

Name

Class

Date

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Chapter 01 - Early Humans and the First Civilizations

1. Archaeologists and historians have identified several important milestones in the course of human evolution and societal development. Starting with the emergence of the first human-like creatures and ending with the invention of writing, identify at least four intermediate milestones and state their importance.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

2. Discuss the roles of men and women in hunter-gatherer societies and early civilizations. How do the roles played by men and women change over time and with new customs and laws? Where do women fare best and worst?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

3. Two theories have been advanced that explain the spread of the earliest modern humans across the globe. Their names are: *Multiregional* and *Out-of-Africa*. Explain a) their differences and b) which one is favored by researchers and why.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

4. 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: Answers will vary.

5. What role did the development of agriculture play in the emergence of organized communities during the Neolithic Revolution, 10,000-4000 B.C.E.? Use specific examples to support your argument

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

6. Define the term *civilization* and explain why we do not apply this label to hunter-gatherer societies.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

7. Compare and contrast Neolithic society with the early civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt. What changed, and why?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

8. How did the geographic aspects of the Mesopotamian city-states contribute as major causes for warring conflict between particular city-states? Use specific examples to support your arguments.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

9. What can be discerned about the nature of Mesopotamian society from the Code of Hammurabi? Use specific examples to support your arguments.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

10. What role did religion/spiritual beliefs play in early civilizations? How did human beings conceptualize the relationship of their world to the spiritual world? What role did spiritual beliefs play in determining how earthly power was distributed and maintained?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

11. How did the development of writing change the societies of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, 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: Answers will vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

13. 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?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

14. 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: Answers will vary.

15. How did the Assyrians and Persians maintain their empires? What methods did they use?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

16. "The ancient Hebrews were the most important peoples of the ancient Middle East." Do you agree or disagree? Why?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

17. What was the nature of the covenant between Yahweh and the Israelites? What was its moral significance for the Israelites? Compare and contrast the Israelites' covenant with Yahweh with Hammurabi's Code. What factors might explain the differences that you identified between the Israelites' covenant and Hammurabi's Code?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

18. 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 as you do?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

For each historical identification question, define the term and briefly describe its historical significance.

20. hominids

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

21. *Homo sapiens*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

22. Paleolithic Age

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

23. Out-of- Africa Theory

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ANSWER: Answers will vary.

24. ziggurat

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

25. Neolithic Revolution

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

26. civilization

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

27. Mesopotamia

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

28. Sumerians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

29. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

30. Sargon of Akkad

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

31. Hammurabi

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

32. cuneiform

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

33. the Nile

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

34. Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

35. pharaoh

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

36. Great Pyramid of Giza

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

37. Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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38. Akhenaten

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

39. Ramesses II

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

40. "Sea Peoples"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

41. hieroglyphics

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

42. Hittites and iron

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

43. Phoenician alphabet

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

44. Hebrews and Israelites

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

45. kingdoms of Judah and Israel

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

46. Assyrian Empire

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

47. Persia and Cyrus the Great

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

48. satrapy

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

49. Zoroastrianism

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

50. Indo-European migrations

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

51. Phoenicians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

52. What was most significant about Australopithecines, one of the earliest hominids?

a. They lived in Asia.

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- b. They may have been able to walk upright on two legs.
- c. They were among the first to use iron tools.
- d. They were in the class known as *Homo sapiens*.
- e. They were primarily monogamous.

ANSWER:

b

53. 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

54. During the Paleolithic 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

55. *Homo sapiens* means

- a. user of tools.
- b. lived in Africa.
- c. wise human being.
- d. tamer of animals.
- e. friend to all.

ANSWER:

c

56. Who were the *Homo sapiens sapiens*?

- a. The enemies of *Homo sapiens*
- b. The first anatomically modern humans
- c. The Neanderthals
- d. The Indo-Europeans
- e. The ancestors of *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus*

ANSWER:

b

57. Where were Neanderthal remains discovered first?

- a. Asia

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- b. Africa
- c. Germany
- d. America
- e. Egypt

ANSWER:

c

58. What was one of the most significant consequences of the Neolithic agricultural revolution?

- a. Near equality between men and women
- b. Rise of trade and specialized crafts
- c. Emergence of writing and literary forms
- d. Greater ease in traveling to faraway lands
- e. Decline of religious practice

ANSWER:

b

59. The migration patterns of the first modern humans show that people moved beyond their familiar hunting grounds at a rate of about _____ miles per generation.

- a. 2-3
- b. 10-20
- c. 400-60
- d. 75-100
- e. more than 200

ANSWER:

a

60. Which of these technological developments were especially significant for Paleolithic people?

- a. New systems of writing
- b. Fire and tool-making
- c. Farming and herding
- d. Drawing and painting
- e. Building large structures

ANSWER:

b

61. What do we know about Paleolithic peoples, based on surviving cave paintings?

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

ANSWER:

a

62. What was the central aspect of the Neolithic Revolution?

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

ANSWER:

c

63. Early farming in river flood plains resulted in a more reliable harvest because of several reasons. What is *NOT* one of these reasons?

- a. Crops were less dependent on rainfall.
- b. River sediments deposited nutrients.
- c. Natural fertilization made a sedentary lifestyle possible.
- d. Governments were not centralized yet.
- e. Workers were more available in river basin areas.

ANSWER:

b

64. What made Çatal Huyuk such an important Neolithic village?

- a. It was located in Egypt and the site of early pyramids. .
- b. It was a secular settlement.
- c. It was the first to rely on irrigation.
- d. It became the site of extensive trade networks.
- e. It was one of the largest urban centers housing more than 6000 people.

ANSWER:

e

65. What do historians consider a basic characteristic of the first civilizations?

- a. The development of the Phoenician alphabet
- b. The use of iron tools and weapons by 3500 B.C.E.
- c. The development of cities
- d. The discovery of fire
- e. The invention of pottery

ANSWER:

c

66. Without _____, the emergence of Mesopotamian civilization might not have been possible.

- a. its location between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- b. the development of large-scale irrigation
- c. the defeat of the Sumerians
- d. the construction of the central ziggurat
- e. its rich soil and large population

ANSWER:

b

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67. Which people created the first Mesopotamian civilization?

- a. Sumerians
- b. Akkadians
- c. Egyptians
- d. Babylonians
- e. Nubians

ANSWER:

a

68. Sumerian city-states

- a. had a political structure that was democratic in many ways.
- b. interacted peacefully with each other.
- c. were primarily agricultural communities.
- d. mastered the use of iron.
- e. viewed kingship as a function of heredity only.

ANSWER:

c

69. What did Sumerians believe about cities?

- a. That kings who ruled strong militaries deserved to control the cities
- b. That the city of Ur produced total Mesopotamian disintegration
- c. That the gods and goddesses owned the cities
- d. That without Hammurabi, Sumerian cities would have fell into moral decay
- e. That cities should control the countryside

ANSWER:

c

70. Slaves in Sumerian cities were made to do all of the following tasks *EXCEPT*

- a. constructing buildings.
- b. making cloth.
- c. preaching.
- d. grinding grain.
- e. farming.

ANSWER:

c

71. What did Mesopotamians believe about the forces that controlled the world?

- a. That a single god controlled the universe and everything in it
- b. That human beings controlled their destinies
- c. That unreliable supernatural forces controlled the world
- d. That people could control nature with the help of the gods
- e. That the world was controlled by two competing gods

ANSWER:

c

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72. The largest category of laws in the Code of Hammurabi focused on
- a. public officials' responsibilities.
 - b. the terms under which it is acceptable to retaliate against an injustice.
 - c. marriage and family.
 - d. the disparate rules for upper and lower class members of society.
 - e. military service obligations for male citizens.

ANSWER:

c

73. Hammurabi took all of the following actions *EXCEPT*
- a. becoming Pharaoh of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.
 - b. "dividing and conquering" his enemies as he returned Mesopotamia to unified control.
 - c. establishing his new capital at Babylon.
 - d. working to stimulate economic revival and enhance the irrigation system.
 - e. establishing a major code of law.

ANSWER:

a

74. What was true about early Sumerian writing?
- a. It evolved from pictures to signs and eventually to a phonetic system.
 - b. It was based on hieroglyphics.
 - c. It led to improvements in spoken language systems.
 - d. It borrowed from the Greek and Egyptian writing systems.
 - e. It was created largely to give praise to the gods.

ANSWER:

a

75. *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

76. The annual flooding of the Nile River
- a. left silt deposits that enriched Egyptian soil and made crops plentiful.
 - 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

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77. What was the name given to the Nile delta, about one hundred miles from the Mediterranean?

- a. Greater Egypt
- b. Lower Egypt
- c. Upper Egypt
- d. Central Egypt
- e. Axum

ANSWER:

b

78. Which statement about the pyramids is *FALSE*?

- 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 ones was constructed about 2500 B.C.E.
- e. They were filled with boats, food, weapons, and games.

ANSWER:

b

79. In contrast to the Old Kingdom, the role of the pharaoh in the Middle Kingdom was that of a(n)

- a. inaccessible god-king.
- b. shepherd, a provider of public projects and assistance.
- c. symbolic fisherman for his people.
- d. warrior-king.
- e. sacrificial scapegoat.

ANSWER:

b

80. Why did Egyptians believe about mummification?

- a. A properly preserved body would help the spiritual self return.
- b. The use of mummification would prevent the return of the *ka*.
- c. A tightly wrapped dead body would prevent the deceased from returning.
- d. A preserved body would enable the spirit to watch over living relatives.
- e. The use of mummification would prevent decomposition of the body during immersion in the Nile or exposure to the sun.

ANSWER:

a

81. What did the aftermath of the Hyksos intrusion into Egypt result in?

- a. The Egyptian use of iron for improved tools and weapons
- b. The reestablishment of the Old Kingdom
- c. The Egyptian adoption of camel-drawn war chariots
- d. The creation of an Egyptian empire
- e. The destruction of the pyramids

ANSWER:

d

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82. 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

83. How did Nubia become the independent African state that emerged at the end of the second millennium B.C.E.?

- a. It conquered Egypt.
- b. It signed a treaty with Mali.
- c. It bought its freedom from former rulers.
- d. It emerged from the disintegration of the Egyptian New Kingdom.
- e. It seized control of Africa.

ANSWER:

d

84. What happened during the reign of Akhenaten?

- a. Monotheism permanently replaced polytheism in ancient Egypt.
- b. Foreign affairs were ignored and Syria and Canaan 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

85. In addition to Mesopotamia and Egypt, other nearby areas in which significant human advances were made included

- a. the development of large urban centers in the Balkan peninsula by 9300 B.C.E.
- b. probable independent development of animal domestication and limited farming in what is now southern France by 10,000 B.C.E.
- c. the establishment of large sheep ranches on the islands of Sicily and Ireland.
- d. the construction of a large megalithic complexes in the British Isles and in northwestern France which revealed a surprising awareness of astronomical data.
- e. the appearance of true cities in northern Gaul by 4000 B.C.E.

ANSWER:

d

86. 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, and monogamy was rare.
- d. For women, especially, the penalties for adultery were catastrophic.

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- e. Many parents and children appear to have had close and loving relationships.

ANSWER:

c

87. Among the early Indo-European peoples were the

- a. Hyksos, who conquered Sumer in 3300 B.C.E.
- b. Uighurs, who occupied Lower Egypt in 1700 B.C.E.
- c. Romans, who first appeared in southern Palestine.
- d. Hittites, who developed an empire in western Asia.
- e. Arabs, who conquered Mecca in 1700 B.C.E.

ANSWER:

d

88. The Indo-Europeans

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

ANSWER:

c

89. What did the Phoenicians do once they gained their political independence from the Hittites and Egyptians?

- a. Develop their own language system.
- b. Cast out any remaining Hittites in the region.
- c. Expand their trade networks.
- d. Establish a strong military.
- e. Craft a new code of laws.

ANSWER:

c

90. What facilitated Indo-European migrations across continents?

- a. The domestication of camels
- b. A written language
- c. The use of wagons and wheels
- d. The invention of agriculture
- e. The development of weapons for protection

ANSWER:

c

91. What was one of the most significant contributions to history made by the ancient Phoenicians?

- a. The idea of kingship
- b. Invasive warfare
- c. Monotheism
- d. Their system of writing

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- e. The use of iron

ANSWER:

d

92. The Phoenicians

- a. were great builders of several long-lasting empires.
- b. established numerous Black Sea colonies.
- c. invented an alphabet.
- d. were skilled mercenary warriors.
- e. conquered the Sea Peoples of Egypt.

ANSWER:

c

93. Many historians believe that the early books of the Hebrew Bible

- a. were written at the time of the events they describe.
- b. are an accurate account of all of the events recounted.
- c. were written long after the events written about.
- d. accurately reflect the true written history of the early Hebrews.
- e. were first written on papyrus.

ANSWER:

c

94. King Solomon is associated with all of the following *EXCEPT*

- a. ruling a united kingdom.
- b. building a temple.
- c. naming Jerusalem as his capital.
- d. existing when Israel was at the height of its powers.
- e. controlling all of the Middle East.

ANSWER:

e

95. After the death of King Solomon, Jerusalem became the capital of the southern Kingdom of

- a. Sumeria.
- b. Judah.
- c. Israel.
- d. Arabia.
- e. Axum.

ANSWER:

b

96. 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.

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- e. the Hittites were held as slaves by the Babylonians.

ANSWER:

c

97. Who did the Israelites believe were the true religious teachers, sent by God?

- a. The Assyrians
- b. The Chaldeans
- c. The Prophets
- d. The Hebrew political leaders
- e. The rabbis

ANSWER:

c

98. 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

99. 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

100. In ancient Egypt, women

- a. suffered under the control of husbands.
- b. were respected and in charge of educating and caring for children.
- c. typically married in their late teens.
- d. enjoyed opportunities in some careers and in public service.
- e. were required to transfer control of their property to their husbands when they married.

ANSWER:

b

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

- a. Cyrus.
- b. Ramesses II.
- c. Nebuchadnezzar II.
- d. Ashurbanipal I.

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- e. Marquil VI.

ANSWER:

c

102. Cyrus the Great created an empire that

- a. spanned from Asia Minor to western India.
- b. enslaved the Jews.
- c. instituted cruel policies for the captured
- d. established the Ptolemaic Dynasty.
- e. permanently conquered Greece.

ANSWER:

a

103. 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

104. Assyrians did not consider what to be very important?

- a. Ethnic differences
- b. Gender differences
- c. Economic differences
- d. Linguistic differences
- e. Military differences

ANSWER:

a

105. What ultimately contributed to the weakening of the Persian Empire?

- a. The kings' excessive taxation and hoarding of wealth
- b. The use of citizens as soldiers
- c. The growing resentment among Persian subjects over the Great King and his power over life and death
- d. The failure of the military to conquer advancing enemies
- e. The defeat of the Persians on the banks of the Tigris River

ANSWER:

a

106. Who succeeded Cyrus as ruler of the Persian Empire?

- a. Cambyes and Alexander
- b. Cambyes and Darius
- c. Ionisus and Cirrilus
- d. Zoroaster and Mithras

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- e. Pericles and Cleisthenes

ANSWER:

b

107. 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. A lack of free will.

ANSWER:

b

108. Which ideas of Zoroastrianism are believed to have had a fundamental impact on Christianity?

- a. The imperative to care for the poor
- b. The story of the last supper
- c. The notion of a holy trinity
- d. The concept of good and evil
- e. The idea of one true religion

ANSWER:

d

109. Which group embraced Zoroastrianism as its primary religion?

- a. Sumerians
- b. Egyptians
- c. Assyrians
- d. Persians
- e. Mesopotamians

ANSWER:

d

110. Systematic agriculture developed independently in different areas of the world between 3000 and 1500 BCE

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

111. *Homo sapiens* had evolved by about 250,000 years ago.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

112. Most Neanderthal remains have been found in Africa.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: False

113. Genetic evidence strongly supports the multiregional theory of human evolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

114. Paleolithic men and women both helped gather foods such as berries and nuts and hunt animals for meat.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

115. Giza was the second largest pyramid.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

116. The first civilizations lacked a system of written record keeping.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

117. In addition to the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China's Yellow River, archeologists have discovered two other centers of civilization in Peru and in Central Asia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

118. The earliest civilizations in the world were largely found in river valleys like Mesopotamia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

120. Persian satraps were governors who not only ruled a kingdom but were also seen as protectors.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: True

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

122. The regularity of the Nile floods helped lend a sense of security to ancient Egyptian civilization and gave it great continuity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

123. The ancient Egyptians had no word for religion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

124. Merchants and artisans comprised the largest group or class of people in Egypt.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

125. There is no archaeological evidence for the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

126. The Assyrian Empire developed a communication system so effective that a provincial governor anywhere in the empire could receive an answer to their question within a week of asking it.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True