective Learning
   2. Urbanization
   3. Symbolic Language
   4. Metallurgy
2. A key element to human adaptability described as a method of communication that can explain complex and abstract ideas.
   1. Collective Learning
   2. Urbanization
   3. Symbolic Language
   4. Metallurgy
3. The growth of cities; the movement of people from rural communities to cities.
   1. Collective Learning
   2. Urbanization
   3. Symbolic Language
   4. Metallurgy
4. The process of extracting (generally by smelting) and manipulating (by casting or forging) the content of ores to produce superior tools and weapons.
   1. Collective Learning
   2. Urbanization
   3. Symbolic Language
   4. Metallurgy
5. The process whereby humans changed the genetic makeup of plants and animals by influencing the way they reproduced and making them more beneficial for human use.
   1. Agriculture
   2. Domestication
   3. Foraging
   4. Herding
6. A way of life centered around the intentional cultivation of plants and animals that permitted unprecedented growth of human population and the rise of civilization
   1. Agriculture
   2. Domestication
   3. Foraging
   4. Herding
7. A way of life centered on the raising of animals such as cattle, horses, sheep, or camels. This is an adaption to arid or semi-arid land, such as the steppes of Inner Eurasia, where farming is either limited or impossible.
   1. Agriculture
   2. Domestication
   3. Foraging
   4. Herding
8. An economy and way of life centered on the reliance of naturally occurring sources of food obtained by scavenging, gathering, or hunting.
   1. Agriculture
   2. Domestication
   3. Foraging
   4. Herding
9. An empire that emerged from Modern day Iran, it spread to become one of the largest and most inclusive in history
   1. Babylon
   2. Sumer
   3. Persia
   4. Mesopotamia
10. The first civilization that consisted of city-states like Ur and Uruk. It is responsible for the first form of writing and the first piece of literature.
    1. Babylon
    2. Sumer
    3. Persia
    4. Mesopotamia
11. Region where civilization first emerged, it is Greek for between two rivers and is also known as the Fertile Crescent and cradle of civilization.
    1. Babylon
    2. Sumer
    3. Persia
    4. Mesopotamia
12. This ruler from the Babylon is significant for codifying the law of his kingdom. These laws are often referred to as eye for an eye.
    1. Alexander III
    2. Gilgamesh
    3. Phillip II
    4. Hammurabi
13. Famed military leader and youthful Macedonian king who managed to unify the Greek City States.
    1. Alexander III
    2. Gilgamesh
    3. Phillip II
    4. Hammurabi
14. The primary character of the first piece of literature in which he is a Sumerian Hero-King in search of immortality. Despite many great deeds he fails in the end.
    1. Alexander III
    2. Gilgamesh
    3. Phillip II
    4. Hammurabi
15. Famed ruler who expanded his father’s empire as far of the Hindu Kush, creating the largest empire to date, although short lived.
    1. Alexander III
    2. Gilgamesh
    3. Phillip II
    4. Hammurabi
16. This ruler is remembered primarily for his failed attempt to avenge his father and add the Greek City States to the Persian Empire.
    1. Darius
    2. Cyrus
    3. Xerxes
    4. Pericles
17. This ruler established mechanisms of government that would be adopted by later empires and built both the Royal Road and a canal connecting the Red Sea and the Nile.
    1. Darius
    2. Cyrus
    3. Xerxes
    4. Pericles
18. This ruler was revered for his kind treatment of those he conquered. The most famous example being the freeing of Jewish slaves from Babylon and rebuilding their temple.
    1. Darius
    2. Cyrus
    3. Xerxes
    4. Pericles
19. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilization was the second of the of the Ancient Greek civilizations and is primarily remembered for their role in the Trojan War.
    1. Hittite
    2. Assyrian
    3. Phoenician
    4. Mycenaean
20. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilization was renowned for their seamanship and trade wealth. They derive their name from the Greek “blood red” for dyeing their sails with ink from snails.
    1. Hittite
    2. Assyrian
    3. Phoenician
    4. Mycenaean
21. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire was significant for developing the world’s first professional army and known for the brutal treatment of their enemies.
    1. Hittite
    2. Assyrian
    3. Phoenician
    4. Mycenaean
22. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire was located in modern day Turkey and is responsible for discovering the methods to utilize iron ore.
    1. Hittite
    2. Assyrian
    3. Phoenician
    4. Mycenaean
23. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the opening battles of the Second Persian War. Herodotus recorded nearly 3,000,000 Persians participating. It is known for its portrayal in the movie 300.
    1. Cannae
    2. Marathon
    3. Thermopylae
    4. Salamis
24. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a naval battle in the Second Persian War that, thru treachery and use of geography, the Greeks completely destroyed the Persian navy.
    1. Cannae
    2. Marathon
    3. Thermopylae
    4. Salamis
25. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a huge victory for Greece in the First Persian War that took place about 26 miles away from Athens.
    1. Cannae
    2. Marathon
    3. Thermopylae
    4. Salamis
26. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the greatest victories in Military history. Carthaginian forces killed nearly 80,000 Romans in a day (more men then the USA lost in Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan combined)
    1. Cannae
    2. Marathon
    3. Thermopylae
    4. Salamis
27. The core formation of most ancient armies that was perfected by the Greco-Macedonian cultures.
    1. Calvary
    2. Siege Weapons
    3. Hoplite
    4. Phalanx
28. The form of government in which the people hold power.
    1. Monarchy
    2. Aristocracy
    3. Democracy
    4. Oligarchy
29. A stonemason and philosopher well known for his method of teaching that involved asking questions and challenging people’s beliefs.
    1. Aristotle
    2. Socrates
    3. Plato
    4. Herodotus
30. A Greek Philosopher who wrote The Republic in which he described the perfect state.
    1. Aristotle
    2. Socrates
    3. Plato
    4. Herodotus
31. A Greek philosopher who said people should pursue the “golden mean” or balance between the extremes.
    1. Aristotle
    2. Socrates
    3. Plato
    4. Herodotus
32. The Father of history.
    1. Aristotle
    2. Socrates
    3. Plato
    4. Herodotus
33. A series of wars between Athens, Sparta, and their alliances to determine who would be the predominant power of the Greek world.
    1. Greco-Persian Wars
    2. Pyrrhic War
    3. Peloponnesian Wars
    4. Punic Wars
34. A series of devastating wars between Rome and Carthage which cost millions of lives and ended in the genocide of Carthage at Roman hands.
    1. Greco-Persian Wars
    2. Pyrrhic War
    3. Peloponnesian Wars
    4. Punic Wars
35. A series of wars initiated by Athenian actions during the Ionian Revolt.
    1. Greco-Persian Wars
    2. Pyrrhic War
    3. Peloponnesian Wars
    4. Punic Wars
36. The first civilization in India. While we are still learning about this civilization we know they had well-planned cities.
    1. Han China
    2. Indus Valley
    3. Gupta Empire
    4. Maurya Empire
    5. Qin China
37. United China after the warring states period, its policies where often harsh but they ushered in China’s classical age and began construction of the great wall.
    1. Han China
    2. Indus Valley
    3. Gupta Empire
    4. Maurya Empire
    5. Qin China
38. Ushered in a golden age for India, which included advances in learning and expanding trade.
    1. Han China
    2. Indus Valley
    3. Gupta Empire
    4. Maurya Empire
    5. Qin China
39. Established monopolies, Silk Road trade, and the civil service system in China.
    1. Han China
    2. Indus Valley
    3. Gupta Empire
    4. Maurya Empire
    5. Qin China
40. The first empire in India, established shortly after invasions by Alexander the Great. Most known for the expanding Buddhism throughout Southeast Asia.
    1. Han China
    2. Indus Valley
    3. Gupta Empire
    4. Maurya Empire
    5. Qin China
41. Carthaginian General who marched over the alps with WAR ELEPHANTS!!!
    1. Ashoka the Great
    2. Constantine the Great
    3. Julius Caesar
    4. Hannibal Barca
    5. Caesar Augustus
42. First Emperor of Rome, known for establishing a long and peaceful period in Roman History
    1. Ashoka the Great
    2. Constantine the Great
    3. Julius Caesar
    4. Hannibal Barca
    5. Caesar Augustus
43. One of the last important Roman Emperors, noted for establishing Constantinople and legalizing Christianity.
    1. Ashoka the Great
    2. Constantine the Great
    3. Julius Caesar
    4. Hannibal Barca
    5. Caesar Augustus
44. After defeating Pompey Magnus, he was named Dictator of life and later stabbed 23 times.
    1. Ashoka the Great
    2. Constantine the Great
    3. Julius Caesar
    4. Hannibal Barca
    5. Caesar Augustus
45. Important ruler of India during the Maurya Empire who revoked violence and built pillars throughout India giving people advice on how to live life.
    1. Ashoka the Great
    2. Constantine the Great
    3. Julius Caesar
    4. Hannibal Barca
    5. Caesar Augustus
46. Aside from the temporary office of dictator, this was the most powerful office one could hold in the Roman Republic
    1. Consul
    2. Patrician
    3. Tribune
    4. Plebian
47. This social class made of the majority within Rome and slowly won political power.
    1. Consul
    2. Patrician
    3. Tribune
    4. Plebian
48. This class was the elite part of society within the Roman Republic and originally was the only ones allowed to serve in the Senate.
    1. Consul
    2. Patrician
    3. Tribune
    4. Plebian
49. Office developed to protect the common people of Rome. This position could exercise veto powers by physically stopping others actions.
    1. Consul
    2. Patrician
    3. Tribune
    4. Plebian
50. Religious philosophy established by the “enlightened one” that claims all life is suffering and relief is achieved by embracing the Four Noble Truths and the Eight Fold Path
    1. Daoism
    2. Judaism
    3. Buddhism
    4. Confucianism
    5. Christianity
51. Religious Philosophy that encourages being true to oneself, living calmly, and allowing life to take its course.
    1. Daoism
    2. Judaism
    3. Buddhism
    4. Confucianism
    5. Christianity
52. Religion that encourages the belief in one true God, who sent his son to suffer so that humanity may achieve salvation.
    1. Daoism
    2. Judaism
    3. Buddhism
    4. Confucianism
    5. Christianity
53. Religious Philosophy that encourages people to live moral lives and to respect traditional social relationships.
    1. Daoism
    2. Judaism
    3. Buddhism
    4. Confucianism
    5. Christianity

1. Religion that emerged from the Levant region, it is known as one of the earliest examples of monotheism and would have a major impact on later regional religions.
   1. Daoism
   2. Judaism
   3. Buddhism
   4. Confucianism
   5. Christianity
2. A dispute between Athens and a Spartan colony in which Athens famously proclaimed ‘the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must”. This interaction became the basis for the theory of political realism.
   1. Jewish Diaspora
   2. Pax Romana
   3. First Triumvirate
   4. Melian Dialogue
   5. Mandate of Heaven
3. An political alliance between three prominent Roman Citizens (Julius Caesar, Pompey Magnus, Crassus) that dominated the political arena in the late Roman Republic.
   1. Jewish Diaspora
   2. Pax Romana
   3. First Triumvirate
   4. Melian Dialogue
   5. Mandate of Heaven
4. This was the eviction of the native population of the Roman province Judea after a bloody rebellion there. This resulted in both the spread of Christianity and would eventually help lead to the holocaust.
   1. Jewish Diaspora
   2. Pax Romana
   3. First Triumvirate
   4. Melian Dialogue
   5. Mandate of Heaven
5. A principle used throughout Chinese history to discredit previous rulers and claim a divine right to rule.
   1. Jewish Diaspora
   2. Pax Romana
   3. First Triumvirate
   4. Melian Dialogue
   5. Mandate of Heaven
6. This was a long era of peace in in Rome that was established by its first emperor and lasted until the last of the five good emperors.
   1. Jewish Diaspora
   2. Pax Romana
   3. First Triumvirate
   4. Melian Dialogue
   5. Mandate of Heaven
7. Why did Constantinople get the works
   1. It is nobody’s business but the Turks
   2. It gave the Roman’s some smirks
   3. The Muslims wanted some perks
   4. Seriously…if you are still reading, do yourself a favor and pick A on this one.

Short Answer:

Extra Credit: Name as many of the “traits of Civilization” as you can remember

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