

TEST BANK

Cengage Advantage
Books

WESTERN
CIVILIZATION

SIXTH EDITION

Beyond Boundaries



NOBLE • STRAUSS • ORTIZ • NEUSCHTEL • ACCAMPO • ROBERTS • COHEN

Chapter 2--The Ship, the Sword, and the Book: Western Asia, ca. 1500-400 B.C.

Student: _____

1. ***Define the following terms:***

Assyrians

2. ***Define the following terms:***

Neo-Babylonians

3. ***Define the following terms:***

Phoenicians

4. ***Define the following terms:***

Persian Empire

5. ***Define the following terms:***

Cyrus the Great

6. *Define the following terms:*

Zoroastrianism

7. *Define the following terms:*

Abraham

8. *Define the following terms:*

Torah

9. *Define the following terms:*

covenant

10. *Define the following terms:*

monotheism

11. *Define the following terms:*

Israelites

12. *Define the following terms:*

David

13. *Define the following terms:*

Babylonian Captivity

14. *Define the following terms:*

alphabet

15. ***Define the following terms:***

International Crisis

16. ***Define the following terms:***

New Testament

17. ***Define the following terms:***

Mt. Sinai

18. *Define the following terms:*

The Ten Commandments

19. *Define the following terms:*

Temple

20. *Define the following terms:*

Ugarit

21. Discuss the characteristics of the Assyrians and the reasons for their remarkable success as conquerors. What were their most valuable skills? Are there any similarities between Assyrian policies and those of any nation in today's world?
22. What was the role of the Phoenicians in disseminating the civilization of western Asia throughout the Mediterranean world? What would you say was the most important cultural achievement they passed on, and why?
23. Describe the Persian Empire. What helps explain its success? How was it similar to the empires it succeeded? How was it different?

24. Summarize the main characteristics of Zoroastrianism, and compare it with the Egyptian religion. What are some similarities and differences? What similarities does Zoroastrianism have to other Western religions?
25. Discuss the development of the Hebrew religion, and compare it with what you know of the other religions mentioned thus far in the textbook.
26. Compare the Code of Hammurabi with the laws of the Hebrew Covenant (including, but not limited to, the Ten Commandments). In what way do they appear to have a common root? In what major way do they differ?

27. Survey Hebrew political history, from the Exodus to the return from Babylon.
28. Do women seem to be regarded differently in Hebrew society than in other ancient civilizations? Consider the roles played by some famous Hebrew women.
29. Why was the ancient city of Ugarit important not only for its time, but for future history?
30. All of the following are true of the Canaanites *except*
- A. Canaan is an ancient name for the lands currently called Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria.
 - B. the Canaanite city-states were part of the first international system of states.
 - C. the Canaanite city-states served as the cradle of Western writing systems.
 - D. the Canaanites are now known as Phoenicians.
 - E. the Canaanites were defeated by the invasions of the Sea Peoples.

31. All of the following are true of the Assyrians *except* that
- A. they used terror and deportation as political tactics.
 - B. their main deity, Ashur, was a goddess of peace.
 - C. provincial organization tended to discourage revolts.
 - D. part of their success was due to the weakness of the states they invaded.
 - E. the Assyrian army was equipped with iron armor and weapons.
32. The Neo-Babylonians shared with the Assyrians
- A. accurate astronomical observations and predictions.
 - B. a love of literature.
 - C. a strong pacifist tradition.
 - D. an indifference to any form of study unrelated to warfare.
 - E. a reputation for harsh treatment of defeated peoples.
33. The most important historical contribution of the Phoenicians was
- A. the use of cedar wood for furniture.
 - B. the kings' merchant council.
 - C. slave-trading.
 - D. the elimination of human sacrifice.
 - E. the spread of urban culture and the alphabet.
34. Cyrus the Great was
- A. a prince of the Medes.
 - B. founder of the Persian Empire.
 - C. one of the magi.
 - D. a leader of an attack on Greece.
 - E. succeeded by Cambyses who lost the empire to the Assyrians.
35. Reasons for the success of Achaemenid Persia included all of the following *except*
- A. ruthless suppression of dissent.
 - B. a strong military.
 - C. general respect for the law.
 - D. administrative competence.
 - E. general generosity and tolerance of the defeated areas.
36. Persian imperial administration combined
- A. democracy and oligarchy.
 - B. absolute monarchy and theocracy.
 - C. semi-independent provincial government with central control.
 - D. local self-government with control by the senate.
 - E. higher taxes and trade limitations on local governments.

37. The Persian king was all of the following *except*
- A. treated with reverence.
 - B. attended by corps of slaves and eunuchs.
 - C. elected.
 - D. surrounded by splendid ceremonies and art.
 - E. bound by the rule of law and by the considerable power of the nobility.
38. The religion of Zarathustra included all of the following *except*
- A. ethical dualism.
 - B. the obligation of the individual to behave rightly.
 - C. eternal reward or punishment based on earthly behavior.
 - D. an evil spirit named Ahura Mazda.
 - E. ceremonies involving fire.
39. The Hebrews were
- A. a powerful Mesopotamian people who conquered the Babylonians.
 - B. a small, often-conquered people who founded the Western religious tradition.
 - C. the original inhabitants of a land known as Canaan or Palestine.
 - D. the founders of Western science and philosophy.
 - E. founders of the Mediterranean area tradition of religion.
40. The Hebrews came to believe in
- A. a god of good and a god of evil.
 - B. a pantheistic world spirit.
 - C. no gods.
 - D. one transcendent god.
 - E. God revealing himself to many different peoples but favoring the Jewish tribes.
41. In its current form, the Hebrew Bible includes
- A. the Torah or Pentateuch.
 - B. the historical books of the early prophets.
 - C. the books of the later prophets.
 - D. the writings (books of poems, proverbs, and wisdom literature).
 - E. All of these
42. All of the following are features of the Hebrew religion *except*
- A. respect for other religions and the freedom of the individual conscience.
 - B. a covenant between YHWH and the Hebrews.
 - C. an enormous amount of legal material.
 - D. a sacred, national history.
 - E. the belief that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God.

43. The greatest king of Israel was
- A. Josiah.
 - B. Moses.
 - C. David.
 - D. Saul.
 - E. Cyrus.
44. The main role of the prophets was
- A. fortunetelling.
 - B. exhorting the Hebrews to righteousness and devotion to God.
 - C. leadership of the Hebrew army.
 - D. political rule of Israel.
 - E. writing a secular history of the Jewish people.
45. All of the following resulted from the Babylonian Captivity of the Hebrews *except*
- A. a divorce of membership in the Jewish community from actual residence.
 - B. the current form of the Torah.
 - C. absolute resistance to assimilation.
 - D. the rise of synagogues.
 - E. the right to return to Palestine in large numbers.
46. The god of the Hebrews demanded
- A. circumcision and ritual sacrifices only.
 - B. equality of men and women.
 - C. merciful treatment of the Canaanites.
 - D. worship, obedience, and a comprehensive and forceful system of laws.
 - E. Jews to worship their kings as representatives of God.
47. Which of the following does *not* describe the ancient Phoenicians?
- A. They were considered "traders of the world."
 - B. They were known for creative military techniques.
 - C. Phoenician culture was spread by way of colonies.
 - D. Purple dyed textile fabrics were their trademark.
 - E. Their alphabet was based on the Ugarit alphabet.
48. The key to Assyrian success was its
- A. strong merchant fleet that controlled most of the Mediterranean trade.
 - B. ability to create an empire through economic alliances.
 - C. destruction of all defeated cultures.
 - D. religious and cultural tolerance.
 - E. massive military power.

49. The Hebrew national history book
- A. is written as a secular history.
 - B. makes no reference to the Covenant.
 - C. is considered to be a sacred history.
 - D. has no reference to a Hebrew nation.
 - E. places emphasis on military success.
50. The present state of Israel was claimed by Jews based on what precedent in their past history?
- A. Israeli military conquest of Palestine
 - B. As payment for the Babylonian Captivity
 - C. Given to Abraham for his faith by God
 - D. Passages from the Old Testament
 - E. As a result of the Holocaust
51. Ebla and Ugarit were
- A. flourishing city-states in the area of modern Syria and Palestine.
 - B. Egyptian gods invoked by doctors and patients.
 - C. the sons of Ramses II.
 - D. conquerors of Egypt.
 - E. multi-ethnic communities.
52. All of the following are true of Ugarit *except* that
- A. it had only one language.
 - B. it was a thriving Mediterranean port.
 - C. its cosmopolitanism made it distinctive among western Asian city-states.
 - D. as a trading center, it linked ships coming from Cyprus or the Anatolian ports with land caravans heading to Babylonia.
 - E. it played an important role in the spread of the alphabet.
53. The main achievement of Ugartic culture was
- A. the alphabet.
 - B. cuneiform religious script.
 - C. epic poetry.
 - D. the first dictionary.
 - E. metal weapons.
54. Which of the following does *not* describe the Ten Commandments?
- A. They are more personal than Hammurabi's Code.
 - B. They were received by Abraham on Mt. Sinai.
 - C. They address the individual.
 - D. They set down what a worshiper should not do.
 - E. They regulate community life.

55. What caused the Hebrew tribes to unite in the eleventh century?
- A. Military conquests led by Saul
 - B. Philistine danger to the tribes as individual communities
 - C. Attempt to create an empire
 - D. To spread monotheism
 - E. Fear of the Assyrians
56. Life for the Jews under the Neo-Babylonians involved
- A. slavery for Jews unwilling to give up their faith.
 - B. the destruction of Jewish Temples.
 - C. imprisonment for Jewish elders and religious leaders.
 - D. the evolution of the Torah.
 - E. deportation and separation of Jews throughout Babylon.
57. Ugarit was destroyed by
- A. David.
 - B. Phoenicians.
 - C. Saul.
 - D. the Sea Peoples.
 - E. Assyrians.
58. Phoenician civilization flourished in what is today, modern
- A. southern Israel.
 - B. Syria.
 - C. Egypt.
 - D. Iran.
 - E. Lebanon.
59. Phoenician colonies were located in all of the following *except*
- A. Cyprus.
 - B. Malta.
 - C. Spain.
 - D. Egypt.
 - E. Sardinia.
60. The Persian idea of *absolute kingship* greatly affected which leader?
- A. Thutmose II
 - B. Caesar
 - C. Alexander the Great
 - D. Ramses II
 - E. Cyrus I

61. The destruction of the Assyrians was the result of a coalition of the Medes and

- A. Egyptians.
- B. Phoenicians.
- C. Neo-Babylonians.
- D. Israelites.
- E. Persians.

62. *Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.*

Using Map 2.1, compare the extent of the Assyrian and Persian Empires. What areas did both of them control in the course of their expansion? Where were the imperial capitals?

63. *Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.*

On Map 2.2, locate the main historical sites in Hebrew history as discussed in the chapter. Consider the route of Abraham from Ur in Mesopotamia to Palestine, and of Moses leading the Hebrews out of Egypt. How far away from Jerusalem was Babylon, to which the Hebrews were deported?

64. *Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.*

On Map 2.2, locate the present day locations of Israel, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Iraq.

Chapter 2--The Ship, the Sword, and the Book: Western Asia, ca. 1500-400 B.C. **Key**

1. ***Define the following terms:***

Assyrians

Answer not provided.

2. ***Define the following terms:***

Neo-Babylonians

Answer not provided.

3. ***Define the following terms:***

Phoenicians

Answer not provided.

4. ***Define the following terms:***

Persian Empire

Answer not provided.

5. ***Define the following terms:***

Cyrus the Great

Answer not provided.

6. ***Define the following terms:***

Zoroastrianism

Answer not provided.

7. ***Define the following terms:***

Abraham

Answer not provided.

8. ***Define the following terms:***

Torah

Answer not provided.

9. ***Define the following terms:***

covenant

Answer not provided.

10. ***Define the following terms:***

monotheism

Answer not provided.

11. ***Define the following terms:***

Israelites

Answer not provided.

12. ***Define the following terms:***

David

Answer not provided.

13. ***Define the following terms:***

Babylonian Captivity

Answer not provided.

14. ***Define the following terms:***

alphabet

Answer not provided.

15. ***Define the following terms:***

International Crisis

Answer not provided.

16. ***Define the following terms:***

New Testament

Answer not provided.

17. ***Define the following terms:***

Mt. Sinai

Answer not provided.

18. ***Define the following terms:***

The Ten Commandments

Answer not provided.

19. ***Define the following terms:***

Temple

Answer not provided.

20. ***Define the following terms:***

Ugarit

Answer not provided.

21. Discuss the characteristics of the Assyrians and the reasons for their remarkable success as conquerors. What were their most valuable skills? Are there any similarities between Assyrian policies and those of any nation in today's world?

Look for specific references to the innovative use of cavalry, iron weaponry, engineering, and organizational skills^{3/4}as well as to the lurid cruelty that will probably come first to students' minds. The internal weakness of some states attacked by the Assyrians, particularly Egypt, should be mentioned as a factor in their success as conquerors. As for the modern parallel, it might be presented as an optional question. Although many students are unversed in current affairs, a few would profit from discussing the point raised.

22. What was the role of the Phoenicians in disseminating the civilization of western Asia throughout the Mediterranean world? What would you say was the most important cultural achievement they passed on, and why?

Essays should include mention of the penchant of the Phoenicians for founding colonies all around the Mediterranean, with examples, and the fact that this allowed elements of the ancient civilizations to survive and spread despite upheavals and foreign conquest in their homelands. The most unique and influential feature of the cultural practices adopted by the Greeks from the Phoenicians was the use of the alphabet.

23. Describe the Persian Empire. What helps explain its success? How was it similar to the empires it succeeded? How was it different?

Students should recognize continuities that, because of their basic quality, are often not seen (concept of authority, administrative institutions, use of the military). They should also see the Persians' innovations (concept of a universal empire, tolerance of regionalism, the influence of a new ethical ideology).

24. Summarize the main characteristics of Zoroastrianism, and compare it with the Egyptian religion. What are some similarities and differences? What similarities does Zoroastrianism have to other Western religions?

Similarities might include belief in an afterlife and judgment after death based on how one has behaved during life; Zarathustra's rejection of earlier Iranian religion might be compared to the Amarna Reform of Amenhotep IV. Differences would include points such as Zarathustra's idea of a future savior and what constituted the essence of religion. Zoroastrianism strongly influenced post-Captivity Judaism and more significantly Christianity. Students should be aware of the evolution of the Judeo-Christian tradition and the influences that helped shape it.

25. Discuss the development of the Hebrew religion, and compare it with what you know of the other religions mentioned thus far in the textbook.

Look for phenomena such as the evolution of monotheism, the covenant between God and the Hebrews, the writing of a sacred history of the Hebrew nation, and the prophetic transformation. The comparison should include similarities and differences with Mesopotamian and Egyptian polytheism, the Amarna Reform, and Zoroastrianism.

26. Compare the Code of Hammurabi with the laws of the Hebrew Covenant (including, but not limited to, the Ten Commandments). In what way do they appear to have a common root? In what major way do they differ?

Students should appreciate the similarities between the two in, for instance, the Law of the Goring Ox and the use of harsh punishments. The penetration of law into common, everyday activity should be recognized, as well as the partial conceptualization of legal principles in the Hebrew case, which appears to be lacking in Hammurabi's Code.

27. Survey Hebrew political history, from the Exodus to the return from Babylon.

Mention should be made of the completed conquest of Palestine, the change from judges to kings, the most illustrious of the kings (David, Solomon), the split into two kingdoms, the Assyrian conquest, and the Babylonian Captivity.

28. Do women seem to be regarded differently in Hebrew society than in other ancient civilizations? Consider the roles played by some famous Hebrew women.

Student answers will vary depending on what aspects of Hebrew life are considered.

29. Why was the ancient city of Ugarit important not only for its time, but for future history?

Students should discuss that as a multiethnic trading city, Ugarit linked the Eastern Mediterranean with land caravans heading to Babylonia. It housed documents in four different languages and developed an alphabet based on symbols that stood for sound. This alphabet was later used by both Romans and English.

30. All of the following are true of the Canaanites *except*

- A. Canaan is an ancient name for the lands currently called Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria.
- B. the Canaanite city-states were part of the first international system of states.
- C. the Canaanite city-states served as the cradle of Western writing systems.
- D. the Canaanites are now known as Phoenicians.
- E.** the Canaanites were defeated by the invasions of the Sea Peoples.

31. All of the following are true of the Assyrians *except* that

- A. they used terror and deportation as political tactics.
- B.** their main deity, Ashur, was a goddess of peace.
- C. provincial organization tended to discourage revolts.
- D. part of their success was due to the weakness of the states they invaded.
- E. the Assyrian army was equipped with iron armor and weapons.

32. The Neo-Babylonians shared with the Assyrians

- A.** accurate astronomical observations and predictions.
- B. a love of literature.
- C. a strong pacifist tradition.
- D. an indifference to any form of study unrelated to warfare.
- E. a reputation for harsh treatment of defeated peoples.

33. The most important historical contribution of the Phoenicians was

- A. the use of cedar wood for furniture.
- B. the kings' merchant council.
- C. slave-trading.
- D. the elimination of human sacrifice.
- E.** the spread of urban culture and the alphabet.

34. Cyrus the Great was
- A. a prince of the Medes.
 - B.** founder of the Persian Empire.
 - C. one of the magi.
 - D. a leader of an attack on Greece.
 - E. succeeded by Cambyses who lost the empire to the Assyrians.
35. Reasons for the success of Achaemenid Persia included all of the following *except*
- A.** ruthless suppression of dissent.
 - B. a strong military.
 - C. general respect for the law.
 - D. administrative competence.
 - E. general generosity and tolerance of the defeated areas.
36. Persian imperial administration combined
- A. democracy and oligarchy.
 - B. absolute monarchy and theocracy.
 - C.** semi-independent provincial government with central control.
 - D. local self-government with control by the senate.
 - E. higher taxes and trade limitations on local governments.
37. The Persian king was all of the following *except*
- A. treated with reverence.
 - B. attended by corps of slaves and eunuchs.
 - C.** elected.
 - D. surrounded by splendid ceremonies and art.
 - E. bound by the rule of law and by the considerable power of the nobility.
38. The religion of Zarathustra included all of the following *except*
- A. ethical dualism.
 - B. the obligation of the individual to behave rightly.
 - C. eternal reward or punishment based on earthly behavior.
 - D.** an evil spirit named Ahura Mazda.
 - E. ceremonies involving fire.
39. The Hebrews were
- A. a powerful Mesopotamian people who conquered the Babylonians.
 - B.** a small, often-conquered people who founded the Western religious tradition.
 - C. the original inhabitants of a land known as Canaan or Palestine.
 - D. the founders of Western science and philosophy.
 - E. founders of the Mediterranean area tradition of religion.

40. The Hebrews came to believe in
- A. a god of good and a god of evil.
 - B. a pantheistic world spirit.
 - C. no gods.
 - D.** one transcendent god.
 - E. God revealing himself to many different peoples but favoring the Jewish tribes.
41. In its current form, the Hebrew Bible includes
- A. the Torah or Pentateuch.
 - B. the historical books of the early prophets.
 - C. the books of the later prophets.
 - D. the writings (books of poems, proverbs, and wisdom literature).
 - E.** All of these
42. All of the following are features of the Hebrew religion *except*
- A.** respect for other religions and the freedom of the individual conscience.
 - B. a covenant between YHWH and the Hebrews.
 - C. an enormous amount of legal material.
 - D. a sacred, national history.
 - E. the belief that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God.
43. The greatest king of Israel was
- A. Josiah.
 - B. Moses.
 - C.** David.
 - D. Saul.
 - E. Cyrus.
44. The main role of the prophets was
- A. fortunetelling.
 - B.** exhorting the Hebrews to righteousness and devotion to God.
 - C. leadership of the Hebrew army.
 - D. political rule of Israel.
 - E. writing a secular history of the Jewish people.
45. All of the following resulted from the Babylonian Captivity of the Hebrews *except*
- A. a divorce of membership in the Jewish community from actual residence.
 - B. the current form of the Torah.
 - C.** absolute resistance to assimilation.
 - D. the rise of synagogues.
 - E. the right to return to Palestine in large numbers.

46. The god of the Hebrews demanded
- A. circumcision and ritual sacrifices only.
 - B. equality of men and women.
 - C. merciful treatment of the Canaanites.
 - D.** worship, obedience, and a comprehensive and forceful system of laws.
 - E. Jews to worship their kings as representatives of God.
47. Which of the following does *not* describe the ancient Phoenicians?
- A. They were considered "traders of the world."
 - B.** They were known for creative military techniques.
 - C. Phoenician culture was spread by way of colonies.
 - D. Purple dyed textile fabrics were their trademark.
 - E. Their alphabet was based on the Ugarit alphabet.
48. The key to Assyrian success was its
- A. strong merchant fleet that controlled most of the Mediterranean trade.
 - B. ability to create an empire through economic alliances.
 - C. destruction of all defeated cultures.
 - D. religious and cultural tolerance.
 - E.** massive military power.
49. The Hebrew national history book
- A. is written as a secular history.
 - B. makes no reference to the Covenant.
 - C.** is considered to be a sacred history.
 - D. has no reference to a Hebrew nation.
 - E. places emphasis on military success.
50. The present state of Israel was claimed by Jews based on what precedent in their past history?
- A. Israeli military conquest of Palestine
 - B. As payment for the Babylonian Captivity
 - C.** Given to Abraham for his faith by God
 - D. Passages from the Old Testament
 - E. As a result of the Holocaust
51. Ebla and Ugarit were
- A.** flourishing city-states in the area of modern Syria and Palestine.
 - B. Egyptian gods invoked by doctors and patients.
 - C. the sons of Ramses II.
 - D. conquerors of Egypt.
 - E. multi-ethnic communities.

52. All of the following are true of Ugarit *except* that
- A.** it had only one language.
 - B. it was a thriving Mediterranean port.
 - C. its cosmopolitanism made it distinctive among western Asian city-states.
 - D. as a trading center, it linked ships coming from Cyprus or the Anatolian ports with land caravans heading to Babylonia.
 - E. it played an important role in the spread of the alphabet.
53. The main achievement of Ugartic culture was
- A.** the alphabet.
 - B. cuneiform religious script.
 - C. epic poetry.
 - D. the first dictionary.
 - E. metal weapons.
54. Which of the following does *not* describe the Ten Commandments?
- A. They are more personal than Hammurabi's Code.
 - B.** They were received by Abraham on Mt. Sinai.
 - C. They address the individual.
 - D. They set down what a worshiper should not do.
 - E. They regulate community life.
55. What caused the Hebrew tribes to unite in the eleventh century?
- A. Military conquests led by Saul
 - B.** Philistine danger to the tribes as individual communities
 - C. Attempt to create an empire
 - D. To spread monotheism
 - E. Fear of the Assyrians
56. Life for the Jews under the Neo-Babylonians involved
- A. slavery for Jews unwilling to give up their faith.
 - B. the destruction of Jewish Temples.
 - C. imprisonment for Jewish elders and religious leaders.
 - D.** the evolution of the Torah.
 - E. deportation and separation of Jews throughout Babylon.
57. Ugarit was destroyed by
- A. David.
 - B. Phoenicians.
 - C. Saul.
 - D.** the Sea Peoples.
 - E. Assyrians.

58. Phoenician civilization flourished in what is today, modern
- A. southern Israel.
 - B. Syria.
 - C. Egypt.
 - D. Iran.
 - E.** Lebanon.
59. Phoenician colonies were located in all of the following *except*
- A. Cyprus.
 - B. Malta.
 - C. Spain.
 - D.** Egypt.
 - E. Sardinia.
60. The Persian idea of *absolute kingship* greatly affected which leader?
- A. Thutmose II
 - B. Caesar
 - C.** Alexander the Great
 - D. Ramses II
 - E. Cyrus I
61. The destruction of the Assyrians was the result of a coalition of the Medes and
- A. Egyptians.
 - B. Phoenicians.
 - C.** Neo-Babylonians.
 - D. Israelites.
 - E. Persians.

62. ***Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.***

Using Map 2.1, compare the extent of the Assyrian and Persian Empires. What areas did both of them control in the course of their expansion? Where were the imperial capitals?

Answer not provided.

63. *Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.*

On Map 2.2, locate the main historical sites in Hebrew history as discussed in the chapter. Consider the route of Abraham from Ur in Mesopotamia to Palestine, and of Moses leading the Hebrews out of Egypt. How far away from Jerusalem was Babylon, to which the Hebrews were deported?

Answer not provided.

64. *Use the map (or maps) referenced in each question for your answer.*

On Map 2.2, locate the present day locations of Israel, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Iraq.

Answer not provided.