

AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Seven (Chapter Six)

Use the passage below to answer questions 1 – 3:

Teotihuacan and Mohenjo-Daro		
Category	Teotihuacan	Mohenjo-Daro
Location	In a valley in central Mexico	Along the Indus River in India
Time Period	c. 100 B.C.E. to c. 700 C.E.	c. 2500 B.C.E. to c. 1900 B.C.E.
Peak Population	60,000 to 100,000	20,000 to 35,000
City Plan	Grid, aligned with the major directions	Grid, aligned with the major directions
Meaning of the Name	Place Where the Gods Were Born	Mound of the Dead

___ 1. Which category of information suggests that both cities had strong central governments?

- A) location B) time period C) city plan D) meaning of the name

___ 2. Archeologists comparing excavations in the two cities have concluded that:

- A) human sacrifice was evident in religious practices of both cities
B) both cities faced frequent foreign invasion
C) social inequality existed in both communities
D) religion was more important in Mohenjo-Daro than in Teotihuacan

___ 3. One similarity between the two cities is that both:

- A) were founded where water was easily available
B) flourished at the same time Rome did
C) declined as a result of global climate change
D) reached peak populations that were common for their time period

Use the passage below to answer questions 4 – 6:

“The Maya Long Count was the system used to record the dates of events of historical or ritual significance associated with the Classic Maya kings and queens. Using a horizontal bar to designate the number five, a stylized shell to designate zero, and a dot for the number one, numbers were written based on multiples of twenty. A date recorded the number of days, months, and years from the beginning of the Maya calendar (3114 B.C. in our calendar) to the described event. The dates are associated with hieroglyphic texts that describe events such as birth, accession to the throne, and the conquering of city-states

....Although the Postclassic Maya continued to use the same calendar, they used an abbreviated ‘Maya Short Count’ (comparable to our modern practice of shortening 1870 to ‘70), so that their calendar is difficult to interpret....

Two of the hallmarks of Maya civilization, writing and the calendar, had their origins in the Middle Preclassic cultures outside the Maya area. The Maya derived their number system and calendar from the Olmec or from the Zapotec of Oaxaca in highland Mexico.”

-- Heather Irene McKillop, *The Ancient Maya: New Perspectives*, 2004

___ 4. Which of the following structures did the Mayans use to create a calendar more accurate than the ones used in Europe at the same time?

- A) the pyramid of Tikal
B) the Pyramid of the Moon in Teotihuacan
C) the Huaca del Sol built by the Moche
D) the Caracol in Chichen Itza

___ 5. The information in the passage about how the Mayans recorded number is significant because:

- A) it supports the idea that the Mayans borrowed their calendar from the Olmecs
- B) the use of bars and dots are simpler than using numerals for a calendar
- C) they used a different system in the Short Count calendar
- D) it shows how the Mayans combined numbers with hieroglyphics

___ 6. Which statement does this passage support about the spread of information among cultures in the Americas?

- A) Mesoamericans developed empires covering large territories
- B) all Mesoamerican cultures adopted the Mayan calendar
- C) the Olmecs adopted much of their culture from the Mayans
- D) the Olmecs were a foundational civilization

Use the passage below to answer questions 7 & 8

“The term *pantheon* [a collection of many gods] should not be taken in its strictly Greek sense. The idea of a general assembly of gods finds no place in Maya theology, and the visions of the behavior of the very carnal [sexual] gods of Greece and Rome that the word conjures up would have been rated by the Maya as conduct totally unbecoming divine beings....More properly, Maya deities were impersonal. For the most part, their only marked human vie was a desire for recognition in the form of frequent offerings.”

-- J. Eric S. Thompson, *Maya History and Religion*, 1970.

___ 7. One similarity between the Mayans and the Greeks was that they both:

- A) used an alphabet in which symbols represented sounds
- B) linked science and religion closely together
- C) built tall structures to get closer to the heavens
- D) developed ball games as religious rituals

___ 8. Which statement accurately compares the beliefs of the classical Greeks and the Mayans?

- A) the Greeks were polytheistic and the Mayans were monotheistic
- B) the Greeks believed that gods often behaved like humans, but the Mayans believed that gods acted quite differently from humans
- C) both the Greek and the Mayan belief systems included that all humans could become heavenly beings
- D) both the Greek and the Mayan belief systems focused primarily on the importance of preparing for a life after death