

TEST QUESTIONS—Chapter 1

1. Two rivers enabled Sumerian agriculture and its civilization, the Tigris and the
- a) Danube.
 - b) Nile.
 - c) Jordan.
 - d) Euphrates.

Answer: D

(see page 6)

2. Early agriculturalists were mostly men.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: False

(see page 7)

3. Bronze appeared by:
- a) 2000 BCE
 - b) 4000 BCE
 - c) 7000 BCE
 - d) 500 CE

Answer: B

(see page 7)

4. Humanity's relationship with the gods, according to early Mesopotamian religion, can best be described as
- a) humans exist to serve the gods.
 - b) the gods created humans as entertainment.
 - c) humans exist to choose between good and evil.
 - d) humans exist to fight the gods.

Answer: A

(see page 18)

5. Secular and religious power in Mesopotamia was represented by the two offices of _____ and _____, which emerged together.

Answer: kings, priests

(see page 9)

6. Enlil was
- a) the first king.
 - b) a river in Sumer.
 - c) a priestess.
 - d) the sky god.

Answer: D

(see page 9)

7. The myth of the _____ represented a fear of real events for Sumerians.

Answer: Great Flood

(see page 10)

8. Writing was a tightly held monopoly by professional scribes in Sumer.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: True

(see p.15)

9. What group conquered the Sumerian city-states around 2350 BCE?
- a) Egyptians
 - b) Sea People
 - c) Akkadians
 - d) Indians

Answer: C

(see p.10)

10. Sargon's conquered territory was linked together in an early form of _____.

Answer: empire

(see p.10)

11. Sargon grew wealthy from combining Sumer's agriculture with
- a) trade.
 - b) diplomacy.
 - c) exploration.
 - d) metallurgy.

Answer: A

(see p.10)

12. The Akkadian Empire was the first example of the importance of the connections between which two regions?

- a) Europe and America
- b) Central Asia and the Mediterranean
- c) the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean
- d) Africa and Europe

Answer: B

(see p.10)

13. The Nile Delta forms the region known as “Lower Egypt?”

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: True

(see p.25)

14. _____ developed the system of dynasties used to delineate Egyptian kings.

Answer: Menes or Narmer

(see p.26)

15. The Egyptians may have acquired writing from what civilization?

- a) the Sumerians
- b) the Old Kingdom
- c) the Akkadians
- d) the Babylonians

Answer: A

(see p.29)

16. “Nomes” were

- a) rulers.
- b) priests.
- c) regions.
- d) gods.

Answer: C

(see p.32)

17. The capital city of Old Kingdom Egypt was

- a) Memphis.
- b) Cairo.
- c) Aswan.
- d) Alexandria.

Answer: A

(see p.32)

18. Egypt was a wealthy civilization because
- a) they had extensive gold mines.
 - b) they had easy access to slaves from sub-Saharan Africa.
 - c) the regular flooding of the Nile made the land fertile.
 - d) the gods decreed it.

Answer: C

(see p.26)

19. Religion in ancient Egypt had little to do with ethics.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: True

(see p.37)

20. Which of the following civilizations spoke an Indo-European language?
- a) Egyptians.
 - b) Hebrews.
 - c) Hittites.
 - d) Assyrians.

Answer: C

(see p.44)

TEST QUESTIONS—CHAPTER 2

1. The Hebrew Bible was written over
- a) Abraham's lifetime.
 - b) a century.
 - c) a thousand years.
 - b) three hundred years.

Answer: C

(see p.58)

2. Torah means
- a) instructions.
 - b) God's Book.
 - c) the Way.
 - d) the Life.

Answer: A

(see p.58)

3. Which king developed a Hebrew state by building a capital city and developing a political bureaucracy?
- a) Abraham
 - b) David
 - c) Cyrus
 - d) Solomon

Answer: B

4. The Hebrew Bible is a reliable historical source.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: B

(see p.60)

5. How many authors does the Documentary Hypothesis agree that the Hebrew Bible had?
- a) three
 - b) five
 - c) one
 - d) four

Answer: D

(see p.61)

6. The idea that the Hebrew texts result from the intertwining of several writers work is known as the _____.

Answer: Documentary Hypothesis

(see p.61)

7. According to archaeological evidence, the Hebrews began to move into Palestine around

- a) 2500 bce.
- b) 1200 BCE.
- c) 100 CE.
- d) 1000 CE.

Answer: B

(see p.62)

8. The Judges held both political and religious authority.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.63)

9. _____ established Jerusalem as the capital city.

Answer: David

(see p.64)

10. The reigns of which two kings represent a Golden Age in Jewish history?

- a) David and Solomon
- b) Jesus and David
- c) Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus
- d) Isaac and Moses

Answer: A

(see p.67)

11. Jewish law gave its women more social autonomy than most ancient societies.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.69)

12. _____ enjoins Hebrews to honor their mothers and fathers equally.

Answer: fifth commandment

(see p.70)

13. The Torah praises celibacy.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.72)

14. The Jews conflated _____ and _____ to a degree that they could not be separated, which was a revolutionary development in Western life.

Answer: faith, morals

(see p.73)

15. The Jews' captivity in Babylon drove the Jews to

- a) military action.
- b) persecution of non-Jews.
- c) new engineering inventions.
- d) stricter observance of the Torah.

Answer: D

(see p.75)

16. "Rabbi" Means "Lord."

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.75)

17. Who released the Jews from bondage in Babylon?

- a) King Solomon
- b) Cyrus the Great
- c) Saul
- d) YHWH

Answer: B

(see p.75)

18. Ezra and Nehemiah were _____.

- a) Prophets
- b) Priests

- c) Kings
- d) Generals

Answer: A

(see p.75)

19. Ahura Mazda was the one true god of the
- a) Babylonians.
 - b) Persians.
 - c) Hittites.
 - d) Phoenicians.

Answer: B

(see p.83)

20. The Zoroastrian holy book is called the _____.
- a) Persian Bible
 - b) Vedas
 - c) Qur'an
 - d) Avesta

Answer: D

(see p.83)

