

Chapter 01—The Ancient Near East: The First Civilizations

1. Humankind during the Paleolithic Age illustrated each of the following developments *except*
- improvements through natural selection.
 - ability to form abstractions.
 - evidence that they could analyze and problem solve difficulties relating to hunting.
 - concern for providing for the weak members of the community.
 - groups of families formed bands and learned to plan, organize, cooperate, trust, and share.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 5
Prehistory

2. Significant features of the Paleolithic Age include each of the following *except* that
- there was toolmaking.
 - scavenging for food was no longer necessary.
 - they discovered how to cook their meat.
 - they used fire as a protection against predators.
 - language enabled individuals to acquire and share with one another knowledge, experiences, and feelings.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 5
Prehistory

3. All of the following happened during the Neolithic age *except*
- the food supply became more reliable.
 - village life expanded.
 - the population increased.
 - religion grew more formal and structured.
 - humans discovered how to control fire.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 5-6
Prehistory

4. Who was the creator of the earliest civilization?
- Hittites and Egyptians
 - Sumerians and Assyrians
 - Sumerians
 - Persians and Egyptians
 - Akkadians

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8
Mesopotamian Civilization

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5. The result of changing from a hunter way of life to a village and farming sedentary life impacted on the population in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- a. the creation of artisans.
- b. the emergence of classes.
- c. the development of personal independence.
- d. the evolution of minted coins.
- e. a life that was more routine-oriented.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 7
The Rise of Civilization

6. The authors define all of the following as characteristics of early civilization *except*

- a. writing.
- b. cave painting.
- c. cities.
- d. legal codes.
- e. organized governments.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 7
The Rise of Civilization

7. With the progress of civilization, one could also find

- a. increased epidemic diseases.
- b. urban centers without adequate sewage systems.
- c. more dangerous warfare.
- d. slavery.
- e. All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8
The Rise of Civilization

8. The "land between the rivers" refers to

- a. the Hittite kingdom.
- b. Mesopotamia.
- c. Egypt.
- d. Persia.
- e. Assyria.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8
Mesopotamian Civilization

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9. Which of the following provided a basis for the Mesopotamian civilization?

- a. Sumerians
- b. Egyptians
- c. Assyrians
- d. Hittites
- e. Akkadians

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8
Mesopotamian Civilization

10. How did Mesopotamians define the purpose of human existence?

- a. Humans existed to seek and find eternal life.
- b. Humans existed to dominate the earth and develop its resources.
- c. Humans existed to serve the gods.
- d. Humans existed to provide the sun god with sacrifices.
- e. Humans existed to fight and win their own wars.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 9-10
Religion: The Basis of Mesopotamian Civilization

11. Which of the following best explains the Mesopotamian religious worldview about disease?

- a. They believed that diseases are caused by bacteria.
- b. They believed that disease is caused by gods or demons.
- c. They believed that enemy shamans are the cause of diseases.
- d. They believed that disease is caused by humans themselves.
- e. They believed that disease is caused by priest-physicians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 10
Religion: The Basis of Mesopotamian Civilization

12. Cuneiform may be described as

- a. the first stage of planning for a pyramid.
- b. the instrument used for writing on parchment.
- c. the term for records that dealt with commercial transactions.
- d. symbol writing on clay tablets with a reed stylus.
- e. an early form of money.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mesopotamian Civilization
p. 7

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13. Sargon the Great may be said to have been
- a. one of a kind, a benevolent ruler.
 - b. aware of the need to centralize authority through appointed officials.
 - c. reluctant to make demands of contributions from conquered peoples.
 - d. able to utilize an army drawn together when danger was apparent.
 - e. a leader of the Sumerians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 9
Mesopotamian Civilization

14. In the Mesopotamian civilization the temple administration functioned in each of the following ways *except*
- a. collecting rents.
 - b. providing employment for most of the city workers.
 - c. providing an armory where weapons could be stored.
 - d. employing scribes that kept city records.
 - e. operating businesses.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 10
Religion: The Basis of Mesopotamian Civilization

15. Provisions related to business transactions in the Code of Hammurabi indicate that in ancient Mesopotamia
- a. the king depended on merchants for his power.
 - b. capitalism already existed.
 - c. merchants were generally from ostracized ethnic groups.
 - d. trade was important to Mesopotamian life.
 - e. the economy depended heavily on agriculture.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11
Government, Law, and Economy

16. According to the authors, ancient Egyptians
- a. believed that nature was a malignant force.
 - b. were pantheists.
 - c. feared the yearly Nile flood.
 - d. believed that nature was a benevolent force.
 - e. were monotheistic.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 13
Religion: The Basis of Egyptian Civilization

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17. The Phoenicians' way of life revolved around

- a. settled agriculture.
- b. constant welfare.
- c. nomadic sheepherding.
- d. commercial trade.
- e. caravan trade.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 16
Small Nations

18. Compared to Assyrian rule, Persian rule over the Near East was

- a. more tolerant of different religions.
- b. larger in area.
- c. less terrorist.
- d. more respectful of local traditions.
- e. All of these

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 17
Persia: Unifier of the Near East

19. Which group invented the first alphabet?

- a. Sumerians
- b. Hittites
- c. Phoenicians
- d. Greeks
- e. Egyptians

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 16
Small Nations

20. The Egyptian writing system known as hieroglyphics was

- a. a wedged shaped writing system.
- b. a form of picture writing in which figures such as crocodiles, sails, eyes, and so forth represented words or sounds that could be combined to form words.
- c. the world's first writing system.
- d. the only writing system of the earliest civilized societies.
- e. borrowed by the Sumerians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 13

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Religion: The Basis of Egyptian Civilization

21. Egyptian physicians understood all of the following *except*
- a. the anatomy of a person.
 - b. trepanning.
 - c. the importance of cleanliness in avoiding contagious diseases.
 - d. how to drain an abscessed tooth.
 - e. circumcision.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14-15
Divine Kingship

22. It was said that a pharaoh
- a. could never fail in a military endeavor.
 - b. was a god.
 - c. was a human being with divine inspiration.
 - d. reigned as the "alter-ego" of the Nile god.
 - e. was a representative of the gods.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14
Divine Kingship

23. Qualities of truth and justice were
- a. deficiencies of the Egyptian religion.
 - b. associated with the universal, divinely ordained order of Ma'at.
 - c. traditions that Egyptians absorbed from the Hebrews during their captivity.
 - d. the primary code of loyalty to pharaoh.
 - e. associated with the Book of the Dead.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14
Divine Kingship

24. The reputation of Nefertiti rests on
- a. her inscriptions made while a court poet.
 - b. her rank as a temple priestess under Tutankhamen.
 - c. the prominence of her role at the court of Akhenaten.
 - d. the belief that as a goddess she helped to guard the underworld.
 - e. her role as guardian of the temple.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: p. 15

The New Kingdom and the Decline of Egyptian Civilization

25. All the following were achievements of the Egyptians *except*

- a. pyramid building.
- b. superb engineering skills.
- c. the invention of the solar calendar.
- d. advancement in medicine.
- e. the invention of the lunar calendar.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 14-15

The New Kingdom and the Decline of Egyptian Civilization

26. Who may be best associated with forwarding monotheistic ideas?

- a. Ramses
- b. Tutankhamen
- c. Maaty
- d. Akhenaten
- e. Ahmose

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 15

The New Kingdom and the Decline of Egyptian Civilization

27. To which of the following did Egypt finally lose its independence?

- a. Libyans
- b. Nubians
- c. Assyrians
- d. Greeks
- e. Persians

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 16

The New Kingdom and the Decline of Egyptian Civilization

28. Iron weapons and tools largely replaced bronze weapons and tools after 1000 B.C. in the ancient Near East because

- a. iron is stronger and more flexible than bronze.
- b. iron ore was more common in the area than copper tin.
- c. iron was more suitable for ritual purposes.
- d. following the collapse of Minoan civilization, techniques for the manufacture of bronze were forgotten.
- e. bronze weapons were no longer used.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: p. 16
Hittites

29. One may credit Ashurbanipal with
- building the Hanging Gardens.
 - furthering the ideas of Zoroaster.
 - maintaining a library of clay tablets.
 - restoring Nineveh.
 - terrorizing his neighbors.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 17
Assyria

30. Which religion became the counterpart to Persian political and cultural universalism?
- Worship of the god Marduk
 - Zoroastrianism
 - Judaism
 - The monotheism of Akhenaten
 - Janism

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 18
Persia: Unifier of the Near East

31. The use of the Phoenician alphabet and the Aramaic language provided which of the following civilizations with a centralizing force?
- Egyptian
 - Persian Empire
 - Anatolian
 - Mycenaean
 - Assyrian Empire

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 17
Persia: Unifier of the Near East

32. The term *satrap* relates to a
- flat-bottomed sailboat that moved heavy goods.
 - type of sandal that distinguished slaves from free peasants in Mesopotamia.
 - governor in the Persian Empire.
 - collection of cuneiform tablets.
 - province of the Persian Empire.

ANSWER: c

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 17

Persia: Unifier of the Near East

33. Who founded a dualistic religion in the Near East?

- a. Zoroaster
- b. Moses
- c. Akhenaten
- d. Joshua
- e. Ramses

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 18

Persia: Unifier of the Near East

34. Which term is best associated with the "Wise Lord" or the god of light and justice?

- a. Ahriman
- b. Ma'at
- c. Ahura Mazda
- d. Isis
- e. Osiris

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 18

Persia: Unifier of the Near East

35. The term *mythopoeic* relates best to

- a. the recording of myth in poetic form.
- b. a myth-making view of the world.
- c. the collection of ancient myths.
- d. an early appeal to reason to explain nature.
- e. a monotheistic religion.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 19

A Mythmaking Worldview

36. Which of the following is least applicable to the approach of ancient civilizations towards nature?

- a. Nature is inanimate.
- b. Lightning might be a god.
- c. Floods were a punishment of the gods.
- d. Gods might dwell in rivers and mountains.
- e. The wind might be a god.

ANSWER: a

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POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 20
A Mythmaking Worldview

37. In explaining natural phenomena, ancient Egyptians and Mesopotamians would refer to
- analysis of what caused the event.
 - comparison to other similar events.
 - relating events to the actions of their leaders.
 - the intervention by gods.
 - natural and seasonal characteristics.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 20
A Mythmaking Worldview

Key Terms

Instructions: Please define the following key terms. Show Who? What? Where? When? Why Important?

38. Bull of Heaven

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

39. cuneiform

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

40. Akkad

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

41. Sumerians

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

42. Hammurabi

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

43. Epic of Gilgamesh

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

44. Cyrus and Cambyses

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

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45. Nubia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

46. Nile

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

47. "The Sea Peoples"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

48. Hyksos

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

49. Atonism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

50. Indo-Europeans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

51. Aramaeans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

52. mythopoeic

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

53. satrap

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

54. Paleolithic Age

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

55. "land between the rivers"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

56. Ma'at

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

57. Phoenicians

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Instructions: Please use this outline map of the Near East to answer the question(s).

THE NEAR EAST



58. On the map of the Near East, trace the location of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Mark and identify the sea into which the rivers flow.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

59. On the map of the Near East, use different colors to sketch in the areas where the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations were found.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

60. On the map of the Near East, locate the approximate sites of the following ancient cities: Memphis, Tyre, Sidon, Babylon, and Nineveh.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

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POINTS: 1

Instructions: Please use this outline map of the world to answer the question(s).

THE WORLD



61. On the map of the world, color in those areas of the world that scholars consider to have been civilized early in the Third Millennium B.C. and then early in the Second Millennium B.C. What areas did civilization expand into during these thousand years?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

62. What are the major differences between the Neolithic Age and the Paleolithic Age?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

63. Refer to some ways that people during the Paleolithic era showed evidence of an ability to form abstractions.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

64. Discuss Mesopotamian contributions to two of the following fields: government, law, and science.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

65. What factors contributed to the development of Egyptian civilization? What was their impact on the nature of the

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Egyptian monarchy?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

66. Contrast the religious attitudes of the Egyptians and the Mesopotamians. Explain why the differences between the two civilizations developed.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

67. What were some of the negative consequences first of the agricultural revolution and later of the development of civilization?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

68. Explain why one may refer to the mythopoeic (myth-making) mind of the people of the ancient Near East.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

69. Discuss the contribution of the Assyrians to the civilization of the ancient Near East.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

70. Religion provided Neolithic communities with

- a. unity among people
- b. an explanation for the workings of nature
- c. morality
- d. a decreased fear of death
- e. All of the above

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 7

The Rise of Civilization

71. Sumerian civilization possessed all of the following *except*

- a. irrigation works
- b. political institutions
- c. secular literature
- d. money
- e. solar calendar

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 8

Mesopotamian Civilization

72. Life in Mesopotamia could be dangerous because of all of the following reasons *except*

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- a. river dikes could break
- b. water shortage could cause crops to fail
- c. lack of natural barriers to prevent invasions
- d. disease
- e. lack of record keeping

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 9-10
Mesopotamian Civilization

73. From studying the Hammurabi Code, historians have learned that
- a. the Mesopotamian civilizations were compassionate and forgiving
 - b. men and women were treated equally
 - c. business transaction were not regulated
 - d. class distinctions were key to their legal code
 - e. slavery was outlawed

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11
Government, Law, and Economy

74. Mesopotamian mathematicians made advancements in math *except*
- a. creation of multiplication tables
 - b. inventing cubes and cube roots
 - c. determining the area of a triangle
 - d. development of mathematical proofs
 - e. division of a circle into 360 degrees

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 11
Writing, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Medicine

75. Egyptians demonstrated their belief in an afterlife by all of the following *except*
- a. elaborate tombs
 - b. funerary art
 - c. mortuary priests
 - d. mummification
 - e. cremation

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 13
Religion: The Basis of Egyptian Civilization

76. Historians have debated whether Akhenaten's religious reforms may have influenced

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- a. Moses
- b. Aristotle
- c. Hammurabi
- d. Gilgamesh
- e. Nero

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 15
The New Kingdom and the Decline of Egyptian Civilization

77. The introduction of Indo-European people lead to the emergence of all of the following languages *except*

- a. Greek
- b. Latin
- c. Magyar
- d. Slavic
- e. Sanskrit

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 16
Empire Builders

78. Phoenicians settled in all of the cities *except*

- a. Cairo
- b. Tyre
- c. Byblos
- d. Berytus
- e. Sidon

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 16
Small Nations

79. Civilization

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

80. Neolithic Age

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

81. Saragon

ANSWER: Answer not
provided.

POINTS: 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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82. How did the system of *satrap* and *satrapies* aid the Persian empire?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

83. How did development of villages change patterns of life?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

84. Discuss what can be learned about Mesopotamian society from the code of Hammurabi.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

85. Compare how the Mesopotamians and Egyptians understood science.

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1