**Test Questions—Chapter 1**

1. Two rivers enabled Sumerian agriculture and its civilization, the Tigris and the

a) Danube.

b) Nile.

c) Jordan.

d) Euphrates.

Answer: D

(see page 6)

2. Early agriculturalists were mostly men.

a) True

b) False

Answer: False

(see page 7)

3. Bronze appeared by:

a) 2000 bce

b) 4000 bce

c) 7000 bce

d) 500 ce

Answer: B

(see page 7)

4. Humanity’s relationship with the gods, according to early Mesopotamian religion, can best be described as

a) humans exist to serve the gods.

b) the gods created humans as entertainment.

c) humans exist to choose between good and evil.

d) humans exist to fight the gods.

Answer: A

(see page 18)

5. Secular and religious power in Mesopotamia was represented by the two offices of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which emerged together.

Answer: kings, priests

(see page 9)

6. Enlil was

a) the first king.

b) a river in Sumer.

c) a priestess.

d) the sky god.

Answer: D

(see page 9)

7. The myth of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represented a fear of real events for Sumerians.

Answer: Great Flood

(see page 10)

8. Writing was a tightly held monopoly by professional scribes in Sumer.

a) True

b) False

Answer: True

(see p.15)

9. What group conquered the Sumerian city-states around 2350 bce?

a) Egyptians

b) Sea People

c) Akkadians

d) Indians

Answer: C

(see p.10)

10. Sargon’s conquered territory was linked together in an early form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: empire

(see p.10)

11. Sargon grew wealthy from combining Sumer’s agriculture with

a) trade.

b) diplomacy.

c) exploration.

d) metallurgy.

Answer: A

(see p.10)

12. The Akkadian Empire was the first example of the importance of the connections between which two regions?

a) Europe and America

b) Central Asia and the Mediterranean

c) the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean

d) Africa and Europe

Answer: B

(see p.10)

13. The Nile Delta forms the region known as “Lower Egypt?”

a) True

b) False

Answer: True

(see p.25)

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_developed the system of dynasties used to delineate Egyptian kings.

Answer: Menes or Narmer

(see p.26)

15. The Egyptians may have acquired writing from what civilization?

a) the Sumerians

b) the Old Kingdom

c) the Akkadians

d) the Babylonians

Answer: A

(see p.29)

16. “Nomes” were

a) rulers.

b) priests.

c) regions.

d) gods.

Answer: C

(see p.32)

17. The capital city of Old Kingdom Egypt was

a) Memphis.

b) Cairo.

c) Aswan.

d) Alexandria.

Answer: A

(see p.32)

18. Egypt was a wealthy civilization because

a) they had extensive gold mines.

b) they had easy access to slaves from sub-Saharan Africa.

c) the regular flooding of the Nile made the land fertile.

d) the gods decreed it.

Answer: C

(see p.26)

19. Religion in ancient Egypt had little to do with ethics.

a) True

b) False

Answer: True

(see p.37)

20. Which of the following civilizations spoke an Indo-European language?

a) Egyptians.

b) Hebrews.

c) Hittites.

d) Assyrians.

Answer: C

(see p.44)

**Test Questions—Chapter 2**

1. The Hebrew Bible was written over

a) Abraham’s lifetime.

b) a century.

c) a thousand years.

b) three hundred years.

Answer: C

(see p.58)

2. Torah means

a) instructions.

b) God’s Book.

c) the Way.

d) the Life.

Answer: A

(see p.58)

3. Which king developed a Hebrew state by building a capital city and developing a political bureaucracy?

a) Abraham

b) David

c) Cyrus

d) Solomon

Answer: B

4. The Hebrew Bible is a reliable historical source.

a) True

b) False

Answer: B

(see p.60)

5. How many authors does the Documentary Hypothesis agree that the Hebrew Bible had?

a) three

b) five

c) one

d) four

Answer: D

(see p.61)

6. The idea that the Hebrew texts result from the intertwining of several writers work is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Documentary Hypothesis

(see p.61)

7. According to archaeological evidence, the Hebrews began to move into Palestine around

a) 2500 bce.

b) 1200 bce.

c) 100 ce.

d) 1000 ce.

Answer: B

(see p.62)

8. The Judges held both political and religious authority.

a) True

b) False

Answer: A

(see p.63)

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_established Jerusalem as the capital city.

Answer: David

(see p.64)

10. The reigns of which two kings represent a Golden Age in Jewish history?

a) David and Solomon

b) Jesus and David

c) Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus

d) Isaac and Moses

Answer: A

(see p.67)

11. Jewish law gave its women more social autonomy than most ancient societies.

a) True

b) False

Answer: A

(see p.69)

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoins Hebrews to honor their mothers and fathers equally.

Answer: fifth commandment

(see p.70)

13. The Torah praises celibacy.

a) True

b) False

Answer: B

(see p.72)

14. The Jews conflated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to a degree that they could not be separated, which was a revolutionary development in Western life.

Answer: faith, morals

(see p.73)

15. The Jews’ captivity in Babylon drove the Jews to

a) military action.

b) persecution of non-Jews.

c) new engineering inventions.

d) stricter observance of the Torah.

Answer: D

(see p.75)

16. “Rabbi” Means “Lord.”

a) True

b) False

Answer: B

(see p.75)

17. Who released the Jews from bondage in Babylon?

a) King Solomon

b) Cyrus the Great

c) Saul

d) YHWH

Answer: B

(see p.75)

18. Ezra and Nehemiah were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Prophets

b) Priests

c) Kings

d) Generals

Answer: A

(see p.75)

19. Ahura Mazda was the one true god of the

a) Babylonians.

b) Persians.

c) Hittites.

d) Phoenicians.

Answer: B

(see p.83)

20. The Zoroastrian holy book is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Persian Bible

b) Vedas

c) Qur’an

d) Avesta

Answer: D

(see p.83)