

## Multiple-Choice Questions

Use the chart below and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1–3.

### Agricultural Breakthroughs

LOCATION	DATES (B.C.E.)	PLANTS	ANIMALS
Southwest Asia (Fertile Crescent)	9000–7000	barley, wheat, lentils, figs	goats, sheep, cattle, pigs
China	6500–5000	rice, millet, soybeans	pigs, chickens, water buffalo
Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa	3000–2000	sorghum, millet, yams, teff	cattle (perhaps 8000 B.C.E.)
Highland New Guinea	7000–4000	taro, bananas, yams, sugarcane	—
Andes region	3000–2000	potatoes, quinoa, manioc	llamas, alpacas, guinea pigs
Mesoamerica	3000–2000	maize, squash (perhaps 7000 B.C.E.), beans	turkeys
Eastern woodlands of North America	2000–1000	sunflowers, goosefoot, sumpweed	—

- Which of the following could be considered the oldest domesticated plant?
  - Potatoes
  - Rice
  - Squash
  - Sunflowers
- Based on the information provided, which of these is the most likely conclusion that can be drawn regarding domestication?
  - All animals were domesticated at the same time as plants.
  - Every region domesticated plants and animals before 5000 B.C.E.
  - Inhabitants of the New Guinea highlands relied solely on vegetarian diets since they had no domesticated animals.
  - Cattle were among the earliest domesticated animals.
- Based on the information provided, what conclusions can be drawn about the development of agriculture?
  - Agriculture initially developed in a few specific areas through independent innovation.
  - Agriculture initially developed through widespread technological diffusion.
  - Agriculture initially developed after the rise of civilizations.
  - Agriculture developed as humans migrated out of Africa.

## Short-Answer Question

Question 4 refers to the passage below.

“From the point of view of the lives of women, the Neolithic period is perhaps the most important phase of prehistory. . . . It is likely that at the end of the Paleolithic . . . , women enjoyed equality with men. They probably collected as much, if not more, of the food eaten by the community and derived equal status from their contribution. . . . [W]omen almost certainly “invented” agriculture as well as many of the concomitant skills and tools which go to make crop agriculture possible and profitable. . . . But between then and now . . . the status of women has been drastically reduced, and in many areas farming has become a predominately male preserve. . . . As the balance of work changed from part hunting, part crop cultivation and tending a small number of animals to an economy dependent on mixed farming, so the roles and duties of women and men may have shifted. . . . [I]t was in the later Neolithic, when men began to take over most agricultural work, that the social status of women declined.”

Margaret Ehrenberg, historian, *Women in Prehistory*, 1989

4. Answer parts A, B, and C.
- Identify and explain how ONE specific historical development prior to 600 B.C.E. could be used to support one of Ehrenberg’s assertions in the passage above.
  - Identify and explain how ANOTHER specific historical development prior to 600 B.C.E. could be used to support one of Ehrenberg’s assertions in the passage above.
  - Identify and explain how ONE specific historical development prior to 600 B.C.E. could be used to challenge one of Ehrenberg’s assertions in the passage above.

## Document-Based Question

**Directions:** Question 5 refers to the following documents. You will likely need to flip back and forth between these documents to answer the question adequately. Use scrap pieces of paper or sticky notes to tab these documents. When answering the question, refer to the “Advice for Responding to a DBQ” on the inside of the back cover.

5. Using the following documents from this textbook and your knowledge of world history, compare and contrast images that humans made of themselves in the era before c. 600 B.C.E.

DOCUMENT	PAGE	DOCUMENT NAME
1	35	The Statues of Ain Ghazal
2	40	Nok Culture
3	58	Raherka and Mersankh
4	79	Olmec Head
5	93	Man from Mohenjo Daro

## Long-Essay Question

When answering the following question, refer to the “Advice for Responding to an LEQ” on the inside of the back cover.

6. Using specific examples, compare and contrast the political systems in agricultural chiefdoms and First Civilizations, analyzing reasons for the similarities and differences.