World History Volume I To 1800 7th Edition Duiker Test Bank

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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 <i>civilization</i> , 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 <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> 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 <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> 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 <i>Hymn to Aten</i> 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

	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, Umr	na, and	Lagash
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 10
14.	Sargon of Akkad		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 12

8. Neolithic

	ANS: Answer not provided.		
16.	PTS: 1 Hammurabi	REF:	p. 12
	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

15. Semitic

22.	Upper Egypt and Lov	ver Egy	pt
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 16
23.	Menes		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 18
24.	Old Kingdom, Middl	e Kingo	dom, 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 Giz	ca	
	ANS: Answer not provided	•	
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 20
28.	ka		
	ANS: Answer not provided	•	
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 20

	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

29. Hyksos

30.	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 Israelite	es	
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 26
39.	Solomon		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	DTDC 1		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 27
40.	kingdoms of Judah ar		
40.		nd Israe	
40.	kingdoms of Judah ar	nd Israe	el
	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided.	nd Israe	el
	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1	nd Israe	el
	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Babylonian captivity ANS:	nd Israe	p. 27
41.	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Babylonian captivity ANS: Answer not provided.	REF:	p. 27
41.	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Babylonian captivity ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1	REF:	p. 27
41.	kingdoms of Judah ar ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Babylonian captivity ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Yahweh ANS:	REF:	p. 27

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 C	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 Roa	ad and	the Immortals
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 33-34
48.			1
	Zoroaster		
	Zoroaster ANS: Answer not provided.		
	ANS: Answer not provided.	REF:	
49.	ANS: Answer not provided.	REF:	
49.	ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1	REF:	
49.	ANS: Answer not provided. PTS: 1 Zend Avesta ANS:	REF:	p. 34

50.	Ahuramazda and Ah	riman		
	ANS: Answer not provided	1.		
	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34		
MUL	TIPLE CHOICE			
1.	The earliest hominida. lived in Asia. b. lived in Africa. c. used iron tools. d. are known as Ho. e. evolved 1,000,00	omo sapiens.		
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 3	
2.	b. both men and wec. hunting and gathd. humans lived on	an advanced agricultur omen hunted wild anin hering was the way mostly in the southernmost	mals. ost people supported themselves.	
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 3	
3.	The use of fire may la. 2,000,000 years ago. 500,000 years ago. 100,000 years ago. 25,000 years ago. 10,000 years ago.	ago. go. go.		
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 4	
4.	b. lacked the use ofc. perfected technicd. lived in brick str	f fire, which significan ques that allowed them	ted by surviving cave paintings. Intly retarded their pace of development. In to hunt very large dinosaurs with total such that the copper.	ccess.
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 4-5	
5.	a. first developmenb. successful invasic. emergence of sy	stematic food productine cooking of food.		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 5	

	e. Catal Huyuk.				
	ANS: E	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 6
7.	Which of the follow a. the development b. the use of iron to c. the development d. the discovery of e. the invention of	of the lools and tof citie fire.	Phoenician alph l weapons by 35 es.	nabet.	racteristics of the first civilizations?
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 8
8.	Mesopotamian civilia. developed durin b. was made of citic. was located between d. was the only ear e. was the birthplace	g the Pa es and l veen the ly civili	ocated in a rive Nile and the N zation with no	liger riv	
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 10
9.	The people who crea a. Sumerians. b. Akkadians. c. Egyptians. d. Babylonians. e. Nubians.	nted the	first Mesopotan	mian ci	vilization were the
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 10
10.	All of the following a. their political str b. warfare between c. they were prima d. they mastered th e. they engaged in	ructure verthem when the them when the them when the them when the them when the	was democratic vas common. icultural commi f bronze.	in natu unities.	
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 10-11
11.	b. Ur produced totac. The Amorites, uas rulers of Mes	mpire a al Meso nder the opotaminated	chieved no exp potamian disint e leadership of l ia. all aspects of S	ansion, egratio Hammu	but endured for a thousand years. n. rabi, replaced the Sumerians and Akkadiar culture in Mesopotamian life.

6. Scholars have found a larger, highly significant Neolithic urban center at

a. Nairobi.b. Mumbai.c. Hokkaido.d. Machu Picchu.

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 <u>untrue</u> 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

18.	 a. enabled Egyptian civilization to thrive by leaving deposits of fertile silt. b. was an unwanted event that occurred suddenly and generally without warning. c. did not require an organized irrigation system. d. produced many large urban centers that served as havens from the raging waters. e. inhibited the evolution of civilization in ancient Egypt. 			
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 16	
19.	The Nile delta, abo a. Greater Egypt b. Lower Egypt. c. Upper Egypt. d. Central Egypt. e. Axum.		es from the Mediterranean, was called	
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 16	
20.	 Which of the following accurately characterizes ancient Egyptian civilization? a. Its geography and topography made for great political and social insecurity. b. There was little continuity because of the Nile's horrific floods. c. There was a sense of security and a feeling of changelessness. d. It considered religion unimportant as the emphasis was life in the here and now. e. There were few opportunities for trade. 			
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 17-18	
21.	 Which of the following is <u>not</u> correct about the pyramids? a. They were tombs for the pharaohs. b. They were constructed during the Middle Kingdom. c. They were symbols of royal power. d. The most magnificent of the pyramids was constructed about 2500 B.C.E. e. Pyramids were filled with boats, food, weapons, and games. 			
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 20	
22.	In contrast to the Old Kingdom, the role of the pharaoh in the Middle Kingdom was that of a. an inaccessible god-king. b. a shepherd, a provider of public projects and assistance. c. a symbolic fisherman for his people. d. a warrior-king. e. a sacrificial scapegoat.			
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 19	
23.	The story of Osiris in ancient Egyptian religion served to a. weaken popular belief in the pharaoh's divinity. b. permit the people to maintain a sun cult. c. strengthen the belief that immortality could be achieved. d. provide a method for designing and constructing the pyramids. e. justify wars against Syria.			
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 20	

24.	 Mummification was to a. help ensure that one could continue to live despite the death of the physical body. b. assure against the return of the <i>ka</i>. c. prevent the vital force of the physical body from returning. d. prevent the vital force of the physical body from departing. e. prevent decomposition during immersion in the Nile or exposure to the sun. 		
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 20
25.	a. abstract.b. formulaic and func.c. pragmatic.	-	example of Egyptian art being straints.
	ANS: E	PTS: 1	REF: p. 20
26.	 Egyptian hieroglyphs a. used sacred characters as picture signs. b. employed the use of an alphabet. c. were written only on a paper made from papyrus reed and oak bark. d. were introduced by the Amorites. e. were borrowed from the practices of the Phoenicians. 		
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21
27.	a. Axum.b. Mali.c. the Maghreb.d. Kush.e. Zanj.		at the end of the second millennium B.C.E. was
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 23-24
28.	The aftermath of the Hyksos intrusion into Egypt resulted in a. the Egyptian use of iron for improved tools and weapons. b. the reestablishment of the Old Kingdom. c. Egyptian adoption of camel-drawn war chariots. d. a significant increase in Egyptian imperialism in the New Kingdom. e. the destruction of the pyramids.		
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21
29.	 During the reign of Akhenaten, a. monotheism permanently replaced polytheism in ancient Egypt. b. foreign affairs were ignored and Syria and Palestine were lost. c. Thebes was replaced by Cairo as the capital. d. the Hyksos invaded the Nile Valley. e. the Sea Peoples were driven from Egypt. 		and Palestine were lost. pital.
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21

	c. Polygamy wasd. For women, es	the general rule, al pecially, the penalt	nts to men, but had very limited career opportunities. though wives could keep additional husbands. ies for adultery were catastrophic. to have had close and loving relationships.		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21-22		
31.	 made included a. the development b. probable indepenow southern F c. the establishment d. the construction France which r 	nt of large urban ce endent developmer France by 10,000 B ent of large sheep ra n of a large megalit evealed a surprisin	t, other nearby areas in which significant human advances wenters in the Balkan peninsula by 9300 B.C.E. at of animal domestication and limited farming in what is a.C.E. anches on the islands of Sicily and Ireland. This complexes in the British Isles and in northwestern grawareness of astronomical data. There Gaul by 4000 B.C.E. REF: p. 24		
32.	Among the early In a. Hyksos, who could be Uighurs, who could be Arabs, who could be Arabs, who could be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, which is a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, who can be a superior of the early In a. Hyksos, w	onquered Sumer in occupied Lower Egürst appeared in soueveloped an empire aquered Mecca in 1	3300 B.C.E. ypt in 1700 B.C.E. uthern Palestine. e in western Asia. 700 B.C.E.		
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 25		
33.	b. originally livedc. spoke related lad. were the descente. never penetrate	d exhausting wars a in the western sec anguages, among wandants of the Mong ad Europe or India.	which are Sanskrit, Persian, and Greek. sols and Turks.		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 25		
34.		ercenary warriors.	olonies.		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 25-26		
25	a. were written at	 b. are an accurate account of all of the events recounted. c. were written long after the events written about. d. accurately reflect the true written history of the early Hebrews. 			
35.	c. were written lod. accurately refle	ect the true written			

30. Which of the following is <u>not</u> correct about marriage and family in ancient Egypt? a. Wives of all classes had major responsibilities and commanded respect.

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 Ki a. Sumeria. b. Judah. c. Israel. d. Arabia. e. Axum.	ng Solomon, Jerusal	alem became the capital of the southern Kingdo	m of
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 27	
38.	 B. 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. 			ne
	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 defin a. amoral monother b. ethical monother c. ethical polythers d. amoral polythers e. monotherstic rela	ism. sm. m. m.	a religion of	
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 28-29	

 42. The monotheism of the Jews a. produced a feeling of Jewish separation from those who were not Jews b. was accessible only to the prophets. c. provided a tolerance for the gods of outside conquerors. d. was a result of the Osiris movement. e. was a consequence of the spread of early Christianity. 			tside conquerors.	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 28	
43.	 a. developed in the central desert region of the Arabian peninsula. b. expanded northward from its original homeland to the Baltic Sea by 700 B.C.E. c. was skilled at waging both conventional and guerrilla warfare. d. was the greatest trading center of the ancient world. e. briefly occupied southern Greece. 			Ξ.
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 30	
44.	 a. was renowned for its ability to besiege enemy cities. b. could deploy only a few thousand troops in major campaigns. c. customarily used diplomacy and negotiation in its largely peaceful campaigns. d. was unable to conquer Egypt. e. defeated the Persians on the banks of the Tigris River. 			
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 30	
45.	The Chaldean king wa. Cyrus. b. Rameses II. c. Nebuchadnezzard. Ashurbanipal I. e. Marquil VI.	·	as the center of his empire was	
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32	
46.	Cyrus the Great a. created a great Po b. enslaved the Jew c. used merciless po d. established the Po e. permanently con	s. olicies that caused him tolemaic Dynasty.	n to be hated by the people he conquered	1.
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32-33	
47.	Successors to Cyrus	were		

a. Cambyses and Alexander.b. Cambyses and Darius.c. Ionisus and Cirrilus.d. Zoroaster and Mithras.e. Pericles and Cleisthenes.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33

ANS: B

	The Persian Empire a. remained strongly committed to its unique monotheistic beliefs for over two millennia. b. absorbed almost all of its cultural and administrative policies from Assyrian practices. c. ended the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Jews during the reign of Cyrus the Great. d. suffered from administrative corruption, and collapsed after the death of Cyrus. e. was very intolerant of the ideas and practices of the peoples it conquered. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 33			
49.	 What do Zoroastrianism and Judaism have in common? a. the concept of polytheism. b. emphasis on good and evil. c. a common worship of the god, Yahweh. d. individual judgment of souls after death by Osiris. e. the belief in unoriginal sin. 			
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34	
50.	The ideas of Zoroastrianism a. according to the <i>Zend Avesta</i> , stated that there was only one god. b. are perhaps the best stated exposition of polytheism produced in the ancient world. c. were written down by Zoroaster in the seventh century B.C.E. d. influenced Hinduism and Buddhism. e. did not outlive the death of Zarathustra.			
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34	
TRUE	E/FALSE			
1.	By 100,000 B.C.E., t	wo groups of Homo so	apiens had developed.	
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 3	
2.	Systematic agricultur B.C.E.	e developed independ	ently in different areas of the world after 3000 and 1500	
	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 5	
3.	The first civilizations	s lacked a system of w	ritten record keeping.	
	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 8	
4.	In addition to the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China's Yellow River, archeologists have discovered two other centers of civilization in Peru and in Central Asia.			
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 9	
5.	Sumerian ziggurats p	performed the same fur	action as Egypt's pyramids.	
	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11 p. 20	
6.	The Persians were an	Indo-European peopl	e.	
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 25	

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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 ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 10. The principal economic basis of Assyrian life was manufacturing. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 30