

Chapter 01-Early Humans and the First Civilizations

True / False

1. Systematic agriculture developed independently in different areas of the world after 3000 and 1500 B.C.E.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

2. Sumerian ziggurats performed the same function as Egypt's pyramids.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Unlike Mesopotamia's rivers, the flooding of Egypt's Nile was gradual and usually predictable, and the river seen as life-enhancing rather than life-threatening.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

4. The ancient Egyptians had no word for religion.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

5. During the prophetic era (c.750-550), Judaism developed a sense of universalism in its monotheistic theology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The principal economic basis of Assyrian life was manufacturing.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

7. The first settled regions of the world were found in river valleys like Mesopotamia.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

8. Neanderthals from Europe displaced Homo sapiens sapiens.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Women played as important a role as men in paleolithic food acquisition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

10. The earliest hominids

- a. lived in Asia.
- b. lived in Africa.
- c. used iron tools.
- d. are known as Homo sapiens.
- e. evolved 1,000,000 years ago.

ANSWER: b

11. During the Old Stone Age,

- a. only Egypt had an advanced agricultural economy.
- b. both men and women hunted wild animals.
- c. hunting and gathering was the way most people supported themselves.
- d. humans lived only in the southernmost parts of Africa.
- e. communication was maintained through the use of cuneiform.

ANSWER: c

12. Paleolithic peoples

- a. engaged in artistic activities, as indicated by surviving cave paintings.
- b. lacked the use of fire, which significantly retarded their pace of development.
- c. perfected techniques that allowed them to hunt very large dinosaurs with total success.
- d. lived in brick structures.
- e. used bronze for tools and weapons, but not copper.

ANSWER: a

13. The central aspect of the Neolithic Revolution was the

- a. first development of hunter-gatherer cultures.
- b. successful invasion of northwestern Africa by Turkish nomads from central Asia.
- c. emergence of systematic food production through the domestication of plants and animals.
- d. use of fire and the cooking of food.
- e. development of writing.

ANSWER: c

14. Mesopotamian civilization

- a. developed during the Paleolithic Era.
- b. was made of cities and located in a river valley.
- c. was located between the Nile and the Niger rivers.
- d. was the only early civilization with no cities.
- e. was the birthplace of democracy.

ANSWER: b

15. Which of the following is a true statement?

- a. The Akkadian Empire achieved no expansion, but endured for a thousand years.
- b. Ur produced total Mesopotamian disintegration.
- c. The Amorites, under the leadership of Hammurabi, replaced the Sumerians and Akkadians as rulers of Mesopotamia.
- d. Hammurabi eliminated all aspects of Sumerian culture in Mesopotamian life.
- e. Sumer was established by the Hyksos.

ANSWER: c

16. Ancient Mesopotamian society

- a. was predominantly industrial.
- b. employed trade and barter only to a very limited extent.
- c. lacked a specific class structure.
- d. developed an extensive irrigation system.
- e. was entirely literate

ANSWER: d

17. Which of the following is not true about cuneiform?

- a. It used the Cyrillic alphabet.
- b. It was used for record keeping.
- c. It was used for teaching.
- d. It was used to record Mesopotamian literature.
- e. It was developed by the Sumerians.

ANSWER: a

18. The Epic of Gilgamesh was

- a. the formal title of the Osiris myth.
- b. an epic poem from Mesopotamia dealing with the search for immortality.
- c. a creation myth developed by early Phoenician thinkers.
- d. the first Egyptian literary masterpiece.
- e. a code of laws established by the Babylonian ruler, Gilgamesh.

ANSWER: b

19. The annual flooding of the Nile River

- a. enabled Egyptian civilization to thrive by leaving deposits of fertile silt.
- b. was an unwanted event that occurred suddenly and generally without warning.
- c. did not require an organized irrigation system.

- d. produced many large urban centers that served as havens from the raging waters.
- e. inhibited the evolution of civilization in ancient Egypt.

ANSWER: a

20. Which of the following accurately characterizes ancient Egyptian civilization?
- a. Its geography and topography made for great political and social insecurity.
 - b. There was little continuity because of the Nile's horrific floods.
 - c. There was a sense of security and a feeling of changelessness.
 - d. It considered religion unimportant as the emphasis was life in the here and now.
 - e. There were few opportunities for trade.

ANSWER: c

21. Which of the following is not correct about the pyramids?
- a. They were tombs for the pharaohs.
 - b. They were constructed during the Middle Kingdom.
 - c. They were symbols of royal power.
 - d. The most magnificent of the pyramids was constructed about 2500 B.C.E.
 - e. Pyramids were filled with boats, food, weapons, and games.

ANSWER: b

22. In contrast to the Old Kingdom, the role of the pharaoh in the Middle Kingdom was that of
- a. an inaccessible god-king.
 - b. a shepherd, a provider of public projects and assistance.
 - c. a symbolic fisherman for his people.
 - d. a warrior-king.
 - e. a sacrificial scapegoat.

ANSWER: b

23. Mummification was to
- a. help ensure that one could continue to live despite the death of the physical body.
 - b. assure against the return of the ka.
 - c. prevent the vital force of the physical body from returning.
 - d. prevent the vital force of the physical body from departing.
 - e. prevent decomposition during immersion in the Nile or exposure to the sun.

ANSWER: a

24. The story of Osiris in ancient Egyptian religion served to
- a. weaken popular belief in the pharaoh's divinity.
 - b. permit the people to maintain a sun cult.
 - c. strengthen the belief that immortality could be achieved.
 - d. provide a method for designing and constructing the pyramids.
 - e. justify wars against Syria.

ANSWER: c

25. Egyptian hieroglyphs

- a. used sacred characters as picture signs.
- b. employed the use of an alphabet.
- c. were written only on a paper made from papyrus reed and oak bark.
- d. were introduced by the Amorites.
- e. were borrowed from the practices of the Phoenicians.

ANSWER: a

26. During the reign of Akhenaten,

- a. monotheism permanently replaced polytheism in ancient Egypt.
- b. foreign affairs were ignored and Syria and Palestine were lost.
- c. Thebes was replaced by Cairo as the capital.
- d. the Hyksos invaded the Nile Valley.
- e. the Sea Peoples were driven from Egypt.

ANSWER: b

27. The group that disrupted Egypt and provided the transition to the new Kingdom was the

- a. Hyksos.
- b. Mali.
- c. Maghreb.
- d. Kush.
- e. Phoenicians.

ANSWER: a

28. Which of the following is not correct about marriage and family in ancient Egypt?

- a. Wives of all classes had major responsibilities and commanded respect.
- b. Women had many equal legal rights to men, but had very limited career opportunities.
- c. Polygamy was the general rule, although wives could keep additional husbands.
- d. For women, especially, the penalties for adultery were catastrophic.
- e. Many parents and children appear to have had close and loving relationships.

ANSWER: c

29. The Indo-Europeans

- a. fought long and exhausting wars against the Hittites.
- b. originally lived in the western section of the Sahara.
- c. spoke related languages, among which are Sanskrit, Persian, and Greek.
- d. were the descendants of the Mongols and Turks.
- e. never penetrated Europe or India.

ANSWER: c

The Phoenicians were notable for all of the following EXCEPT

30. The Phoenicians...

- a. having some of the best ships in the Mediterranean
- b. established numerous Black Sea colonies.
- c. invented an alphabet.
- d. having an extensive trade network
- e. conquered the Sea Peoples of Egypt.

ANSWER: e

31. King Solomon is associated with all of the following except

- a. he ruled a united kingdom.
- b. he built a temple.
- c. his capital was Jerusalem.
- d. Israel was at the height of its powers.
- e. controlled all of the Middle East.

ANSWER: e

32. During the Babylonian Captivity

- a. the Chaldeans were able to conquer the Persians.
- b. the Persians gave up control of the Kingdom of Judah.
- c. many upper-class Israelites were deported to Babylonia.
- d. Egypt freed the Hebrews.
- e. the Hittites were held as slaves by the Babylonians.

ANSWER: c

33. The following are true about the Jewish concept of monotheism except

- a. a transcendent God, he was part of nature, created rather than the creator.
- b. God could be both vengeful and merciful.
- c. each person was worthwhile but had to decide between good and evil based upon the morality established by God.
- d. an agreement, or covenant, existed between the Hebrew people and Yahweh.
- e. the gods of all other peoples were believed to be mere idols.

ANSWER: a

34. The three central aspects of Jewish religious belief were the

- a. priests, rabbis and prophets.
- b. covenant, the law and the prophets.
- c. army, the king and the family.
- d. law, the Pharisees and the rabbinate.
- e. Judah, Israel, and the Temple.

ANSWER: b

35. The monotheism of the Jews

- a. produced a feeling of Jewish separation from those who were not Jewish.
- b. was accessible only to the prophets.
- c. provided a tolerance for the gods of outside conquerors.

- d. was a result of the Osiris movement.
- e. was a consequence of the spread of early Christianity.

ANSWER: a

36. The Assyrian Empire

- a. developed in the central desert region of the Arabian peninsula.
- b. expanded northward from its original homeland to the Baltic Sea by 700 B.C.E.
- c. was skilled at waging both conventional and guerrilla warfare.
- d. was the greatest trading center of the ancient world.
- e. briefly occupied southern Greece.

ANSWER: c

37. The Assyrian army

- a. was renowned for its ability to besiege enemy cities.
- b. could deploy only a few thousand troops in major campaigns.
- c. customarily used diplomacy and negotiation in its largely peaceful campaigns.
- d. was unable to conquer Egypt.
- e. defeated the Persians on the banks of the Tigris River.

ANSWER: a

38. The Chaldean king who rebuilt Babylonia as the center of his empire was

- a. Cyrus.
- b. Rameses II.
- c. Nebuchadnezzar II.
- d. Ashurbanipal I.
- e. Marquid VI.

ANSWER: c

39. Cyrus the Great

- a. created a great Persian Empire.
- b. enslaved the Jews.
- c. used merciless policies that caused him to be hated by the people he conquered.
- d. established the Ptolemaic Dynasty.
- e. permanently conquered Greece.

ANSWER: a

40. The Persian Empire

- a. remained strongly committed to its unique monotheistic beliefs for over two millennia.
- b. absorbed almost all of its cultural and administrative policies from Assyrian practices.
- c. ended the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Jews during the reign of Cyrus the Great.
- d. suffered from administrative corruption, and collapsed after the death of Cyrus.
- e. was very intolerant of the ideas and practices of the peoples it conquered.

ANSWER: c

41. What do Zoroastrianism and Judaism have in common?

- a. the concept of polytheism.
- b. emphasis on good and evil.
- c. a common worship of the god, Yahweh.
- d. individual judgment of souls after death by Osiris.
- e. the belief in unoriginal sin.

ANSWER: b

42. The ideas of Zoroastrianism

- a. according to the Zend Avesta, stated that there was only one god.
- b. are perhaps the best stated exposition of polytheism produced in the ancient world.
- c. were written down by Zoroaster in the seventh century B.C.E.
- d. influenced Hinduism and Buddhism.
- e. did not outlive the death of Zarathustra.

ANSWER: a

The transition from hunter-gatherer to a food producing society happened

43. New Question

- a. to the unstable nature of pastoralism.
- b. abruptly in some areas, rapidly in others
- c. gradually in the Mesolithic era
- d. only in river valleys
- e. with the use of metal tools.

ANSWER: c

Where did the oldest of the neolithic farming villages first form?

44. New Question

- a. China.
- b. Europe.
- c. Mesoamerica.
- d. India.
- e. Middle East.

ANSWER: e

Who did Sumerians believe owned the cities?

45. New Question

- a. Priests and priestesses.
- b. Kings.
- c. Everyone who was not a slave.
- d. The gods and goddesses.
- e. None of these.

ANSWER: d

The first person to establish a dynastic empire in Mesopotamia was:

46. New Question

- a. Sargon the Akkadian.
- b. Ur-Nammu.
- c. Hammurabi.
- d. Utnapishtam the Faraway
- e. Zardoz.

ANSWER: a

The majority of Hammurabi's law code deals with

47. New Question

- a. marriage and family
- b. public disorder
- c. religious crimes
- d. business regulation
- e. theft and injury

ANSWER: a

The foundation of the Sumerian mathematical system was

48. New Question

- a. base 10
- b. base 60
- c. inclusive of a zero
- d. base 100
- e. base 25

ANSWER: b

The most important cities in Egypt developed in which region?

49. New Question

- a. Lower Egypt
- b. Upper Egypt
- c. Above the first cataract.
- d. In the middle region near Memphis.
- e. None of these.

ANSWER: a

According to Egyptian tradition, the pharaoh was supposed to maintain order by

50. New Question

- a. the Mandate of Heaven.
- b. his Divine status

- c. Ma'at
- d. karma
- e. anrita

ANSWER: c

The kingdom of Judah was overthrown by which empire?

51. New Question

- a. Assyrian..
- b. Hittite.
- c. Persian
- d. Chaldean
- e. Phoenician.

ANSWER: d

What Assyrian tactic is credited for creating a polyglot, diverse population?

52. New Question

- a. Torture of resistors.
- b. An Emphasis on education.
- c. Deportation.
- d. Polytheism.
- e. Nationalism.

ANSWER: c

What were the duties of a Persian Satrap?

53. New Question

- a. Tax collection.
- b. Raising forces for the Royal army.
- c. Commanding military forces in their region.
- d. Maintaining justice and security.
- e. All of these.

ANSWER: e

Multiple Response

One of the basic distinguishing features of the human species was

54. New Question

- a. the ability to make tools
- b. walking upright
- c. domestication of animals
- d. an omnivorous diet
- e. opposable thumbs

ANSWER: a

Objective Short Answer

55. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Bronze Age

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Subjective Short Answer

56. hominids

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

57. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Australopithecines

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

58. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Homo sapiens

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

59. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Neanderthal

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

60. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Paleolithic

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

61. Instructions: Identify the following terms. cave paintings

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

62. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Neolithic

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

63. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Çatal Hüyük

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

64. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Mesopotamia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

65. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Tigris and Euphrates

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

66. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Sumerians

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

67. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

68. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Sargon of Akkad

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

69. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Semitic

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

70. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Code of Hammurabi

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

71. Instructions: Identify the following terms. cuneiform

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

72. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Epic of Gilgamesh

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

73. Instructions: Identify the following terms. hieroglyphs

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

74. Instructions: Identify the following terms. the Nile

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

75. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

76. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Menes

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

77. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

78. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Son of Re

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

79. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Osiris

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

80. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Great Pyramid of Giza

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

81. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Ma'at

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

82. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hyksos

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

83. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hatshepsut

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

84. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Akhenaten

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

85. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Ramesses II

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

86. Instructions: Identify the following terms. "Sea Peoples"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

87. Instructions: Identify the following terms. megaliths

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

88. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Indo-Europeans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

89. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hittites and iron

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

90. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Phoenician alphabet

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

91. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Hebrews and Israelites

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

92. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Solomon

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

93. Instructions: Identify the following terms. kingdoms of Judah and Israel

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

94. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Babylonian captivity

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

95. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Yahweh

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

96. Instructions: Identify the following terms. the prophets

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

97. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Assyrian Empire

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

98. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Cambyses and Darius Pages

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

99. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Persia and Cyrus the Great

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

100. Instructions: Identify the following terms. satraps, the Royal Road and the Immortals

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

101. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Zoroaster

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

102. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Zend Avesta

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

103. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Ahuramazda and Ahriman

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

104. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Fertile Crescent

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

105. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Polytheism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

106. Instructions: Identify the following terms. Kush

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

Essay

107. What major economic changes resulted from the Neolithic Revolution? What social and lifestyle changes did it bring, and for which individuals and which groups in these societies?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

108. What role did the development of agriculture play in the emergence of civilization?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

109. What geographic aspects of the Mesopotamian city-states made conflict between them likely and why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

110. How did the development of writing change the societies of ancient Mesopotamia and, specifically, the lives of their peoples? Could those societies be described as "literate"? Why or why not? Which groups might have been most affected?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

111. What can be discerned about the nature of Mesopotamian society from the Code of Hammurabi?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

112. What does the Epic of Gilgamesh reveal concerning the nature of the relationship between the ancient Mesopotamians and their gods? Discuss the relationship of the flood narrative as given in the Epic of Gilgamesh with that given in the biblical book of Genesis.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

113. "The ancient Egyptians originated nothing of their own; they simply borrowed 'civilization' from the Sumerians." Discuss, pro and con.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

114. Why does the text say that the social structure and ideas of ancient Egypt were a reflection of the influence of the Nile? Was this people-river relationship different from that which evolved in the societies of the Tigris-Euphrates region? Why or why not? How was this importance reflected in the "Hymn to the Nile?"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

115. What new attitudes and practices developed during the New Kingdom in Egypt? How and why did they differ from those of the Old and Middle Kingdoms?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

116. What are the similarities between Akhenaten's Hymn to Aten and Psalm 104 of the Hebrew Bible? How do you explain the similarities? What are the significant differences between the two, and what do they tell you about the differences between the religion of the Egyptians and the religion of ancient Israel?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

117. Who were the Indo-Europeans and what was their significance for civilization in the Ancient Near East?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

118. "The ancient Hebrews were the most important peoples of the ancient Middle East." Discuss, pro and con. In what ways has the existence of a united Hebrew monarchy recently been challenged? How significant was the emergence of Hebrew monotheism for the development of later civilizations? Why was the kingdom of Israel more vulnerable to the Assyrian Empire than the kingdom of Judah? What distinctive new concepts emerged from the Hebrew prophetic tradition?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

119. Describe the Assyrian military machine. Based on the writings of the Assyrian kings, what did they consider essential to military success? Do you think the Assyrian kings exaggerated their military prowess? Explain your answer.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

120. What were the most significant aspects of the civil and military systems of the Persian Empire? Were personal or were institutional elements more important in determining its efficiency and success? What evidence causes you to think so?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

121. Compare and contrast the ideas of Zoroaster, the Hebrews, and Akhenaten. Were they more alike than different? How, and why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

122. Which of the defined criteria are the most important, in your opinion, for constructing civilization?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

123. What contributed to the decline of New Kingdom Egypt?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

124. How does the literature in Egypt, with the emphasis on religious material, compare to the sociopolitical writings of the Assyrian Empire? What accounts for these differences?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

125. Make an argument for or against the text's question of whether or not Israel represented a united kingdom.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.