

Chapter 01 Origins

1. "Prehistory" may be defined as that period prior to
- A. the Ice Age.
 - B. written records.**
 - C. stone tools.
 - D. humankind.

Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Writing evolution

2. The first civilizations appeared
- A. in tropical climates.
 - B. on high plateaus.
 - C. in Western Europe.
 - D. on the banks of rivers.**

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures

Topic: History

Topic: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures

3. Research into the origins of writing suggest that written signs derived from
- A. hand signals.
 - B. markings on clay tokens.**
 - C. images on cave walls.
 - D. Hammurabi's Code.

Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Writing evolution

4. The term Paleolithic is used interchangeably with the term
- A. Old Stone Age.**
 - B. New Stone Age.
 - C. Neolithic.
 - D. Mesolithic.

Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture

Topic: History

Topic: Paleolithic culture

5. One of the earliest landmarks of Paleolithic culture is
- A. cave-painting.**
 - B. metallurgy.
 - C. stone circles.
 - D. farming.

Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Paleolithic culture

6. The world's oldest clay vessels appear to have come from
- A. Egypt.
 - B. Mexico.
 - C. Israel.
 - D. Japan.**

Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Paleolithic culture

7. The landmark known as Stonehenge is located in
- A. Iraq.

- B.** England.
- C. Mexico.
- D. Spain.

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: History

Topic: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures

8. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are located in present-day

- A. Israel.
- B. Iran.
- C.** Iraq.
- D. Syria.

Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and culture

Topic: History

Topic: Mesopotamia

9. Which of the following statements about the *Epic of Gilgamesh* is most accurate?

- A. It originated in Egypt.
- B. It was written down by Neolithic communities.
- C.** It was passed down orally for centuries.
- D. It was inspired by the Hebrew Bible.

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Mesopotamia

10. Hammurabi was a ruler of

- A. Uruk.
- B. Sumer.
- C. Assyria.
- D.** Babylon.

Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and culture

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi

Topic: History

Topic: Mesopotamia

11. Hammurabi's Code is significant chiefly because it

- A. originated the idea that all subjects were equal under the law.
- B. is the only example of cuneiform in ancient Mesopotamia.
- C.** is unusually comprehensive and extensive.
- D. granted women the same rights as men.

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi

Topic: History

Topic: Mesopotamia

12. The earliest discovered inscribed clay tablets come from

- A.** Sumer.
- B. Africa.
- C. Egypt.
- D. Babylon.

Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing

Topic: History

Topic: Mesopotamia

Topic: Writing evolution

13. The first literary epic developed in

- A. India.
- B. Egypt.
- C.** Mesopotamia.
- D. China.

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh

Topic: History
Topic: Literature
Topic: Mesopotamia
Topic: Writing evolution

14. The Great Temple at Karnak was
A. dedicated to the sun-god Amon-Ra.
B. a landmark of Egypt's Old Kingdom.
C. built by Indo-Aryan invaders in India.
D. built in honor of the prophet Zoroaster.

Learning Objective: Explain the idea behind Egyptian theocracy
Topic: Egypt
Topic: History
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

15. Which Iron Age sea-faring people created a non-pictographic alphabet?
A. Phoenicians
B. Persians
C. Chaldeans
D. Assyrians

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Iron Age
Topic: History
Topic: Iron Age
Topic: Writing evolution

16. The name Zoroaster is associated primarily with the history of
A. Persia.
B. Sumer.
C. Egypt.
D. Assyria.

Learning Objective: Summarize the significance of the Persian Empire
Topic: History
Topic: Persia
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

17. The Egyptian pyramids functioned primarily as
A. temples.
B. tombs.
C. administrative centers.
D. gathering places.

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the pyramid structure and other ancient Egyptian architecture
Topic: Egypt
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

18. The landmark known as the *Book of the Dead* is
A. a Hindu text on the afterlife.
B. the first Sumerian written document.
C. a set of Egyptian funerary prayers.
D. China's oldest written religious text.

Learning Objective: Understand burial procedures and the afterlife in ancient Egypt
Topic: Egypt
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

19. Akhenaten is associated with what religion or religious view?
A. Pantheism
B. Daoism
C. Hinduism
D. Monotheism

Learning Objective: Explain the idea behind Egyptian theocracy
Topic: Egypt
Topic: Philosophy and Religion

20. Jade artifacts, especially in the form of circular discs, are primarily associated with ancient

- A. China.
- B. Egypt.
- C. India.
- D. Babylon.

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures

Topic: Ancient China

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: History

21. Zhou rebels justified their rebellion against the Shang dynasty on the basis of
- A. Daoist principles.
 - B. the Mandate of Heaven.
 - C. the aristocracy of merit.
 - D. their interpretation of the *Vedas*.

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Ancient Chinese civilizations

Topic: Ancient China

Topic: History

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

22. In Hinduism, the Absolute Spirit is known as
- A. nirvana.
 - B. karma.
 - C. Atman.
 - D. Brahman.

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Indian civilizations

Topic: Ancient India

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

23. Taking its name from the term for "sacred knowledge," which Hindu literature teaches worship through prayer and sacrifice?
- A. *Ramayana*
 - B. *Vedas*
 - C. *Upanishads*
 - D. *Mahabharata*

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Indian civilizations

Topic: Ancient India

Topic: Literature

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

24. Discuss any two of the following landmarks of the ancient world, explaining why each holds the status of a landmark: *The Babylonian Creation*; the *Epic of Gilgamesh*; Hammurabi's Code; the Egyptian pyramids.

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh

Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the pyramid structure and other ancient Egyptian architecture

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: Egypt

Topic: Literature

Topic: Mesopotamia

25. Which landmarks do you believe are most representative of the key idea in this chapter, "origins"? In what ways does each of these landmarks reflect a beginning point in the history of culture?

Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures

Topic: Art and Architecture

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

26. How do the landmarks of China and India differ from (or resemble) those of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?

Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and culture

Learning Objective: Explain the conventions of Egyptian art

Learning Objective: Understand ancient Egypt's contributions to literature

Topic: Ancient China

Topic: Ancient India

Topic: Art and Architecture

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Topic: Egypt

Topic: History

Topic: Literature

Topic: Mesopotamia

Topic: Philosophy and Religion

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and culture	3
Learning Objective: Explain the conventions of Egyptian art	1
Learning Objective: Explain the idea behind Egyptian theocracy	2
Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi	3
Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh	3
Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Iron Age	1
Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the pyramid structure and other ancient Egyptian architecture	2
Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture	4
Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Ancient Chinese civilizations	1
Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Indian civilizations	2
Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures	4
Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing	3
Learning Objective: Summarize the significance of the Persian Empire	1
Learning Objective: Understand ancient Egypt's contributions to literature	1
Learning Objective: Understand burial procedures and the afterlife in ancient Egypt	1
Topic: Ancient China	3
Topic: Ancient India	3
Topic: Art and Architecture	7
Topic: Egypt	6
Topic: History	18
Topic: Iron Age	1
Topic: Literature	8
Topic: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures	2
Topic: Mesopotamia	8
Topic: Paleolithic culture	3
Topic: Persia	1
Topic: Philosophy and Religion	10
Topic: Writing evolution	5