A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example:
The Upanishads are written as dialogues between a teacher and a student.

______________________________________________________________true

Example:
Buddhism is a collection of religious beliefs that developed slowly, resulting in the worship of thousands of gods.

______________________________________________________________Hinduism

1. Hindus believe that moksha is the good and bad deeds that a person engages in over one or more lifetimes.

______________________________________________________________

2. Hindus also believe that these good and bad deeds follow one’s soul from one reincarnation to another, affecting the circumstances of a soul’s next life.

______________________________________________________________

3. The circumstances of one’s life are largely reflected by the class, or caste, into which one is born.

______________________________________________________________

4. After 49 days of meditation, Siddhartha Gautama reached a heightened state of understanding. From then on he was called Brahman by his followers.

______________________________________________________________

5. The heightened state of understanding, which is available to anyone who pursues it long enough, is called illumination.

______________________________________________________________

6. The state of release from selfishness and pain that results from following the Eightfold Path is called nirvana in the Buddhist faith.

______________________________________________________________

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What is the logic of the Jainist monks’ belief that it is wrong to harm even an insect? Give your own reaction to this concept.
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. According to the Torah, the first covenant between God and the Hebrew people involved an agreement that
   a. the Hebrew people would obey the Ten Commandments.
   b. God would protect the Hebrews during their exodus from Egypt.
   c. the twelve tribes of Israel would unify into the kingdom of Israel.
   d. God would bless Abraham and his descendants, and they would be faithful.

 _____ 2. Monotheism describes the Hebrews’ belief—unusual for the time—that their God was
   a. the one and only God.
   b. a forgiving and protective God.
   c. a spiritual, not a physical, presence.
   d. associated not with a place but with a people.

_____ 3. According to the Torah, the man who led the Hebrews out of slavery in Egypt and received the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai was
   a. Saul.
   b. David.
   c. Moses.
   d. Abraham.

_____ 4. The man responsible for having a great temple built in Jerusalem, a temple that was destroyed and later rebuilt, was
   a. David.
   b. Cyrus.
   c. Moses.
   d. Solomon.

_____ 5. The tribute paid by Israel and Judah to the Assyrians was an effort to
   a. maintain Assyrian trade routes through Palestine.
   b. help the Assyrians resist attacks from the Chaldeans.
   c. prevent an attack by the Assyrians on Israel and Judah.
   d. honor a peace agreement made among the rulers of the three nations.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How does the history of Judaism help to explain the importance of the land known as Canaan or Israel to the Jewish people?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Gods</th>
<th>Holy Books</th>
<th>Moral Law</th>
<th>Leaders</th>
<th>Final Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hinduism</strong></td>
<td>Many gods, all faces of Brahman</td>
<td>Karna</td>
<td>Brahmans</td>
<td>Moksha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buddhism</strong></td>
<td>Originally, no gods</td>
<td>Books on the teachings and life of the Buddha</td>
<td>Monks</td>
<td>Enlightenment, Nirvana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judaism</strong></td>
<td>One God</td>
<td>The Torah and other books of the Hebrew Bible</td>
<td>Ten Commandments</td>
<td>A moral life through obedience to God’s law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Three Major Religions**

- **Hinduism**: Many gods, all faces of Brahman
- **Buddhism**: Originally, no gods
- **Judaism**: One God
1. The ancient civilizations of Egypt and Sumer worshiped many gods. How do their polytheistic beliefs compare with those of ancient

Hinduism?

Buddhism?

Judaism?

2. Sumerians worshiped their gods from the Ziggurat, the largest building in the city. Ancient Egyptians built temples to worship their gods and pyramids as homes for their god-kings. How did the ancient Hebrews maintain their religion as they traveled from place to place?

________________________________________________________________________________________

3. In Sumer the king was a representative of the gods. In Egypt the king was worshiped as a god. What role did the kings play in religion in ancient Israel?

________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Sumerians made offerings of animals, grain, fabric, and jewels in order to please their gods. What did ancient Hebrews need to do to please their God?

________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Sumerians saw the afterlife as a dismal, joyless place. Ancient Egyptians anticipated a pleasant life after they died. What vision of life after death did Hinduism and Buddhism share?

________________________________________________________________________________________
A. Terms and Names  If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example:  Ancient Greece included the southern Balkan peninsula, many islands, and lands on the western coast of Asia Minor.  
true

Example:  The Minoans lived on the Greek island of Minos.  
Crete

1. Ancient Greece was dependent on trade in large part because only a small part of its land was usable for farming.  

2. The various regions of Greece were separated by rivers.  

3. The Trojan War was fought between the Minoans and the Dorians about 1200 B.C.  

4. Not long after the Trojan War, the Minoans became the dominant Greek civilization, and a period of decline began.  

5. It appears that, for the next 400 years after the Dorians migrated into Greece, the Greeks somehow lost their ability to use a written language.  

6. The great Greek storyteller Homer is known to the present day for two myths, which are called the Iliad and the Odyssey.  

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How was ancient Greek civilization and culture affected by geography?  Be sure to consider the sea, the land, and the climate.
Warring City-States

Section 2

A. Terms and Names

Write the letter of the best answer.

1. Given the meaning of polis, and considering the definition of acropolis, you can tell that the Greek combining form acro- means
   a. “old.”
   b. “first.”
   c. “highest.”
   d. “measure.”

2. In ancient Greece, a tyrant differed from other leaders in that he
   a. allowed slavery.
   b. seized power illegally.
   c. shared power with the nobility.
   d. had authority over the military.

3. The type of government that existed in Sparta could be described as
   a. a monarchy.
   b. a direct democracy.
   c. an oligarchy.
   d. an aristocracy.

4. Solon is known for
   a. introducing political and economic reforms to Athens.
   b. writing a legal code for Athens that included debt slavery.
   c. racing from Marathon to Athens with news of an Athenian victory.
   d. convincing the Athenians to abandon Athens and fight the Persians at sea.

5. A phalanx was a type of
   a. mythical creature.
   b. military formation.
   c. governmental body.
   d. military conquest.

6. The most severe restriction on democracy in Athens under Cleisthenes concerned
   a. how much participation in government a citizen had.
   b. which members of the society were considered citizens.
   c. whether citizens could propose laws or merely vote on them.
   d. whether the citizens’ decisions were binding on the government.

7. The Persian army that invaded Greece in 480 B.C. and was defeated at sea near Salamis was led by
   a. Xerxes.
   b. Darius the Great.
   c. Draco.
   d. Pheidippides.

B. Extended Response

Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were a few ways in which Sparta and Athens were similar and how were they different?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. All of the following were characteristics of Athens’ direct democracy EXCEPT
   a. an executive branch.
   b. leaders chosen by the aristocracy.
   c. political power limited to citizens.
   d. laws directly proposed and voted on by citizens.

____ 2. A significant democratic reform carried out by Pericles was to
   a. increase the public payroll.
   b. decrease the requirements for citizenship.
   c. eliminate the position of a chief executive.
   d. provide lawyers for citizens accused of crimes.

____ 3. Greek art of the time, also called “classical art,” exhibits all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
   a. balance.
   b. proportion.
   c. order.
   d. emotion.

____ 4. During the Peloponnesian War, more than one-third of the Athenians, including Pericles, died as a result of
   a. disease.
   b. starvation.
   c. battle wounds.
   d. a devastating fire.

____ 5. The Peloponnesian War was won by
   a. Persia.
   b. Sparta.
   c. Athens.
   d. the Delian League.

____ 6. Which philosopher was condemned to death for “corrupting the youth of Athens” and “neglecting the city’s gods”?
   a. Plato
   b. Aristotle
   c. Socrates
   d. Protagoras

____ 7. Who wrote The Republic, a book that set forth his vision of a perfectly governed society?
   a. Plato
   b. Pericles
   c. Socrates
   d. Sophocles

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why is the Age of Pericles considered a golden age in the history of Greece?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the name that best matches the description. A name may be used more than once. Where noted, there is more than one answer.

a. Philip II
b. Darius III
c. Alexander
d. Demosthenes

1. He was Greek.
2. He was Persian.
3. He ruled over Greece. (There is more than one answer.)
4. After his death, his son assumed control over his empire.
5. This king twice fled the battlefield to escape from Macedonian forces.
6. He was king of Macedonia. (There is more than one answer.)
7. His offer to give up the western third of his empire was rejected.
8. After his death, much of his empire was split among three of his generals.
9. He ruled over the Persian Empire. (There is more than one answer.)
10. He defeated a powerful Indian army at the Hydaspes River in 326 B.C.
11. His warnings of threats posed by foreign armies were ignored by the Greeks.
12. He was assassinated by a former follower. (There is more than one answer.)
13. After his conquest of Egypt, he was welcomed by the people as a liberator.
14. At Issus, realizing that his forces were outnumbered, he ordered his finest troops to charge straight at the enemy’s king. The ploy earned him control over Asia Minor.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the reasons that Alexander was considered “the Great”?

74  UNIT 2, CHAPTER 5
A. **Terms and Names** Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description. A term may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Euclid
- b. Stoicism
- c. Alexandria
- d. Archimedes
- e. Aristarchus
- f. Eratosthenes
- g. Epicureanism
- h. Colossus of Rhodes
- i. Nike (Winged Victory) of Samothrace

____ 1. This city was the center of commerce and culture in the Hellenistic world.
____ 2. This scientist arrived at a fairly accurate calculation of the value of pi (\(\pi\)).
____ 3. This astronomer arrived at a surprisingly accurate calculation of the earth’s circumference.
____ 4. This astronomer argued that the sun was much larger than the earth and that the planets revolve around the sun.
____ 5. This bronze statue stood more than 100 feet high. It appears to have been the tallest statue in the Hellenistic world.
____ 6. Among its attractions was a great museum-temple dedicated to the Muses and the first true research library in the world.
____ 7. This mathematician’s work is still the basis of courses in geometry. His best–known work was the textbook *Elements*.
____ 8. This school of philosophy held that the universe is controlled by a divine power and argued that people should lead virtuous lives in harmony with natural law.
____ 9. This school of thought held that the universe is governed by gods who were not interested in people and the only real objects are those that can be perceived by the five senses.

B. **Extended Response** Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think were the chief characteristics of Hellenistic culture? Support your ideas.
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.
A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

a. republic  i. senator
b. Latins   j. dictator
c. Etruscans  k. legion
d. Greeks  l. Hannibal
e. patricians  m. Tarquin the Proud
f. plebians  n. province
g. tribune  o. Scipio
h. consul

_____ 1. In the early Roman republic, this was someone whose power was absolute but whose time in office was limited to a six-month period.

_____ 2. This is one of two officials who shared the powers of ruling the republic and whose time in office was limited to one year.

_____ 3. These are the people who first settled the land on the bend of the Tiber River that was to become Rome.

_____ 4. These people gave the Romans their alphabet and their knowledge of architecture, including the arch.

_____ 5. These were the wealthy, aristocratic landowners who held most of the power in the early republic.

_____ 6. This person led a force of more than 50,000 soldiers and 60 elephants across the Alps to invade Italy.

_____ 7. This group established colonies in southern Italy and Sicily and interacted with the early Romans.

_____ 8. This was a military division of the Roman army.

_____ 9. This was someone elected to represent the lower class of Roman citizens.

_____ 10. These people were the common farmers, merchants, workers, and artisans that made up the majority of Roman citizens.

_____ 11. This was someone chosen to represent the upper class of Roman citizens.

_____ 12. This person was a daring Roman general during the Second Punic War.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think is the most significant difference between the Roman republic and that of the United States today? Explain why this is an important difference.
A. Terms and Names  On the blank to the left of each statement, write the letters of the terms or names that best complete the statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not all.

a. Julius Caesar  
g. Pompey  
b. Cicero  
h. Pax Romana  
c. Octavian  
i. Triumvirate  
d. Mark Antony  
j. absolute ruler  
e. Augustus  
k. gladiators  
f. Cleopatra  
l. paterfamilias

1. The First ________ was a group of three rulers. Along with Crassus, the other two leaders were ________ and ________.

2. After serving as consul for a year, ________ led his troops in conquering Gaul. His great popularity was a source of concern to ________, who managed to have him ordered back to Rome.

3. For the next several years, the armies of these two generals fought in various parts of the world. ________ was victorious in these conflicts and had himself appointed dictator.

4. On the Ides of March, March 15, 44 B.C., ________ was assassinated in the Senate by a group of conspirators.

5. The Second ________ was made up of three of Caesars’s supporters: Lepidus, ________, and ________. They would rule for ten years.

6. Later, ________ forced Lepidus to retire. Then he defeated the combined armies of ________ and ________.

7. Eventually, ________ accepted the title of ________, which means “exalted one.”

8. Under the rule of ________ as emperor, Rome entered a 200-year period of peace and great prosperity known as the ________.

9. Slaves had few of the benefits of this prosperity. All were victims of their owners’ whims. Some, called ________, were forced to battle to the death before an arena full of eager spectators.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why were the Romans so often unable to peacefully transfer power from one emperor to the next, and what kinds of problems did this cause?
A. Terms and Names  If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Over time, the universal symbol of Christianity came to be the cross.
true

Example: The statement of Christian belief adopted by church leaders in Nicaea became known as the Apostles’ Creed. Nicene Creed

1. Jesus based many of his teachings on monotheism, the Ten Commandments, and other ideas from the Jewish religion.

2. Most of the information about Jesus’ life comes from the first four books of the New Testament called the Epistles.

3. One of Jesus’ disciples was a man named Peter, whom Jesus referred to as the “rock” on which the Christian Church would be built.

4. A later convert to Christianity, Paul, wrote letters to the faithful, which became part of the New Testament.

5. The Roman Empire forced Christians into exile in a dispersal called the Diaspora.

6. The first Roman emperor to accept Christianity was Nero.

7. The bishop of Jerusalem was considered the pope, leader of the entire Christian Church.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of the paper.

Why did issues involving what was or was not heresy become a problem for the Christian Church in the first centuries A.D.?
A. Terms and Names

Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. In the third century, the Roman Empire suffered from inflation. What is inflation?

2. Why did the Roman army need to use mercenaries?

3. What are two things Diocletian did to try to slow the decline of the Empire?

4. What was the effect of moving the capital of the Empire to Byzantium?

5. What was the name of the new capital?

6. Why did the Germanic peoples begin invading Roman lands?

7. Who was Attila?

B. Extended Response

Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think was the most important factor in the decline of the Empire? Explain.
CHAPTER 6
SECTION QUIZ Rome and the Roots of Western Civilization

Section 5

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

____ 1. The people of the Roman town of Pompeii were killed by
   a. a flood.
   b. a volcano.
   c. an earthquake.
   d. a Hun invasion.

____ 2. The great Roman epic, the Aeneid, was written by
   a. Ovid.
   b. Horace.
   c. Virgil.
   d. Tacitus.

____ 3. The accurate histories of Rome, Annals and Histories, were written by
   a. Livy.
   b. Tacitus.
   c. Ovid.
   d. Vespasian.

____ 4. The family of languages that developed from Latin are called
   a. Derived languages.
   b. Classical languages.
   c. Romance languages.
   d. Greco-Roman languages.

____ 5. The design of the Roman aqueducts made significant use of the architectural
   structure of the
   a. arch.
   b. turret.
   c. dome.
   d. trapdoor.

____ 6. The art form called bas-relief is a type of
   a. mosaic.
   b. engraving.
   c. painting.
   d. sculpture.

____ 7. Which of the following was an important principle of Roman law?
   a. A person is innocent until proven guilty.
   b. Property could not be seized without just cause.
   c. All citizens have the right to freedom of religion.
   d. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How would you define what is meant by Greco-Roman culture, and what are some elements of this culture?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.
A term may be used more than once or not at all.

a. clan
b. Nok
c. griot
d. Sahel
e. Sahara
f. savanna
g. animism
h. Djenné-Djeno
i. iron-working
j. extended family

_____ 1. A technology developed by the Nok.
_____ 2. This grassy plain covers about two-fifths of Africa.
_____ 3. This person is responsible for keeping and passing down the history of a people.
_____ 4. Although only a small part of this consists of sand dunes, it is the largest desert in Africa.
_____ 5. The largest number of people in Africa live on this, perhaps because it supports agriculture.
_____ 6. This inhospitable region of northern Africa covers an area roughly equal to the area of the United States.
_____ 7. This is the belief in, or worship of, spirits, including those of plants, animals, people, and natural forces.
_____ 8. This is West Africa’s oldest known city. It appears to have been inhabited between about 250 B.C. and A.D. 1400.
_____ 9. This is the name of West Africa’s earliest known culture. This people lived in what is now Nigeria between about 500 B.C. and A.D. 200.
_____ 10. The name for this southern borderland, meaning “coastline” in Arabic, probably comes from the fact that the desert it borders seems like a vast ocean of sand.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the ways in which early West African peoples were alike?
A. Terms and Names  Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What are four specific reasons for the migrations of peoples? (Consider examples of environmental change, economic pressure, political issues, or persecution.)

2. What are two things that the early Bantu-speaking peoples had in common?

3. What are two ways in which the early Bantu-speaking peoples dealt with the difficulties of living in a new and strange place?

4. What part of the African continent was populated through the Bantu migration?

5. How did geography affect the direction in which the Bantu migrated?

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the causes and the effects of the migrations of Bantu-speaking peoples?
A. Terms and Names  If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Aksum was located south of the kingdom of Kush. ________true________

Example: The first known mention of Aksum is found in a Roman guidebook from the first century A.D. ___________________________Greek_________________________

1. The Aksumites under Zoscales and other rulers gained new territory, including lands on the Arabian Peninsula, through trade. _______________________________________

2. The written language of Aksum, Ge’ez, was originally the language of the Kushites who populated the region. ________________________________________________

3. Before they became Christian, the Aksumites were monotheistic. ___________________

4. Aksum was the first state south of the Sahara to produce its own paper money for use in trade. ________________________________________________

5. Aksum was located in parts of what are now the countries of Eritrea and Kenya. ________________________________________________

6. Due to their hilly land, the Aksumites developed terrain farming. ___________________

7. Aksum’s territory extended to areas located along both shorelines of the Mediterranean Sea. ________________________________________________

8. The power of Adulis, the main city of Aksum, was based on its position as an international center of learning. __________________________

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How do you account for the rise and fall of Aksum?
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.

a. hajj  
b. Islam  
c. Allah  
d. Five Pillars  
e. Qur’an  
f. Muslim  
g. Sunna  
h. Mecca  
i. Medina  
j. Torah  
k. Bedouin  
l. Hijrah  
m. mosque  
n. shari’a  
o. Khadijah

_____ 1. This is a nomadic, desert tribesman who joined with other tribesmen to begin the settlements from which the Muslim Empire sprang.

_____ 2. In Arabic, this means “God.”

_____ 3. This city was the original home of Muhammad and became its most holy city.

_____ 4. This refers to the migration in 622 of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Yathrib.

_____ 5. This became Yathrib’s new name.

_____ 6. This is an Islamic house of worship.

_____ 7. This means “one who has submitted.”

_____ 8. This is the Muslim holy book and is considered to be the true word of God only in its original Arabic version.

_____ 9. This is Muhammad’s example and, as such, is considered the model for living a proper Muslim life.

_____ 10. This is what the duties of all Muslims are called.

_____ 11. This is the system of law that regulates the family life, moral conduct, business life, and community life of Muslims.

_____ 12. This is the pilgrimage that each Muslim strives to make at least once in a lifetime.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why do you suppose Muhammad’s teachings and the subsequent establishment of Islam were as successful as they were?
A. Terms and Names

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: By 750, the Muslim Empire stretched for approximately 6,000 miles, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indus River. ________________true______________

Example: The Abbasids moved the capital of the Muslim Empire to the city of Medina. ________________________________

Baghdad

1. The word caliph means “Allah’s servant” and was the title given to each leader of the Muslim Empire following Muhammad. ______________________________________

2. The first four caliphs to rule after Muhammad’s death were elected by the Muslim community and were known as the “rightly chosen” caliphs. ______________________

3. During the Umayyad caliphate, the rulers moved the capital to Damascus and began to indulge in a luxurious lifestyle. ______________________________________________

4. The group of Muslims that pursued a life of poverty and spirituality were called the Sufi. ________________

5. The Abbasid caliphate, named after Muhammad’s daughter, was established in North Africa. ________________________________

6. Al-Andalus was the name of the Muslim state formed in southern Spain by the Umayyads. ________________________________

7. The Shi’a, the larger of the two main divisions of Islam, embrace Muhammad’s example as the best guide for how to lead a proper Muslim life. ________________________________

B. Extended Response

Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What characteristics of trade within the Muslim Empire made it so successful?
SECTION QUIZ  Muslim Culture

Section 3

A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____  1. What was the capital of the Abbasid Empire?
   a. Cairo
   b. Córdoba
   c. Baghdad
   d. Damascus

_____  2. What was the Fatimid capital?
   a. Cairo
   b. Cordoba
   c. Baghdad
   d. Damascus

_____  3. The “protected people,” or the Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians, were members of which class in the Muslim society?
   a. upper
   b. second
   c. third
   d. lowest

_____  4. What was the name of the center of learning under Abbasid rule?
   a. House of Thought
   b. House of Wisdom
   c. House of Education
   d. House of Scholarship

_____  5. Calligraphy is a type of what?
   a. handwriting
   b. mapmaking
   c. mathematics
   d. scientific measurement

_____  6. Al-Khwarizmi was a scholar whose work with al-jabr contributed greatly to which field?
   a. medicine
   b. astronomy
   c. philosophy
   d. mathematics

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think was the most interesting or valuable contribution of the scholars and scientists of the Muslim world during the time covered by this section? Explain.
A. Terms and Names  Write the letter of the best answer.

_____ 1. The major goal of radical religious and cultural terrorist groups is the destruction of
   a. government and religious buildings.
   b. what they consider the forces of evil.
   c. subway stations and shopping malls.
   d. all forms of government.

_____ 2. Why do government officials find the use of chemical and biological agents in terrorist attacks particularly worrisome?
   a. because biochemical agents are relatively easy to acquire
   b. because it is impossible to guard against biochemical attacks
   c. because biochemical attacks inflict huge numbers of casualties
   d. because people fear biochemical attacks more than other terrorist attacks

_____ 3. Terrorism that involves politically motivated attacks on information systems is known as
   a. virtual terrorism.
   b. cyberterrorism.
   c. narcoterrorism.
   d. biochemical terrorism.

_____ 4. Osama bin Laden used mountain hideouts in Afghanistan as a base of operations for his global network of terrorists known as
   a. Islamic Jihad.
   b. FARC.
   c. Aum Shinrikyo.
   d. al-Qaeda.

_____ 5. One criticism leveled at the USA Patriot Act is that it
   a. allows the government to infringe on people’s civil rights.
   b. provides too much protection for people’s civil rights.
   c. focuses too heavily on aviation security.
   d. fails to address the issue of aviation security.

B. Extended Response  Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Many governments have firmly stated that they do no and will not negotiate with terrorists. Do you think this a practical approach to the problem of terrorism? Why or why not?