

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

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

ANS: D REF: p. 24

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

ANS: C REF: p. 24

13. The most famous Neo-Babylonian king was
- Nebuchadnezzar.
 - Sargon I.
 - Sargon II.
 - Tiglath-Pileser.
 - Hammurabi.

ANS: A REF: p. 24

14. A distinguishing characteristic of Chaldean religion was ____.
- a belief in the kindness of the gods.
 - the equating of the gods with the planets.
 - a belief in a single, all powerful deity.
 - the absolute determination of all human actions by radiations from the sun and the moon.
 - 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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: