

Chapter 1 – Early Civilization in West Africa, the Aegean, and the Western Hemisphere

Mesopotamian Civilization

IDENTIFICATION

1. anthropomorphic

ANS:

2. Assyrians

ANS:

3. Babylon

ANS:

4. Chaldeans

ANS:

5. cuneiform

ANS:

6. Euphrates

ANS:

7. Gilgamesh

ANS:

8. Hammurabi

ANS:

9. Kassites

ANS:

10. Marduk

ANS:

11. Nebuchadnezzar

ANS:

12. Neo-Babylonian

ANS:

13. Nineveh

ANS:

14. Sargonid rulers

ANS:

15. Sumerians

ANS:

16. Tigris

ANS:

17. ziggurat

ANS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What percentage of the population of a typical Sumerian city-state was engaged in farm work?
- less than 20 percent
 - 20-30 percent
 - 40-50 percent
 - 60-70 percent
 - 80-90 percent

ANS: E

REF: p. 19

2. The Sumerians began to construct an urban civilization in Mesopotamia not long after
- 10,000 B.C.E.
 - 7000 B.C.E.
 - 3500 B.C.E.
 - 1350 B.C.E.
 - 350 B.C.E.

ANS: C

REF: p. 19

3. Among the specialized occupations to be found in an ancient Sumerian city were all of the following except
- metal workers.
 - weavers.
 - potters.
 - bakers.
 - none of these choices

ANS: E

REF: p. 18

4. Cuneiform records show that the Sumerians had evolved a system of mathematics
- very similar to that of ancient Rome.
 - featuring a twelve-base system of numerical calculation.
 - featuring a decimal system of numerical calculation.
 - employing Arabic numerals something like our own.
 - that enabled them to devise the first accurate solar calendar.

ANS: B

REF: p. 20

5. Sumerian religion featured
- anthropomorphic personifications of natural forces.
 - anthropomorphic personifications of stars and planets.
 - animal-shaped gods.
 - impersonal abstractions.
 - monotheistic tendencies.

ANS: A REF: p. 21

6. This was not part of the Fertile Crescent.
- Assyria
 - Akkad
 - Babylon
 - Sumer
 - Lower Egypt

ANS: E REF: p. 18

7. Hammurabi was
- a Kassite.
 - the first ruler of ancient Sumer.
 - concerned with regulating commerce.
 - all of these choices
 - none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 23

8. Hammurabi was a famous lawgiver of
- the Old Babylonian Empire.
 - ancient Sumeria.
 - the Neo-Babylonian Empire.
 - Assyria.
 - Egypt.

ANS: A REF: p. 23

9. Hammurabi's reign was
- 2971-2952 B.C.E.
 - 1997-1978 B.C.E.
 - 1792-1750 B.C.E.
 - 1279-1250 B.C.E.
 - 667-612 B.C.E.

ANS: C REF: p. 23

10. The Assyrians at one time or another before the seventh century B.C.E. brought all of the following under their domination except
- Asia Minor.
 - Mesopotamia.
 - Palestine.
 - India.
 - Egypt.

ANS: D REF: p. 24

11. The Assyrian capital of Nineveh was destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians in
 - a. 1612 B.C.E.
 - b. 1216 B.C.E.
 - c. 712 B.C.E.
 - d. 612 B.C.E.
 - e. 338 B.C.E.

ANS: D REF: p. 24

12. The Assyrians are best remembered for their
 - a. religious innovations.
 - b. scientific advances.
 - c. ruthless militarism.
 - d. long-lasting, peaceful imperial government.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 24

13. The most famous Neo-Babylonian king was
 - a. Nebuchadnezzar.
 - b. Sargon I.
 - c. Sargon II.
 - d. Tiglath-Pileser.
 - e. Hammurabi.

ANS: A REF: p. 24

14. A distinguishing characteristic of Chaldean religion was _____.
 - a. a belief in the kindness of the gods.
 - b. the equating of the gods with the planets.
 - c. a belief in a single, all powerful deity.
 - d. the absolute determination of all human actions by radiations from the sun and the moon.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 24

SHORT ANSWER

1. Discuss the sorts of occupations pursued by inhabitants of Sumerian cities.

ANS:

2. Describe the physical make-up of a typical Sumerian city.

ANS:

3. Discuss the content and tenor of the law code of Hammurabi.

ANS:

4. Characterize the Chaldean contributions to civilization in Mesopotamia.

ANS:

5. Give a brief account of the contributions made by Mesopotamian cultures to mathematics and astronomy.

ANS:

African Civilization

IDENTIFICATION

1. Abu Simbel

ANS:

2. Akhenaton

ANS:

3. Champollion

ANS:

4. Giza

ANS:

5. hieroglyphics

ANS:

6. Horus

ANS:

7. Hyksos

ANS:

8. Isis

ANS:

9. Khufu

ANS:

10. King Shabako

ANS:

11. Kush

ANS:

12. Memphis

ANS:

13. Menes

ANS:

14. Meroë

ANS:

15. Napata

ANS:

16. Nefertiti

ANS:

17. Nile Valley

ANS:

18. Osiris

ANS:

19. Rosetta Stone

ANS:

20. Saqqara

ANS:

21. Sphinx

ANS:

22. Tel el-Amarna

ANS:

23. Thebes

ANS:

24. Tutankhamon

ANS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Approximately what percentage of the population of Egypt—both ancient and modern—has lived in the Nile Valley?
- a. less than 25 percent
 - b. 40 percent
 - c. 60 percent
 - d. 75 percent
 - e. 95 percent

ANS: E REF: p. 25

2. Compared with Mesopotamian civilization, ancient Egypt was
- a. much less homogeneous.
 - b. more urbanized.
 - c. much earlier in origins.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 25

3. In ancient Egypt, most people
- a. worked for the government.
 - b. lived far from the Nile.
 - c. lived in small villages.
 - d. had a fairly high standard of living.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 25

4. Which of the following was farthest north?
- a. Thebes (Karnak)
 - b. Giza
 - c. Valley of the Kings
 - d. Nubia
 - e. Kush

ANS: B REF: p. 26

5. An example of an Egyptian dying and reborn god was
- Set.
 - Isis.
 - Osiris.
 - Enlil.
 - Astarte.

ANS: C REF: p. 26

6. The "Rosetta Stone" bears an inscription in hieroglyphic Egyptian and in
- demotic Egyptian and Latin.
 - demotic Egyptian and Greek.
 - Latin and Greek.
 - Coptic and Latin.
 - proto-Indo-European and Latin.

ANS: B REF: p. 30

7. In the history of ancient Egypt, the "Great Humiliation" refers to its conquest by the
- Hyksos.
 - Persians.
 - Macedonians.
 - Romans.
 - Arabs.

ANS: A REF: p. 29

8. The temple complex of Amon at Karnak was built by pharaohs of the
- Old Kingdom.
 - Middle Kingdom.
 - New Kingdom.
 - Third Dynasty.
 - none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 30

9. Which of the following statements about Akhenaton is not true?
- He was married to Nefertiti.
 - His capital city was at Tel el-Amarna.
 - His religious reforms was long-lasting.
 - He worshipped the solar disk.
 - He changed his name from Amenhotep IV.

ANS: C REF: p. 30

10. Hieroglyphic Egyptian was deciphered by
- Jean François Champollion.
 - Michael Ventris.
 - Heinrich Schliemann.
 - Arnold Toynbee.
 - Napoleon.

ANS: A REF: p. 30

11. The massive blocks used to assemble the Great Pyramid at Egypt were likely moved into position by means of
- earthen ramps.
 - sophisticated hoisting machinery.
 - barges during the Nile's flood stage.
 - elephants trained for construction work.
 - none of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 28

12. The "First Intermediate" period in Egyptian history was
- 2950-2850 B.C.E.
 - 2150-2050 B.C.E.
 - 1150-1050 B.C.E.
 - 950-850 B.C.E.
 - 750-550 B.C.E.

ANS: B REF: p. 29

13. During the last millennium B.C.E., Egypt was subjugated by all of the following except the
- Kushites.
 - Assyrians.
 - Persians.
 - Macedonians.
 - Arabs.

ANS: E REF: p. 31

14. The king traditionally credited with the unification of upper and lower Egypt is
- Zoser.
 - Amenhotep III.
 - Amenhotep IV.
 - Akhenaton.
 - Menes.

ANS: E REF: p. 25

15. The Kushite kingdom emerged as a significant independent power by
- 1700 B.C.E.
 - 1200 B.C.E.
 - 700 B.C.E.
 - 700 C.E.
 - 1200 C.E.

ANS: C REF: p. 31

16. Kushite rule in Egypt was ended by the conquests of the
- Assyrians.
 - Persians.
 - Macedonians.
 - Romans.
 - Byzantines.

ANS: A REF: p. 31

17. Meroë was well known as a center for the production of
- textiles.
 - papyrus.
 - parchment.
 - iron.
 - silver.

ANS: D REF: p. 31

18. Evidence shows that the Kushites of Meroë
- were illiterate.
 - had virtually no class distinctions.
 - may have had a matrilineal society.
 - developed without influence from either Hellenistic or sub-Saharan culture.
 - none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 34

19. The Kushites of Meroë had indirect trade relations with
- China.
 - India.
 - Arabia.
 - all of these choices
 - none of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 33

20. The Kushites began to have close relations with Greeks after
- 1200 B.C.E.
 - 800 B.C.E.
 - 500 B.C.E.
 - 332 B.C.E.
 - 30 B.C.E.

ANS: D REF: p. 33

SHORT ANSWER

1. How did the Nile as a geographic feature influence the evolution of ancient Egyptian civilization?

ANS:

2. How did Egyptian civilization differ from Mesopotamian? Cite five specifics.

ANS:

3. Describe the "Rosetta Stone" and its significance.

ANS:

4. Briefly describe the religious beliefs of the pharaoh Akhenaton.

ANS:

5. What were the chief accomplishments of King Shabako?

ANS:

6. Describe the importance of the city of Meroë during Kushite rule.

ANS:

Early Aegean Civilization

IDENTIFICATION

1. Achaeans

ANS:

2. Aegean Basin

ANS:

3. Balkan Peninsula

ANS:

4. Greek Dark Age

ANS:

5. Heinrich Schliemann

ANS:

6. Hittites

ANS:

7. Indo-European

ANS:

8. Knossos

ANS:

9. Linear B

ANS:

10. Minos

ANS:

11. Mycenae

ANS:

12. Sir Arthur Evans

ANS:

13. Thera

ANS:

13. The first large-scale sculpture in Europe is the
- Sphinx at Giza.
 - Lion Gate at Mycenae.
 - Bull-jumping group at Knossos.
 - figure of Zeus at Tiryns.
 - none of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 39

14. During the Greek Dark Age, the population of Greece fell about
- 80 percent.
 - 60 percent.
 - 40 percent.
 - 20 percent.
 - 10 percent.

ANS: A REF: p. 41

15. The collapse of Mycenaean civilization began around
- 1550 B.C.E.
 - 1200 B.C.E.
 - 1000 B.C.E.
 - 900 B.C.E.
 - 600 B.C.E.

ANS: B REF: p. 41

SHORT ANSWER

1. Identify some of the apparent major concerns and symbols of Minoan religion.

ANS:

2. Describe briefly the "flavor" of Minoan civilization in contrast to Mycenaean.

ANS:

3. Discuss the archaeological finds of Arthur Evans on Crete and their implications regarding social and political conditions.

ANS:

4. Explain how (and what) we can deduce anything about the Proto-Indo-European language in the absence of any written records whatever.

ANS:

Ancient Persian Civilization

IDENTIFICATION

1. Ahriman

ANS:

2. Ahura Mazda

ANS:

3. *Avesta*

ANS:

4. Cambyses

ANS:

5. Croesus

ANS:

6. Cyrus the Great

ANS:

7. Darius I

ANS:

8. Lydia

ANS:

9. Persepolis

ANS:

10. Zoroastrianism

ANS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Persian king who first engineered Persia's rise to the status of a major power in the ancient world was
- Croesus.
 - Cyrus.
 - Xerxes.
 - Cambyses.
 - Darius.

ANS: B REF: p. 42

2. The Lydian king Croesus was renowned in Greece for his
- courage.
 - wealth.
 - sexual potency.
 - piety.
 - wisdom.

ANS: B REF: p. 42

3. Coined money was invented by the
- Lydians.
 - Phrygians.
 - Minoans.
 - Mycenaeans.
 - Macedonians.

ANS: A REF: p. 39

4. Which of the following successfully resisted Persian imperial expansion?
- Lydia
 - the Medes
 - the Chaldeans
 - all of these choices
 - none of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 42

5. Cyrus's son, Cambyses, added which of the following to the Persian Empire?
- a. Lydia
 - b. Chaldea
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Greece
 - e. Italy

ANS: C REF: p. 42

6. Persian "satraps" were responsible for
- a. tax collection.
 - b. military recruitment.
 - c. local administration.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 43

7. The basic administrative structures installed by Darius lasted until
- a. Alexander's conquest in 330 B.C.E.
 - b. Roman conquest in 53 B.C.E.
 - c. Vandal conquest in 456 C.E.
 - d. Arab conquest in 777 C.E.
 - e. the present.

ANS: A REF: p. 44

8. One Persian royal road ran from the capital of Susa to
- a. the Indus Valley.
 - b. Cairo.
 - c. Rome.
 - d. Ephesus.
 - e. Jericho.

ANS: D REF: p. 44

9. Even at its greatest extent, the Persian Empire did not include
- a. the Balkan peninsula.
 - b. much of the territory bordering the Aegean Sea.
 - c. Lydia.
 - d. Mesopotamia.
 - e. Palestine.

ANS: A REF: p. 43

10. In the traditional ancient Iranian religion, the magi were
- a. priest-astrologers.
 - b. the highest gods.
 - c. commoners used for human sacrifice.
 - d. nature spirits.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 45

11. The principal god in Zoroastrianism was
- Mithras.
 - Ahura-Mazda.
 - Ahriman.
 - Zeus.
 - Zoroaster.

ANS: B REF: p. 45

12. One religious concept that Zoroastrianism may have contributed to later faiths was
- polytheism.
 - monotheism.
 - vegetarianism.
 - belief in a last judgment.
 - belief in the reincarnation of souls.

ANS: D REF: p. 45

13. Zoroastrianism is still a living faith in some areas of
- India and Pakistan.
 - Japan.
 - Canada.
 - Ethiopia.
 - Greece.

ANS: A REF: p. 46

14. The Persians showed their greatest originality in
- religion.
 - architecture.
 - sculpture.
 - science.
 - mathematics.

ANS: A REF: p. 45

15. The three official languages in Persia were Persian, Elamitic, and
- Greek.
 - Latin.
 - Sanskrit.
 - Urdu.
 - Babylonian.

ANS: E REF: p. 43

SHORT ANSWER

1. Describe the functions of the satraps of the Persian Empire.

ANS:

2. Describe the characteristics of the administrative organization that Darius put into effect.

ANS:

3. Summarize the main tenets of Zoroastrianism.

ANS:

Amerindian Civilization

IDENTIFICATION

1. La Venta

ANS:

2. San Lorenzo

ANS:

3. Tres Zapotes

ANS:

4. Yucatan

ANS:

5. Chavin

ANS:

7. Which of the following statements about Olmec civilization is false?
- It appeared at about the same time as the Trojan War.
 - It arose in environmental circumstances similar to those of the early civilizations of Eurasia.
 - It oriented the main axis of cities 8 degrees west of true north.
 - all of these choices
 - none of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 50

8. The largest Olmec city and its immediate environs probably had a population of about
- 38,000.
 - 68,000.
 - 368,000.
 - 638,000.
 - none of these choices

ANS: C REF: p. 50

9. An essential material used in tool making by the Olmec was
- obsidian.
 - copper.
 - bronze.
 - iron.
 - jadeite.

ANS: A REF: p. 49

10. Which of the following statements about Olmec religion is false?
- Most gods were depicted as part human and part animal.
 - The Olmec did not practice human sacrifice.
 - Jadeite was often used to represent the jaguar-god.
 - The Olmec played the "divine" ball game.
 - none of these choices

ANS: B REF: p. 49

SHORT ANSWER

1. Summarize the evidence that leads us to conclude that the city-states of Chavin civilization were run by strong central authorities.

ANS:

2. What were some typical elements of Chavin art and religion?

ANS:

3. Briefly describe the major changes that occurred in the Chavin civilization beginning about 350 B.C.E.

ANS:

4. How did geography affect culture among the Olmec? Contrast the situation of early civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Sudan.

ANS:

5. Identify and describe the distinctive aspects of the three major Olmec cities.

ANS: