“195. If a son strike his father, his hands shall be hewn [cut] off.

196. If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.

200. If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out.”

-Excerpts of the Code of Hammurabi

1. What is demonstrated in this document?
   a. Early societies often resorted to violence
   b. Societies had extensive amounts of laws
   c. Citizens in this society had unlimited autonomy
   d. Early societies had the beginnings of law and criminal punishment

2. How might these extreme punishments for breaking laws help this society?
   a. Allows citizens to know what the consequences were of breaking the laws listed above.
   b. Sets fear into citizens forcing them to behave
   c. Both A and B
   d. Gives citizens an idea of how they should behave

3. What can be concluded from this document?
   a. Many people in this society needed dentures
   b. Living in this society was harsh
   c. Citizens obeyed law
   d. Citizens often refused to obey law

4. What is being depicted in this map?
   a. Continents and large bodies of water
   b. Neolithic river valley Civilizations
   c. Location of all the earliest societies
   d. Major trading societies

5. Which conclusion can be supported by this map?
a. Early societies existed around the world
b. Early Neolithic societies depended on water for trading with other societies
c. Many societies live near bodies of water
d. Early Neolithic societies needed water for agricultural purposes

6. The concentration of civilization in the Americas is best explained by:
   a. Conditions unfit for agriculture in the Americas
   b. Civilizations began in the Americas
   c. Out of Africa theory
   d. No civilizations existed in the Americas yet

Excerpts from Admonitions for Women
By Ban Zhao

Humility
... Let a woman retire late to bed, but rise early to her duties; let her not dread tasks by day or by night. Let her not refuse to perform domestic duties whether easy or difficult. That which must be done, let her finish completely, tidily, and systematically. [When a woman follows such rules as these] then she may be said to be industrious.

Let a woman be composed in demeanor and upright in bearing in the service of her husband. Let her live in purity and quietness [of spirit] and keep watch over herself. Let her not love gossip and silly laughter. Let her cleanse, purify, and arrange in order the wine and the food for the offerings to the ancestors. [Observing such principles as these] is what it means to continue the ancestral rites. . . .

7. What Chinese ideology is supported by this excerpt?
   a. Taoism
   b. Buddhism
   c. Legalism
   d. Confucianism

8. How did this excerpt influence women in China?
   a. Women were liberated from a conservative belief
   b. Women were placed in domestic positions and had high expectations
   c. Women were not allowed many rights and had to stay at home
   d. Women helped out in the modernization of China

9. What other practice is mentioned in the last paragraph of this excerpt?
   a. Meditation
   b. Oracle Bones
   c. Ancestor worship
   d. Civil Service Exam
10. What had no real political power but was considered in high regards?
   a. Samurai
   b. Emperor
   c. Ronin
   d. Shogun

11. The samurai and daimyo could be compared to their feudalist equivalents;
   a. Ronin and serfs
   b. Knight and lords
   c. Merchants and kings
   d. Knights and nobles

12. The samurai followed which code of conduct?
   a. Code of Chivalry
   b. Way of the Buddha
   c. Eight-fold Path
   d. Code of Bushido
13. What was a major cause for this event?
   a. Invention of the printing press
   b. Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic split
   c. Abuse from the Roman Catholic Church
   d. Abuse from German noblemen

14. What reformation began as a result of this event?
   a. Protestant Reformation
   b. Roman Catholic Reformation
   c. Orthodox Reformation
   d. Counter-Reformation

15. What power of authority was challenged during this reformation?
   a. Absolute authority
   b. Papal authority
   c. Totalitarian authority
   d. Democratic authority
16. What type of government is being depicted above?
   a. Absolutism  
   b. Totalitarian  
   c. Dictatorship  
   d. Republic  

17. Rulers in these government had the right to rule from:
   a. Citizen right  
   b. Democratic right  
   c. Divine right  
   d. Human right  

18. Chinese emperors ruled with a similar right know as the:
   a. Mandate of Heaven  
   b. Mandate of the Gods  
   c. Shinto Directive  
   d. Open Door Policy  

19. The strike mentioned above is a result of which revolution?
   a. Green Revolution  
   b. Industrial Revolution  
   c. Russian Revolution  
   d. French Revolution  

20. How did strikes against modernization affect Russia?
   a. Russia successfully united its citizens under capitalism  
   b. Russia’s economy flourished afterward strikes meeting their goals  
   c. Russia rejected any forms of modernization  
   d. Modernization in Russia would occur later on after being rejected  

21. What economic theory would most likely be supported by the strikers?
   a. Colonialism  
   b. Marxism  
   c. Mercantilism  
   d. Imperialism  

Source: S. I. Senen, Russian socialist, memoirs published in 1907, recalling his participation in the 1904–1905 strike at the Putilov factory in Saint Petersburg.

I remember the enormous impression which the first workers’ meeting [during the strike] produced on me and my comrades. A kind of mystical, religious ecstasy reigned the whole time at the meeting: thousands of people stood side by side for hours in the dreadful heat [of the factory floor] and thirstily devoured the artless, strikingly powerful, simple, and passionate speeches of their exhausted fellow workers. The whole time the content of the speeches was meager, the same phrases being repeated in many ways “our patience has come to an end,” “our suffering has gone beyond all measure,” “better death than this life,” and so forth. But they were all pronounced with such marvelous, touching sincerity, flowed so much from the very depths of an exhausted human soul, that the same phrase, pronounced for the hundredth time, brought tears to the eyes, and conveyed the certainty that it was really necessary to do something in order to give vent to this worker bitterness and dissatisfaction, which had overflowed its limits.
Answers
1. D- Early societies had to create order when dealing with its citizens by preventing the want to cause disruption.
2. B- Citizens were aware of the severe punishment that would follow disobeying laws making them fear being punished.
3. C- Citizens in this society would not want to face this punishments therefore the obeyed.
4. B- The title of the key is called “Neolithic River Valley Civilizations”
5. D- Early societies needed water for their crops in order to survive.
6. C- Out of Africa theory is supported by evidence form archaeologists
7. D- Confucianism focused on the role of a person in order for society to be stable represented by the five relationships.
8. B- The excerpt lists the expectations for a successful wife/mother by focusing on the house and family
9. C- Ancestors were praised highly and given respect even after death
10. B- Emperors were seen as sons of the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu worshiping the emperor as a demigod.
11. B- Knights served lords who owned the land similar to how samurai worked for daimyo who owned land.
12. D- The code of Bushido detailed how samurais must live.
13. C- The Roman Catholic Church had abused its absolute power, controlling land and making people pay for their salvation.
14. A- The Protestant Reformation began after Martin Luther nailed the 95 theses.
15. B- Papal authority was power the pope had over religion and politics
16. A- Absolutism was a government with one leader who controlled the entire government.
17. C- Leaders could rule after claiming a deity gave them the right
18. A- The Mandate of Heaven was a mandate from the Chinese gods allowing anyone who had it to rule China.
20. D- Russians were against modernization because of their traditional views and being behind other nations.
21. B- Marxism supports the idea of workers revolting against capitalism and its corrupt ways.