1. The term **prehistory** refers to the period before writing.

2. Place the following in correct chronological order –
   - *Australopithecus*
   - *Homo erectus*
   - *Homo sapiens*
   - *Neanderthal*

3. The most important development of *Homo erectus* was **language** skills.

4. Most scholars believe that during the **Paleolithic** Age social organization was characterized by a rough social equality.

5. The **Venus** figurines reflect early humans’ deep interest in fertility.

6. The earliest known agricultural technique was **slash** and **burn**.

7. The chief reason that people settled into agricultural communities was they wanted to be assured of a more regular **food** source.

8. The earliest metal worked systematically by humans was **copper**.

9. The ultimate source of wealth in any agricultural society is **land**.

10. As nomads began to farm and settle into communities, **professions** developed as the community could release some members from farm labor.

11. Historians often debate the issue of cultural **borrowing** (diffusion) as opposed to **independent** origin. A specific crop found in two places would be an example of diffusion.

12. Cities differed from Neolithic villages in two principal ways. First, cities were larger and more **complex** than Neolithic villages. The second difference was that cities influenced the economic, political, and cultural life of large **regions**.

13. The word **Mesopotamia** means “the land between the rivers.”

14. The word **Semitic** refers to a language type.

15. After 3000 BCE, all Sumerian cities were ruled by **monarchies**.

16. The creator of the first empire in Mesopotamia was **Sargon of Akkad**.

17. **Hammurabi** was an early Mesopotamian ruler who believed that the gods had chosen him to “promote the welfare of the people . . . [and] to cause justice to prevail in the land.”

18. While Hammurabi’s code was based on the concept of retaliation **lex talionis**, it was also shaped by social standing.

19. The **Assyrians** were the early Mesopotamian society that built the largest empire.

20. Mesopotamian metalworkers discovered that if they alloyed copper and tin they could produce **bronze**.
21. Iron metallurgy was introduced into Mesopotamia by the Hittites.
22. The first people in the world to use wheeled vehicles were the Sumerians.
23. Evidence proves that the Mesopotamians traded extensively with peoples as far away as Anatolia, Egypt, and India.
24. In Mesopotamia, prisoners of war, convicted criminals, and heavily indebted individuals were the three main sources for slaves.
25. Conditions for women in Mesopotamia grew increasingly worse over time.
26. Ethical monotheism was in the tradition of the Hebrews.
27. Hebrew law borrowed the concept of retaliation *lex talionis* from Hammurabi’s Code.
28. Hebrew monotheism has its origins with Moses.
29. The first simplified alphabet, containing only twenty-two letters, was created by the Phoenicians.
30. Sanskrit, Old Persian, Greek and Latin are all languages of Indo-European origin.
31. Horse-drawn chariots were first invented by the Hittites.
32. The largest Egyptian pyramids were built during the Old Kingdom.
33. Of the early complex societies, Egyptian women enjoyed the most freedom and opportunity.
34. In Kush, iron metallurgy arose independently.
35. Besides the Hebrews, the only other example of monotheism from the ancient world occurred during the reign of Akhenaten.
36. By spreading their language across a huge stretch of Africa, the Bantu played a role similar to that played by the Indo-Europeans.
37. The Bantu probably began their migrations because of population pressures.
38. Religious belief systems, iron metallurgy, domestication of plants and animals, and social organization based on age sets provide evidence of cultural diffusion to and throughout sub-Saharan Africa.
39. Chickens were first domesticated in India.
40. Evidence, relating to trade, indicates that Harappan India traded with Mesopotamia and Egypt.
41. Some scholars believe that, after the collapse of the Harappan society, Harappan deities survived and found a place in the Hindu pantheon.
42. Historians now believe that possible causes for the decline of the Harappan society include ecological degradation and natural disasters.
43. The Aryans were Indo-Europeans.
44. The biggest military advantage of the Indo-Europeans was their horses.
45. Most of our information about the early Aryans comes from the *Vedas*.

46. Place the following early varna hierarchy in order from highest to lowest:
   - brahmins
   - kshatriyas
   - vaishyas
   - shudras

47. Vedic society was strongly *patriarchal*.

48. “According as a man acts and walks in the path of life, so he becomes. He that does good becomes good; he that does evil becomes evil.” This passage from the *Upanishads* explains the Hindu concept of *karma*.

49. The *Huang He* river takes its name from loess soil.

50. Write the name of the river(s) associated with each of the following early societies.
   - Mesopotamia – *Tigris and Euphrates*
   - Egypt - *Nile*
   - Harappan - *Indus*
   - China – *Huang He*

51. The Shang rulers were strengthened in their war against the Xia by their monopoly over *bronze*.

52. The Chinese modeled their *chariots* from the Indo-Europeans.

53. The *Zhou* dynasty laid the foundation for principles of government and political legitimacy in early China.

54. The concept of the *mandate of heaven* allowed new dynasties to gain legitimacy.

55. In an effort to foretell the future, the Shang made use of *oracle bones*.

56. Early Chinese pictograph writing was similar to Egyptian *hieroglyphics* and Sumerian *cuneiform*.

57. Many of the early Chinese literary works were destroyed by order of the first *Qin* emperor.

58. Early China did not enjoy lasting direct long-distance *trade* with any of the major early societies including India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Persia.

59. The early Chinese traded textiles and metal goods to the nomadic societies on the *steppes* in exchange for horses.

60. The nomadic tribes to the north and west of China *traded* with the Zhou but did not *imitate* Chinese ways.

61. The powerful rival to the Zhou in southern China were the *Chu*.

62. Ritual bloodletting was crucial to Maya rituals because it was associated with *rain* and *agriculture*.

63. The staple food of Mesoamerica was *maize*.

64. The term *Olmec* means the “rubber people.”

65. The most characteristic artistic creations of the Olmecs were colossal human *heads* sculpted from basalt.

66. San Lorenzo and La Venta were *ceremonial* centers with few permanent residents.

67. The *Olmecs* traded extensively in jade, obsidian, small works of art, and animal skins.
68. The dominant political organization of the Mayans could best be described as groups of small city-kingdoms.

69. The mathematical concept of zero, essential for positional notation and the manipulation of large numbers, was invented by Mayan mathematicians.

70. The largest single building in Mesoamerica was the Teotihuacán Pyramid of the Sun.

71. The relationship between the aboriginal peoples of Australia and New Guinea shows that the aboriginal peoples of Australia maintained hunting and gathering societies while in New Guinea they turned to agriculture.

72. Malayan, Indonesian, Filipino, Polynesian, and other Oceanic languages are derived from Austronesian.

73. The Austronesian-speaking peoples became the first human settlers on Madagascar.

74. Austronesian peoples established hierarchical chiefly societies in the lands they settled.

75. The writing system shown to the right was invented in Mesopotamia.

76. The funerary pyramid shown below is located in Mesoamerica.