#### **Examination Questions**

## **Multiple Choice**

- 1. The oldest city known to archeologists emerged in human history
  - a. 50,000 years ago.
  - \* b. 10,000 years ago.
    - c. in 3500 B.C.E.
    - d. in 350 B.C.E.

#### Page 24

- 2. In 2010, the percentage of the world's population living in cities was
  - a. 19%.
  - b. 33%.
  - c. 47%.
  - \*d. 52%.

#### Page 24

- 3. According to archeologists, populations began to settle in fertile places
  - \* a. because of increased population density.
    - b. because of slavery.
    - c. during the  $5^{th}$  century B.C.E.
    - d. in Europe first.

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- 4. The early settlements were characterized by
  - \* a. a relatively complex division of labor.
    - b. a relatively egalitarian division of tasks.
    - c. a population of hunters and gatherers.
    - d. a lack of political structure.

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- 5. Jericho
  - a. is thought to be the oldest city.
  - b. showed imposing fortifications, including a surrounding wall and a tower.
  - c. was first built about 10,000 years ago.
  - \* d. All of the above

- 6. City-states
  - a. were first created by the Greeks.

- \* b. were found in Mesopotamia.
  - c. characterized the Middle-age.
  - d. typically lacked political and military structure.

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- 7. The study of early urban settlements reveals
  - a. the continuous development over the millennia.
  - \* b. discontinuity and change in developmental patterns.
    - c. that cities always grow in population over time.
    - d. None of the above

## Page 36

- 8. Mesopotamia was characterized by
  - \* a. theocratic political regimes.
    - b. political stability.
    - c. a diversity of cultures.
    - d. Both b and c

## Page 37

- 9. The archeological record of Egyptian cities is less detailed due to
  - a. earthquakes.
  - \* b. building materials.
    - c. wars.
    - d. None of the above

## Page 32

- 10. Egyptian cities were symbols of
  - a. simplicity.
  - b. democracy.
  - \* c. the pharaohs' power.
    - d. military wealth.

- 11. The ancient city of Moenjo-Daro
  - a. shows a gridiron system of street layout.
  - b. reveals the existence of a large, prosperous middle class.
  - c. had a well-established city sanitation system.
  - \* d. All of the above

- 12. The pattern of Chinese cities
  - a. is very similar to that of Egyptian cities.
  - \* b. is more diffused than in other areas.
    - c. reveals the concentration of priests, rulers, craftpeople and traders within the city walls.
    - d. All of the above

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- 13. In Mesoamerica,
  - a. cities were farming centers.
  - \* b. at the beginning, only few people resided permanently in the cities.
    - c. cities were political rather than religious centers.
    - d. cities never supported populations larger than 20,000.

#### Page 35

- 14. Greek cities
  - a. were more egalitarian than earlier cities in the Near East.
  - b. had commercial ties across Southern Europe.
  - c. experienced a destructive war among themselves.
  - \* d. All of the above

#### Page 38

- 15. The Roman civilization was
  - a. based on Christianity.
  - \* b. based on the expression of militaristic power.
    - c. based on principles of moderation.
    - d. based on the democratic principle of human participation.

## Page 38

- 16. Following the collapse of the Roman Empire, cities in Europe
  - a. experienced a new rapid growth.
  - \* b. became smaller or disappeared.
    - c. grew steadily.
    - d. began to trade more regularly.

- 17. The revival of cities during the 11<sup>th</sup> century is explained by
  - a. the Crusades.
  - b. the emergence of a class of merchants.
  - c. the increase in trade and specialization.
  - \* d. All of the above

#### Page 40

- 18. Renaissance humanists saw cities as
  - \* a. ideal places for human development.
    - b. dangerous and unhealthy.
    - c. necessary but problematic.
    - d. centers of religious life.

#### Page 43

- 19. Medieval cities, circa 1350, include all but which one of the following?
  - \* a. gridiron streets
    - b. defensive walls
    - c. the fortress of the local lord
    - d. a market plaza

#### Page 42

- 20. The Black Plague
  - a. began in 1253.
  - \* b. killed at least one-fourth of the European population.
    - c. had a more devastating effect in rural areas.
    - d. None of the above

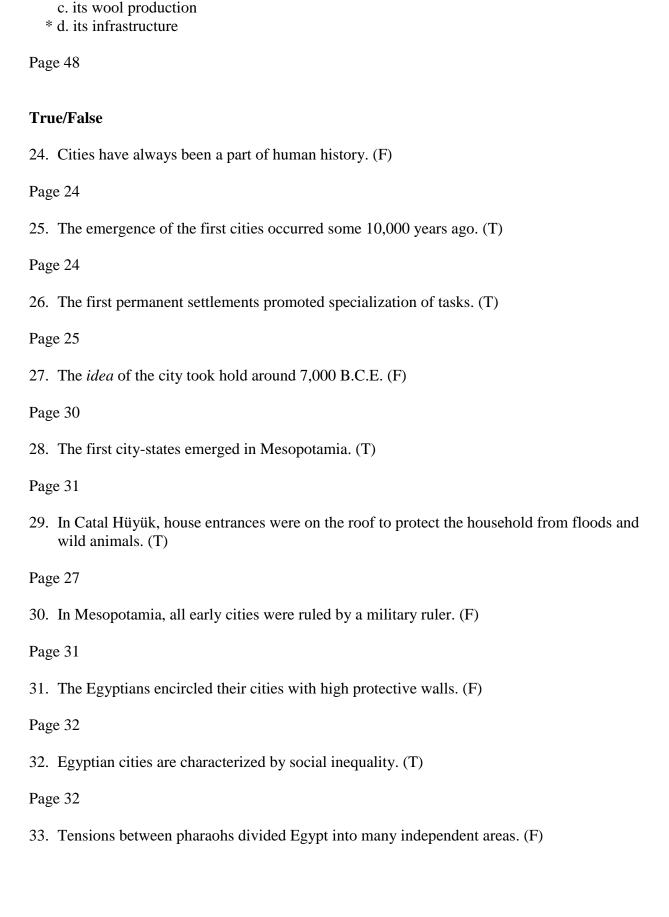
#### Page 44

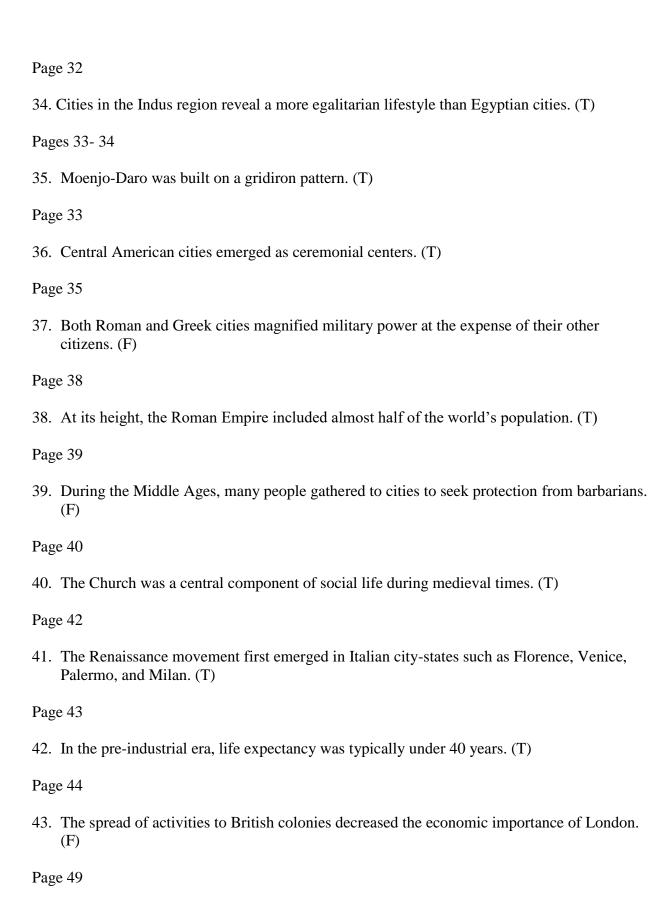
- 21. A demographic transition refers to
  - a. the fact that women began to have more children.
  - b. the fact that families became smaller.
  - \* c. the fact that birth rates remained high while death rates decreased dramatically.
    - d. a rapid decline in birth rates combined with urban migration.

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- 22. London emerged as
  - a. a Greek city-state.
  - \* b. a Roman outpost.
    - c. the political center of Great Britain.
    - d. a ship-building center.

- 23. London became a world city during the 16<sup>th</sup> century because of all but which of the following?
  - a. the discovery of the Americas
  - b. its efficient sailing fleet





# **Essay/Discussion**

- 44. What are the factors that facilitate the growth of cities over time? Think about the physical, social, economic, political and other possible factors.
- 45. Compare and contrast life in an early city with life in a modern city.
- 46. Using an early city as an example, discuss the validity of conceptualizing history as "progress."