

Chapter 01 - BEGINNINGS

Multiple Choice

1. What artifacts from Jericho are considered an indication that they practiced ancestor worship?

- a. fertility figures
- b. burial statues
- c. restored skulls
- d. stone shrines

ANSWER: c

2. Where are some of the oldest paintings of humankind found?

- a. Sub-Saharan Africa
- b. Lascaux
- c. Amarna
- d. Egypt

ANSWER: b

3. During the Neolithic period, a major development in agriculture was the ability to:

- a. accumulate and store grain
- b. feed large numbers of livestock
- c. build larger architectural structures
- d. control bodies of water

ANSWER: a

4. According to the text, what have archaeologists posited that Stonehenge was?

- a. an ancient temple
- b. a storage facility for weapons
- c. a monument to a great leader
- d. a solar calendar and observatory

ANSWER: d

5. What do archaeologists believe the Venus of Willendorf depicts?

- a. a Greek goddess
- b. a female fertility figure
- c. a famous queen
- d. a child

ANSWER: b

6. Where did the Sumerians first settle?

- a. The Upper Nile
- b. The Fertile Crescent
- c. The Mediterranean Islands
- d. Western Africa

ANSWER: b

7. What are two Semitic languages?

- a. Arabic and Hebrew
- b. Urdu and Hindi
- c. Persian and Arabic
- d. Greek and Maltese

ANSWER: a

8. What was Sumerian religion based upon?

- a. animal worship
- b. spirits of ancestors
- c. natural phenomena
- d. monotheism

ANSWER: c

9. What was the first great literary work of ancient Mesopotamia?

- a. Ashurbanipal
- b. Book of the Dead
- c. Epic of Gilgamesh
- d. Tutankhamen's autobiography

ANSWER: c

10. According to legend, who dictated to King Hammurabi the laws that he would later include in the Law Code of Hammurabi?

- a. Enlil
- b. Shamash
- c. Aton
- d. Osiris

ANSWER: b

11. Which civilization succeeded in uniting Mesopotamia in about 1800 B.C.E.?

- a. Assyrians
- b. Kassites
- c. Babylonians
- d. Sumerians

ANSWER: c

12. How have modern scholars typically divided the history of ancient Egypt?

- a. into two major periods
- b. into three major periods
- c. into four major periods
- d. into six major periods

ANSWER: c

13. In general terms, what is most striking about the long history of Egyptian culture?

- a. The evolution of its writing system
- b. Its unity and consistency
- c. Its ever-changing, highly diverse nature
- d. Its isolation from all surrounding cultures

ANSWER: b

14. Who was the earliest great architect to appear in historical record?

- a. Khafre
- b. Djoser
- c. Babur
- d. Imhotep

ANSWER: d

15. Who became the most important deity during the New Kingdom of ancient Egypt?

- a. Aton
- b. Isis
- c. Minos
- d. Knossos

ANSWER: a

16. How did the art of Amarna differ from conventional Egyptian art?

- a. It employed a stylized, artificial quality.
- b. It was highly formal, apparently intended only for somber occasions.
- c. It had greater lightness and naturalism.
- d. It depicted female figures exclusively.

ANSWER: c

17. What civilization conquered the Babylonian Empire?

- a. The Semites
- b. The Persians
- c. The Kassites
- d. The Sumerians

ANSWER: b

18. Which art form is particularly characteristic of the Cyclades islands?

- a. Marble figurines
- b. Pottery
- c. Frescoes
- d. Wood sculptures

ANSWER: a

19. Who discovered the civilization that predated the Mycenaeans?

- a. Sir Arthur Evans
- b. Lord Wilton Spiel
- c. Heinrich Schliemann
- d. Howard Carter

ANSWER: a

20. Who was the central deity in Minoan religion?

- a. a being that is half-man and half-wolf
- b. a river god
- c. a sun god
- d. there is not enough evidence to know

ANSWER: d

21. Who succeeded the Minoans?

- a. the Sumerians
- b. the Persians
- c. the Mycenaeans
- d. the Kassites

ANSWER: c

22. Which war provided the background for Homer's Iliad and Odyssey?

- a. the Peloponnesian War
- b. the Trojan War
- c. the Persian War
- d. the Babylonian War

ANSWER: b

23. What important archaeological discovery was made during the 1920s?

- a. Kingdom of Knossos
- b. Tomb of Tutankhamen
- c. Royal Grave Circle
- d. Altar to Osiris

ANSWER: b

24. What city was buried beneath the Roman city of Ilium?

- a. Attica
- b. Sparta
- c. Athens
- d. Troy

ANSWER: d

25. What colossal sculpture stands next to the pyramids at Gizeh?

- a. Statue of Amen-Re

- b. The Great Sphinx
- c. Statue of Khafre
- d. Gilgamesh

ANSWER: b

26. An example of Sumerian architecture used for religious practices:

- a. ziggurat
- b. votive
- c. pyramid
- d. tholos

ANSWER: a

27. An upright stone slab decorated with relief carvings:

- a. register
- b. cuneiform
- c. fresco
- d. stele

ANSWER: d

28. Who was an Assyrian king of ancient Mesopotamia?

- a. Hammurabi
- b. Ashurbanipal
- c. Cyrus
- d. Nergal

ANSWER: b

29. Which Egyptian pharaoh built the Great Sphinx?

- a. Imhotep
- b. Ramses
- c. Khafre
- d. Tutankhamen

ANSWER: c

30. Which was a river in Mesopotamia?

- a. Nile
- b. Ganges
- c. Euphrates
- d. Arapitsa

ANSWER: c

31. The center of Minoan civilization was:

- a. Thera
- b. Knossos
- c. Thebes

d. Mycenae

ANSWER: b

32. The vertical shafts running down through Minoan palaces are called:

a. columns

b. lintels

c. dromos

d. light wells

ANSWER: d

33. Which Egyptian god symbolized death and rebirth?

a. Osiris

b. Aton

c. Hatshepsut

d. Seth

ANSWER: a

34. Which is the correct name for a tomb chamber shaped like a beehive?

a. sarcophagus

b. dromos

c. tholos

d. mortuary temple

ANSWER: c

35. Which family of languages includes Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew?

a. Indo-Iranian

b. Semitic

c. Omotic

d. Sumerian

ANSWER: b

Subjective Short Answer

36. What are the six characteristics of civilized societies and of civilization mentioned in the textbook?

ANSWER: The 6 characteristics of civilization are: urban life, with permanent settlements a system of government distinct social classes tools and specialized skills which lead to manufacturing and trade a written form of communication a shared system of religious belief

37. How was national unity maintained in ancient Egypt despite the differences between the regions of the Upper and Lower Nile?

ANSWER: National unity was maintained through a strong central government controlled by the pharaoh, whose power was further consolidated by the people's belief in his

divinity. Moreover, this power was cemented by a priesthood which disseminated the national religion throughout the Upper and Lower Nile regions through a strict adherence to traditional rituals and arts.

38. What are three universal themes touched upon in the Epic of Gilgamesh?

ANSWER: The universal themes touched upon in the Epic of Gilgamesh include: The elevation of some human beings over others The disregard for nature and the natural order of things The virtues and rewards of the simple life The pleasures of love, companionship, food, and drink The fear of death The desire for fame and glory

39. How did the focus of Mycenaean art and architecture differ from that of the Minoans?

ANSWER: Mycenaean art, unlike that of the Minoans, focused on death and war. The Mycenaeans built large fortified palaces and richly furnished tombs. Similar to the Minoans, the walls of the Mycenaean palaces were decorated with frescos; however, in contrast with the vivacity of the Minoans, these works are characterized by a solemn, dignified style.

40. What is the Greek myth of the Minotaur and the Labyrinth?

ANSWER: The Labyrinth was in Knossos, Crete, and in it was a Minotaur—half man and half bull—to whom seven boys and girls were regularly sacrificed. According to legend, Theseus killed the Minotaur, freed the children, and escaped with King Minos's daughter, Ariadne.