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| 1. How might the quality of most people’s lives have benefitted from the shift to an agricultural society? In what ways might the quality of life have diminished as people moved from hunting and gathering to settled, agricultural-based society?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone AgeThe Neolithic Revolution (ca. 10,000-4000 B.C.E.)An Agricultural RevolutionConsequences of the Neolithic Revolution |

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| 2. Compare the development of Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies. In what ways do they develop along similar lines? In what ways is their development markedly different?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Civilization in MesopotamiaThe City-States of Ancient MesopotamiaEconomy and SocietyEmpires in Ancient MesopotamiaThe Code of HammurabiThe Importance of ReligionThe Cultivation of Arts and SciencesSociety and Economy in Ancient EgyptThe Culture of EgyptSpiritual Life in Ancient EgyptArt and WritingDaily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 3. Discuss the importance of rivers and water to the development of civilization in general, and specifically to the civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of CivilizationCivilization in MesopotamiaOpposing Viewpoints -- The Great Flood: Two VersionsEgyptian Civilization: “The Gift of the Nile”The Impact of Geography |

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| 4. Compare and contrast the role of women and families in Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of HammurabiDaily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 5. In the modern Western world, we often draw a distinction between religion and secular society. Would this distinction have made sense to the peoples of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt? Explain.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of ReligionSpiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 6. Discuss some of the similarities and the differences between the religions and religious practices of the Mesopotamian region with those of Egyptian civilization.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of ReligionSpiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 7. The Code of Hammurabi was one of the first of all ancient legal codes. In what ways was it "modern"? How was it different from modern day Western legal codes? What do you believe constituted "justice" for the inhabitants of Mesopotamian city-states?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 8. Discuss the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms in Egypt. What changes are apparent in each in terms of the role of leaders in relationship to the people?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old and Middle KingdomsThe Old KingdomThe Middle KingdomDisorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 9. Why begin the history of Western Civilization with a study of ancient societies in Mesopotamia and Egypt?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of CivilizationCivilization in MesopotamiaThe City-States of Ancient MesopotamiaSumerian CitiesThe Code of HammurabiThe Culture of MesopotamiaThe Importance of ReligionThe Cultivation of New Arts and SciencesEgyptian Civilization: “The Gift of the Nile”The Impact of GeographyThe Old and Middle KingdomsSociety and Economy in Ancient EgyptThe Culture of EgyptSpiritual Life in Egyptian SocietyThe PyramidsArt and Writing |

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| 10. Consider the ancient Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies. Which one would you have preferred to have lived in, and why? What is it about the culture you selected that you find more appealing than the other?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The City-States of Ancient MesopotamiaSumerian CitiesEconomy and SocietyThe Code of HammurabiThe Culture of MesopotamiaThe Importance of ReligionThe Cultivation of New Arts and SciencesSociety and Economy in Ancient EgyptThe Culture of EgyptSpiritual Life in Egyptian SocietyThe PyramidsArt and WritingDaily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 11. Hominids

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The First Humans |

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| 12. Australopithecine

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The First Humans |

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| 13. *Homo erectus*

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The First Humans |

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| 14. Neanderthals

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Homo Sapiens |

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| 15. *Homo sapiens sapiens*

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Homo Sapiens |

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| 16. Paleolithic Age

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 17. cave paintings at Chauvet

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 18. Neolithic Revolution

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Neolithic Revolution (ca. 10,000-4000 B.C.E.) |

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| 19. Çatal Huyuk

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Consequences of the Neolithic Revolution |

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| 20. Bronze Age

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | New Developments |

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| 21. Mesopotamia

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Civilization in Mesopotamia |

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| 22. Indus and Yellow Rivers

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Civilization |

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| 23. Sumerians

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The City-States of Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 24. Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Civilization in Mesopotamia |

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| 25. Agricultural Revolution

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | An Agricultural Revolution |

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| 26. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, and Lagash

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The City-States of Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 27. Sargon of Akkad

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 28. Code of Hammurabi

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 29. ziggurat

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 30. cuneiform

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Cultivation of New Arts and Sciences |

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| 31. p*atriarchy*

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Consequences of the Neolithic Revolution |

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| 32. *The Epic of Gilgamesh*

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Cultivation of New Arts and Sciences |

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| 33. "The Gift of the Nile"

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Egyptian Civilization: “The Gift of the Nile” |

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| 34. Menes

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Old and Middle Kingdoms |

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| 35. divination

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of Religion |

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| 36. Old Kingdom

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 37. the pyramids

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old and Middle KingdomsThe Pyramids |

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| 38. Middle Kingdom

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Middle Kingdom |

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| 39. polytheistic

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of Religion |

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| 40. Isis

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 41. Osiris

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 42. Ma’at

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 43. theocracy

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 44. hieroglyphics

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Art and Writing |

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| 45. Hyksos

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 46. New Kingdom

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 47. Civilization

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Civilization |

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| 48. Amenhotep IV

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Akhenaten’s Hymn to AtenDisorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 49. Akhenaten

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Akhenaten’s Hymn to AtenDisorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 50. Tutankhamun

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 51. Hatshepsut

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Daily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 52. Ramesses II

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 53. Sea Peoples

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 54. Three to four million years ago, hominids lived in

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Europe. |
|   | b.  | Asia. |
|   | c.  | Africa. |
|   | d.  | South America. |
|   | e.  | North America. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The First Humans |

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| 55. *Homo sapiens sapiens*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | first appeared in Africa between 200,000 and 150,000 years ago. |
|   | b.  | developed the bow and arrow. |
|   | c.  | lived mostly in small groups near the sea. |
|   | d.  | mastered the art of making bronze tools and weapons. |
|   | e.  | appeared in Europe about one million years ago. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Homo sapiens |

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| 56. Which cave in southern France, discovered in 1994, contains three hundred paintings of animals?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Lascaux |
|   | b.  | Chauvet |
|   | c.  | Andalusia |
|   | d.  | Pyrenees |
|   | e.  | Poitiers |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 57. Which of these developments emerged during the Paleolithic Age?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The ability to grow crops |
|   | b.  | The knowledge of how to raise animals for farming |
|   | c.  | The invention of such tools as the spear and bow and arrow |
|   | d.  | The rise of patriarchy |
|   | e.  | The regular production of food through agriculture |

|  |  |
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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 58. Which of the following was a development of the Neolithic era?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | A shift from hunting and gathering to an agricultural society |
|   | b.  | The appearance of cities and urban life |
|   | c.  | The domestication of the horse in ancient Egypt |
|   | d.  | The smelting of iron |
|   | e.  | The invention of the bow and arrow |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Neolithic Revolution (ca. 10,000-4000 B.C.E.) |

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| 59. As a result of the Agricultural Revolution, people

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | found food supplies less reliable, more dependent on weather conditions. |
|   | b.  | embraced a nomadic existence. |
|   | c.  | enjoyed a steady source of meat and milk. |
|   | d.  | recognized the inability of humans to control nature. |
|   | e.  | abandoned the cultivation of regional plants. |

|  |  |
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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | An Agricultural Revolution |

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| 60. When did systematic agriculture most likely develop?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Between 10,000 and 4000 B.C.E. |
|   | b.  | Between 9000 and 8000 B.C.E. |
|   | c.  | Between 8000 and 7000 C.E. |
|   | d.  | Between 6000 and 5000 C.E. |
|   | e.  | Between 8000 and 7000 B.C.E. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | An Agricultural Revolution |

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| 61. Which statement best describes the ancient city of Çatal Huyuk?

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|   | a.  | Çatal Huyuk was a farming community located in Greece. |
|   | b.  | Çatal Huyuk was a Neolithic walled community in which people traded with each other. |
|   | c.  | Çatal Huyuk was a large city with an elaborate water and sewer system. |
|   | d.  | Çatal Huyuk was an autocracy in which ruling religious elders exercise all political power. |
|   | e.  | Çatal Huyuk was the capitol of Egypt during the Old Kingdom. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Consequences of the Neolithic Revolution |

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| 62. Why did bronze replace copper in ancient civilizations?

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|   | a.  | Bronze was harder and more durable. |
|   | b.  | Bronze was prettier and therefore made prettier jewelry. |
|   | c.  | Bronze took less time to smelt. |
|   | d.  | Bronze ore was easier to find. |
|   | e.  | Copper tools and weapons became too soft because of the hot Middle East climate. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | New Developments |

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| 63. What is one of the features of a human society's "civilization"?

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|   | a.  | An urban focus and a distinct religious structure |
|   | b.  | Art and music |
|   | c.  | Economic support through trading and manufacturing |
|   | d.  | Living in peace with neighbors |
|   | e.  | Giving up religion and adopting rational thinking |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
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| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Civilization |

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| 64. Paleolithic peoples survived by

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|   | a.  | hunting animals and gathering plants, nuts, and berries for food. |
|   | b.  | raising some animals and gathering nuts, plants and berries. |
|   | c.  | growing some small crops and hunting buffalo and other animals for meat. |
|   | d.  | planting some crops, gathering nuts and berries and fishing. |
|   | e.  | growing crops and raising farm animals. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 65. How did the shift to an agricultural society during the Neolithic Age affect relationships between men and women?

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|   | a.  | Farming required both sexes to do the same types of work. |
|   | b.  | Men’s work took them further away from home; women’s work increasingly confined them to household labor. |
|   | c.  | Women produced small gardens and surplus foods that could be traded; men hunted and raised crops for survival. |
|   | d.  | Men’s lives became nomadic; women’s lives became sedentary. |
|   | e.  | Women grew and stored food; men hunted for meat and gathered berries and other plants to supplement their diet. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Consequences of the Neolithic Revolution |

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| 66. What happened to the Sumerian states and city-states as they expanded?

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|   | a.  | They defeated the Hittites in 2600 B.C.E. |
|   | b.  | They were plagued by wars as they fought for control of land and water. |
|   | c.  | They developed a complicated religion with a sophisticated belief in life after death. |
|   | d.  | They became warriors who instituted totalitarian government. |
|   | e.  | They built damns and irrigation canals along the Indus River. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 67. According to the Sumerians, who owned the cities?

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|   | a.  | The kings |
|   | b.  | The nobles and other elites |
|   | c.  | The priests |
|   | d.  | The gods and goddesses |
|   | e.  | The people |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 68. Where did Sumerian kings derive their authority to rule?

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|   | a.  | The will of the people |
|   | b.  | The parliamentary councils of the city-states |
|   | c.  | Success in athletic tournaments |
|   | d.  | The gods |
|   | e.  | Their military victories over the "barbarians" |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Kingship |

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| 69. Why were temples important in Sumerian cities?

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|   | a.  | They demonstrated the equality of humans and the gods. |
|   | b.  | Their construction provided numerous opportunities for work. |
|   | c.  | They served as the center of Sumerian political and spiritual life. |
|   | d.  | They provided concrete locations for city-wide entertainment. |
|   | e.  | They helped to create equality among Sumerians. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 70. Historians theorize that early civilizations developed as a result of

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|   | a.  | ongoing wars and the need for unified defense. |
|   | b.  | the rise of food surpluses and labor specialization, which led to the creation of large communities. |
|   | c.  | the emergence of new ideas and systems of equality. |
|   | d.  | the rise of an organized aristocracy and nobility. |
|   | e.  | the development of new technologies such as tools and metalwork. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Emergence of Civilization |

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| 71. Which river runs through the valley in Mesopotamia?

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|   | a.  | Indus River |
|   | b.  | Danube River |
|   | c.  | Tigris River |
|   | d.  | Nile River |
|   | e.  | Po River |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Civilization in Mesopotamia |

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| 72. What was the basic unit of early Mesopotamian civilization?

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|   | a.  | City-state |
|   | b.  | Village |
|   | c.  | County |
|   | d.  | Land one man could plough in a day |
|   | e.  | Empire |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The City-States of Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 73. What made Sumerians feel a deep sense of despair?

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|   | a.  | The conquest of Sargon and the end of his empire |
|   | b.  | Religious beliefs that focused on the anger of the gods |
|   | c.  | Ongoing wars and the burning of cities |
|   | d.  | Flooding of nearby rivers that put food supplies at risk |
|   | e.  | Harshness of the legal code established by Hammurabi |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 74. Which statement best describes Mesopotamian religion?

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|   | a.  | Mesopotamian religion was monotheistic. |
|   | b.  | Mesopotamian religion was simple with few rules and tenets. |
|   | c.  | Mesopotamian religion was severely critical of cultures that practiced divination. |
|   | d.  | Mesopotamian religion had many gods and people were created to do manual labor for the gods. |
|   | e.  | Mesopotamian religion stressed the power of humans over supernatural forces. . |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of Religion |

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| 75. Why didn’t the ancient Egyptians have a word for “religion”?

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|   | a.  | Language was still new and not all words had been invented yet. |
|   | b.  | They used the word “worship” instead. |
|   | c.  | They didn’t see religion as separate from the rest of human experience. |
|   | d.  | They focused on the names of individual gods. |
|   | e.  | All Egyptians shared the same beliefs so they didn’t need a separate word to describe different faiths. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 76. What did *The Epic of Gilgamesh* teach?

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|   | a.  | The gods are benevolent and care greatly for their people. |
|   | b.  | A wish fulfilled is not always a good thing. |
|   | c.  | Human life is fleeting; people are powerless against the supernatural. |
|   | d.  | A periodic flood is necessary to cleanse the world. |
|   | e.  | Immortality is guaranteed for the believing worshippers. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of Religion |

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| 77. Who was the ruler of Akkad who established the first empire in Sumer ca. 2340 B.C.E.?

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|   | a.  | Cyrus |
|   | b.  | Naram-Sin |
|   | c.  | Hammurabi |
|   | d.  | Uruk |
|   | e.  | Sargon |

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| *ANSWER:* | e |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia |

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| 78. Once systems of writing developed, the Mesopotamians used writing largely for

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|   | a.  | creating treaties and contracts between rulers. |
|   | b.  | keeping records and creating documents that might endure. |
|   | c.  | authoring religious doctrine. |
|   | d.  | creating texts and schools to educate all people. |
|   | e.  | designing buildings, legal codes, and outlining farming techniques. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Cultivation of New Arts and Sciences |

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| 79. How many laws does the Code of Hammurabi contain?

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|   | a.  | 50 |
|   | b.  | 282 |
|   | c.  | 1,232 |
|   | d.  | 745 |
|   | e.  | 123 |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 80. How was punishment viewed under the Code of Hammurabi?

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|   | a.  | Punishments were more severe for the upper classes. |
|   | b.  | The system of justice was based on “an eye for an eye.” |
|   | c.  | The goal of punishment was reform, not retribution. |
|   | d.  | The upper class was never punished. |
|   | e.  | Punishments stressed the importance of confession and forgiveness. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 81. What was the focus of most laws in the Code of Hammurabi?

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|   | a.  | Holding the upper classes accountable to the lower classes |
|   | b.  | Holding the lower classes accountable to the upper classes |
|   | c.  | The management of the economy |
|   | d.  | Marriage and family |
|   | e.  | The behavior of local officials |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 82. In Mesopotamian society, women had the right to

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|   | a.  | control some of the offices in the priesthood. |
|   | b.  | engage in sexual relationships outside of marriage. |
|   | c.  | decide whether to have children or not. |
|   | d.  | decide which of her sons would receive an inheritance. |
|   | e.  | refuse to do housework if her husband engaged in an adulterous affair. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Code of Hammurabi |

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| 83. How is the Nile River different from the rivers in Mesopotamia?

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|   | a.  | It never rises or falls, but flows steadily year-round. |
|   | b.  | It frequently goes dry, leaving the land barren. |
|   | c.  | It is subject to violent, unpredictable floods. |
|   | d.  | It floods predictably at the same time every year. |
|   | e.  | It was a dry shell for ten months of the year. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Impact of Geography |

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| 84. What was the significance of the Nile River for ancient Egyptian society?

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|   | a.  | It helped Egypt became prosperous thanks to agricultural surpluses. |
|   | b.  | It provided a means for Egypt’s enemies to constantly invade and wage war. |
|   | c.  | Its treacherous waters made travel difficult. |
|   | d.  | It fueled rapid urbanization. |
|   | e.  | It limited the development of trade. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Impact of Geography |

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| 85. How did Egyptian society compare to Mesopotamian society?

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|   | a.  | It was more urban. |
|   | b.  | It was less dependent on rivers. |
|   | c.  | It was more rural. |
|   | d.  | It did not have food surpluses. |
|   | e.  | It was more literate. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Impact of Geography |

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| 86. How many major periods comprise Ancient Egyptian history?

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|   | a.  | Two |
|   | b.  | Three |
|   | c.  | Four |
|   | d.  | Six |
|   | e.  | Eight |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old and Middle Kingdoms |

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| 87. According to Egyptian theology, from what source did a king – or pharaoh -- derive his authority?

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|   | a.  | Democratic elections |
|   | b.  | The assent of local governors |
|   | c.  | The fact that he was perceived as a divine instrument of order and harmony |
|   | d.  | Hereditary descent |
|   | e.  | Military conquest |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 88. What role did the vizier play in Egyptian government?

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|   | a.  | He served as a liaison between the king and the people. |
|   | b.  | He was a diplomat who negotiated with other rulers on the king’s behalf. |
|   | c.  | He was the supreme justice of the legal system, ensuring that people observed the laws and punishing those who did not. |
|   | d.  | He oversaw various government departments, such as public works and justice. |
|   | e.  | He was the military attaché for the king. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 89. After the collapse of the Old Kingdom, which new dynasty began?

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|   | a.  | The Middle Kingdom |
|   | b.  | The New Kingdom |
|   | c.  | The Second Intermediate Period |
|   | d.  | The first intermediate period |
|   | e.  | The Early Dynastic Period |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Middle Kingdom |

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| 90. What administrative format was used in the Old Kingdom?

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|   | a.  | It was divided into provinces called nomes and governed by nomarchs. |
|   | b.  | It was totally ruled by the pharaoh in all facets of government. |
|   | c.  | It was divided into military districts directly responsible to an army commander. |
|   | d.  | It contained a parliamentary government with representatives from each district. |
|   | e.  | It was ruled by hereditary governors. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 91. Who were the Hyksos?

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|   | a.  | A Semitic-speaking people who infiltrated Egypt in the seventeenth century B.C.E. |
|   | b.  | Indo-European peoples who were recruited into the Egyptian military. |
|   | c.  | Priests/astronomers in Egypt during the Old Kingdom. |
|   | d.  | People who fought and defeated the Egyptians in the ninth century B.C.E. |
|   | e.  | People who expelled the Jews from Egypt |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 92. What was the foundation of ancient Egypt's economy?

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|   | a.  | Foreign trade |
|   | b.  | Artisans and craftsmen |
|   | c.  | Slavery |
|   | d.  | Agriculture |
|   | e.  | Copper mining |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Society and Economy in Ancient Egypt |

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| 93. The Egyptian god Osiris was most closely associated with

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|   | a.  | the sun, as the source of all life. |
|   | b.  | rivers and the land. |
|   | c.  | immortality via the mummification of the dead. |
|   | d.  | the authority of kings and pharaohs. |
|   | e.  | the protection of children and future generations. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Spiritual Life in Egyptian Society |

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| 94. The Egyptian pyramids can be best described as

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|   | a.  | built during the period of the New Kingdom. |
|   | b.  | part of a large spiritual complex near Alexandria. |
|   | c.  | conceived and built as tombs for a city of the dead. |
|   | d.  | dedicated completely to the god Aten. |
|   | e.  | the final resting places of the pharaohs of the New Kingdom |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Pyramids |

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| 95. Egyptian art can be characterized as

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|   | a.  | a product of the Old Kingdom. |
|   | b.  | primarily functional and not intended to add beauty. |
|   | c.  | governed solely by the creativity of the artist. |
|   | d.  | not highly stylized. |
|   | e.  | subtly critical of the pharaohs. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Art and Writing |

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| 96. Amenhotep IV best known for

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|   | a.  | the temporary installation of the god of the sun disk in Egyptian culture. |
|   | b.  | expelling the Hyksos and leading Egypt along an imperialistic path. |
|   | c.  | increasing the power of the Amon-Re priesthood. |
|   | d.  | combating the invasion of the Sea Peoples. |
|   | e.  | establishing the worship of Osiris. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 97. In Egyptian society,

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|   | a.  | when women married, they turned over control of their property and inheritance to their husbands. |
|   | b.  | women could operate businesses. |
|   | c.  | polygamy was the norm. |
|   | d.  | young people could choose their own mates. |
|   | e.  | divorce was prohibited. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Daily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 98. How was Egyptian society organized and structured during the Old and Middle Kingdoms?

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|   | a.  | It was a hierarchy that had kings at the top, followed by nobles and priests, merchants and artisans, and landless workers. |
|   | b.  | It was a plutocracy with kings at the top, sharing power with nobles and the aristocracy. |
|   | c.  | It was organized around the king, who retained his power based on the will of the people. |
|   | d.  | It was a military dictatorship with the king’s power maintained by a cadre of warriors. |
|   | e.  | It was organized around religious authority, with priests selecting and empowering the king. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Society and Economy in Ancient Egypt |

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| 99. Who drove the Egyptians from Canaan in the thirteenth century?

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|   | a.  | Sumerians. |
|   | b.  | "Sea Peoples" |
|   | c.  | Babylonians |
|   | d.  | Hyksos. |
|   | e.  | Assyrians. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 100. What part of Egyptian society did Akhenaten unsuccessfully reform?

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|   | a.  | Military |
|   | b.  | Borders. |
|   | c.  | Marriage customs |
|   | d.  | Religion |
|   | e.  | Currency |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 101. Who was one of the few female pharaohs of Egypt?

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|   | a.  | Ramses |
|   | b.  | Hatshepsut |
|   | c.  | Menes |
|   | d.  | Amenhotep |
|   | e.  | Isis |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Daily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 102. Egypt became a colony of which state in the first century?

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|   | a.  | Rome |
|   | b.  | Persia |
|   | c.  | Babylonia |
|   | d.  | Mohenjo-Daro |
|   | e.  | Greece |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Disorder and a New Order: The New Kingdom |

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| 103. The first hominid to leave Africa and move into Europe and Asia was *Home sapiens*.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The First HumansThe Emergence of Homo sapiens |

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| 104. The word "Paleolithic" means "old stone."

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Hunter-Gatherers of the Old Stone Age |

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| 105. The most prominent structure in a Sumerian city was a temple called a ziggurat.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 106. Sumerians believed that the gods actually owned the cities.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Sumerian Cities |

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| 107. Each city-state in Mesopotamia was considered sacred.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Culture of Mesopotamia |

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| 108. The great literary epic of the ancient Sumerians was known as the *Book of the Dead*.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Importance of ReligionOpposing Viewpoints, The Great Flood: Two Versions |

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| 109. Ma’at was the belief that the king’s power was absolute.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Old Kingdom |

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| 110. During the era of the Middle Kingdom, pharaohs increasingly saw themselves as the shepherds of the people.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Middle Kingdom |

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| 111. Like the peoples of Mesopotamia, the Egyptians had a negative attitude toward daily life.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | Daily Life in Ancient Egypt: Family and Marriage |

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| 112. The Nile River was an essential component of Egyptian culture and society.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |
| *POINTS:* | 1 |
| *REFERENCES:* | The Impact of Geography |

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