

Chapter 1—Early Humans and the First Civilizations

ESSAY

1. 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?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
2. What role did the development of agriculture play in the emergence of civilization?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
3. Compare and contrast Neolithic society with the early civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt. What changed, and why?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
4. What geographic aspects of the Mesopotamian city-states made conflict between them likely and why?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
5. Give a definition of *civilization*, and apply that definition to Sumerian society.
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
6. How did the development of writing change the societies of ancient Mesopotamia and, specifically, the lives of their peoples? Could those societies be described as "literate"? Why or why not? Which groups might have been most affected?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
7. What can be discerned about the nature of Mesopotamian society from the Code of Hammurabi?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
8. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* reveal concerning the nature of the relationship between the ancient Mesopotamians and their gods? Discuss the relationship of the flood narrative as given in the *Epic of Gilgamesh* with that given in the biblical book of Genesis.
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
9. "The ancient Egyptians originated nothing of their own; they simply borrowed 'civilization' from the Sumerians." Discuss, pro and con.
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1

10. Why does the text say that the social structure and ideas of ancient Egypt were a reflection of the influence of the Nile? Was this people-river relationship different from that which evolved in the societies of the Tigris-Euphrates region? Why or why not? How was this importance reflected in the "Hymn to the Nile?"
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
11. 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?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
12. What are the similarities between Akhenaten's *Hymn to Aten* and Psalm 104 of the Hebrew Bible? How do you explain the similarities? What are the significant differences between the two, and what do they tell you about the differences between the religion of the Egyptians and the religion of ancient Israel?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
13. Who were the Indo-Europeans and what was their significance for civilization in the Ancient Near East?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
14. "The ancient Hebrews were the most important peoples of the ancient Middle East." Discuss, pro and con. In what ways has the existence of a united Hebrew monarchy recently been challenged? How significant was the emergence of Hebrew monotheism for the development of later civilizations? Why was the kingdom of Israel more vulnerable to the Assyrian Empire than the kingdom of Judah? What distinctive new concepts emerged from the Hebrew prophetic tradition?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
15. Describe the Assyrian military machine. Based on the writings of the Assyrian kings, what did they consider essential to military success? Do you think the Assyrian kings exaggerated their military prowess? Explain your answer.
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
16. What were the most significant aspects of the civil and military systems of the Persian Empire? Were personal or were institutional elements more important in determining its efficiency and success? What evidence causes you to think so?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1
17. Compare and contrast the ideas of Zoroaster, the Hebrews, and Akhenaten. Were they more alike than different? How, and why?
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1

IDENTIFICATIONS

Instructions: Identify the following terms.

1. hominids
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
2. Australopithecines
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
3. *homo erectus*
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
4. *Homo sapiens*
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
5. Neanderthal
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
6. Paleolithic
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
7. cave paintings
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 5
8. Neolithic
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 5
9. Catal Huyuk
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 6
10. Mesopotamia
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

11. Tigris and Euphrates
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 10
12. Sumerians
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 10
13. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 10
14. Sargon of Akkad
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 12
15. Semitic
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 12
16. Hammurabi
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 12
17. cuneiform
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 14
18. *Epic of Gilgamesh*
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 14
19. hieroglyphs
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 15
20. the Nile
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 16
21. Black Land and Red Land
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

22. Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 16
23. Menes
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 18
24. Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 18
25. Son of Re
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 20
26. Osiris
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 20
27. Great Pyramid of Giza
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 20
28. *ka*
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 20
29. Hyksos
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
30. Hatshepsut
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
31. Akhenaten
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
32. Rameses II
ANS:
Answer not provided.

- PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
33. "Sea Peoples"
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
34. megaliths
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 24
35. Indo-Europeans
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 24
36. Hittites and iron
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 25
37. Phoenician alphabet
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 26
38. Hebrews and Israelites
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 26
39. Solomon
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 27
40. kingdoms of Judah and Israel
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 27
41. Babylonian captivity
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 27
42. Yahweh
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

43. the prophets
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 28
44. Assyrian Empire
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 29
45. Persia and Cyrus the Great
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 32
46. Cambyses and Darius Pages
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 32-33
47. satraps, the Royal Road and the Immortals
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 33-34
48. Zoroaster
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 34
49. *Zend Avesta*
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

50. Ahuramazda and Ahriman
ANS:
Answer not provided.
PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 3
2. 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.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 3

3. The use of fire may have begun about
- a. 2,000,000 years ago.
 - b. 500,000 years ago.
 - c. 100,000 years ago.
 - d. 25,000 years ago.
 - e. 10,000 years ago.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 4

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 4-5

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 5

6. Scholars have found a larger, highly significant Neolithic urban center at
- a. Nairobi.
 - b. Mumbai.
 - c. Hokkaido.
 - d. Machu Picchu.
 - e. Catal Huyuk.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 6

7. Which of the following were among the basic characteristics 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.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 8

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

9. The people who created the first Mesopotamian civilization were the
- a. Sumerians.

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

10. All of the following are true about the ancient Sumerian city-states except that
- a. their political structure was democratic in nature.
 - b. warfare between them was common.
 - c. they were primarily agricultural communities.
 - d. they mastered the use of bronze.
 - e. they engaged in monumental construction projects.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 10-11

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 12

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

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 10-11

13. Mesopotamian religion
- a. played a limited role in its culture.
 - b. was monotheistic in nature.
 - c. was reinforced by the intensity of the region's environment.
 - d. employed divination to maintain people's uncertainties about the gods' behavior.
 - e. believed that the world was controlled by two competing gods.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 13-14

14. Which of the following is not true about cuneiform?
- a. It used the Cyrillic alphabet.
 - b. It was used for record keeping.
 - c. It was used for teaching.
 - d. It was used to record Mesopotamian literature.
 - e. It was developed by the Sumerians.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 14

15. Which of the following is untrue about the Code of Hammurabi?
- a. Public officials had numerous responsibilities.
 - b. It incorporated a system of consumer protection.
 - c. The largest category focused on marriage and the family.
 - d. Sexual promiscuity was tolerated for men only.
 - e. Hammurabi's code did not mention women.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 12-13

16. Hammurabi did all of the following except

- a. become Pharaoh of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.
- b. "divide and conquer" his enemies as he returned Mesopotamia to unified control.
- c. establish his new capital at Babylon.
- d. work to stimulate economic revival and enhance the irrigation system.
- e. establish a major code of law.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 12-13

17. *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.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 14-15

18. The annual flooding of the Nile River

- a. enabled Egyptian civilization to thrive by leaving deposits of fertile silt.
- b. was an unwanted event that occurred suddenly and generally without warning.
- c. did not require an organized irrigation system.
- d. produced many large urban centers that served as havens from the raging waters.
- e. inhibited the evolution of civilization in ancient Egypt.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

19. The Nile delta, about one hundred miles from the Mediterranean, was called

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

20. Which of the following accurately characterizes ancient Egyptian civilization?

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 17-18

21. Which of the following is not correct about the pyramids?

- a. They were tombs for the pharaohs.
- b. They were constructed during the Middle Kingdom.
- c. They were symbols of royal power.
- d. The most magnificent of the pyramids was constructed about 2500 B.C.E.
- e. Pyramids were filled with boats, food, weapons, and games.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

22. In contrast to the Old Kingdom, the role of the pharaoh in the Middle Kingdom was that of

- a. an inaccessible god-king.
- b. a shepherd, a provider of public projects and assistance.

- c. a symbolic fisherman for his people.
- d. a warrior-king.
- e. a sacrificial scapegoat.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

25. The use of statues and gods in temples is an example of Egyptian art being
- a. abstract.
 - b. formulaic and functional.
 - c. pragmatic.
 - d. limited in its expression by religious restraints.
 - e. minimalist.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

26. 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.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

27. The independent African state that emerged at the end of the second millennium B.C.E. was
- a. Axum.
 - b. Mali.
 - c. the Maghreb.
 - d. Kush.
 - e. Zanj.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 23-24

28. The aftermath of the Hyksos intrusion into Egypt resulted in
- a. the Egyptian use of iron for improved tools and weapons.
 - b. the reestablishment of the Old Kingdom.
 - c. Egyptian adoption of camel-drawn war chariots.
 - d. a significant increase in Egyptian imperialism in the New Kingdom.
 - e. the destruction of the pyramids.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

29. During the reign of Akhenaten,

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 21

30. Which of the following is not correct about marriage and family in ancient Egypt?
- a. Wives of all classes had major responsibilities and commanded respect.
 - b. Women had many equal legal rights to men, but had very limited career opportunities.
 - c. Polygamy was the general rule, although wives could keep additional husbands.
 - d. For women, especially, the penalties for adultery were catastrophic.
 - e. Many parents and children appear to have had close and loving relationships.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 21-22

31. 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.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

32. 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.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

34. 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.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 25-26

35. 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.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

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

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

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

37. 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.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

38. During the Babylonian Captivity

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

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

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-29

40. 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.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

41. Judaism can be defined or described as a religion of

- a. amoral monotheism.
- b. ethical monotheism.
- c. ethical polytheism.
- d. amoral polytheism.
- e. monotheistic relativism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-29

42. The monotheism of the Jews

- a. produced a feeling of Jewish separation from those who were not Jewish.
- b. was accessible only to the prophets.
- c. provided a tolerance for the gods of outside conquerors.
- d. was a result of the Osiris movement.
- e. was a consequence of the spread of early Christianity.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

43. 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.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 30

44. The Assyrian army

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 30

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

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 32

46. Cyrus the Great

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 32-33

47. Successors to Cyrus were

- a. Cambyses and Alexander.
- b. Cambyses and Darius.
- c. Ionisus and Cirrilus.
- d. Zoroaster and Mithras.
- e. Pericles and Cleisthenes.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 33

48. The Persian Empire

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 33

49. What do Zoroastrianism and Judaism have in common?
- the concept of polytheism.
 - emphasis on good and evil.
 - a common worship of the god, Yahweh.
 - individual judgment of souls after death by Osiris.
 - the belief in unoriginal sin.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

TRUE/FALSE

1. By 100,000 B.C.E., two groups of *Homo sapiens* had developed.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 3

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

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 5

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

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 8

4. 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.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 9

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

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 | p. 20

6. The Persians were an Indo-European people.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

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

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 17

8. The ancient Egyptians had no word for religion.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

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

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

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

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 30