

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 02 — The First Complex Societies in the Eastern Mediterranean, ca 4000 - 550 B.C.E.**

1. The epic *Gilgamesh*, one of the earliest recorded works of literature, tells the story of the area that is given credit for establishing the first complex societies, which is called

- a. Egypt.
- b. Turkey.
- c. Spain.
- d. Mesopotamia.
- e. Africa.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Intro, p. 22

2. The name "Mesopotamia," given to the region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, is this language's term for "between the rivers".

- a. Latin.
- b. Sumerian.
- c. Greek.
- d. Arabic.
- e. Egyptian.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Intro, p. 22

3. The modern name for the region of Mesopotamia is

- a. Iraq and eastern Syria.
- b. Egypt and Sudan.
- c. Arabia.
- d. Iran.
- e. Yemen and Oman.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Intro, p. 22

4. In the story of *Gilgamesh*, what rank in his society did the title character have?

- a. Scribe.
- b. King.
- c. Merchant.
- d. Farmer.
- e. Priest.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Intro, p. 22

5. In the epic of *Gilgamesh*, the titular hero and Enkidu kill the ferocious monster Humbaba that was guarding

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- a. The entrance to the underworld.
- b. The city treasure of Sumer.
- c. A cedar forest.
- d. The city of Uruk.
- e. Gilgamesh the king.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter Intro, p. 24

6. What important narrative of the Hebrew Bible is also a part of Gilgamesh's epic travels?
- a. The creation of man.
  - b. Heaven and hell.
  - c. The Ten Commandments.
  - d. The end of the Sumerian world.
  - e. The Great Flood.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Flood Narrative in the Epic of Gilgamesh and the Hebrew Bible, p. 38

7. The defining characteristics of a complex and large urban center includes all of the following *except*
- a. Large urban centers with populations in the tens of thousands.
  - b. Specialized labor.
  - c. Complex writing systems.
  - d. Social stratifications.
  - e. Rulers held in high regard.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of Complex Society in Mesopotamia, ca. 3100–1590 b.c.e., p. 25

8. By 3100 B.C.E., what was the approximate population of Uruk, the first large city in Mesopotamia?
- a. 1 million.
  - b. 1,000.
  - c. 10,000.
  - d. 50,000.
  - e. About 500,000.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of Complex Society in Mesopotamia, ca. 3100–1590 b.c.e., p. 24

9. Unlike Neolithic communities, complex societies had larger surpluses and believed \_\_\_\_\_ were entitled to a large share.
- a. Their rulers.
  - b. Their gods.

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- c. Their priests.
- d. All of these choices.
- e. None of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of Complex Society in Mesopotamia, ca. 3100–1590 b . c . e . , p. 25

10. What was the one purpose of river channels along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers?

- a. To provide water for urban use.
- b. To protect cities from attack.
- c. To develop foreign trade.
- d. Irrigation.
- e. To divert water to the sea.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

11. Which of the following best describes a "city-state" in ancient Mesopotamia?

- a. The ruler governs both the city center and the surrounding areas.
- b. There were regional capitals with governors.
- c. Merchants controlled the city centers due to trade.
- d. Temple priests ruled on behalf of royalty.
- e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

12. Before they became kings, Mesopotamian rulers such as Gilgamesh were probably descendants of

- a. Priests.
- b. Prominent families.
- c. Farmers.
- d. Scribes.
- e. Judges.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

13. As one of the leading cities of its time, which of the following characteristics of Uruk defined it as a complex society?

- a. Its population reached 10,000.
- b. All inhabitants were land owners.
- c. Society was egalitarian.
- d. It was ruled by tribal chiefs.
- e. Its residents pursued specialized occupations.

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ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

14. A very significant transformation in technology in Ancient Mesopotamia was the

- a. Catapult.
- b. Astrolabe.
- c. Gunpowder.
- d. Bow and arrow.
- e. Wheel.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

15. The epic story *Gilgamesh* is used by historians to

- a. Provide information about the early history of Uruk.
- b. Follow the migrations of *Homo sapiens*.
- c. Describe how Mesopotamians created a large empire that reached to the borders of India.
- d. Describe the early development of monarchies.
- e. Explain, in detail, the assault and destruction of Uruk.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

16. Mesopotamian farmers had advanced tools made of

- a. Stone.
- b. Bone.
- c. Copper.
- d. Bronze.
- e. Wood.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 26

17. By 2500 B.C.E., how did early Mesopotamians improve the wheel?

- a. They made wheels from lighter metal.
- b. They made wheels from heavier wood.
- c. Spokes were added.
- d. Wheels were lined with leather.
- e. Special animal fat was used to reduce friction.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 26

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18. Scholars called the language of the earliest written documents \_\_\_\_\_ because of the geographical region where it evolved.

- a. Anatolian.
- b. Mid-Eastern.
- c. Mesopotamian.
- d. Urukian.
- e. Sumerian.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 26

19. What is meant when a writing system is described as *phonetic*?

- a. It has developed both small and capital lettering.
- b. It has a specific and recognizable symbol for each word.
- c. The writing system is based on sound.
- d. It has combined symbols and sounds from many languages.
- e. It has developed a written language that can be read only by priests.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 27

20. Most early Sumerian writing consisted of

- a. Temple accounts.
- b. Personal letters.
- c. Law codes.
- d. Trade description.
- e. Political treatises.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 27

21. In the ancient Mesopotamian religion, what was the most powerful deity?

- a. Goddess of water.
- b. God of beer.
- c. Healing god.
- d. Storm god..
- e. God of love.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Religion, p. 27

22. Why was Ishtar important to the Sumerians?

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- a. She was the goddess of fertility.
- b. She was the goddess of the harvest.
- c. She was the goddess that protected the city.
- d. He was the greatest general of the time.
- e. He was the high priest of the temple.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Religion, p. 28

23. Enkidu was killed by the gods because he
- a. Refused to marry Ishtar.
  - b. Had killed Gilgamesh.
  - c. Challenged the place of the gods in Sumerian society.
  - d. Killed the bull that was sent to punish Gilgamesh.
  - e. Led an army against Uruk.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Religion, p. 28

24. An early version of Gilgamesh indicates that the king ruled with the assistance of
- a. The temple priests.
  - b. A co-king.
  - c. A royal consort.
  - d. Enkidu.
  - e. One or more assemblies.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Religion, p. 28

25. What evidence is there, from this time, that war was frequent between city-states?
- a. Increasing numbers of bronze weapons.
  - b. More artistic depictions of battle victories.
  - c. Cities were protected by high walls.
  - d. All of these choices
  - e. only b. and c.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Government, p. 28

26. In conquering peoples of many different languages, religions, and traditions over a vast area, Sargon of Akkad developed the world's first
- a. Military state ruled by a governor.
  - b. State ruled by temple priests.

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- c. Empire.
- d. Theocracy.
- e. Government with elected officials.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Government, p. 28

27. Sargon changed the language of government and daily life in his empire from Sumerian to
- a. Akkadian.
  - b. Hebrew.
  - c. Greek.
  - d. demotic.
  - e. Babylonian.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Government, p. 28

28. Hammurabi's Code contained all the following provisions concerning women *except* that
- a. Women could not inherit wealth.
  - b. Women could be drowned for adultery.
  - c. Women could initiate divorce proceedings.
  - d. All marriages had to be signed in legal documents.
  - e. Women could present their grievances to a judge and court.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Babylonian Empire, 1894–1595 b . c . e . , p. 29

29. After the death of Hammurabi, who destroyed Babylonia in 1595 B.C.E.?
- a. Egyptians.
  - b. Sumerians.
  - c. Hittites.
  - d. Huns.
  - e. Phoenicians.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Babylonian Empire, 1894–1595 b . c . e . , p. 29

30. When pharaohs did not control vast regions in ancient Egypt, they were classified as "intermediate periods." How are periods of strong governments in Egypt classified?
- a. Ruler periods.
  - b. Empires.
  - c. City-states.
  - d. Kingdoms.

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e. Stratified states.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egypt During the Old and Middle Kingdoms, ca. 3100–1500 b . c . e . , p. 30

31. The characteristics of the Nile River include all of the following *except*

- a. It flows north.
- b. It is fed by the headwaters of Lake Victoria.
- c. Its cataracts form natural barriers against enemies.
- d. It has areas of rapids and cataracts.
- e. It flows west and east.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 30

32. Egypt receives almost all of its water from

- a. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
- b. The Mediterranean Sea.
- c. The Nile River.
- d. The Red Sea.
- e. Man-made dams.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 30

33. Which of the following terms is used to describe Egyptian writing?

- a. Sanskrit.
- b. Hieroglyphs.
- c. Sumerian.
- d. Hittite.
- e. Nubian.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 30

34. Why were so many Egyptian records lost and so much of its history only known through carved stone?

- a. Flooding destroyed records each year.
- b. Tablets from the area broke down easily because of the amount of sand in the clay.
- c. Records were destroyed as new pharaohs ascended into power.
- d. Records written on easily decomposable papyrus were lost.
- e. Tombs holding records were too damp.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1



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*REFERENCES:* The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 31

35. Who was credited with founding the First Dynasty, consolidating all of Egypt into a single kingdom approximately 3200-3000 B.C.E.?

- a. Sargon.
- b. Narmer.
- c. Tut.
- d. Manetho.
- e. Enkidu.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 31

36. Since the pharaoh was often occupied by ritual duties, who was the chief advisor to the pharaoh and the only person permitted to meet with him alone?

- a. The high priest.
- b. The eldest scribe.
- c. The vizier.
- d. His oldest sibling.
- e. His mother.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 32

37. Scribes were so valuable in Egypt because they

- a. Comprised the largest number of chariot soldiers.
- b. Were largely responsible for the care and maintenance of the temples.
- c. Were the major advisors to the pharaoh.
- d. Were in charge of keeping written records.
- e. Were in charge of building the pharaoh's tomb.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 32

38. Craftsmen and farmers, which formed the illiterate majority in Egypt, were important to the pharaoh because they

- a. Provided him with human sacrifices.
- b. Gave the pharaoh one of their children to serve in the court or temple.
- c. Served on juries and judged cases.
- d. Served in the pharaoh's army.
- e. Gave him part of their harvest and provided him with labor.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 31

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39. According to Egyptian belief, Ka was a life force in everyone's body. What sustained this force?

- a. Good works.
- b. Contributions to the temple.
- c. Body energy.
- d. Obedience to the pharaoh.
- e. Military service to the pharaoh.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 32

40. The Great Pyramid was built between 2589 and 2566 B.C.E. because it

- a. Would receive human sacrifices for the gods.
- b. Was to be the largest temple ever built in Egypt.
- c. Was used to ask the gods to relieve the ongoing drought of the time.
- d. Housed the life-force of Khufu.
- e. Served as a warehouse for grains to be given to commoners.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 31

41. Which of these is true of the workers who built the Great Pyramid?

- a. Only male workers were used.
- b. No slave labor was involved.
- c. Laborers were sacrificed when the chamber was completed.
- d. Skilled laborers were the only ones allowed to work on the pyramid.
- e. Architects were brought in from Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 31

42. After death, Egyptians had to appear before \_\_\_\_\_ (the god of the underworld) to determine who would be allowed to enter the realm of eternal happiness.

- a. Osiris.
- b. Amun-Ra.
- c. Aten.
- d. Wen-Amun.
- e. Ka.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e . , p. 32

43. The *Book of the Dead*, contained detailed instructions regarding

- a. The fate of the living upon the death of a loved one.

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- b. The fate of animals upon death.
- c. What the deceased should say upon encountering Osiris.
- d. The fate of those who did not believe in the gods.
- e. None of these choices.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Old Kingdom and Egyptian Belief in the Afterlife, 2686–2181 b . c . e ., p. 32

44. During the Middle Kingdom, trade outside Egypt increased and included areas in
- a. Nubia.
  - b. Lebanon.
  - c. Syria.
  - d. Palestine.
  - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egyptian Expansion During the Middle Kingdom, 2040–1782 b . c . e ., p. 33

45. For the first time in the Middle Kingdom, the pharaoh
- a. Built a pyramid for his tomb.
  - b. Had his corpse mummified.
  - c. Issued a written law code.
  - d. United upper and lower Egypt.
  - e. Conquered land outside of Egypt.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egyptian Expansion During the Middle Kingdom, 2040–1782 b . c . e ., p. 33

46. The Hyksos were able to defeat the Egyptians in part because
- a. The Egyptians had strong wood and horn bows.
  - b. The Egyptians had a much smaller army.
  - c. The Hyksos were allied with the Hittites.
  - d. The Hyksos possessed horse-drawn chariots and strong bows.
  - e. Egypt lacked strong leadership.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egyptian Expansion During the Middle Kingdom, 2040–1782 b . c . e ., p. 33

47. What was one important political development of Egypt's pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty of the New Kingdom Era?
- a. Egypt was ruled by military generals.
  - b. Egypt exchanged diplomats with outside kingdoms including Crete and Cyprus.
  - c. The pharaoh ruled with a council of regional governors.

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- d. Temple priests became the heads of government behind weak pharaohs.
- e. Foreigners rulers became pharaohs.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The International System, 1500–1150 b . c . e . , p. 34

48. What was the geographical base of the Hitittes, Egypt's major rival?

- a. Anatolia.
- b. Crete.
- c. Cyprus.
- d. Nubia.
- e. Iran.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The International System, 1500–1150 b . c . e . , p. 33

49. Nubia's most valuable natural resource was

- a. Cedar.
- b. Obsidian.
- c. Lapis lazuli.
- d. Gold.
- e. Copper.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Kingdom Egypt and Nubia, 1570–1069 b . c . e . , p. 33

50. How did the Egyptians display their veneration of the Sun God Amun-Ra, who they believed helped them expel the Hyksos?

- a. They made offerings of ivory.
- b. They built a temple to Ra at Kush.
- c. They built a large temple to him at Karnak.
- d. They made human sacrifices at major temples.
- e. The pharaoh ordered a yearly sacrifice of the children.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Kingdom Egypt and Nubia, 1570–1069 b . c . e . , p. 33

51. Why was Hatshepsut a conspicuous part of Egyptian history?

- a. A new religion was created during this time.
- b. A new capital was built near present-day Cairo.
- c. She was the only woman pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty.
- d. He was the youngest pharaoh to rule in the Eighteenth Dynasty.
- e. Egyptian military conquests extended into India, under the rule of this pharaoh.

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ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Kingdom Egypt and Nubia, 1570–1069 b . c . e . , p. 34

52. One of the last pharaohs of the New Kingdom, and one who saw many of the rulers of powerful neighboring kingdoms as "brothers", was

- a. Ramesses II.
- b. Tutankhamen.
- c. Narmer.
- d. Hatshepsut.
- e. Akhenaten.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: New Kingdom Egypt and Nubia, 1570–1069 b . c . e . , p. 34

53. The Hittites were the first speakers of what language family to create a complex society?

- a. Indo-European.
- b. Semitic.
- c. Afro-Asiatic.
- d. Bantu.
- e. Akkadian.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hittites, 2000–1200 b . c . e . , and the Durability of Trade, p. 36

54. The story of Wen-Amun's voyage to Lebanon and Cyprus emphasized

- a. The weakness of Egypt.
- b. The power of Amun-Ra.
- c. A successful system of international credit.
- d. The importance of travel and credit during the development of the international system.
- e. The advanced development of navigational tools.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hittites, 2000-1200 B.C.E., and the Durability of Trade, p. 35

55. The Hebrews believed in one god they called

- a. Amun-Ra.
- b. Osiris.
- c. Anu.
- d. Bel.
- e. Yahweh.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

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*REFERENCES:* The History of the Ancient Hebrews According to the Hebrew Bible, p. 36

56. The ancient Hebrews believed that the most important event in their history was
- God's choice of Abraham to lead his people.
  - Abraham and his wife promised God that they would have no children.
  - The death of Isaac ended the practice of human sacrifice among ancient Hebrews.
  - Abraham led the ancient Hebrews to the present site of Egypt.
  - Abraham was able to speak directly with God's messenger the angel Gabriel.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The History of the Ancient Hebrews According to the Hebrew Bible,, p. 37

57. One of the key Assyrian methods of ruling conquered peoples was to resettle conquered enemy rulers and
- craftsmen.
  - Free the priestly class to show leniency.
  - To adopt local gods as their own.
  - Marry with conquered royal families.
  - Collected texts from conquered cities.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Assyrian Empire, 911–612 b . c . e ., p. 41

58. The Hebrew bible was assembled when the Hebrews had been conquered by
- Assyria.
  - Persia.
  - Hittites.
  - Babylon.
  - Hyksos.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The History of the Ancient Hebrews According to Archaeological Evidence, p. 42

*Please define the following key terms.*

### 59. Mesopotamia

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Intro, p.22

### 60. Gilgamesh

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Chapter Intro, p, 22

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61. City-state

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: City Life in Ancient Mesopotamia, p. 25

62. complex society

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of Complex Society in Mesopotamia, ca. 3100–1590 b . c . e . , p. 24

63. bronze

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Emergence of Complex Society in Mesopotamia, ca. 3100–1590 b . c . e . , p. 25

64. Sumerian

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 26

65. Cuneiform

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 26

66. wheel

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Beginnings of Writing, 3300 b . c . e . , p. 25

67. Sargon of Akkad

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Government, p. 28

68. empire

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Sumerian Government, p. 28

69. Hammurabi

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Babylonian Empire, 1894–1595 b . c . e . , p.28

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70. Babylon

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Babylonian Empire, 1894–1595 b . c . e . , p. 28

71. pharaoh

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egypt During the Old and Middle Kingdoms, ca. 3100–1500 b . c . e . , p. 29

72. Nubia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 30

73. hieroglyphs

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 30

74. papyrus

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 31

75. scribes

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Nile, Egyptian Government, and Society, p. 31

76. iron

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Egyptian Expansion During the Middle Kingdom, 2040–1782 b . c . e . , p. 36

77. Hittites

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hittites, 2000–1200 b . c . e . , and the Durability of Trade, p. 36

78. Jew

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1



## Chapter 02 — The First Complex Societies in the Eastern Mediterranean, ca 4000 - 550 B.C.E.

*REFERENCES:* The History of the Ancient Hebrews According to the Hebrew Bible, p. 42

79. monotheism

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Syria-Palestine and New Empires in Western Asia, 1200–500 b . c . e ., p. 36

*Please write a thorough, well-organized essay to answer each of the following questions.*

80. What constitutes a complex society and how do they compare with the Neolithic communities that came before?

*ANSWER:* In this essay, students should discuss the following key points:

1. Large urban society of tens of thousands, much larger than Neolithic communities.
2. Residents have specialized labor. -Social stratification, which was also part of Neolithic communities.
3. Produced surplus of material goods.  
Believed their rulers, gods and priests deserved part of their surplus.

*POINTS:* 1

81. What type of physical geography was encountered by the first settlers of southern Mesopotamia, and how did they react to it?

*ANSWER:* In this essay, students should discuss the following key points:

1. The climate was harsh. -It was too dry to farm. -The marshlands supported no natural grains. -Numerous and annual flooding was unpredictable and often devastating.  
Settlers attempted to change their environment. -They developed methods to drain water away from crops. -They settled in areas less affected by flooding. -They channeled water (early irrigation) to fields.
- 2.

*POINTS:* 1

82. Describe the social and economic changes that developed in ancient Mesopotamia as large cities emerged.

*ANSWER:* In this essay, students should discuss the following key points:

1. Society was less egalitarian and homogeneous.  
There were economic changes. -Clear and wide differences between poor and wealthy. -The poor lived in small, unfired brick and mud houses. -The rich lived in large, fired brick homes with large rooms and rooms just for elaborate entertainment and dinners.
2. There were social changes. -Development of specialized labor. -Special areas in towns for various craftsmen shops. -Few were able to accumulate wealth, depending on skills or family connections.
- 3.

*POINTS:* 1

83. As societies became more complex, it became necessary to devise a means of communication and record -keeping. Describe the various stages that occurred in the invention of writing in Sumer.

*ANSWER:* In this essay, students should discuss that tracing early transitions was easy because much evidence was found on baked clay that endured over time. They should also discuss the four stages, which are:

1. Stage 1 -Small clay objects of varying shapes and sizes that showed outlines of animals and marks for numbering.
2. Stage 2 -Writing was now done on flat clay tablets. -A picture of items of actual animals would be used and numbered by slashes.
3. Stage 3 -Symbols gradually replaced shapes. Over 700 signs and symbols were developed. - Writing instrument used to form cuneiform.

## Chapter 02 — The First Complex Societies in the Eastern Mediterranean, ca 4000 - 550 B.C.E.

4. *Stage 4 -Phonetic language developed, where abstract symbols stood for specific sounds.*

POINTS: 1

84. What kind of trade networks did Babylonians participate in?

ANSWER: *In this essay, students should discuss the key points:*

1. *Babylonians traded the textiles they produced for natural resources they did not have.*
2. *Copper, lapis lazuli, precious metals and stones.*
3. *Traded with communities to the southeast.*

POINTS: 1

85. Describe the geography of Ancient Egypt and how it provided natural barriers to the kingdom in the ancient period.

ANSWER: *In this essay, students should discuss the key points:*

1. *Nile flows north, provides irrigation but also transportation. - Nile broken up with six cataracts.*
2. *Deserts on three side, large delta flows into Mediterranean to the north.*

POINTS: 1

86. The Hittites were considered to have military superiority at the time, and they were a major challenge to other powerful kings and kingdoms. Discuss the military advantages the Hittites had, at this time.

ANSWER: *In this essay, students should discuss the Hittite advantages, including:*

1. *They developed iron weapons that were much stronger than bronze.*
2. *They had special war chariots with a driver and two warriors with spears or bows.*

POINTS: 1

87. The Assyrians were known, in history, for their cruelty and harsh treatment of peoples they had defeated. Elaborate on this statement.

ANSWER: *In this essay, students should discuss the following key points:*

1. *The Assyrians were unlike other people of the time, who emphasized victory and control. The Assyrian King being divine, he demanded allegiance to him and his gods. -He would use*
2. *troops to punish those who would not give allegiance to him and his gods. -The punishment was severe.*
3. *They would resettle the conquered enemy rulers and craftsmen throughout the empire for the benefit of the king.*
4. *They moved people against their will to prevent rebellion or just to show power.*

POINTS: 1

88. Religions often refer to major dates, events, or individuals that were important to the birth and evolution of the religion. Judaism considers Abraham to be in this category. Referring to the text, elaborate on Abraham's place in early Hebrew history.

ANSWER: *In this essay, students should discuss the following key points:*

1. *He was approached by God, who personally spoke to him and gave him instructions for the Hebrews.*
2. *He was made the leader of the ancient Hebrews by God.*
3. *He led the Hebrews to Canaan (present-day Israel).*
4. *He placed emphasis on a single God.*
5. *Though Abraham and his wife Sarah were barren, they conceived a son and he made a critical change against sacrifice (changes in traditions and creation of new dogma).*
6. *Judaism evolved from this early foundation.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 02 — The First Complex Societies in the Eastern Mediterranean, ca 4000 - 550 B.C.E.**

*POINTS: 1*

89. Although the Bible is often used as a historical reference, scientists and archeologists often cannot find physical evidence relating to many areas of the Bible. Using two examples, write a short essay that illustrates this dilemma.

*ANSWER: In this essay, students can discuss any of the following details:*

1. *The Great Flood -The area was prone to repeated floods.*
2. *An eighth-century B.C.E. inscription advises priests not to use sacrifice in religious proceedings. -There is no mention of this in the Bible.*
3. *Exodus from Egypt, led by Moses. -There is no archeological evidence of a massive migration. -There were probably a series of smaller immigrations.*
4. *The Bible portrays ancient Hebrews as monotheistic. -Archeological evidence shows Hebrews of the time worshipping many deities.*
5. *The Bible claims Ancient Jews lived under a united monarchy. -No evidence of a united kingdom has been found. -They were probably just a part of many small states of the time.*

*POINTS: 1*