

Name

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Chapter 1

1. How did Near Eastern peoples explain and deal with a harsh climate and unexpected, devastating floods?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Near Eastern peoples believed that powerful gods controlled all aspects of life and the environment. Because floods and other disasters came without warning, Near Eastern religious beliefs held that the gods would send such disasters as punishment if they became angry. Near Eastern peoples attempted to appease the gods by performing sacrifices and building magnificent temples. Near Eastern peoples also dealt with the harsh climate and unpredictable floods by devising the technology necessary to irrigate the arid flatlands with water channeled from the river, as well as vast systems of canals to control flooding.

2. Who served as slaves in the Near East, and what role did they play economically and socially?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Slaves stood at the bottom of the social ladder in the Near East. They were a remarkably diverse group: some were foreigners enslaved as captives in battle or in raids; others sold themselves or were sold by creditors to escape starvation or to pay off debts; and some were simply born to slaves. Slaves had virtually no rights—they could be sold, beaten, and even killed at will. Their masters, however, could choose to free them, and under certain conditions slaves were able to purchase their freedom. They worked as household servants, craft producers, and farm laborers, although much of the significant labor for Near Eastern city-states was done by free laborers.

3. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* tell us about Mesopotamians' attitude toward human and divine power?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The hero of the *Epic of Gilgamesh* has to struggle with the gods' power, his own physical power, and his power as king. When he abuses his power by forcing the women of Uruk to sleep with him or by insulting a goddess, the gods use their power to punish him. And even though he is strong and is a king, Gilgamesh cannot avoid death; he realizes that immortality for human beings comes only from their achievements—in Gilgamesh's case, building the great city of Uruk. In addition, civilization required that power be tamed, just as the wild man Enkidu had to be tamed before he could become friends with a civilized man such as Gilgamesh.

4. Why was cuneiform developed, and how did it enrich Sumerian culture?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Cuneiform developed out of the use of simple pictures to represent real objects. Created as a means of keeping financial accounts, cuneiform became a fully formed script with symbols that represented sounds and words, not just objects. After mastering these complex symbols, scribes used cuneiform to amass information about the natural world, foreign languages, and mathematics. Cuneiform preserved the world's oldest written poetry by Enheduanna, the daughter of King Sargon of the city of Akkad.

5. Why was the discovery and use of bronze so important?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Bronze—an alloy of copper and tin—developed as metallurgy and became more sophisticated. Bronze made superior weapons and tools because it held its shape and edge better than copper, and bronze made both weapons and jewelry more decorative. The use of bronze also made gender differences more obvious because metal weapons were associated with the masculine pursuits of warfare and hunting. Finally, the introduction of metal implements gave society a new way to indicate wealth and status.

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6. What examples of class and gender discrimination were found in Hammurabi's code of laws?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The code divided society into three groups: free persons, commoners, and slaves. Punishments depended on the relative classes of the criminal and the victim. According to the code, the punishment for physically injuring a social equal was “an eye for an eye,” but a free man who killed a commoner was merely fined. Causing a free woman to miscarry merited twice the fine that causing a common woman to miscarry would incur. As for gender distinctions, a man could divorce his wife for any reason, but a woman could divorce her husband only for cruelty.

7. Which features of Egyptian culture and society enabled the Egyptians to endure internal conflict and external invasion?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The Egyptians benefited from their physical location, their ability to support their economy without either external trade or war, and their own values of tradition and stability. Geographically, the regular flooding of the Nile helped them to provide for their own needs so that, though they benefited from trade, they were not dependent upon it. Because they were not a warrior culture, they were not dependent upon war for economic support. The physical features of Egypt also protected it from external attacks. With desert to the west and south, the Red Sea to the east, and the Mediterranean to the north, Egypt was vulnerable to attack only by water. Treasuring tradition, stability, and religious values, the Egyptians were less prone to internal strife than were other ancient cultures.

8. Why do some scholars believe that Hittite women shared leadership positions with men?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Archaeologists have uncovered graves of Hittite women buried with weapons, suggesting that these women were warriors and held a powerful position in society. Later documents, treaties, and letters give Hittite queens a prominent place, suggesting that at least some women continued to act in public affairs.

9. What were Linear A and Linear B, and what does the presence on Crete of palace records written in Linear B tell us?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Although further research is required to confirm, scholars believe that Linear A was the script used on Crete to write an Indo-European language known as Minoan. Linear B, used by the Mycenaeans from the Greek mainland, was a pictographic script that was based on Linear A but was used to write Greek. The fact that Linear B replaced Linear A as the language for keeping official palace records on Crete long before the final destruction of the palace at Knossos suggests that the Mycenaeans were controlling Crete long before the end of Minoan civilization.

10. Who were the Sea Peoples?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Historians use the term *Sea Peoples* to refer to the seaborne invaders responsible for a wave of violence in the eastern Mediterranean between 1200 and 1000 B.C.E. Precisely who the Sea Peoples were is not known, but they appear to have been a coalition of many different groups. They probably included Greeks, mercenary soldiers, and others who were professional raiders. The Sea Peoples were responsible for devastating attacks in Greece, Egypt, Anatolia, and Babylonia.

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11. What benefits and what drawbacks did the Neolithic Revolution bring to human life?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Benefits included a more reliable source of food, shelter, better tools, and a higher standard of living. Permanent settlements supported larger, more prosperous populations than those of hunter-gatherer communities. The creation of agricultural surpluses allowed for people to specialize in the arts, architecture, textile production, and trade. Drawbacks included societies becoming more hierarchical. Women were no longer considered equal in society, as patriarchy became the rule. Humans were also faced with new challenges, including developing and maintaining extensive and elaborate systems of irrigation.

12. Discuss the factors that made possible the emergence of cities and civilizations in Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. It appears that climate change and the domestication of animals made possible the emergence of agriculture in Mesopotamia, a region in the Fertile Crescent. Particularly on the sun-baked plains of southern Mesopotamia, successful agriculture depended on developing and mastering complex systems of irrigation. Food surpluses made possible greater population growth, increased the number of craft producers, and ultimately led to the creation of cities. Most cities were, in fact, city-states, in which growing urban centers, though surrounded by walls, were nonetheless linked to the countryside around them. Mesopotamia consisted of many independent city-states, each with its own central political authority. These cities included marketplaces, which were usually built on trade routes located near harbors or well-traveled overland routes. The cities also featured giant religious temples known as ziggurats. Mastering irrigation and creating successful agriculture required the establishment of divisions of labor. Increasing social and economic complexity led to social and political hierarchies, the creation of centralized authority, and rule by kings, who typically stood at the front of efforts to defend and seize more territory. To keep the peace at home and regulate the economic activity of their subjects, kings also helped create systems of law.

13. Compare and contrast Near Eastern and Egyptian religions. What did they have in common? How did they differ? Explain how the Tigris/Euphrates and Nile River valley settings of the two civilizations influenced their religious beliefs.

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. Societies were polytheistic, with gods frequently represented by objects in nature or emotions. Both societies believed that the gods controlled the weather as well as the good and the bad that the weather brought to humans. Kings in both societies were said to be divine or at least partially divine. The Egyptian king was considered a divinity in human form, identified with the hawk-headed god Horus. To please the gods and avoid incurring their wrath, kings in both societies needed to carry out certain religious obligations, and the people in both societies were expected to behave in certain ways. The Egyptian deities were far more benevolent and helpful to human beings than were the Near Eastern divinities, who frequently behaved like overgrown children. The Near Eastern divinities were capricious, capable of unleashing devastating floods on humans for no rational reason. In the Egyptian pantheon, the goddess Maat provided justice for the world, as long as the king ruled properly. In this vein, Near Eastern peoples built temples called ziggurats to honor their chief gods; the huge and elaborate construction of the ziggurats reflects the Near Eastern peoples' desire to pacify the gods and thus avoid divine punishment. Egyptian pyramids, in contrast, were part of burial complexes at which Egyptians could worship Egypt's god-kings after they died. The Egyptians' strong belief in the afterlife shows in the extreme care taken to decorate these tombs and amass valuable grave goods.

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to help the pharaoh reach the afterlife and live there comfortably. The desert climate was harsh and unforgiving. Though the Near Eastern cities were located on the fertile plains near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, these plains were subject to devastating and unpredictable flooding. In contrast, the Nile flooded annually and peacefully; this flooding was the source of fertility for the soil along its banks. Egyptian deities were accordingly endowed with more benevolence than were their Near Eastern counterparts.

14. Why did early civilizations such as the Hittites, the Mycenaeans, and the Egyptian kingdoms come to such violent ends between 1200 and 1000 B.C.E.?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. During this time, the Hittites, the Mycenaeans, and even the Egyptians were beset by invaders who came mostly by sea. These “Sea Peoples,” as they have come to be known, were not one unified ethnic group but consisted of different groups and bands operating independently. Some in these groups may have been Greeks: the story of the Trojan War may well depict Greek Sea Peoples crossing the Aegean Sea and invading Troy, a city in Anatolia. The Sea Peoples also relied on mercenary soldiers, some of whom were professional marauders. The Sea Peoples extended their attacks to the far inland regions of Mesopotamia, leading to the collapse of the Babylonian and Hittite kingdoms and the weakening of the Assyrians. The Sea Peoples also succeeded in cutting off the Egyptian long-distance trade network and shrinking Egypt back to its original territory along the banks of the Nile. Egypt never again established itself as an aggressive international power. Mycenaean civilization was also torn apart by internal conflict. As most Mycenaean city-states were independent, they frequently had to defend themselves against attacks from neighboring Mycenaean communities. The palace inhabitants of eastern Greece built massive defensive walls to defend themselves not only against the Sea Peoples but also against their neighboring city-states. The ensuing violence and unceasing civil wars within Mycenaean civilization undermined what little central authority was left and placed terrible burdens on the economy. The Mycenaeans were also ravaged by devastating earthquakes. Recovery from the damage caused by earthquakes was hindered by near-constant civil war.

15. Explain how the Middle Kingdom of Egypt was able to restore unity that was lost during the Old Kingdom. What happened that led to the loss of that unity once again from 1664 through 1570 B.C.E.?

ANSWER: Answer would ideally include the following. The Middle Kingdom of Egypt was able to restore unity by restoring a strong central authority that the Old Kingdom had lost. Unity was fostered by the will to expand Egypt’s southern boundaries through war, as well as the expansion of trade and diplomacy in the eastern Mediterranean and with Crete. Additionally, literature produced in the Middle Kingdom reveals that Egyptians felt a deep pride in their homeland, which contributed to the unification of the kingdom. The Middle Kingdom began to lose its unity, however, during the Second Intermediate Period from about 1664 through 1570 B.C.E. when its rulers failed to take a strong approach to controlling the foreign migrants who had established communities within Egypt. These foreigners were known as Hyksos and were responsible for bringing many cultural innovations to Egypt, such as new bronze-making technology, musical instruments, olive trees, and humpback cattle. These Hyksos, while contributing to Egypt’s culture, began to seize power and eventually led to the loss of unity in the Middle Kingdom of Egypt.

16. The evolution of hierarchy in human society, the development of agriculture, and the domestication of

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animals are all patterns of life that emerged from which period?

- a. The Second Intermediate Period
- b. The Bronze Age
- c. The Stone Age
- d. The First Intermediate Period

ANSWER:

c

17. What environmental change is believed to have led to a radical change in the nomadic Paleolithic way of life?

- a. The climate in certain Near East regions became milder and wetter, resulting in increased fertility of the land.
- b. The swamps along the Mediterranean coast dried up, and land became available for cultivation.
- c. There was less precipitation, and floods—which had regularly devastated prime growing areas—ceased.
- d. The glaciers of the last Ice Age advanced, cutting back the land available for cultivation.

ANSWER:

a

18. What activity was most central in the lives of Paleolithic peoples?

- a. Observing nature
- b. Fighting enemies
- c. Educating children
- d. Searching for food

ANSWER:

d

19. Most early Paleolithic societies were characterized by a form of organization in which

- a. kings made decisions.
- b. all men and women had a roughly equal say in making important decisions.
- c. women were excluded from making crucial decisions.
- d. representative assemblies made decisions.

ANSWER:

b

20. The development of agriculture and the domestication of animals were key elements in which of the following?

- a. The development of Paleolithic society
- b. The Neolithic Revolution
- c. The transition from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age
- d. The Paleolithic Revolution

ANSWER:

b

21. How did the Neolithic peoples living between and around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers produce abundant

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food despite infrequent rainfall and soaring temperatures?

- a. They moved their herds to find good grazing.
- b. They specialized in crops that withstood heat and required little rainfall.
- c. They dug wells into underground water tables.
- d. They developed an extensive system of irrigation.

ANSWER:

d

22. The development of irrigation contributed to the growth of centralized authority because of the need to do which of the following?

- a. Distribute the surplus produce produced by irrigation
- b. Direct the construction of large temples to thank the gods
- c. Oversee trade with other city-states
- d. Organize labor for canal maintenance

ANSWER:

d

23. In general, how did the ancient Sumerians view slavery?

- a. As a misfortune that was inflicted only on traitors and foreigners
- b. As a fact of life that could happen to almost anyone under certain circumstances
- c. As a punishment for the wicked that was part of the gods' justice
- d. As the natural condition of all mankind, which only the gods' favorites escaped

ANSWER:

b

24. What factor is most likely to have helped lead to the emergence of patriarchy in the wake of the Neolithic Revolution?

- a. Men assumed more prominent roles in the growing religious hierarchies of the early civilizations and used these roles to implement a more patriarchal order.
- b. Men took on prominent roles in agriculture and herding, while women were increasingly homebound, since families could now raise more children.
- c. Men took the leading roles in hunting and used their physical dominance to claim the lion's share of power in society.
- d. Women took on new roles as priestesses in growing religious cults but were unable to exert leadership elsewhere in society.

ANSWER:

b

25. Archaeologists and anthropologists are able to distinguish between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic parts of the Stone Age through which means?

- a. The development of a sophisticated system of written language
- b. The advancements in weapons used to hunt animals
- c. A shift from hunter-gatherer practices to more agricultural practices
- d. A transition from mud-built homes to stone-built homes

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ANSWER:

c

26. The redistributive economic system employed by the Mesopotamians involved

- a. control by state officials of the production and distribution of goods.
- b. equal distribution of goods to all members of Mesopotamian society.
- c. long-distance trade with the Mycenaeans.
- d. private entrepreneurship.

ANSWER:

a

27. Polytheistic societies have

- a. many religions.
- b. many gods.
- c. many priests.
- d. many theists.

ANSWER:

b

28. Who or what were the ziggurats in ancient Sumer?

- a. Massive temples that served religious functions
- b. Nomadic invaders from the east that repeatedly ravaged the cities of Uruk and Ur
- c. City walls that offered protection from invaders
- d. The designation given to tyrannical rulers like Gilgamesh

ANSWER:

a

29. How did Near Eastern peoples regard their deities?

- a. As indiscriminately merciless
- b. As weak and peaceful
- c. As powerful but potentially dangerous
- d. As kind and generous

ANSWER:

c

30. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* anticipated the stories of the Bible through

- a. its account of the expulsion of a husband and wife from a garden of paradise.
- b. its account of one man who survived a devastating flood.
- c. its account of the destruction of the city of Jericho.
- d. its account of one man who was swallowed up by a whale.

ANSWER:

b

31. What was the Sumerians' purpose in inventing writing?

- a. The Sumerians invented writing to do accounting.

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- b. The Sumerians invented writing to conduct diplomatic exchange with foreign governments.
- c. The Sumerians invented writing to preserve sacred rituals and laws.
- d. The Sumerians invented writing to record their laws.

ANSWER:

a

32. During the Bronze Age, the possession of metal implements

- a. was restricted to the warrior class.
- b. strengthened the divisions between social classes.
- c. had little effect on agriculture.
- d. was limited to Mesopotamia.

ANSWER:

b

33. Why did the Akkadians conquer nearby territories?

- a. To obtain wealth by acquiring valuable ore mines
- b. To secure a monopoly on trade
- c. To keep their crops safe from raiders
- d. To capture more slaves to work their agricultural holdings

ANSWER:

a

34. What was the most likely cause of the collapse of the Akkadian Empire?

- a. Invasions from neighboring empires
- b. A civil war
- c. Devastating floods
- d. Financial insolvency

ANSWER:

b

35. Beginning about 2000 B.C.E., what man-made environmental crisis wreaked havoc on Mesopotamian political stability?

- a. The runoff of raw sewage from towns seeped into the water table, causing illness and death.
- b. Overconstruction of irrigation canals in northern city-states left southern city-states without water.
- c. Intensive irrigation elevated the salt level of the soil, which decreased its fertility and lowered crop yields.
- d. Intensive mining in the north led to erosion and disastrous flooding.

ANSWER:

c

36. Which of the following allowed the Assyrians to thrive by 1900 B.C.E.?

- a. A network of trading routes in the Mediterranean
- b. The development of irrigation systems along the southern Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- c. A series of military conquests, including in Palestine

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- d. An elaborate long-distance trading network between Anatolia and Mesopotamia

ANSWER:

d

37. The Babylonians created some of the earliest written laws, the most famous being the code of Hammurabi, which was written primarily in response to which of the following?

- a. An increase in private commerce and property ownership
- b. Demands for justice on the part of manual laborers and slaves
- c. Confusion caused by the conflicting judgments handed down by different kings
- d. The growth in the number of foreign residents who followed different laws

ANSWER:

a

38. What Mesopotamian inventions most influenced later mathematical and astronomical developments?

- a. Maps of the Near East and the Mediterranean Sea
- b. Algebra, astronomical charts, and the place-value notation system
- c. Derivation of the roots of numbers and calculus
- d. The concept of zero and the decimal point

ANSWER:

b

39. Why did the peoples of Phoenicia, Canaan, and the Sinai Peninsula develop their alphabet around 1600 B.C.E.?

- a. They needed to write their laws in several languages.
- b. They wanted a simpler writing system for their business records.
- c. They preferred to communicate in writing that foreigners could not read.
- d. They traded with the Egyptians, who taught them multilingual scripts.

ANSWER:

b

40. The early civilizations shown in this map developed along the geographic features they did in order to

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- control trade routes.
- defend themselves effectively.
- irrigate their agricultural fields.
- worship the sun gods.

ANSWER:

c

41. How did Egypt benefit from its geographic location?

- Egypt's mild summer temperatures provided a long growing season.
- Egypt enjoyed abundant rainfall, removing the need for an extensive irrigation system like that which consumed so many resources in Mesopotamia.
- Egypt's extensive coastline along the Mediterranean and its many natural harbors led to an explosion in trade and commercial activity that made the Egyptian pharaohs among the wealthiest rulers in the Near East.
- Egypt's Nile River flooded annually, depositing a rich layer of topsoil ideal for growing, and the wide swaths of desert to the east and west protected Egypt against outside invasion.

ANSWER:

d

42. What was the first great unified Egyptian state?

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- a. The Nubian kingdom
- b. Lower Egypt
- c. The Old Kingdom
- d. Upper Egypt

ANSWER:

c

43. Why were Egyptian deities portrayed with both human and animal features?

- a. Egyptians believed that each god revealed him- or herself to humans through a particular animal.
- b. Egyptians worshipped animals as gods and goddesses.
- c. The animal features represented the gods' connection to nature, and the human features represented their spiritual powers.
- d. The combination of human and animal qualities was considered a source of powerful magic.

ANSWER:

a

44. Old Kingdom texts that conveyed advice for appropriate behavior were called instructions by ancient Egyptians, but today these texts are known as

- a. wisdom literature.
- b. hieroglyphs.
- c. epics.
- d. covenants.

ANSWER:

a

45. Which of the following is true of the role of women in Egyptian society?

- a. Women generally had the same legal rights as men.
- b. Women were barred from owning land and slaves and from inheriting property.
- c. Women were allowed to serve in the royal army.
- d. Women and men shared equally in Egyptian public life.

ANSWER:

a

46. What does the narrator express in *The Story of Sinuhe*?

- a. Longing for the luxury he enjoyed in Syria
- b. His total devotion to the Egyptian gods
- c. Pride and love for his native land
- d. His fear of impending death

ANSWER:

c

47. During the Second Intermediate Period, the Hyksos took control of Lower Egypt, where they introduced which of the following?

- a. Seagoing ships and bronze-making techniques

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- b. Disease-resistant grain crops and camels
- c. Bronze-making technology, olive trees, and humpbacked cattle
- d. Iron-smelting techniques, new musical instruments, and epic poetry

ANSWER:

c

48. Laborers on the many massive royal construction projects of the New Kingdom consisted primarily of which of the following groups?

- a. Slaves
- b. Criminals serving long prison sentences
- c. Free workers working to fulfill labor obligations to the king
- d. Poor day laborers willing to work for food in order to avoid starvation

ANSWER:

c

49. What did the New Kingdom pharaohs (1569–1081 B.C.E.) do following the expulsion of the Hyksos?

- a. They constructed fortifications along the eastern Sinai, the route originally taken by the invading Hyksos.
- b. They expanded their territory via military campaigns to the south and up and down the eastern Mediterranean coast.
- c. They built a massive defensive militia by collecting taxes in the form of military service.
- d. They contracted their territory to the easily defended area between Memphis and Thebes.

ANSWER:

b

50. Queen Hatshepsut's reign as Egypt's "female king" demonstrates that women in the New Kingdom

- a. had to disguise themselves as men in order to play any role in politics or public life.
- b. escaped the restraints of patriarchy and briefly achieved equality with men.
- c. could have jobs if they wanted them, though most preferred to let men take care of business while they worked in the home.
- d. could step into men's jobs—including that of pharaoh—when circumstances permitted.

ANSWER:

d

51. Which New Kingdom pharaoh caused resistance and turmoil when he or she tried to force Egyptians to worship only the god Aten?

- a. Menes
- b. Akhenaten
- c. Tutankhamun
- d. Hatshepsut

ANSWER:

b

52. By the time of the New Kingdom, religious practices in Egypt for the wealthy and poor alike were often centered on which of the following?

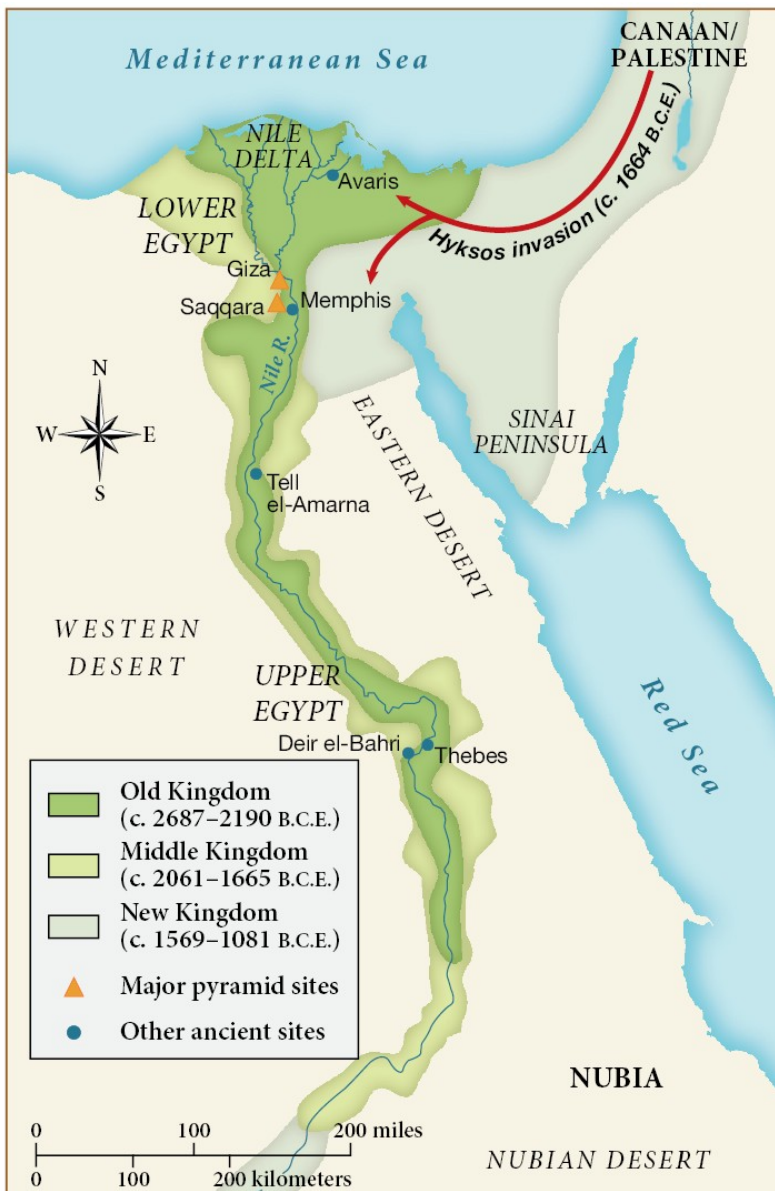
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- Observing the Ten Commandments
- Preparing for a smooth and blessed afterlife
- Warding off the wrath of angry and capricious deities
- Maintaining faith in one god

ANSWER:

b

53. According to this map, which geographical feature appears to have been the most important to ancient Egyptian civilizations?



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- The Nubian Desert
- The Red Sea

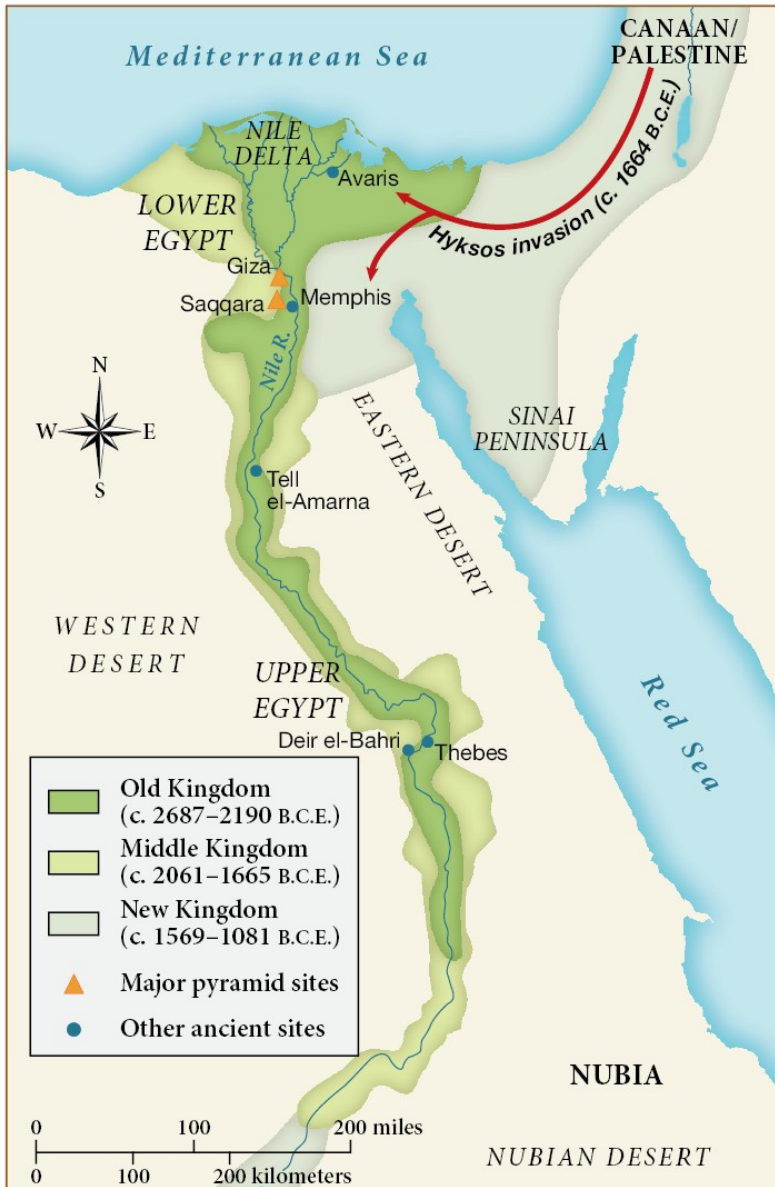
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- c. The Nile River
- d. The Western Desert

ANSWER:

c

54. Which of the following statements is justified by this map?



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- a. The Hyksos invasion led to the downfall of the Old Kingdom.
- b. During the Old Kingdom, Greek influences began to pervade Egypt.
- c. Egyptian civilization never extended beyond ten miles from the Nile River
- d. During the New Kingdom, Egypt expanded to its greatest extent.

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ANSWER:

d

55. What do recent archaeological discoveries of graves from the Hittite kingdom reveal?

- a. Women occupied positions of leadership in war and peace alongside men.
- b. Women had no rights in the community.
- c. The language spoken by the Hittites belonged to a linguistic family no one has encountered before.
- d. Women served as high priestesses in the religious life of the community.

ANSWER:

a

56. What do historians now speculate to be the principal reason for the Hittites' military success?

- a. Their use of weapons made from iron
- b. Their superior use of chariots
- c. Their monotheistic religion
- d. Their formation of strategic alliances

ANSWER:

b

57. Egypt and the Hittite kingdom fought the battle of Kadesh in 1274 B.C.E. over which of the following?

- a. Control of major trade routes
- b. The acquisition of good harbors
- c. The refusal of the Hittite king to marry the daughter of Egypt's ruler
- d. Newly discovered silver mines near Kadesh

ANSWER:

a

58. Why do some historians speculate that the Minoans did not engage in warfare among themselves?

- a. Minoan religious artifacts feature only goddesses.
- b. No Minoan weapons have been excavated on Crete.
- c. Cretan palaces were not walled or fortified.
- d. Palace artwork depicts only peaceful scenes.

ANSWER:

c

59. The Mediterranean polyculture that the Minoans pioneered was based on

- a. their living harmoniously with neighboring ethnicities.
- b. the cultivation of olives, grapes, and grains in a single, interrelated agricultural system.
- c. their forging of dynastic marriages with rival powers, including the Egyptians and the Hittites.
- d. their maintaining successful trade relations with states as far away as Egypt and Mesopotamia.

ANSWER:

b

60. What do the Mycenaean burial chambers known as *tholos* tombs reveal about the Mycenaeans?

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- a. They were prosperous merchants.
- b. They were repeatedly besieged by invaders throughout their history.
- c. They were a highly literate culture.
- d. They were the ancestors of the ancient Greeks.

ANSWER:

a

61. The nineteenth-century excavator Heinrich Schliemann
- a. proved that the Trojan War had actually taken place.
 - b. discovered the grave of Agamemnon at Mycenae.
 - c. found evidence for the existence of a Bronze Age civilization on mainland Greece.
 - d. established that shaft graves were used in Mycenae during the era of the Trojan War.

ANSWER:

c

62. What did the Linear B tablets found in the palace at Knossos reveal about the relationship between the Minoans and the Mycenaean Greeks?
- a. The tablets revealed that the ancestors of the Mycenaean Greeks were Minoans who had left Crete for the Greek mainland centuries before.
 - b. The tablets revealed that the Mycenaeans had come to dominate the Minoans well before the final destruction of Knossos in 1370 B.C.E.
 - c. The tablets indicated that the Minoans had knowledge of the impending attack by the Mycenaeans.
 - d. The tablets proved that the Minoan and Mycenaean Greek languages had developed from the same Indo-European linguistic origins.

ANSWER:

b

63. What caused the series of calamities that gripped the Near East from about 1200 to 1000 B.C.E.?
- a. Droughts that spread across the area, stopping the alluvial floods of river systems and causing widespread famine
 - b. Civil war in Greece as well as foreign invasions by different bands of marauding armies, called Sea Peoples, who attacked Egypt, the Hittite kingdom, and as far inland as the Babylonian kingdom
 - c. Social unrest in Egypt, central Anatolia, Palestine, and southern Greece, caused by the spread of monotheism
 - d. A power vacuum left by the decline of Egypt and the ensuing competition for domination of Egypt's coveted trade routes

ANSWER:

b

64. Based on this map, why were the Egyptian and Mycenaean Greek civilizations especially susceptible to invasion by the Sea Peoples?

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- They lacked significant walls and other structures to deter such invasions.
- They bordered waterways, which is how the Sea Peoples traveled.
- They had only deserts as deterrents, which the Sea Peoples traveled through easily.
- They lacked the dense forests from which other kingdoms and regions benefitted.

ANSWER:

b

65. According to this map, Mycenaean civilization primarily occupied which region?

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- a. Crete
- b. Cyclades Islands
- c. Greece
- d. Anatolia

ANSWER:

c