Smith test bank: Chapter 3

**How did Asia’s diverse natural environments shape the different lifestyles of its inhabitants?**

1. The migration over the Eurasian continent by the nomads of Central Asia was enabled by
   1. the spread of writing
   2. the invention of the chariot
   3. the domestication of the horse\*
   4. the development of agriculture

(p. 82)

1. In the southern Yangzi Valley in China, large amounts of water permitted the cultivation of
   1. rice\*
   2. barley
   3. wheat
   4. millet

(p. 82)

1. One typically Chinese luxury good, which also served as a sign of social stratification starting in the third millennium BCE, was
   1. porcelain
   2. jade
   3. opium
   4. silk\*

(p. 84)

1. Around 3000 BCE, there was occasional tension between Asia’s settled farmers and nomadic herders because
   1. the herders’ animals would eat the farmers’ crops if they were near enough\*
   2. the farmers refused to pay the high prices the herders wanted for their dairy products
   3. the herders saw no need to buy the farmers’ grains, as they could forage for all they needed
   4. the herders would raid the farmers’ villages

(p. 85)

1. The pastoral lifestyle underwent a dramatic change around 2000 BCE when
   1. they started to trade with the settled farmers
   2. they domesticated cattle
   3. they began to bury their dead with grave goods
   4. they started to use horses\*

(p. 85)

1. In the first millennium BCE, one consequence of the newfound mobility of mounted horsemen was
   1. the conquest of the settled farming communities by the nomadic herders
   2. the invention of the chariot
   3. the emergence of silk as a luxury good
   4. the appearance of shared cultural elements over a vast region\*

(p. 85)

**What were the main characteristics of South Asia’s early urban culture?**

1. Harappan cities were
   1. each set up with a distinct layout
   2. small, with winding streets and little sense of planning
   3. remarkably similar, despite the great distances between them\*
   4. nonexistent, with the culture set up around more than 15,000 small villages

(p. 87)

1. Harappan cities show a greater attention to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than was seen anywhere else in the ancient world.
   1. the gods
   2. the environment
   3. sanitation\*
   4. climate

(p. 89)

1. Harappan archaeological remains show no signs of
   1. military activity\*
   2. trade
   3. public works
   4. writing

(p. 90)

1. Which of the following is **NOT** believed to have contributed to the end of the Indus valley culture?
   1. conquest\*
   2. climate change
   3. the arrival of Indo-Europeans
   4. the movement of people into villages

(p. 92)

**What does the concept “Indo-European” mean, and how important is it for the study of Eurasia?**

1. The term *Indo-European* refers to
   1. an ethnic group
   2. a group of languages\*
   3. a race
   4. a culture

(p. 93)

1. The earliest evidence for an Indo-European language comes from modern
   1. Iran
   2. Turkey\*
   3. India
   4. Iraq

(p. 94)

1. The spread of Indo-European languages is but one example of the profound impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the settled societies of Eurasia.
   1. writing
   2. agriculture
   3. rice cultivation
   4. nomadic peoples\*

(p. 94)

1. Which of the following is **NOT** an Indo-European language?
   1. English
   2. Greek
   3. Hittite
   4. Akkadian\*

(p. 94)

**How did cultural developments in early Indian history shape the structure of society?**

1. By 1500 B.C.E. the Aryas had entered the Indian subcontinent from
   1. the Iranian plateau\*
   2. Turkey
   3. Mesopotamia
   4. China

(p. 95)

1. The oldest Indian literary compositions are the
   1. Vedas\*
   2. Aryas
   3. Rigas
   4. Dasas

(p. 95)

1. Many scholars now believe that the Aryas spread across India through
   1. forced intermarriage
   2. peaceful interaction and intermarriage with local populations\*
   3. religious conversion
   4. military conquest

(p. 95)

1. Early Vedic society was organized along
   1. matriarchal lines
   2. patriarchal lines\*
   3. religious lines
   4. caste lines

(p. 95)

1. The atmosphere of conflict in the Vedas is explained by
   1. the conflict that arose with the arrival of Indo-European speakers
   2. the constant warring between settled farmers and nomadic herders
   3. the emergence of the varna system
   4. frequent clashes between clans in early Vedic society\*

(p. 97)

1. People in early Vedic society were grouped by specific occupations into
   1. Vedas
   2. varnas
   3. jatis\*
   4. clans

(p. 97)

1. The spread of writing throughout Indian society was slowed by
   1. the arrival of Indo-Europeans
   2. constant warring among clans
   3. the Brahmin monopoly on literacy\*
   4. the strict patriarchal nature of society

(p. 99)

1. After 1000 BCE, people began to be able to clear forest, with the advent of
   1. iron tools\*
   2. bronze tools
   3. horse-drawn chariots
   4. an organized, cooperative society

(p. 99)

**What factors account for the remarkable cultural continuity of early Chinese states?**

1. Early Chinese, each character represents
   1. an entire word\*
   2. a single syllable
   3. a single letter
   4. an abstract concept

(p. 101)

1. Demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was so great in China that around 1500 B.C.E. large-scale production started.
   1. iron
   2. bronze\*
   3. silk
   4. porcelain

(p. 101)

1. China’s Shang dynasty’s ritual and religious ideas were dominated by
   1. a cult of personality centered on the king
   2. the god of war
   3. a cult of ancestors\*
   4. god representing natural phenomena

(p. 105)

1. The introduction of chariots in China after 1500 BCE was probably facilitated by
   1. the trade in bronze
   2. the Silk Road
   3. the introduction of Chinese writing
   4. Indo-European-speaking nomads of Central Asia\*

(p. 105)

1. The territory Zhou kings ruled was larger than that of the Shang, but
   1. the dynasty was short-lived
   2. they instituted a system of direct rule
   3. they did not require local lord to accept the king’s supremacy
   4. their control was indirect\*

(p. 108)

**What are the unique characteristics of the Oxus culture in the early history of Asia?**

1. The rivers around which the Oxus culture were built were unusual in that
   1. they flowed from south to north
   2. they ran dry in the desert\*
   3. they emptied into the sea
   4. they ran dry each summer, with the water returning each fall

(p. 111)

1. The settlements of the Oxus culture suggest
   1. that living conditions were unsafe\*
   2. that they were inhabited for only part of each year
   3. that the culture was open and welcoming of strangers
   4. an egalitarian society with little social hierarchy

(p. 111)

1. Agriculture was made possible in the Oxus River Valley by
   1. annual flooding
   2. complex systems of canals in isolated oases\*
   3. the domestication of barley
   4. monsoon rains

(p. 111)