

AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Four (Chapter Three)

Use the passage below to answer questions 1 - 3

“The manner of life in such a State is that of democrats; there is freedom and plainness of speech, and every man does what is right in his own eyes, and has his own way of life. Hence arise the most various developments of character; the State is like a piece of embroidery of which the colors and figures are the manners of men, and there are many who, like women and children, prefer this variety to real beauty and excellence. The State is not one but many, like a bazaar at which you can buy anything. The great charm is, that you may do as you like; you may govern if you like, let it alone if you like; go to war and make peace if you feel disposed, and all quite irrespective of anybody else. When you condemn men to death they remain alive all the same; a gentleman is desired to go into exile, and he stalks about the streets like a hero; and nobody sees him or cares for him. Observe, too, how grandly Democracy sets her foot upon all our fine theories of education-how little she cares for the training of her statesmen! The only qualification which she demands is the profession of patriotism. Such is democracy;-a pleasing, lawless, various sort of government, distributing equality to equals and unequals alike.”

-- Socrates, as reported by Plato in *The Republic*, c. 380 B.C.E.

____ 1. Socrates is most critical of the Athenian government because he thinks it:

- A) is too willing to condemn people to death
- B) expects all people to be just alike
- C) fails to treat all people equally
- D) suffers from too much individualism

____ 2. Why was the system described by Socrates not a true democracy?

- A) the system was patriarchal, allowing only free males to participate in the democracy
- B) while upper-class women could vote on issues affecting Athens, lower-class women were prohibited from voting
- C) slave men were allowed to vote, but their vote only counted half as much as that of a free-born male
- D) voting rights were only extended to educated men and women

Use the passage below to answer questions 3 - 5

“Then Cyrus (Emperor of the Persian Empire from 559 to 530 B.C.E.)...appointed various overseers: he had receivers of revenue, controllers of finance, ministers of works, guardians of poverty, superintendents of the household...But when it came to those who were to be his fellow-guardians for the commonwealth, he would not leave the care and the training of these to fight a battle, he would have to choose his comrades and supporters, the men on his right hand and left, form these and these alone; it was from them he must appoint his officers of horse and foot. If he had to send out a general alone it would be from them that one must be sent: he must depend on them for satraps and governors over cities and nations; he would require them for ambassadors, and an embassy was, he knew, the best means for obtaining what he wanted without war.”

-- Xenophon, Greek historian, *Cyropaedia: The Education of Cyrus*. c. 370 B.C.E.

____ 3. The passage above provides evidence that the Persian Empire under Cyrus, and later, Darius?

- A) had a highly centralized and elaborate bureaucracy
- B) used diplomacy as the main method of expanding the territory of the Empire
- C) relied on men who were chosen by the Empire's assembly of ministers to conduct diplomatic negotiations or to lead the Empire's army into battle
- D) refused to collect taxes or build public works projects

____ 4. The officials mentioned in the passage most likely were able to keep in close contact with the Persian Emperor with the help of:

- A) the gatekeeper of the Gate of All Nations
- B) the divine visions of the prophet Zarathustra
- C) the postal service along the Royal Road
- D) Greeks who served the emperor

___ 5. The “controllers of finance” would most likely be associated with:

- A) forcing people to accept Zoroastrianism as the state religion
- B) establishing a common currency within the Empire
- C) developing profitable trade routes
- D) engineering roads and other public works projects

Use the chart below to answer questions 6 – 8

COMPARING EARLY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Civilizations	Form	Top Positions	Characteristics	Relationship Between Government and Religion
Egypt: Middle Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dynasty• Highly centralized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pharaoh	Hierarchy of appointed officials under the pharaoh	Pharaoh viewed as both ruler and god
Greece: Athens City-States	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct Democracy• Decentralized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assembly• Council• Courts	Males over 18 could participate in government	Religion was influential but separate from government
China: Han Dynasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dynasty• Centralized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emperor, with advice from others	Emperor selected officials based on Confucian ideas; bureaucracy selected based on merit	Religion was mostly separate from government
Rome: Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Republic• Centralized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consuls• Senate	Citizens elected senators	Religion was influential but separate from government

___ 6. In which civilization was local autonomy most prized?

- A) Egypt
- B) Greece
- C) China
- D) Rome

___ 7. Which similarity between Greece and Rome is shown in this chart?

- A) both were highly centralized
- B) both gave citizens a role in choosing the government
- C) both gave religion a dominant role over government
- D) both chose rulers through heredity

___ 8 . Which best describes the relationship between religion and government most clearly?

- A) Egypt separated them more than did the other civilizations listed
- B) Greece united them more than did the other civilizations listed
- C) China separated them more than did the other civilizations listed
- D) Rome united them more than did the other civilizations listed