Regents Questions 1-1

1. 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

1. How did the introduction of agriculture affect early peoples?

(1) Societies became nomadic.

(2) Food production declined.

(3) Civilizations developed.

(4) Birthrates decreased rapidly.

1. The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in history because it

(1) influenced climatic changes

(2) included the domestication of plants and animals

(3) encouraged a nomadic lifestyle

(4) caused a decline in population

1. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

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| I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A. Centralized governmentsB. Organized religionsC. Social classesD. 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

1. Which Neolithic Revolution development led to the other three?

(1) complex civilizations

(2) surplus of food

(3) division of labor

(4) domestication of plants and animals

1. Which social scientists are best known for studying the physical artifacts of a culture?

(1) geographers

(2) archaeologists

(3) economists

(4) sociologists

1. Which source of information is considered a primary source?

(1) travel diary of Ibn Battuta

(2) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam

(3) textbook on the history of North Africa

(4) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic

1. • Kushites adapted Egyptian art and architecture.

• Greeks adopted Phoenician characters for an alphabet.

• Arabs used the Indian mathematical concept of zero.

These actions are examples of

(1) filial piety

(2) cultural diffusion

(3) scientific research

(4) ethnocentrism

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

(1) banks

(2) barter

(3) gold standard

(4) tariffs

1. Ethnocentrism is best defined as

(1) the belief that one’s culture is superior to all others

(2) military preparation for a civil war

(3) love and devotion to one’s country

(4) a belief in one god