

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

1. What role did the Hebrew Bible, Hebrew law, and the prophets play in the development of Hebrew religion and society?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

2. How did the Hebrew state and religion differ from earlier Near Eastern states and religions? How were they the same?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?
The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah
The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

3. What impact did the Hittite Empire have on the development of the Near East?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Indo-Europeans

4. What were the major turning points in Hebrew history, and why?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?
The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

5. What were the terms of the covenant between the Hebrews and Yahweh? How did this covenant shape Jewish life and culture?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

6. Compare and contrast the administrative structure and attitudes toward subject peoples of the Assyrian and Persian empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Organization of the Empire
The Assyrian Military Machine
Assyrian Society and Culture
Governing the Empire
The Great King

7. How did Assyrian society and culture differ from those of other Mesopotamian peoples? How were they similar?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

8. Identify Zoroaster. How were his teachings unique? Relate his beliefs to the development of Persian religion.

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

9. What influence, if any, might Zoroastrianism have on later Judaism and Christianity?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

10. Discuss the political and cultural achievements of Darius.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

11. Canaan

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

12. Hebrews

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

13. monotheism

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

14. Moses

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

15. Hebrew Bible

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

16. the Exodus

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

17. Yahweh

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

18. Saul

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?

19. David

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?

20. Solomon

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?

21. the Temple

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

22. Jerusalem

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

23. prophets

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

24. covenant

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

25. Amos

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

26. kingdoms of Israel and Judah

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

27. Sea Peoples

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

28. Babylonian captivity of the Jews

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

29. Ashurbanipal

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

30. Phoenicians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

31. Byblos

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

32. Phoenician alphabet

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

33. Assyrians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Empire

34. Medes

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

35. Carthage

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

36. Nimrud

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

37. Ashur

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

38. Chaldeans

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

39. Neo-Babylonian Empire

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

40. Nebuchadnezzar II

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

41. Hanging Gardens of Babylon

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

42. Persians

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

43. Tyre

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

44. Susa

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

45. Cyrus the Great

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cyrus the Great

46. Herodotus

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cyrus the Great

47. satrap

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

48. Darius

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Expanding the Empire

49. Persepolis

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

50. satrapy

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

51. the Royal Road

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

52. Indo-Europeans

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Indo-Europeans

53. Zoroastrianism

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

54. Ahuramazda

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

55. the Hittite Empire

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impact of the Indo-Europeans

56. the *Zend Avesta*

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

57. monotheism

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

58. the Immortals

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

59. Nineveh

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

60. Philistines

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

61. According to Hebrew tradition, the Hebrew people descended from which patriarch?

- a. Adam
- b. Noah
- c. Abraham
- d. Moses

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

e. David

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

62. According to scholars, when did the Israelites emerge as a distinct group of people?

- a. Between 3000 and 2500 B.C.E.
- b. Between 2500 and 2000 B.C.E.
- c. Between 1800 and 1500 B.C.E.
- d. Between 1200 and 1000 B.C.E.
- e. Between 600 and 400 B.C.E.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

63. What did the Hebrews believe was the name of God?

- a. Moloch
- b. Yahweh
- c. Baal
- d. Jesus
- e. Allah

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

64. Which military hero was the founder of the Kingdom of Israel (1000-970 B.C.E.)?

- a. Ezra
- b. Joshua
- c. Solomon
- d. David
- e. Saul

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?

65. What was Solomon's most revered contribution to the Hebrew society?

- a. Centralizing royal power along the lines of Mesopotamian despotism
- b. Dividing the Hebrew tribes into two separate political kingdoms
- c. Decentralizing royal power, spreading among the 12 Hebrew tribes
- d. Constructing of the Temple, the symbolic center of the Hebrew religion and society
- e. Receiving the Ten Commandments from God

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

REFERENCES: Was There a United Kingdom of Israel?

66. After the death of Solomon, tensions between the northern and southern tribes led to the establishment of which two kingdoms?

- a. Palestine and Judea
- b. Canaan and Palestine
- c. Palestine and Judea
- d. Israel and Palestine
- e. Israel and Judah

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

67. Which conquerors destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C.E. and established the Babylonian captivity?

- a. Chaldeans
- b. Assyrians
- c. Philistines
- d. Persians
- e. Sea Peoples

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

68. To fulfill their obligations under the covenant, what did the Hebrews have to do?

- a. Convert their neighbors.
- b. Build a mighty empire.
- c. Worship multiple gods.
- d. Obey the law of God.
- e. Reject all material things.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

69. What statement best describes the Hebrew religion?

- a. It was based on a belief in two gods, both named Yahweh.
- b. It was an ethical religion centered on the law of God.
- c. It taught that there was a covenant between the Hebrews and Ahuramazda.
- d. It was dualistic under the guise of monotheism.
- e. It was an evangelical faith that sought the conversion of others.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

70. What was the primary role of the Hebrew prophets?
- They were considered to be the voice of Yahweh.
 - They were to prophets serve as judges in the Hebrew courts.
 - They attempted to foretell the future for the Hebrew military leaders.
 - They were caretakers of the Ark of the Covenant.
 - They were members of the elite upper class.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Israel

71. According to the Hebrews, which statement is true of God's laws?
- They could be suspended in times of war or crisis.
 - They only applied to men.
 - They should be imposed all of the world's peoples.
 - They dealt only with religious matters.
 - They made no class distinctions.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Spiritual Dimensions of Hebrew Life

72. Which of these trade items was closely associated with the Phoenicians?
- Fine leather
 - Grain
 - Iron ore
 - Salt
 - Purple dye

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

73. Which statement was true of Byblos, Tyre, and Sidon?
- They were all Hebrew cities.
 - They were all built by the Sea Peoples.
 - They were all sea ports.
 - They were all home to large Assyrian populations.
 - They were all destroyed in 1500 B.C.E.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

74. Which of these endeavors was the primary focus of the Phoenicians?
- Wheat farming
 - International trade

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

- c. Military conquest
- d. Mining
- e. Herding

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

75. Who were the greatest international sea traders of the ancient Near East?

- a. Sea Peoples
- b. Phoenicians
- c. Hittites
- d. Philistines
- e. Canaanites

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

76. What was an important Phoenician contribution to the ancient Near East?

- a. The founding of the city of Rome
- b. The development of a new form of pictographs
- c. The establishment of history's largest empire
- d. The development of a simplified alphabet and system of writing
- e. The discovery of bronze making

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

77. Which of these statements about the Phoenicians is true?

- a. They sailed into the Atlantic.
- b. They were never conquered.
- c. They focused on building trade connections with central Asia.
- d. They were Indo-Europeans.
- e. They never ventured outside of their home cities.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

78. The Assyrians are best remembered for their

- a. empire building.
- b. urban architecture.
- c. trade and commerce.
- d. fine art and literature.
- e. religion.

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Empire

79. Which of these was an important Assyrian city?

- a. Carthage
- b. Ashur
- c. Persepolis
- d. Rome
- e. Cairo

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Empire

80. The Assyrians were ruled by

- a. a coalition of nobles.
- b. local assemblies.
- c. a small number of elite priests.
- d. elected legislatures.
- e. absolute monarchs.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Organization of the Empire

81. The Assyrian army was

- a. less powerful than that of the Hebrews.
- b. rarely sent beyond the borders of the Assyrian homeland.
- c. extremely well organized.
- d. made up entirely of slaves.
- e. very small.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Military Machine

82. What step did the Assyrian kings take to gain greater control over their kingdom?

- a. They enforced religious uniformity.
- b. They eliminated hereditary governorships.
- c. They deported all non-Assyrians.
- d. They reduced the size of the army.
- e. They executed the most powerful nobles.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Organization of the Empire

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

83. How was the Assyrian army able to conquer and maintain an empire?

- a. Use of diversified military tactics
- b. Avoidance of siege warfare
- c. Lenient treatment of rebellious subjects
- d. Use of Assyria's naturally protected boundaries
- e. Reliance exclusively upon massive armies of infantry soldiers

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Military Machine

84. Which statement best describes the Assyrian use of terror tactics and atrocities?

- a. They were used universally on all captured prisoners.
- b. They especially targeted inhabitants of the empire who rebelled against Assyrian rule.
- c. They were used to make up for an absence of an intelligence network.
- d. They prevented foreign cultures from mixing with the Assyrian population.
- e. They were quickly abandoned as unworkable.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Military Machine

85. What do historians mean when they describe Assyria as a “polyglot society”?

- a. That Assyria was ethnically diverse and differences were regarded as unimportant
- b. That Assyrian society and culture were built around the idea of racial purity
- c. That Assyrian society was not hierarchical and had little economic inequality
- d. That Assyrians were hostile to ideas and customs they viewed as “foreign”
- e. That the Assyrians did not have a language of their own

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

86. The Assyrians saw themselves as

- a. champions of democracy.
- b. the guardians of Sumerian and Babylonian culture.
- c. heirs to the Hebrew cultural legacy.
- d. a non-Mesopotamian people.
- e. a peace-loving people.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

87. What was the principal economic basis of Assyrian society?

- a. Heavily irrigation-based farming

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

- b. Agriculture based on farming villages
- c. International trade
- d. Sea-based commerce
- e. Manufacturing of luxury items

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

88. Assyrian art was primarily concerned with
- a. outshining the remnants of Sumerian and Babylonian culture.
 - b. illustrating the gods, especially Marduk.
 - c. glorifying the king, hunting, and war.
 - d. displaying the virtues of women and female priests.
 - e. Showing the lives of ordinary Assyrian subjects.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Military Machine

89. Nebuchadnezzar II was one of the most influential
- a. Neo-Babylonian kings.
 - b. Hebrew kings.
 - c. Assyrian kings.
 - d. Persian kings.
 - e. Hittite kings.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

90. Which city was home to the famous Hanging Gardens?
- a. Persepolis
 - b. Babylon
 - c. Ashur
 - d. Jerusalem
 - e. Byblos

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

91. The Hanging Gardens were intended to resemble
- a. the highest circle of Heaven.
 - b. the mountains of Media.
 - c. the palace of the gods.
 - d. the Nile River valley.

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

e. the Solar System.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

92. Who was the founder of the Persian Empire?

- a. Cyrus the Great
- b. Artaxerxes
- c. Cambyses
- d. Nebuchadnezzar II
- e. Solomon

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cyrus the Great

93. The Persian Royal Road stretched from Sardis to which city?

- a. Persepolis
- b. Byblos
- c. Athens
- d. Susa
- e. Ephesus

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

94. Under which leader did the Persian Empire reach its largest territorial boundaries?

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Expanding the Empire

95. Who succeeded the Persian King Cyrus the Great after his death?

- a. Nebuchadnezzar II
- b. Darius
- c. Xerxes
- d. Cambyses
- e. Zoroaster

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

REFERENCES: Expanding the Empire

96. Which leader conquered parts of India and Europe?

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Expanding the Empire

97. Who was the Persian king who undertook an invasion of the Greek mainland in the early fifth century?

- a. Cyrus
- b. Cambyses
- c. Zoroaster
- d. Darius
- e. Nebuchadnezzar

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Expanding the Empire

98. What is a satrap?

- a. High priest
- b. Protector of the kingdom
- c. Son of a king
- d. Faithful servant
- e. Godly man

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

99. What is true about Persian satrapies?

- a. They tended to pass from father to son.
- b. They were usually sold to the highest bidder.
- c. They were governed by elected officials.
- d. They were governed by the sons of the king.
- e. They were an elite military force.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

100. What was the name applied to the elite infantry of the Persian army?

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

- a. Immortals
- b. Marines
- c. Praetorian Guard
- d. Assassins
- e. Invisibles

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

101. Who ordered the construction of the great city of Persepolis?

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

102. Which statement about the Persian army is true?

- a. By the time of Darius, the army had disintegrated.
- b. By the times of Darius, the army had seized control of the empire.
- c. By the time of Darius, the army had become professionalized.
- d. The army was less important than the navy.
- e. The army was made up entirely of foreign mercenaries.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

103. In what way was Zoroastrianism similar to Judaism?

- a. Both religions were polytheistic.
- b. Both religions were aggressively evangelical.
- c. Both religions were monotheistic.
- d. Both religions taught that God was indifferent to human suffering.
- e. Both religions taught that God was opposed by an evil spirit.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

104. With which of these statements would a Zoroastrian agree?

- a. The universe is the site of a cosmic struggle between good and evil.
- b. All humans are damned for eternity.
- c. Good and evil are relative terms, not moral absolutes.

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

- d. God is an idea, not a real being.
- e. All religions are equally valid.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

105. What was the central, sacred text of Zoroastrianism?

- a. The Talmud
- b. *The Vedas*
- c. *The Zend Avesta*
- d. The prayers of Ashur
- e. *The Bhagavad Gita*

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

106. According to Zoroastrianism, what is the name of the evil spirit?

- a. Avesta
- b. Ahriman
- c. Ahuramazda
- d. Mithra
- e. Vishnu

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

107. Who was the only god within Zoroastrianism?

- a. Avesta
- b. Osiris
- c. Buddha
- d. Vishnu
- e. Ahuramazda

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion

108. Which people ruled the largest empire?

- a. The Assyrians
- b. The Persians
- c. The Hebrews
- d. The Hittites
- e. The Phoenicians

ANSWER: b

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

109. Which Near Eastern empire was the most tolerant and efficient?

- a. Egyptian
- b. Assyrian
- c. Chaldean
- d. Persian
- e. Babylonian

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Persian Empire

110. The Persian Royal Road stretched from Sardis to

- a. Byblos.
- b. Nineveh.
- c. Ashur.
- d. Jerusalem.
- e. Susa.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Governing the Empire

111. Biblical scholars typically claim that most of the early books of the Hebrew Bible accurately reflect the historical events of the Israelites.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

112. Moses was the original Hebrew patriarch.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Hebrews: "The Children of Israel"

113. The Assyrians lacked an effective military machine to develop and expand their empire.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

REFERENCES: The Assyrian Military Machine

114. The Greeks and the Romans, Indo-European speakers, derived their alphabet from the Semitic-speaking Phoenicians.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Neighbors of the Israelites

115. The policies of Darius tended to widen the gap between the king and his subjects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Great King

116. Like most other empires in the ancient world, the Assyrians refused to mix their conquered peoples with native Assyrians and instead kept those who were conquered isolated and separated from each other and from the Assyrian rulers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

117. The Assyrians worked to preserve Sumerian and Babylonian culture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Assyrian Society and Culture

118. Cyrus the Great, the founder of the Persian Empire, was a member of the Achaemenid dynasty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Cyrus the Great

119. Darius's policies as king drew him closer to his subjects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2 - The Ancient Near East: Peoples and Empires.

REFERENCES: The Great King

120. Ahuramazda was the supreme being of Zoroastrianism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Persian Religion