

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Late Bronze Age in the Middle East was a "cosmopolitan era" because
 - a. elements of culture were widely shared.
 - b. it was primarily an urban-based society.
 - c. lifestyles were radically different from all that had gone before.
 - d. different groups of people remained isolated.
 - e. most civilizations adopted identical religions, laws, and social structures.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 51

2. The two divisions within the population of Mesopotamia were
 - a. Assyrians and Sumerians
 - b. Sumerians and Babylonians.
 - c. Assyrians and Babylonians.
 - d. Sargonians and Ninevans.
 - e. Phoenicians and Kassites

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 53

3. The Hittites were the foremost power from 1700 to 1200 B.C.E. in
 - a. Mesopotamia.
 - b. Anatolia.
 - c. Egypt.
 - d. Israel.
 - e. Persia.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 50

4. The language of diplomacy and government correspondence in the Mesopotamian regions was
 - a. Aramaic
 - b. Egyptian
 - c. Kassite
 - d. Akkadian
 - e. Babylonian.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 44

5. The Hyksos were able to conquer Egypt because they had
 - a. horse-drawn chariots carrying archers with composite bows.
 - b. iron weapons.
 - c. control of the Nile Delta region, so they could restrict irrigation to Egyptian agriculture.
 - d. massive armed forces from a consolidated army of the Near East.
 - e. superior administrative organization.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 45

6. The era of the New Kingdom in Egypt is characterized by restoration of Egyptian rule and
 - a. a return to isolationism.
 - b. a military alliance with the Hittites.
 - c. expansion north into Syria and south into Nubia.
 - d. a return to democracy.

e. Nubian rebellion.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

7. Which woman held the throne of the New Kingdom of Egypt?

- Nefertiti
- Cleopatra
- Amon
- Hatshepsut

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

8. The pharaoh Akhenaten is credited by many historians with

- the invention of monotheism.
- implementing political reforms that harmed the majority of Egyptians.
- linking his wealth to the traditional system.
- damaging the economy beyond repair.
- permanently reforming corrupt temple priests in Egypt.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

9. Which of the following is true of the rule of Akhenaten?

- He built a new capital named Amarna.
- He fostered a new style of naturalistic art.
- He created a religious monotheistic revolution.
- His wife was Nefertiti.
- All of the above.

ANS: E

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

10. Transportation in western Asia was revolutionized in the Later Bronze Age by the introduction of

- zebra.
- ox.
- horses.
- elephants.
- wheel.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 47

11. The location of the first European civilization to have complex political and social structures was .

- southern Greece.
- southwestern Macedonia.
- the island of Crete.
- the island of Malta.
- the hills of Anatolia.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 48

12. Although Minoan writing is undeciphered, Minoan artifacts indicate that

- they were completely isolated from the Mediterranean world.
- they had widespread trade connections.
- they disliked goods from other lands.
- most Minoans were illiterate.
- they came from Anatolia.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 48

31. Which of the following poses a problem for interpreting the history of the early Israelites from the Bible?
- a. They were pastoralists who did not write down their history for nearly 1,000 years.
 - b. The Bible was written for religious, not historical, purposes.
 - c. The Hebrew Bible was written in several phases by different people.
 - d. Hebrew civilization was interrupted by conquest several times.
 - e. These are all problematic.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 55

32. The "recollections" of the journey of Abraham .
- a. is a proven accurate historical account of past event
 - b. indicate the polytheistic nature of Israelite religion
 - c. may compress the experiences of generations of pastoralists
 - d. accurately describes

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 56

33. The Israelites became devoted to their stern and warlike god, Yahweh, during
- a. the wars that drove them from Israel.
 - b. forty years of wandering in the desert.
 - c. their enslavement in Egypt.
 - d. their migration from Mesopotamia to Israel.
 - e. the Roman occupation.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

34. The basic tenets of Jewish belief and practice prohibit
- a. murder, adultery, theft, and lying.
 - b. banking, trading, and traveling.
 - c. alcohol consumption, meat eating, and violence.
 - d. facial hair, pastoralism, and mercantile trade.
 - e. gambling, moneylending, and begging.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

35. The basic Israelite political structure before King Saul was
- a. rule by chieftains of the twelve tribes (descendants of Joseph and Jacob).
 - b. patriarchal rule by the leader at Shiloh.
 - c. rule by whoever ruled in Jerusalem.
 - d. an oligarchy of judges.
 - e. the interpretation of prophets.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

36. The rise of a centralized monarchy in Israel is typically attributed to .
- a. Solomon
 - b. Abraham
 - c. Jacob
 - d. David
 - e. Joseph

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

37. What was the Ark of the Covenant?
- a. the ship on which Noah saved all animals and his family during the Great Flood.

- b. the graphic symbol of a broken circle on the Torah, symbolizing the Jewish diaspora
- c. a sacred box containing the tablets of law given to Moses.
- d. a transcription of Abraham's promise of monotheism in exchange for "a land of milk and honey."
- e. the pact of government from which Samuel asked Saul to be the first king.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

38. Solomon began an ambitious building project to create
- a. the walled city of Jerusalem.
 - b. the Library of Alexandria.
 - c. the Wailing Wall.
 - d. the First Temple.
 - e. aqueducts and irrigation canals.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 58

39. Women in Israelite society were respected because they provided goods and services that sustained the family and _____.
- a. could inherit from the family estate
 - b. and had some influence over their husbands
 - c. could initiate divorces
 - d. were allowed to become rabbis
 - e. gave birth

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 58

40. After Solomon's death, the kingdom of Israel was split into
- a. Judah and Israel.
 - b. Syria and Jerusalem.
 - c. the Jordan River Valley and Lebanon.
 - d. Lebanon and Assyria.
 - e. Assyria and Egypt.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 58-59

41. Diaspora means refers to the Jews being taken from their homeland to _____.
- a. Egypt
 - b. Jordan
 - c. Syria
 - d. Anatolia
 - e. Babylon

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

42. Which of the following rituals did not aid the Jews in maintaining a strong cultural identity after the loss of their state?
- a. Dietary rules
 - b. Keeping the Sabbath
 - c. Ritual baths
 - d. Banning marriage with non-Jews
 - e. The requirement that men grow beards

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

43. The exile of Hebrews to Babylon in 587 B.C.E. occurred under

- a. Cyrus the Great.
- b. Nebuchadnezzar.
- c. Ashurbanipal.
- d. Darius of Persia.
- e. a Chaldean revolt.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

44. The Phoenicians developed a system of writing based on consonants, and the vowel sounds added by this group resulted in a complete alphabet writing system:
- a. Chinese
 - b. Egyptians
 - c. Greeks
 - d. Babylonians
 - e. Turks

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 62

45. What made certain Phoenician textiles unique?
- a. Man-made fibers
 - b. Blind stitching
 - c. The combination of silk and cotton fabric
 - d. Purple dye
 - e. Their expense

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 63

46. Carthage was founded by peoples migrating from
- a. Rome.
 - b. Phoenicia.
 - c. Greece.
 - d. Egypt.
 - e. Arabia.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 65

47. Carthage's influence in the Mediterranean Sea rested in the .
- a. navy
 - b. merchant class
 - c. elite
 - d. priests

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 65

48. The foreign policy of the Carthaginian state
- a. was neglected by the Phoenician Empire.
 - b. was restricted by its more powerful neighbors.
 - c. reflected an interest in protecting the sea trade.
 - d. was constantly overturned by Greek powers.
 - e. was based on Assyrian models.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 65-66

49. The chief opponents of Carthaginian power in the Mediterranean Sea were .
- a. Romans and Greeks
 - b. Moroccans and Spaniards

- c. Israelites and Egyptians
- d. Greeks and Persians
- e. Tunisians and Libyans

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 67

SHORT ANSWER

Instructions: Identify the following term(s).

50. Iron Age

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 41

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

51. Akkadian

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 44

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

52. Hatsheput

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

53. Nefertiti

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 45

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

54. Ramesses II

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

55. Minoan

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 48

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

56. Mycenae

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

57. Cyclopes

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 49 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

58. Linear B

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 49 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

59. Assyrians

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 52-53 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

60. mass deportation

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 53 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

61. Library of Ashurbanipal

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

62. Israel

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 55 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

63. Phoenicia

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

64. First Temple

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 57

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

65. monotheism

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 58

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

66. Babylon

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 59

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

67. Arameans

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 59

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

68. Carthage

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 65

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

69. Plutarch

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 66

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Identifications - Identifications

Instructions: Answer the following question(s).

70. Why have historians called the Assyrian Empire of the first millennium B.C.E. the first true empire?

ANS:

Students should recognize the essential distinction between the Assyrian Empire and previous "empires," such as Sargon's Akkadian state, Hammurabi's Babylon, and New Kingdom Egypt. Whereas the earlier empires were relatively compact entities with homogeneous populations, the resurgent Assyrian Empire ruled over diverse peoples and enormous lands. At first an aggressive program of self-protection brought about expansion, but later the Assyrians were driven by greed and religious conviction, fighting to control western Asia's long-distance trade routes. Control of those territories guaranteed them access to vital resources such as iron and silver, as well as promised taxes and tribute. The Assyrians defeated each of their rival kingdoms and peoples and established a large and diverse empire. Its effect was largely to bring wealth to the imperial core while plundering the vanquished periphery.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

71. How did the Hittites become the foremost power in Anatolia from 1700 to 1200 B.C.E.?

ANS:

A formidable group from emerging dynamic states of the Middle East from 1700 to 1200 B.C.E. were the Hittites, who became the foremost power in Anatolia. From their capital at Hattusha, near present-day Ankara in central Turkey, they deployed the fearsome new technology of horse-drawn war chariots. The Hittites exploited Anatolia's rich metal deposits to play a key role in international commerce. The Hittites also first developed a technique for making tools and weapons of iron. Heating the ore until it was soft enough to shape, they pounded it to remove impurities and then plunged it into cold water to harden. They kept knowledge of this process secret because it provided military and economic advantages. In the disrupted period after 1200 B.C.E., blacksmiths from the Hittite core area may have migrated and spread iron technology.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

72. Trace the migrations of the people ultimately known as Israelites, noting the causes and consequences of those migrations.

ANS:

The ancestors of the Israelites known as the Patriarchs in the Hebrew Bible were pastoralists who migrated from southern Mesopotamia around the twentieth century B.C.E. Driving their livestock according to seasonal rainfall patterns, the early Israelites moved south into the region of present-day Israel. Drought may have forced them to seek greener pastures in Egypt, although the trek might have been prompted by the domination of Egypt by the Semitic Hyksos people. Enslavement in Egypt and then flight, or Exodus, are central parts of the Hebrew Bible. Tradition also held that it was during the Exodus and the forty years of wandering in the desert that the Israelites developed many of their religious beliefs, which became an integral part of their society and culture. Recent archaeological discoveries illuminate the formation of Israelite culture in the highlands, where various groups, including former pastoralists and Canaanite agriculturists, may have amalgamated.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

73. What factors led to Egypt losing its isolationist perspective in the Near East?

ANS:

Egypt's entry into the Second Intermediate Period was caused by decentralization and squabbling, which left it vulnerable to attack by the Hyksos, who mounted an offensive that succeeded largely because of the element of surprise and their military advantage of horses, chariots, and composite bows. The period of domination by the Hyksos is recorded as "rule by foreign princes" and ultimately gave way to the Middle Kingdom in the mid-1500s B.C.E., as Kamose and then Ahmose successfully defeated the Hyksos and drove them out of Egypt. Subsequently, Egypt sought to regain the territory it had lost under the Hyksos and eventually conquered as far north as the Levant near Syria and south into Nubia. This imperial expansion required a significant amount of money and thus the conquest of areas rich in ebony, gold, and other materials desirable for trade. In turn, these conquests led the Egyptians to come into regular contact with trading groups in the Near East; in time, this trade included slave trade and led to the assimilation of Hebrew slaves. However, internal conflict in New Kingdom Egypt, particularly under Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton) and his attempt to instill monotheism, brought Egypt into chaos and left it vulnerable again to the attacks of various outsiders, including the unidentified "Sea Peoples" as well as the Assyrians.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

74. Describe the nature and extent of Phoenician expansion in the Mediterranean.

ANS:

There were two essential types of Phoenician expansion: (a) expansion through trade and commerce, and (b) direct colonization and settlement. Phoenician city-states, particularly Tyre, used their maritime skills and power to sail around the Mediterranean in search of raw materials and finished goods. The Phoenician city-states occupied a geographic location at the crossroads of the eastern Mediterranean land and sea trade networks. Colonization and settlement in the western Mediterranean were made possible by a combination of state enterprise and private initiative. Colonization provided an outlet for excess population and new sources and markets for raw materials and other trade goods.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

75. What is meant by the description of Carthage as a commercial "empire"?

ANS:

Carthaginian foreign policy and expansion were based on economic interests rather than on the desire for territorial acquisition and direct rule over other peoples. As control of sea lanes and access to goods and markets were Carthage's primary objectives, it maintained a very powerful navy. (Its land-based military forces were composed mostly of foreign mercenaries.) Merchant vessels from other nations were prevented from operating independently within the Carthaginian sphere, and treaties with Carthage reflected recognition of the Carthaginian maritime monopoly.

PTS: 1

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

76. Compare the rise of civilizations in the Aegean Sea area with the rise of earlier world civilizations.

ANS:

Earlier civilizations emerged in fertile river valleys and in relative isolation from outside influence. They flourished because of agricultural surpluses, which sustained a class of non-food producers. Political, economic, and legal systems sprouted in new urban areas, along with monument building, recordkeeping, and advances in the arts and sciences. The Aegean civilizations, first on Crete and later on the Greek mainland, were the results of the fertilizing influence of previously established civilizations.

Because the Aegean civilizations had few natural resources and a precarious agricultural base, they required significant food imports. Rather than being based in fertile river valleys, those civilizations were centered on fortified hilltop complexes. They developed unique institutions and cultures by using seaborne trade and commerce and thus creating commercial and political relations with other peoples in the region.

PTS: 1 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

77. What were the significant consequences of Assyrian power in the Middle East after 721 B.C.E.?

ANS:

The extension of Assyrian power over the entire Middle East had enormous consequences for all the peoples of the region. In 721 B.C.E. the Assyrians destroyed the northern kingdom of Israel and deported a substantial portion of the population, and for over a century the southern kingdom of Judah faced relentless pressure. Assyrian threats and demands for tribute spurred the Phoenicians to explore and colonize the western Mediterranean. Tyre's fall to the Assyrians in 701 B.C.E. accelerated the decline of the Phoenician homeland, but the western colonies, especially Carthage, flourished. Even Egypt, for so long impregnable behind its desert barriers, fell to Assyrian invaders in the mid-seventh century B.C.E. Southern Mesopotamia was reduced to a protectorate, with Babylon alternately razed and rebuilt by Assyrian kings of differing dispositions.

PTS: 1 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

78. Which group were the first to learn iron making?

ANS:

Hittites

PTS: 1 REF: p. 44 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

79. Who was the longest-ruling "builder" king of the New Dynasty in Egypt?

ANS:

Ramesses II.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

80. Some of the oldest pottery found in the Mediterranean region was made by which group first?

ANS:

Minoan civilizations.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Short Answer - Short Answer

81. Refer to Map 2.1 and identify the major rivers of the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, and Hittite kingdoms. Discuss how proximity to water facilitates the establishment of cities.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 42 OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

82. Refer to Map 2.2 and describe where the earliest civilization emerged in littoral of the Aegean Sea. How is civilization in Greece different in geographic terms than on Map 2.1?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 49

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

83. Refer to Map 2.2 and locate the different areas of Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations. Why were the Mycenaeans much more widely dispersed?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 49

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

84. Explain the ethnic complexity of Phoenicia and Israel in Map 2.4. Does the geography and ethnic composition of the region explain the political development of the state of Israel?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 56

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

85. Using Map 2.3, identify the regions that the Assyrian Empire conquered. What allowed them to expand into established areas?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 53

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

86. Using Map 2.5, discuss the commercial networks in the Early Iron Age. Who participated in these networks? Which areas, for reasons of geography, had an important economic role? What can you conclude about the level of technology in southern Europe and North Africa from this map?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 64

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises

87. Using Map 2.5, discuss which states formed colonies in the Mediterranean. What lands were colonized? What role did naval power play in Phoenician, Greek, and Carthaginian foreign policy goals in the region?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 64

OBJ: PCTA.BCHHJ.11 Map Exercises - Map Exercises