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 5th century B.C.E.
 - d. in Europe first.

Page 25

- 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.

Page 25

- 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.

Page 30-31

- 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

Page 35

- 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 11th 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

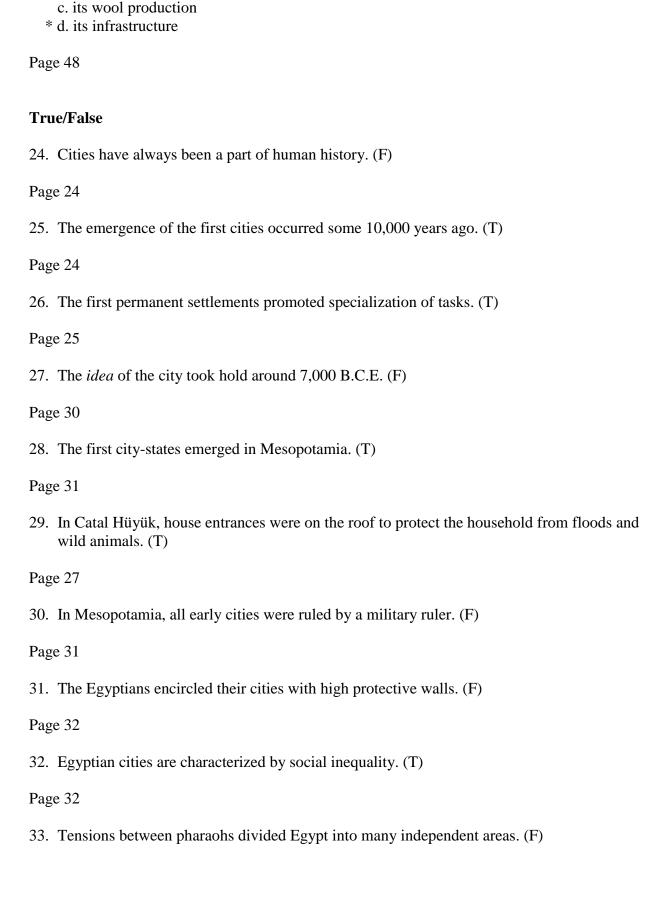
Page 44

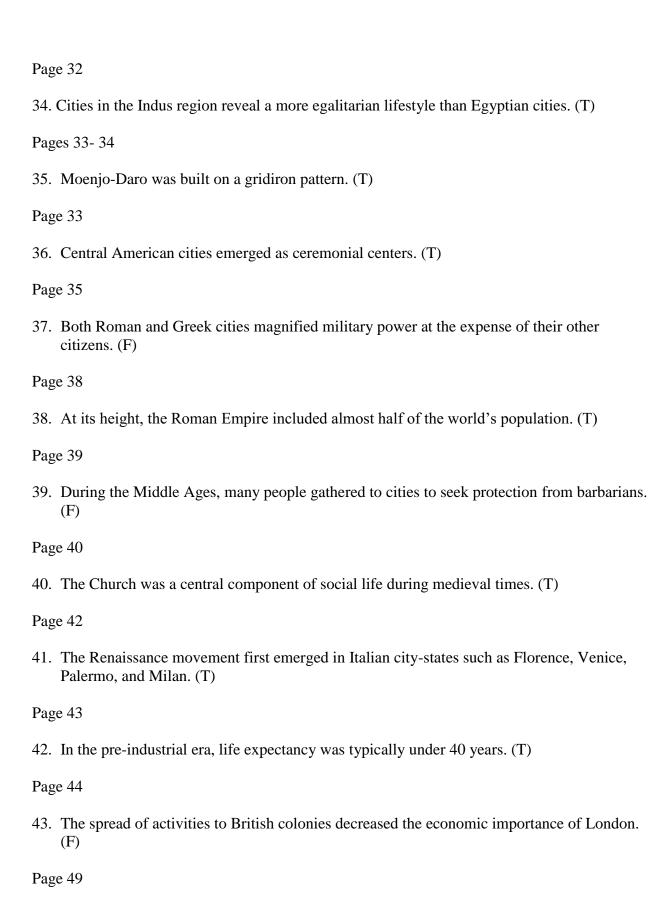
- 21. A demographic transition refers to
 - a. the fact that women began to have more children.
 - b. the fact that families became smaller.
 - * c. the fact that birth rates remained high while death rates decreased dramatically.
 - d. a rapid decline in birth rates combined with urban migration.

Page 44

- 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 16th 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."