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

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?
 - a. less than 20 percent
 - b. 20-30 percent
 - c. 40-50 percent
 - d. 60-70 percent
 - e. 80-90 percent

ANS: E REF: p. 19

- 2. The Sumerians began to construct an urban civilization in Mesopotamia not long after
 - a. 10,000 B.C.E.
 - b. 7000 B.C.E.
 - c. 3500 B.C.E.
 - d. 1350 B.C.E.
 - 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
 - a. metal workers.
 - b. weavers.
 - c. potters.
 - d. bakers.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 18

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

ANS: B REF: p. 20

5. Sumerian religion featured

- a. anthropomorphic personifications of natural forces.
- b. anthropomorphic personifications of stars and planets.
- c. animal-shaped gods.
- d. impersonal abstractions.
- e. monotheistic tendencies.

- 6. This was not part of the Fertile Crescent.
 - a. Assyria
 - b. Akkad
 - c. Bablylon
 - d. Sumer
 - e. Lower Egypt

ANS: E REF: p. 18

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

ANS: C REF: p. 23

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

ANS: A REF: p. 23

- 9. Hammurabi's reign was
 - a. 2971-2952 B.C.E.
 - b. 1997-1978 B.C.E.
 - c. 1792-1750 B.C.E.
 - d. 1279-1250 B.C.E.
 - 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
 - a. Asia Minor.
 - b. Mesopotamia.
 - c. Palestine.
 - d. India.
 - e. Egypt.

| ANS: D | REF: | p. 24 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Set.
- b. Isis.
- c. Osiris.
- d. Enlil.
- e. Astarte.

ANS: C REF: p. 26

6. The "Rosetta Stone" bears an inscription in hieroglyphic Egyptian and in

- a. demotic Egyptian and Latin.
- b. demotic Egyptian and Greek.
- c. Latin and Greek.
- d. Coptic and Latin.
- e. 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

p. 29

- a. Hyksos.
- b. Persians.
- c. Macedonians.
- d. Romans.
- e. Arabs.

ANS: A REF:

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

ANS: C REF: p. 30

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

ANS: C REF: p. 30

- 10. Hieroglyphic Egyptian was deciphered by
 - a. Jean François Champollion.
 - b. Michael Ventris.
 - c. Heinrich Schliemann.
 - d. Arnold Toynbee.
 - e. 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
 - a. earthen ramps.
 - b. sophisticated hoisting machinery.
 - c. barges during the Nile's flood stage.
 - d. elephants trained for construction work.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 28

- 12. The "First Intermediate" period in Egyptian history was
 - a. 2950-2850 B.C.E.
 - b. 2150-2050 B.C.E.
 - c. 1150-1050 B.C.E.
 - d. 950-850 B.C.E.
 - 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

- a. Kushites.
- b. Assyrians.
- c. Persians.
- d. Macedonians.
- e. Arabs.

ANS: E REF: p. 31

14. The king traditionally credited with the unification of upper and lower Egypt is

- a. Zoser.
- b. Amenhotep III.
- c. Amenhotep IV.
- d. Akhenaton.
- e. Menes.

ANS: E REF: p. 25

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

| ANS: C REF: p. 3 |
|------------------|
|------------------|

16. Kushite rule in Egypt was ended by the conquests of the

- a. Assyrians.
- b. Persians.
- c. Macedonians.
- d. Romans.
- e. Byzantines.

| ANS: A | REF: | p. 31 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

17. Meroë was well known as a center for the production of

- a. textiles.
- b. papyrus.
- c. parchment.
- d. iron.
- e. silver.

| ANS: D | REF: | p. 31 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

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

ANS: C REF: p. 34

- 19. The Kushites of Meroë had indirect trade relations with
 - a. China.
 - b. India.
 - c. Arabia.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 33

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

| F: 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.

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

ANS:

- 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

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. Prior to the discoveries made by Heinrich Schliemann, most historians believed that
 - a. Homer's account of the Trojan War was literally true in all particulars.
 - b. the Trojans were in fact a Greek people.
 - c. Troy was an outpost of the Persian Empire.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: E REF: p. 34

- 2. The Aegean area embraces all of the following except
 - a. Sicily.
 - b. Crete.
 - c. the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula.
 - d. the west coast of Asia Minor.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 34

- 3. The percent of land that is suitable for cultivation in Greece is less than
 - a. 60.
 - b. 50.
 - c. 40.
 - d. 30.
 - e. 20.

ANS: E REF: p. 35

- 4. Which of these statements about Minoan culture is not true?
 - a. It was centered on Crete.
 - b. It was based in part of sea borne commerce.
 - c. It was first excavated by Sir Arthur Evans.
 - d. It was literate.
 - e. It was aggressively imperialistic.

ANS: E REF: p. 36

- 5. The Minoan civilization was subjugated sometime after 1380 by the
 - a. Kassites.
 - b. Hyksos.
 - c. Mycenaeans.
 - d. Persians.
 - e. New Kingdom Egyptians.

ANS: C REF: p. 37

- 6. Of the following, which lies farthest south?
 - a. Balkan peninsula
 - b. Crete
 - c. Troy
 - d. Attica
 - e. Peloponnese

ANS: B REF: p. 33

- 7. Of the following language groups, which is the oldest?
 - a. Proto-Indo-European
 - b. Germanic
 - c. Indic
 - d. Hellenic
 - e. Celtic

ANS: A REF: p. 37

- 8. Deductions from their vocabulary tell us that the "proto-Indo-Europeans" were
 - a. unfamiliar with seafaring.
 - b. agriculturalists.
 - c. socially patriarchal.
 - d. all of these choices
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: D REF: p. 37

9. The Hittites were responsible for which of the following innovations in the ancient Near East?

- a. pottery
- b. iron working
- c. bronze working
- d. archery
- e. coinage

ANS: B REF: p. 39

10. The first Greek speakers arrived in the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula around

- a. 3000 B.C.E.
- b. 2800 B.C.E.
- c. 2000 B.C.E.
- d. 1100 B.C.E.
- e. 776 B.C.E.

ANS: C REF: p. 39

- 11. The Mycenaean governmental system seems to have been
 - a. monarchy.
 - b. aristocracy.
 - c. democracy.
 - d. oligarchy.
 - e. none of these choices

ANS: A REF: p. 39

12. The Linear B script was used by the Mycenaeans mainly for

- a. record keeping.
- b. epic poetry.
- c. histories and royal annals.
- d. all of these choices
- e. none of these choices

| ANS: A | REF: | p. 39 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

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

| REF: | p. 39 |
|------|-------|
| | REF: |

14. During the Greek Dark Age, the population of Greece fell about

- a. 80 percent.
- b. 60 percent.
- c. 40 percent.
- d. 20 percent.
- e. 10 percent.

ANS: A REF: p. 41

15. The collapse of Mycenaean civilization began around

- a. 1550 B.C.E.
- b. 1200 B.C.E.
- c. 1000 B.C.E.
- d. 900 B.C.E.
- 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.

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

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
 - a. Croesus.
 - b. Cyrus.
 - c. Xerxes.
 - d. Cambyses.
 - e. Darius.

ANS: B REF: p. 42

- 2. The Lydian king Croesus was renowned in Greece for his
 - a. courage.
 - b. wealth.
 - c. sexual potency.
 - d. piety.
 - e. wisdom.
 - ANS: B REF: p. 42
- 3. Coined money was invented by the
 - a. Lydians.
 - b. Phrygians.
 - c. Minoans.
 - d. Mycenaeans.
 - e. Macedonians.

ANS: A REF:

4. Which of the following successfully resisted Persian imperial expansion?

p. 39

- a. Lydia
- b. the Medes
- c. the Chaldeans
- d. all of these choices
- e. 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 |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|

- a. Mithras.
- b. Ahura-Mazda.
- c. Ahriman.
- d. Zeus.
- e. Zoroaster.

| ANS: B | REF: | p. 45 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

12. One religious concept that Zoroastrianism may have contributed to later faiths was

- a. polytheism.
- b. monotheism.
- c. vegetarianism.
- d. belief in a last judgment.
- e. belief in the reincarnation of souls.

ANS: D REF: p. 45

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

ANS: A REF: p. 46

- 14. The Persians showed their greatest originality in
 - a. religion.
 - b. architecture.
 - c. sculpture.
 - d. science.
 - e. mathematics.

ANS: A REF: p. 45

15. The three official languages in Persia were Persian, Elamitic, and

- a. Greek.
- b. Latin.
- c. Sanskrit.
- d. Urdu.
- e. Babylonian.

| ANS: E | REF: | p. 43 |
|--------|------|-------|
|--------|------|-------|

SHORT ANSWER

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

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. The territory of the Chavin society
 - a. originated on the Pacific coast of present-day Peru and quickly extended into the Andean highlands from Ecuador to Chile.

p. 47

- b. consisted entirely of coastal farmland.
- c. had only four or five fertile river valleys.
- d. consisted entirely of tropical rain forest.
- e. none of these choices

ANS: A REF:

- 2. Amerindians had established permanent agricultural settlements along the coast of Peru by
 - a. 130,000 B.C.E.
 - b. 30,000 B.C.E.
 - c. 13,000 B.C.E.
 - d. 10,000 B.C.E.
 - e. 3000 B.C.E.

ANS: E REF: p. 48

- 3. The first known widespread civilization in Peru was the
 - a. Inkan.
 - b. Mayan.
 - c. Chavin.
 - d. Moche.
 - e. Aztec.

ANS: C REF: p. 48

- 4. Mesoamerica does not include present-day
 - a. Peru.
 - b. El Salvador.
 - c. Belize.
 - d. eastern Mexico.
 - e. western Honduras.

ANS: A REF: p. 49

- 5. This was the first Mesoamerican civilization.
 - a. Aztec
 - b. Toltec
 - c. Olmec
 - d. Chavin
 - e. Inka

ANS: C

p. 49

6. The Olmec were living in agricultural villages along the Gulf coast as early as

REF:

- a. 3200 B.C.E.
- b. 2700 B.C.E.
- c. 2200 B.C.E.
- d. 1700 B.C.E.
- e. 1200 B.C.E.

| | ANS: | С | REF: | p. 49 |
|--|------|---|------|-------|
|--|------|---|------|-------|

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

ANS: B REF: p. 50

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

ANS: C REF: p. 50

- 9. An essential material used in tool making by the Olmec was
 - a. obsidian.
 - b. copper.
 - c. bronze.
 - d. iron.
 - e. jadeite.

ANS: A REF: p. 49

10. Which of the following statements about Olmec religion is false?

- a. Most gods were depicted as part human and part animal.
- b. The Olmec did not practice human sacrifice.
- c. Jadeite was often used to represent the jaguar-god.
- d. The Olmec played the "divine" ball game.
- e. 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?

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.