



MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which is a sign that Teotihuacan had a strong government?
 - (A) Streets were built on a grid pattern.
 - (B) Priests had larger homes than did peasants.
 - (C) Most people were involved in agriculture.
 - (D) A large fire burned much of the city.

2. Unlike the Mayan, the people of Teotihuacan lived
 - (A) in one large city instead of many small cities
 - (B) mostly in lowlands that were often swampy
 - (C) much closer to the equator, so it was warmer
 - (D) primarily on small farms along rivers and streams

3. In which way were the Moche and the Mayan similar?
 - (A) Both developed a system of writing.
 - (B) Both featured an Avenue of the Dead.
 - (C) Both emphasized the idea of communal work.
 - (D) Both saw their power decline when the climate changed.

4. Which of the following describes civilizations in South America but not in Mesoamerica?
 - (A) People developed a writing system.
 - (B) People viewed the jaguar as a deity.
 - (C) People used llamas extensively for producing wool and transporting goods.
 - (D) People held ritual ball games that sometimes involved human sacrifice.

Chapter 6 Quiz Early Americas

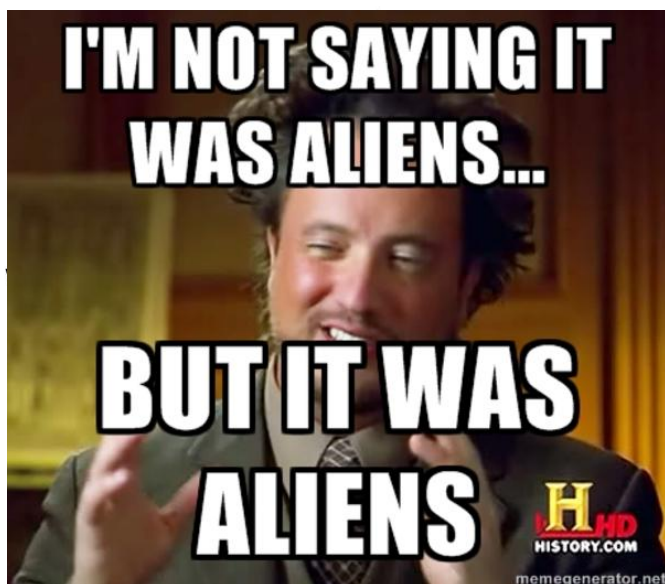
5. One similarity between the Chavin and the Moche is that both
- (A) carried on extensive trade by sea with the Maya
 - (B) lived primarily in the higher elevations of the Andes
 - (C) made jewelry and ritual items out of jade
 - (D) constructed irrigation ditches to aid farming

Question 6 refers to the image below.



Source: Thinkstock

6. The Mayan pyramid shown above is similar to the Egyptian pyramids because both demonstrated
- (A) the ability of the society to organize a large labor force
 - (B) the need to build structures for defense against invaders
 - (C) the syncretism between an older and a newer culture
 - (D) the value people placed on creating tombs for its leaders
7. Which statement uses the term *ayllu* accurately?
- (A) An *ayllu* was a large community led by one ruler.
 - (B) All members of an *ayllu* were related biologically.
 - (C) Women could belong to more than one *ayllu*.
 - (D) The purpose of an *ayllu* was to share work.



Questions 8–10 refer to the following table.

Sulfur Level in Yucatán Peninsula Soil	
Year	Percentage of Sulfur in Sediment
500	6%
600	5%
700	7%
800	15%
900	15%
1000	4%
1100	3%
1200	3%

Source: "Drought and the Ancient Maya Civilization." ncdc.noaa.gov.
Higher sulfur content in sediment indicates drier conditions.

8. Which of these statements about the 800s and 900s does the data support?
- (A) Mayan cities probably suffered from drought.
 - (B) Mayan cities probably increased food exports.
 - (C) Moche cities probably raised fewer alpaca.
 - (D) Moche cities probably experienced increased flooding.
9. Which conclusion does the table best support?
- (A) Immigration to the region increased during the ninth century
 - (B) Population decline began around the year 1000.
 - (C) Population of the region began to increase after the year 1000.
 - (D) Interregional trade peaked in the ninth and tenth centuries.
10. By the tenth century, what demographic phenomena was happening in the Yucatan peninsula?
- (A) People were immigrating to South America.
 - (B) Citizens were abandoning the cities for the countryside.
 - (C) Mayan cities were growing in size.
 - (D) Diseases were spreading rapidly in the region.

