

Western Civilization I Ancient Near East to 1648 Practice CLEP

Section: CLEP Western Civilization I Exams • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. Which of the following statements is most accurate about medieval cities in Europe?

- (A) They were most often built in new locations, far removed from previous settlements
 - (B) They were usually laid out in a grid system
 - (C) They were primarily built for religious purposes
 - (D) They were frequently surrounded by defensive walls
 - (E) They had few public buildings and only very modest residences for local leaders
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2. An important consequence of the Punic Wars was that Rome

- (A) became the dominant power in the western Mediterranean
 - (B) found its economic base and its military strength severely weakened
 - (C) was forced to make its monarchical government more democratic
 - (D) reorganized the government as an empire
 - (E) could no longer hold its eastern provinces
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3. The earliest Mesopotamian gods were representations of:

- (A) abstract concepts
 - (B) powerful kings who had died
 - (C) forces of the natural world
 - (D) celestial bodies
 - (E) predatory animals
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4. Constantine the Great accomplished all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) the creation of a new imperial capital
 - (B) the temporary reestablishment of the authority of one emperor
 - (C) a complete revision of Rome's codified law
 - (D) an expansion of the bureaucracy established by Diocletian
 - (E) the granting of freedom of worship to Christians
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5. The longest-lasting achievement of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian was his

- (A) reconquest of the former Roman Empire
 - (B) defeat of the Arian heresy in Italy
 - (C) moving the capital from Rome to Constantinople
 - (D) codification of diverse Roman laws
 - (E) building a navy that controlled the Mediterranean Sea
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6. Which of the following most directly contributed to the surge of witch trials in the early modern period?

- (A) The growing influence of indigenous American religious practices in Europe
 - (B) The failure of the Crusades
 - (C) The spread of smallpox
 - (D) The Ottoman conquest of southeastern Europe
 - (E) The Protestant and Catholic Reformations and the outbreak of religious wars
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7. In *The Prince*, Machiavelli advocated a new political theory that

- (A) ascribed divine origin to the state
 - (B) urged rulers to understand how to acquire and maintain power in the state
 - (C) sought to convince Italian princes to justify their policies on religious grounds
 - (D) encouraged politicians and rulers to honor their promises to their people
 - (E) tried to reinforce the idea that policies for state government must accord with standards revealed by God
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8. The establishment of European colonies in the Americas most directly led to which of the following economic changes in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

- (A) Guilds lost economic power as workers from the countryside migrated to cities to obtain factory jobs.
 - (B) Some European states formed a customs union to facilitate the exchange of new goods from the American colonies.
 - (C) Joint-stock companies lost economic power to multinational corporations.
 - (D) Atlantic states gradually eclipsed the economic power and wealth of Mediterranean states.
 - (E) Women obtained more control over cottage manufacturing companies as men went to the Americas in search of work.
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9. Which of the following empires was led by Cyrus the Great?

- (A) Babylonian Empire
 - (B) Egyptian Empire
 - (C) Persian Empire
 - (D) Hittite Empire
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10. Athens and Sparta were allies during which of the following conflicts?

- (A)** Trojan War
- (B)** Syracusan War
- (C)** Messinian slave rebellion
- (D)** Persian War