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Connections: A World History (Judge/Langdon) Chapter 2 Early Societies of West Asia and North Africa, to 500 B.C.E.

- 2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions
- 1) What geographical conditions were most important to the rise of Mesopotamia?
 - A) convenient seaports
 - B) rich mineral resources
 - C) fertile farmlands
 - D) extensive forests

Answer: C Page Ref: 22

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 2) Mesopotamia was in present-day
 - A) Iraq.
 - B) Iran.
 - C) Syria.
 - D) Israel.

Answer: A Page Ref: 22

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 3) Which name means "between the rivers"?
 - A) Kush
 - B) Nubia
 - C) Mesopotamia
 - D) Sumer

Answer: C Page Ref: 23

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 4) Which of the following accurately describes the Epic of Gilgamesh?
 - A) It was an Egyptian poem that paid homage to the Nile.
 - B) It was a Hebrew creation story.
 - C) It was a Mesopotamian poem about the search for immortality
 - D) It was an epic poem about Osiris and Seth.

Answer: C Page Ref: 24

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 5) Which of the following statements does NOT characterize the religious beliefs of the people of Mesopotamia?
 - A) polytheism
 - B) the belief that humans had to serve the gods in this life.
 - C) optimism about an afterlife that would be much better than their current lives.
 - D) a belief that the gods would punish them if they were displeased.

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 6) The Sumerians created all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) cuneiform.
 - B) copper and bronze tools.
 - C) a number system based on sixty.
 - D) a phonetic alphabet.

Answer: D Page Ref: 25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 7) Which of these Sumerian innovations did NOT serve to support the ruling powers?
 - A) the wheel
 - B) ziggurats
 - C) cuneiform
 - D) the calendar

Answer: D Page Ref: 24-25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 8) Ziggurats were used for all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) religious ceremonies.
 - B) lookout towers for defense.
 - C) government functions.
 - D) tombs.

Answer: D Page Ref: 24

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 9) Which of the following was the first system of writing?
 - A) Sanskrit
 - B) the Phoenician alphabet
 - C) cuneiform
 - D) hieroglyphics

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 10) What was the relationship between the Babylonians and the Sumerians?
 - A) The Babylonians were invaders who embraced many aspects of Sumerian society.
 - B) The Babylonians and Sumerians inhabited the same lands, taken from the Assyrians.
 - C) The Sumerians conquered the Babylonians.
 - D) The Babylonians and Sumerians were two regional powers conquered by the Hittites.

Answer: A Page Ref: 26

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 11) Who was the most prominent leader of the Akkadians?
 - A) Sargon
 - B) Hammurabi
 - C) Nebuchadnezzar II
 - D) Cyrus the Great

Answer: A

Page Ref: 22, 25, 26

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 12) The Amorites could also be called
 - A) Sumerians.
 - B) Akkadians.
 - C) Babylonians.
 - D) Chaldeans.

Answer: C Page Ref: 26

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 13) Which of the following does NOT apply to the Code of Hammurabi?
 - A) Penalties for crimes were based on the principle of retribution.
 - B) Punishments differed according to social status.
 - C) Property rights were valued very highly.
 - D) Women had no rights.

Answer: D Page Ref: 26-28

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 14) The ideology that best explains Hammurabi's position with respect to commercial transactions was
 - A) let the buyer beware.
 - B) an eye for an eye.
 - C) property rights have little significance.
 - D) sellers must guarantee all work.

Answer: A Page Ref: 26-27

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 15) Which of these was NOT introduced to West Asia by the Indo-Europeans?
 - A) domesticated horses
 - B) new languages
 - C) agriculture
 - D) Hittite rule

Answer: C Page Ref: 28

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 16) Which of the following locations was part of the Hittite, Assyrian, and Chaldean empires?
 - A) Babylon
 - B) Egypt
 - C) Palestine
 - D) Syria

Answer: D Page Ref: 30

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 17) In most cultures today, it is customary for the bride's family to pay for the wedding. This custom has roots in the ancient practice of
 - A) the bride's family choosing the groom.
 - B) the groom's family arranging the marriage.
 - C) the bride's family supplying the dowry.
 - D) the bride's family walking her down the aisle.

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 18) In addition to his law code, Hammurabi is also known for
 - A) adopting monotheism.
 - B) conquering most of Africa.
 - C) making advancements in metalwork.
 - D) instigating building projects.

Answer: D Page Ref: 28

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 19) Which of the following developments led to huge changes in warfare and travel?
 - A) the domestication of horses
 - B) the development of iron tools and weapons
 - C) the development of bridges
 - D) the potter's wheel

Answer: A Page Ref: 29

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 20) Which of the following accurately describes the Hittite kingdom?
 - A) matriarchal and matrilineal
 - B) hierarchical and patriarchal
 - C) monotheistic
 - D) matriarchal and hierarchical

Answer: B Page Ref: 29

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 21) Which of the following civilizations is credited with building the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?
 - A) Chaldeans
 - B) Persians
 - C) Sumerians
 - D) Assyrians

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 22) Where is the Ishtar gate?
 - A) Ur
 - B) Jerusalem
 - C) Lagash
 - D) Babylon

Answer: D

Page Ref: 31-32

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 23) Which of the following civilizations controlled their conquered enemies by torture and terrorization?
 - A) Chaldeans
 - B) Persians
 - C) Sumerians
 - D) Assyrians

Answer: D Page Ref: 31

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 24) The city of Nineveh was part of which ancient civilization?
 - A) Sumerians
 - B) Assyrians
 - C) Akkadians
 - D) Persians

Answer: B Page Ref: 31

Section: Early West Asian Societies

- 25) Which empire conquered and brought an end to the Chaldean Empire?
 - A) Assyrians
 - B) Persians
 - C) Hittites
 - D) Egyptians

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 26) Which of these divided Africa into two great regions?
 - A) the Congo River
 - B) the Nile River
 - C) the Sahara
 - D) the Niger River

Answer: C Page Ref: 32

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 27) Which of these was NOT common to Egypt and Mesopotamia?
 - A) a polytheistic religion
 - B) the central role of great rivers
 - C) connections to neighboring cultures
 - D) reliance on a single river

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32-33

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 28) How did Egyptian territory change during the New Kingdom?
 - A) Egypt lost Upper Egypt, but retained control of Lower Egypt.
 - B) Egypt lost Syria and Palestine.
 - C) Egypt gained land along the eastern Mediterranean Sea.
 - D) Egypt gained the communities of Giza and Memphis.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 36-37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

- 29) After 5000 B.C.E., the climate changed in North Africa. What happened?
 - A) Monsoons began to flood the continent.
 - B) Savannah began to overtake desert land.
 - C) Rainfall became scarce, so the climate was drier.
 - D) The Nile began flooding erratically, thus wiping out the Egyptian kingdom.

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 30) Which of the following statements best accounts for the failure of Akhenaton's reign?
 - A) The Egyptian people viewed his reign as illegitimate because he was not the direct descendent of Amenhotep III.
 - B) He invested the majority of the country's resources on expansionist policies and neglected domestic priorities.
 - C) He was obsessed with his religion to the neglect of other affairs, as he tried desperately to reform Egypt into a monotheistic society.
 - D) He was a child king who was murdered before reaching adulthood.

Answer: C Page Ref: 37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 31) Who first united upper and lower Egypt?
 - A) Thutmosis III
 - B) Menes
 - C) Amenhotep III
 - D) Amenhotep IV

Answer: B Page Ref: 35

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 32) Which period of Egyptian history was known for building pyramids?
 - A) Old Kingdom
 - B) Middle Kingdom
 - C) New Kingdom
 - D) Second Intermediate Period

Answer: A Page Ref: 36

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

- 33) The Great Pyramid was built for
 - A) Thutmosis III.
 - B) Hatshepsut.
 - C) Khufu.
 - D) Akhenaton.

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 34) Which period of Egyptian history would best be described as imperialistic?
 - A) Early Dynastic Period
 - B) Old Kingdom
 - C) Middle Kingdom
 - D) New Kingdom

Answer: D Page Ref: 37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 35) What caused the downfall of the Middle Kingdom?
 - A) The Nile flooded unexpectedly.
 - B) Egypt was plagued by droughts.
 - C) The Hyksos invaded and conquered.
 - D) The Egyptian economy suffered due to pyramid construction.

Answer: C Page Ref: 36

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 36) In what way was Hatshepsut unusual as an Egyptian ruler?
 - A) in being a female ruler of Egypt
 - B) in ruling over all of Egypt
 - C) in worshipping Osiris
 - D) in inheriting rule from her father

Answer: A Page Ref: 37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

- 37) Which Egyptian pharaoh became known as Akhenaton?
 - A) Thutmosis III
 - B) Hatshepsut
 - C) Amenhotep III
 - D) Amenhotep IV

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 38) Nefertiti was
 - A) an Egyptian goddess.
 - B) King Tut's wife.
 - C) a Mesopotamian goddess associated with fertility.
 - D) Akhenaton's wife.

Answer: D Page Ref: 37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 39) Which name means "gold" or "black"?
 - A) Egypt
 - B) Nubia
 - C) Mesopotamia
 - D) Sumer

Answer: B Page Ref: 38

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 40) Which of these connected Egypt with the African interior?
 - A) Kush
 - B) Syria
 - C) Anatolia
 - D) Persia

Answer: A Page Ref: 38

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

- 41) Which of these had the greatest cultural impact on Nubia?
 - A) Egypt
 - B) Syria
 - C) the Hyksos
 - D) the Amorites

Answer: A Page Ref: 38-39

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

- 42) Who were the original inhabitants of Kush?
 - A) Egyptians
 - B) Nubians
 - C) Babylonians
 - D) Sumerians

Answer: B Page Ref: 38

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

- 43) Carthage was a colony founded on the North African coast by a seafaring people from West Asia known as the
 - A) Hittites.
 - B) Egyptians.
 - C) Phoenicians.
 - D) Assyrians.

Answer: C Page Ref: 40

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Factual

- 44) Which of the following statements is true of Carthage?
 - A) It became independent power.
 - B) It was on the Mediterranean Sea.
 - C) It relied on trade.
 - D) Its society was largely urban.

Answer: A Page Ref: 40

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

- 45) What was the source of Phoenician influence?
 - A) military strength
 - B) a large population
 - C) extensive territory
 - D) a large trading network

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Conceptual

- 46) Which people laid the foundations for the phonetic alphabets used throughout the West?
 - A) Babylonians
 - B) Sumerians
 - C) Persians
 - D) Phoenicians

Answer: D Page Ref: 40

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Factual

- 47) Where was the Phoenician homeland?
 - A) the Eastern Mediterranean
 - B) Mesopotamia
 - C) Anatolia
 - D) the Western Mediterranean

Answer: A Page Ref: 39

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Factual

- 48) The Hebrews laid the foundation for all of the religions EXCEPT
 - A) Judaism.
 - B) Christianity.
 - C) Islam.
 - D) Hinduism.

Answer: D Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

- 49) Which Hebrew king was able to unite the Israelites but was unable to decisively defeat the Philistines?
 - A) Saul
 - B) David
 - C) Solomon
 - D) Nebuchadnezzar

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Factual

- 50) Which of the following people were NOT polytheistic?
 - A) Sumerians
 - B) Hebrews
 - C) Egyptians
 - D) Aryans

Answer: B Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Conceptual

- 51) Which Hebrew man was called "Israel"?
 - A) Judah
 - B) Isaac
 - C) Jacob
 - D) David

Answer: C Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Factual

- 52) Which of these was common to the cultural traditions of Sumeria and Israel?
 - A) flood narratives
 - B) monotheism
 - C) polytheism
 - D) a religious covenant

Answer: A Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

- 53) Which Hebrew king was known for elaborate building projects?
 - A) Saul
 - B) David
 - C) Solomon
 - D) Nebuchadnezzar

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Factual

- 54) Which of the following accomplishments did NOT occur during the reign of King David?
 - A) Jerusalem was established as the capital city.
 - B) The Philistines were defeated.
 - C) A standing army was created.
 - D) The temple was built.

Answer: D Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Conceptual

- 55) Which people allowed the Hebrews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their temple following their Babylonian exile?
 - A) Assyrians
 - B) Chaldeans
 - C) Persians
 - D) Egyptians

Answer: C Page Ref: 42

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Factual

2.2 True/False Questions

1) We still don't know the location of the capital of Sargon's empire.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 22

Section: Introduction Question Type: Factual

2) The Sumerians invented the wheel.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

3) Most Sumerians learned to write.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

4) Much of the Code of Hammurabi is based on the idea that the punishment should fit the crime.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 26-27

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

5) Horses remained the main form of military transport until World War II.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 28

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

6) The Hittites were eager to share their technological advancements in iron with their neighbors.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 29

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

7) Mesopotamian society was less given to conquest than Egyptian society.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 32

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

8) The Phoenician trading empire centered on the Nile valley.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 39

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Conceptual

9) Carthage was the most prominent of all the Phoenician colonies.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 40

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Factual

10) David united the Israelites into a single kingdom.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

2.3 Short Answer Questions

1) Why didn't copper work well for creating large tools and weapons?

Answer: It was too soft.

Page Ref: 25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

2) What does "cuneiform" mean?

Answer: Wedge-shaped

Page Ref: 25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

3) Where were Ur and Uruk located?

Answer: Sumer, or southern Mesopotamia

Page Ref: 23

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

4) How did the Hittites succeed in making iron weapons after other groups had failed?

Answer: They learned to bring it to a higher temperature.

Page Ref: 29

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

5) Who were the "New Babylonians"?

Answer: Chaldeans

Page Ref: 31

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Factual

6) Which people wrote on papyrus?

Answer: Egyptians Page Ref: 34

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

7) What period established most of Egypt's institutions and culture?

Answer: The Old Kingdom

Page Ref: 36

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

8) Why were the Hyksos able to conquer Egypt?

Answer: They had horse-drawn chariots and bronze weapons.

Page Ref: 36

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

9) What was the basis of the Phoenician economy?

Answer: trade Page Ref: 39

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Conceptual

10) What was the name of the agreement the Israelites believed existed between themselves and

their god?

Answer: a covenant

Page Ref: 41

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Factual

2.4 Essay Questions

1) Explain how the story of Sargon exemplifies the challenges faced by historians in trying to compile accurate histories of ancient civilizations.

Page Ref: 22-26

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

2) Compare and contrast Egyptian and Mesopotamian women.

Page Ref: 27 and 35

Section: Early West Asian Societies, Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

3 Compare and contrast cuneiform and hieroglyphics.

Page Ref: 25 and 34

Section: Early West Asian Societies, Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

4) Evaluate the contributions of the Sumerians to present-day society.

Page Ref: 23-25

Section: Early West Asian Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

5) Discuss the role of Osiris in Egyptian religion. How does his legend shape the overall outlook of Egyptian religion?

Page Ref: 34

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

6) Discuss the major events of the New Kingdom, including notable differences among the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.

Page Ref: 37

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Factual

7) Compare and contrast the Nubians and Egyptians.

Page Ref: 38

Section: Early Northeast African Societies

Question Type: Conceptual

8) Can the trading regions of the Phoenicians be called an empire? Explain.

Page Ref: 39-40

Section: West Asia and North Africa: The Phoenician Connection

Question Type: Conceptual

9) How was the Jewish perception of Yahweh different from the perception of other gods?

Page Ref: 43

Section: The Israelites and Their God

Question Type: Conceptual

10) Compare the states of the Israelites and Egyptians.

Page Ref: 23-32; 40-43

Section: Early West Asian Societies, The Israelites and Their God