

Chapter 1—Early Humans and the First Civilizations

ESSAY

1. What major economic changes resulted from the Neolithic Revolution? What social and lifestyle changes did it bring, and for which individuals and which groups in these societies?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

2. What role did the development of agriculture play in the emergence of civilization?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

3. Compare and contrast Neolithic society with the early civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt. What changed, and why?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

4. What geographic aspects of the Mesopotamian city-states made conflict between them likely and why?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

5. Give a definition of *civilization*, and apply that definition to Sumerian society.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

6. How did the development of writing change the societies of ancient Mesopotamia and, specifically, the lives of their peoples? Could those societies be described as "literate"? Why or why not? Which groups might have been most affected?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

7. What can be discerned about the nature of Mesopotamian society from the Code of Hammurabi?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

8. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* reveal concerning the nature of the relationship between the ancient Mesopotamians and their gods? Discuss the relationship of the flood narrative as given in the *Epic of Gilgamesh* with that given in the biblical book of Genesis.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

9. "The ancient Egyptians originated nothing of their own; they simply borrowed 'civilization' from the Sumerians." Discuss, pro and con.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

10. Why does the text say that the social structure and ideas of ancient Egypt were a reflection of the influence of the Nile? Was this people-river relationship different from that which evolved in the societies of the Tigris-Euphrates region? Why or why not? How was this importance reflected in the "Hymn to the Nile?"

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

11. What new attitudes and practices developed during the New Kingdom in Egypt? How and why did they differ from those of the Old and Middle Kingdoms?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

12. What are the similarities between Akhenaten's *Hymn to Aten* and Psalm 104 of the Hebrew Bible? How do you explain the similarities? What are the significant differences between the two, and what do they tell you about the differences between the religion of the Egyptians and the religion of ancient Israel?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

13. Who were the Indo-Europeans and what was their significance for civilization in the Ancient Near East?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

14. "The ancient Hebrews were the most important peoples of the ancient Middle East." Discuss, pro and con. In what ways has the existence of a united Hebrew monarchy recently been challenged? How significant was the emergence of Hebrew monotheism for the development of later civilizations? Why was the kingdom of Israel more vulnerable to the Assyrian Empire than the kingdom of Judah? What distinctive new concepts emerged from the Hebrew prophetic tradition?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

15. Describe the Assyrian military machine. Based on the writings of the Assyrian kings, what did they consider essential to military success? Do you think the Assyrian kings exaggerated their military prowess? Explain your answer.

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

16. What were the most significant aspects of the civil and military systems of the Persian Empire? Were personal or were institutional elements more important in determining its efficiency and success? What evidence causes you to think so?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

17. Compare and contrast the ideas of Zoroaster, the Hebrews, and Akhenaten. Were they more alike than different? How, and why?

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

IDENTIFICATIONS

Instructions: Identify the following terms.

1. hominids

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

2. Australopithecines

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

3. *homo erectus*

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

4. *Homo sapiens*

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

5. Neanderthal

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

6. Paleolithic

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

7. cave paintings

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 5

8. Neolithic

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 5

9. Catal Huyuk

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 6

10. Mesopotamia

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

11. Tigris and Euphrates

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

12. Sumerians

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

13. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Umma, and Lagash

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 10

14. Sargon of Akkad

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 12

15. Semitic

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 12

16. Hammurabi

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 12

17. cuneiform

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 14

18. *Epic of Gilgamesh*

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 14

19. hieroglyphs

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 15

20. the Nile

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

21. Black Land and Red Land

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

22. Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 16

23. Menes

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 18

24. Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 18

25. Son of Re

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

26. Osiris

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

27. Great Pyramid of Giza

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

28. *ka*

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

29. Hyksos

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

30. Hatshepsut

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

31. Akhenaten

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

32. Rameses II

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

33. "Sea Peoples"

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

34. megaliths

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 24

35. Indo-Europeans

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 24

36. Hittites and iron

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

37. Phoenician alphabet

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

38. Hebrews and Israelites

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

39. Solomon

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

40. kingdoms of Judah and Israel

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

41. Babylonian captivity

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

42. Yahweh

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

43. the prophets

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

44. Assyrian Empire

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 29

45. Persia and Cyrus the Great

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 32

46. Cambyses and Darius Pages

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 32-33

47. satraps, the Royal Road and the Immortals

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 33-34

48. Zoroaster

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

49. *Zend Avesta*

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 34

50. Ahuramazda and Ahriman

ANS:

Answer not provided.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 34

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The earliest hominids
 - a. lived in Asia.
 - b. lived in Africa.
 - c. used iron tools.
 - d. are known as *Homo sapiens*.
 - e. evolved 1,000,000 years ago.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

2. During the Old Stone Age,
 - a. only Egypt had an advanced agricultural economy.
 - b. both men and women hunted wild animals.
 - c. hunting and gathering was the way most people supported themselves.
 - d. humans lived only in the southernmost parts of Africa.
 - e. communication was maintained through the use of cuneiform.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3

3. The use of fire may have begun about
 - a. 2,000,000 years ago.
 - b. 500,000 years ago.
 - c. 100,000 years ago.
 - d. 25,000 years ago.
 - e. 10,000 years ago.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 4

4. Paleolithic peoples
 - a. engaged in artistic activities, as indicated by surviving cave paintings.
 - b. lacked the use of fire, which significantly retarded their pace of development.
 - c. perfected techniques that allowed them to hunt very large dinosaurs with total success.
 - d. lived in brick structures.
 - e. used bronze for tools and weapons, but not copper.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 4-5

5. The central aspect of the Neolithic Revolution was the
 - a. first development of hunter-gatherer cultures.
 - b. successful invasion of northwestern Africa by Turkish nomads from central Asia.
 - c. emergence of systematic food production through the domestication of plants and animals.
 - d. use of fire and the cooking of food.
 - e. development of writing.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 5

12. Ancient Mesopotamian society
- a. was predominantly industrial.
 - b. employed trade and barter only to a very limited extent.
 - c. lacked a specific class structure.
 - d. developed an extensive irrigation system.
 - e. was entirely literate

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 10-11

13. Mesopotamian religion
- a. played a limited role in its culture.
 - b. was monotheistic in nature.
 - c. was reinforced by the intensity of the region's environment.
 - d. employed divination to maintain people's uncertainties about the gods' behavior.
 - e. believed that the world was controlled by two competing gods.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 13-14

14. Which of the following is not true about cuneiform?
- a. It used the Cyrillic alphabet.
 - b. It was used for record keeping.
 - c. It was used for teaching.
 - d. It was used to record Mesopotamian literature.
 - e. It was developed by the Sumerians.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 14

15. Which of the following is untrue about the Code of Hammurabi?
- a. Public officials had numerous responsibilities.
 - b. It incorporated a system of consumer protection.
 - c. The largest category focused on marriage and the family.
 - d. Sexual promiscuity was tolerated for men only.
 - e. Hammurabi's code did not mention women.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 12-13

16. Hammurabi did all of the following except
- a. become Pharaoh of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.
 - b. "divide and conquer" his enemies as he returned Mesopotamia to unified control.
 - c. establish his new capital at Babylon.
 - d. work to stimulate economic revival and enhance the irrigation system.
 - e. establish a major code of law.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 12-13

17. *The Epic of Gilgamesh* was
- a. the formal title of the Osiris myth.
 - b. an epic poem from Mesopotamia dealing with the search for immortality.
 - c. a creation myth developed by early Phoenician thinkers.
 - d. the first Egyptian literary masterpiece.
 - e. a code of laws established by the Babylonian ruler, Gilgamesh.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 14-15

36. King Solomon is associated with all of the following except
- a. he ruled a united kingdom.
 - b. he built a temple.
 - c. his capital was Jerusalem.
 - d. Israel was at the height of its powers.
 - e. controlled all of the Middle East.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

37. After the death of King Solomon, Jerusalem became the capital of the southern Kingdom of
- a. Sumeria.
 - b. Judah.
 - c. Israel.
 - d. Arabia.
 - e. Axum.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

38. During the Babylonian Captivity
- a. the Chaldeans were able to conquer the Persians.
 - b. the Persians gave up control of the Kingdom of Judah.
 - c. many upper-class Israelites were deported to Babylonia.
 - d. Egypt freed the Hebrews.
 - e. the Hittites were held as slaves by the Babylonians.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 27

39. The following are true about the Jewish concept of monotheism except
- a. a transcendent God, he was part of nature, created rather than the creator.
 - b. God could be both vengeful and merciful.
 - c. each person was worthwhile but had to decide between good and evil based upon the morality established by God.
 - d. an agreement, or covenant, existed between the Hebrew people and Yahweh.
 - e. the gods of all other peoples were believed to be mere idols.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-29

40. The three central aspects of Jewish religious belief were the
- a. priests, rabbis and prophets.
 - b. covenant, the law and the prophets.
 - c. army, the king and the family.
 - d. law, the Pharisees and the rabbinate.
 - e. Judah, Israel, and the Temple.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

41. Judaism can be defined or described as a religion of
- a. amoral monotheism.
 - b. ethical monotheism.
 - c. ethical polytheism.
 - d. amoral polytheism.
 - e. monotheistic relativism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-29

7. Unlike Mesopotamia's rivers, the flooding of Egypt's Nile was gradual and usually predictable, and the river seen as life-enhancing rather than life-threatening.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 17

8. The ancient Egyptians had no word for religion.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 20

9. During the prophetic era (c.750-550), Judaism developed a sense of universalism in its monotheistic theology.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

10. The principal economic basis of Assyrian life was manufacturing.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 30