

## c2

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Neolithic in the Near East developed about \_\_\_\_\_ years later than in Europe.
  - A. 1,000
  - B. 2,000
  - C. 3,000
  - D. 4,000
  - E. 5,000
  
2. The oldest fortified city, and a place of continuous habitation, is
  - A. Malta
  - B. Çatal Hüyük
  - C. Stonehenge
  - D. Jericho
  
3. Plastered Neolithic skulls were found in
  - A. Uruk
  - B. Jericho
  - C. Ur
  - D. Tell Asmar

4. The oldest planned town excavated so far is located at:

- A. Çatal Hüyük
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Jericho
- D. Babylon

5. The largest Neolithic site so far discovered in the ancient Near East is located in modern

- A. Iraq
- B. Iran
- C. Turkey
- D. Jordan

6. Which of the following is not a Mesopotamian god?

- A. Anu
- B. Isis
- C. Ishtar
- D. Inanna

7. Shamash is the Akkadian

- A. moon god
- B. lightning god
- C. sun god
- D. supreme god

8. Nergal and Ereshkigal are the
- A. king and queen of the underworld
  - B. king and queen of the sky
  - C. king and queen of nature
  - D. king and queen of the sea

9. The Mesopotamians believed in
- A. a heavenly afterlife
  - B. a gloomy afterlife
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  - D. a materialistic afterlife

10. The *hieros gamos* refers to
- A. a festival of the new year
  - B. a fertility ceremony
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  - D. a holy game

11. *Machtkunst* refers to
- A. divine masochism
  - B. power art
  - C. megaliths
  - D. monumental art

12. Which of the following was found at Uruk?

- A. The White Temple
- B. The Abu Temple
- C. The Ur Temple
- D. The Stele of Urnammu

13. A Ziggurat is a

- A. pyramid
- B. fort
- C. building made by Gudea
- D. Mesopotamian temple platform

14. Ziggurats are

- A. symbolic temples
- B. symbolic rivers
- C. symbolic sculptures
- D. symbolic mountains

15. Ziggurats are an example of

- A. post-and-lintel construction
- B. arcuated construction
- C. load-bearing construction
- D. cantilever construction

16. The earliest known writing is called

- A. cuneiform
- B. hieroglyphics
- C. the alphabet
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17. The first recorded epic is about

- A. Noah
- B. Odysseus
- C. Abraham
- D. Gilgamesh
- E. Inanna

18. Sumerian art is characterized by

- A. symmetry when seen from the front
- B. clasped hands
- C. large eyes in upturned faces
- D. all of the choices are correct.

19. The staring, wide eyes of the Tell Asmar statues are believed to indicate that the figures

- A. are apotropaic
- B. are praying
- C. are in the presence of a god
- D. are terrified by evil spirits

20. The beards of the Tell Asmar statues are best described as

- A. red and stylized
- B. naturalistic and black
- C. stylized and curvilinear
- D. black and stylized
- E. black and curvilinear

21. "The one who saw the abyss...." refers to

- A. Inanna
- B. Achilles
- C. Enki
- D. Gilgamesh
- E. Abu

22. Sir Leonard Woolley discovered the site of

- A. Ur
- B. Tell Asmar
- C. Uruk
- D. Persepolis
- E. Lagash

23. Tigris and Euphrates are

- A. Mesopotamian gods
- B. Hittite gods
- C. Mesopotamian rivers
- D. Mesopotamian mountains
- E. Mesopotamian rulers

24. Sargon was

- A. an Akkadian ruler
- B. a Sumerian ruler
- C. a Hittite ruler
- D. the ruler of Lagash
- E. the ruler of Ur

25. \_\_\_\_\_ ruled Akkad and waged war on his neighbors around 3000 B.C.

- A. Ashurnasirpal
- B. Naram-Sin
- C. Narmer
- D. Alexander the Great

26. Which is not true of the Stele of Naram-Sin?

- A. it is a relief
- B. it represents landscape as well as human figures
- C. it commemorates the death of Naram-Sin
- D. it dates to the third millennium B.C.
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27. The figure of Naram-Sin is shown

- A. with frontal shoulders and profile legs
- B. with a frontal head and shoulders
- C. with frontal legs and a profile head
- D. with frontal shoulders and legs
- E. holding a rod and scepter

28. Gudea ruled

- A. c. 2100 B.C.
- B. c. 1800 B.C.
- C. c. 3000 B.C.
- D. c. 1500 B.C.
- E. c. 2600 B.C.



29. Gudea thought of himself mainly as a patron of

- A. cuneiform tablets
- B. sculpture
- C. temples
- D. paintings
- E. poetry

30. Lagash was

- A. a Persian city
- B. an important city in Babylon
- C. the center of the Neolithic Anatolia
- D. an Assyrian city

31. The statues of Gudea are best described as

- A. of diorite, stylized and organic
- B. of marble and naturalistic
- C. idealized and naturalistic
- D. naturalistic and organic
- E. of gold, and with long, flowing hair

32. A Stele is

- A. a knife
- B. a weapon
- C. a boundary marker
- D. a clay tablet
- E. a city wall

33. Hammurabi is known for

- A. the Epic of Gilgamesh
- B. building the walls of Uruk
- C. worshipping the sun god
- D. making stelai
- E. a law code

34. The Hittite civilization was located in

- A. modern Israel
- B. modern Jordan
- C. modern Iraq
- D. modern Iran
- E. modern Turkey

35. Lions were traditional guardians because

- A. they were kings of the animals
- B. they were thought never to sleep
- C. they were powerful enough to keep enemies away
- D. they symbolized the human king
- E. they protect their cubs

36. A Lamassu is

- A. a guardian lion
- B. a guardian bull
- C. a guardian genius
- D. a guardian king
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37. Which of the following does a Lamassu not have?

- A. five legs
- B. wings
- C. horned cap
- D. a sword
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38. Most Assyrian wall decoration includes

- A. domestic scenes
- B. war
- C. war and royal hunting scenes
- D. royal hunting scenes

39. Assurbanipal was known for

- A. his cruelty and culture
- B. his cruelty and virtue
- C. his culture and learning
- D. his power and his generosity
- E. his charm and his diplomacy

40. Palace reliefs are most likely to have been found in

- A. Uruk
- B. Lagash
- C. Babylon
- D. Khorsabad
- E. Hattusas

41. The Ishtar Gate is from

- A. Paris
- B. Babylon
- C. Akkad
- D. Persepolis

42. The Ishtar Gate used

- A. glazed brick
- B. a true arch
- C. patterns of horses
- D. glazed brick and a true arch but not patterns of horses

43. The Ishtar Gate was dedicated to

- A. the god of war
- B. the goddess of fertility
- C. the goddess of the moon
- D. the god of the underworld
- E. the goddess of the hearth

44. The Scythians are best known for

- A. gold
- B. diorite
- C. pottery
- D. temples
- E. irrigation

45. A documented, excavated object is said to have a

- A. provenance
- B. value
- C. provenience
- D. valuation
- E. meaning

46. Which of the following are most logically connected?

- A. Darius, Gudea, Sargon, Hammurabi
- B. Ishtar, Sargon, Woolley, Ur
- C. Cyrus, Darius, Persepolis, Susa
- D. Gilgamesh, Susa, Tell Asmar, Uruk
- E. Urnammu, Abu, Inanna, Ishtar

47. An Apadana is

- A. a gateway
- B. a storage room
- C. a sanctuary
- D. an audience hall
- E. an altar

48. Whereas early Mesopotamian figures are shown with twisted perspective, Persian human figures

- A. show shoulders in profile
- B. have of extremely large eyes
- C. have their hands clasped
- D. appear on bas-relief

49. A bull capital is most likely found at

- A. Persepolis
- B. Lagash
- C. Babylon
- D. Anatolia
- E. Assyria

50. Cuneiform literally means

- A. cone-shaped
- B. cylindrical
- C. wedge-shaped
- D. rectangular
- E. triangular



## c2 Key

1. Neolithic in the Near East developed about \_\_\_\_\_ years later than in Europe.

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #1*

2. The oldest fortified city, and a place of continuous habitation, is

A. Malta

B. Çatal Hüyük

C. Stonehenge

D. Jericho

*Adams - Chapter 02 #2*

3. Plastered Neolithic skulls were found in

A. Uruk

B. Jericho

C. Ur

D. Tell Asmar

*Adams - Chapter 02 #3*

4. The oldest planned town excavated so far is located at:

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #4*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #5*

6. Which of the following is not a Mesopotamian god?

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #6*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #7*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #8*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #9*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #11*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #12*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #13*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #15*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #16*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #17*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #18*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #20*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #21*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #24*



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*Adams - Chapter 02 #28*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #29*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #30*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #31*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #33*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #36*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #37*

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*Adams - Chapter 02 #39*

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- A. Uruk
- B. Lagash
- C. Babylon
- D. Khorsabad
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*Adams - Chapter 02 #40*

41. The Ishtar Gate is from

- A. Paris
- B. Babylon
- C. Akkad
- D. Persepolis

*Adams - Chapter 02 #41*

42. The Ishtar Gate used

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- C. patterns of horses
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43. The Ishtar Gate was dedicated to

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- C. the goddess of the moon
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*Adams - Chapter 02 #43*

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- A. gold**
- B. diorite
- C. pottery
- D. temples
- E. irrigation

*Adams - Chapter 02 #44*

45. A documented, excavated object is said to have a

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- B. value
- C. provenience**
- D. valuation
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*Adams - Chapter 02 #45*

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- B. Ishtar, Sargon, Woolley, Ur
- C. Cyrus, Darius, Persepolis, Susa
- D. Gilgamesh, Susa, Tell Asmar, Uruk
- E. Urnammu, Abu, Inanna, Ishtar

*Adams - Chapter 02 #46*

47. An Apadana is

- A. a gateway
- B. a storage room
- C. a sanctuary
- D. an audience hall
- E. an altar

*Adams - Chapter 02 #47*

48. Whereas early Mesopotamian figures are shown with twisted perspective, Persian human figures

- A. show shoulders in profile
- B. have of extremely large eyes
- C. have their hands clasped
- D. appear on bas-relief

*Adams - Chapter 02 #48*



49. A bull capital is most likely found at

A. Persepolis

B. Lagash

C. Babylon

D. Anatolia

E. Assyria

*Adams - Chapter 02 #49*

50. Cuneiform literally means

A. cone-shaped

B. cylindrical

C. wedge-shaped

D. rectangular

E. triangular

*Adams - Chapter 02 #50*

## c2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
	Adams - Chapter 02	50