Smith test bank: Chapter 4

**How did Egyptians and Nubians interact in the two imperial periods that united them politically?**

1. How did the Nubian and Egyptian cultures interact after the Nubian conquest of Egypt?
   1. Egyptians began to adopt Nubian culture
   2. Nubians promoted Nubian culture in Egypt
   3. Nubians promoted Egyptian culture in Nubia\*
   4. Nubians encouraged both cultures to maintain their distinct features

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1. In general, women in this period of Egypt’s history
   1. seem to have possessed more influence and legal autonomy than anywhere else in the ancient world\*
   2. seem to have possessed less influence and legal autonomy than anywhere else in the ancient world
   3. were seen as the equals of men
   4. were ignored

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1. We are particularly well-informed about the craftsmen who dug and decorated tombs in the Valleys of the Kings the Queens because
   1. they signed their work
   2. written records have much to say on the subject
   3. they were lauded by the pharaohs in inscriptions
   4. archaeologists have excavated the village where they lived\*

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1. Egyptians showed no respect for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whom they considered inferior and uncivilized.
   1. Syrians
   2. vassal states
   3. rulers of Southwest Asia
   4. Nubians\*

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1. Egyptians’ primary interest in Nubia was its
   1. gold mines\*
   2. culture
   3. gods
   4. military prowess

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1. Unlike the Egyptians, Nubian kings were buried with
   1. horses\*
   2. servants
   3. food
   4. gold

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1. The period of Nubian rule over Egypt was characterized by
   1. prosperity, in many respects\*
   2. popular resentment of Nubia among Egyptians
   3. Egyptian poverty and oppression
   4. unwavering support of Nubia by Egyptian elites

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1. The Nubian city of Meroe was conquered by Axum once
   1. Axum began breeding horses
   2. Egypt regained its independence
   3. Axum became Rome’s preferred center for access to African trade\*
   4. Meroe became Rome’s preferred center for access to African trade

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1. Representations of Meroites on monuments gave Greek and Roman authors the impression that
   1. Nubian queens did not marry
   2. Nubia was always ruled by queens\*
   3. the leaders of Nubia’s armies were women
   4. women were the heads of Nubian households

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**What kind of power structure did the Assyrians impose on their subjects, and how did it lead to cultural assimilation in the empire?**

1. The Nubians were driven out of Egypt by the
   1. Egyptians
   2. Assyrians\*
   3. Axumites
   4. Greeks

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1. The Assyrian state was organized around the demands of
   1. engineering
   2. the arts
   3. new cultural developments
   4. warfare\*

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1. The Assyrians filled their need for manpower through
   1. slavery of conquered people
   2. conscription of all conquered men into the army
   3. deportation of conquered people\*
   4. requiring all women to work

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1. Queen Naqia of Assyria derived her power from her position as
   1. wife of the king
   2. mother of a prince\*
   3. her own independent political position
   4. daughter of the king

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1. Because, in part, of the size of the empire, the Assyrians preferred for conquered territories to be governed by
   1. the Assyrian king
   2. a close relative of the king
   3. the local king, from whom the Assyrians demanded obedience\*
   4. bureaucrats responsible to the Assyrian king

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1. The yearly contributions conquered territories were required to pay to Assyria are known as
   1. tribute\*
   2. taxes
   3. dues
   4. fees

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1. In response to Assyrian military aggression, Israel and Judah
   1. split apart
   2. attacked independently
   3. joined forces\*
   4. surrendered immediately

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1. As they conquered other cultures, the Assyrians
   1. required all to adopt Assyrian culture and customs
   2. allowed new subjects to maintain their own cultures and religions
   3. enforced their own religion upon their new subjects, but allowed other local customs to continue
   4. required only people living in the core of the empire to assimilate\*

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1. Extensive trade contacts led to the adoption of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alphabet by many foreign peoples.
   1. Assyrian
   2. Aramean
   3. Roman
   4. Phoenician\*

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1. The defeat of the Assyrian empire was caused by
   1. the lack of a strong king, creating instability and uncertainty\*
   2. rebellion among its provinces
   3. the strategic superiority of the Neo-Babylonians
   4. a drought

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**What imperial vision and style of government marked the rise of the vast Persian Empire and allowed it to endure for over two hundred years?**

1. The Persian respect for local cultures and identities across their empire was
   1. unprecedented
   2. short lived
   3. key to their success\*
   4. limited to cultures sharing their religion

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1. The difficulties Darius faced after the death of Cambyses led him to
   1. present himself as the legitimate heir to local thrones, adopting local throne names in each
   2. create 20 provinces, known as satrapies\*
   3. replace Persian governors with local rulers
   4. drastically reduce the tribute due from each territory

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1. The Persian empire was ultimately defeated by
   1. Alexander the Great\*
   2. Greece
   3. Darius III
   4. the Medes

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1. To administer their colossal empire, the Persians developed
   1. an extensive road system\*
   2. improved chariots
   3. a simplified writing system
   4. an imperial mail service

(p. 139)

1. Before their empire, the Persians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to write their language.
   1. used cuneiform
   2. did not have a script\*
   3. used the Aramaic alphabet
   4. used pictograms

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1. The Persians restored local traditions that their imperial predecessors had recently disrupted, most famously by
   1. adopting coinage from the Lydians
   2. taking local throne names
   3. participating in traditional rituals to local gods
   4. allowing Judean deportees to return from Babylonia to Jerusalem\*

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1. Zoroastrianism is characterized by
   1. polytheism
   2. monotheism
   3. dualism\*
   4. atheism

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**What significant political and cultural developments emerged in Greece in the early first millennium B.C.E.?**

1. The Greeks strengthened their connections to the larger world through
   1. colonization\*
   2. the spread of their language and culture
   3. military might and the conquests of Alexander
   4. maritime skill and piracy

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1. A crucial innovation introduced to the alphabet by the Greeks was
   1. introducing punctuation
   2. writing down the vowels\*
   3. writing down the consonants
   4. simplifying the letter forms

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1. Unlike the city-states of Mesopotamia, in Greek city-states
   1. a king held the power
   2. the citizens shared power\*
   3. representatives were selected to join a body governing Greece as a whole
   4. all inhabitants shared power

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1. The Greek image of themselves as cultured and having proper political institutions, customs, and social behavior, while others were barbarians, grew from
   1. their victory in the Persian Wars\*
   2. their loss in the Persian Wars
   3. their victory in the Peloponnesian Wars
   4. their loss in the Peloponnesian Wars

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