

**TEST BANK**



*Civilization*  
IN THE *West*

SEVENTH EDITION



Mark Kishlansky  
Patrick Geary  
Patricia O'Brien

# TEST BANK

*to accompany*

Kishlansky • Geary • O'Brien

## CIVILIZATION IN THE WEST

*Seventh Edition*

Chris Howell

*Red Rocks College*



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# Chapter 1 The First Civilizations

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- 1) Otzi's life was a good example of the human experience in
- A) the Stone Age.
  - B) central Greece.
  - C) what is now modern Turkey.
  - D) Italy.
  - E) the Iron Age.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: Tradition and Innovation in Prehistoric Europe

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) The first humanlike creatures, such as Lucy, may have
- A) survived for less than one million years.
  - B) engaged in agriculture.
  - C) displayed the brain capacity of modern humans.
  - D) utilized simple tools.
  - E) had large, developed brains.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) The Neanderthal had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
- A) the ability to use tools.
  - B) burial customs.
  - C) a range of distribution covering Africa, Europe, and Asia.
  - D) a smaller brain than other *Homo sapiens*.
  - E) success surviving in the last great ice age.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

- 4) The practice of staying put and exploiting various sources of food instead of constantly traveling is called
- A) oriental despotism.
  - B) slash-and-burn aquaculture.
  - C) pastoral nomadism.
  - D) broad-spectrum gathering.
  - E) pastoralism.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Factual

5) Sedentary communities led to all of the following EXCEPT which one?

- A) Decrease in infant mortality
- B) Development of political leadership
- C) Reduction in population
- D) Expansion of agriculture
- E) Longer life spans

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

6) Which of the following was an early agricultural settlement in the Middle East?

- A) Nineveh
- B) Rome
- C) Jericho
- D) Babylon
- E) Constantinople

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Factual

7) The statement that the Agricultural Revolution was portable means that

- A) nomadic societies were eliminated in all parts of the globe.
- B) Neolithic society became less sedentary.
- C) the knowledge and technology of agriculture could be easily transported from one place to another.
- D) agricultural sites had to be located near rivers.
- E) sedentary societies had to continue to move for survival.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

8) Which of the following is NOT true of the ecology of Mesopotamia?

- A) The south has both adequate rain and good soil.
- B) The north has adequate rain but poor soil.
- C) Agriculture is impossible without irrigation.
- D) Improper irrigation results in the deposit of alkaloids in the soil.
- E) Uruk and other early cities were linked with irrigation.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 9) Which of the following do the authors suggest was the primary cause of urbanization in the south of Mesopotamia?
- A) The need to concentrate the population in order to carry out the extensive irrigation of the region
  - B) The concentration of animal husbandry in the region
  - C) Egyptian influence
  - D) The availability of imported food supplies
  - E) The possibility of year-round reproduction and mating

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Around 3500 B.C.E., the first civilization was established in the region of Mesopotamia called
- A) Assyria.
  - B) Phoenicia.
  - C) Angkor-Wat.
  - D) Sumer.
  - E) Egypt.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 11) Which of the following was NOT one of the major Sumerian cities around the time of 3000 B.C.E.?
- A) Lagash                      B) Ur                      C) Umma                      D) Nineveh                      E) Jericho

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 12) Mesopotamian society became highly stratified, and not everyone shared equally in its benefits. The bottom social levels in this civilization were the
- A) ensi and lugal.
  - B) landowners and merchants.
  - C) slaves and peasants.
  - D) artisans and soldiers.
  - E) nomads and domesticated animals.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual



- 13) The written script of Mesopotamian civilizations was
- A) Aramaic.
  - B) hieroglyphics.
  - C) cuneiform.
  - D) Cyrillic.
  - E) Gilgameshic.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 14) The gods of Mesopotamian society were
- A) unrelated to city life and activity.
  - B) structured on a democratic basis.
  - C) anthropomorphic—that is, they had human form.
  - D) regarded as perfect in form and deed.
  - E) unique to each city.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 15) Which of the following was NOT one of the Mesopotamian gods of the sky, air, and rivers?
- A) Enki
  - B) Ishtar
  - C) Ares
  - D) Enlil
  - E) Anu

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 16) Which of the following statements concerning the practice of Mesopotamian religion is NOT accurate?
- A) Mesopotamians constantly sought intimate contact with the gods.
  - B) Mesopotamians believed that the role of mortals was to serve the gods and feed them through sacrifice.
  - C) The gods were believed to live in a structured and rational world.
  - D) Temples controlled a vast portion of the cities' economic resources.
  - E) Mesopotamian gods were integral parts of stories such as *The Epic of Gilgamesh*.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 17) The first great heroic poem of Western civilization was the
- A) *Iliad*.
  - B) *Aeneid*.
  - C) *Epic of Gilgamesh*.
  - D) *Exodus*.
  - E) *I, Claudius*.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13 & 16

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

18) The founder of the first unified Akkadian state was

- A) Hammurabi.
- B) Shulgi.
- C) Menes.
- D) Sargon.
- E) Enkidu.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the following statements concerning the Akkadian nation–state is MOST accurate?

- A) Sargon created a unified empire that survived his death.
- B) Like most states of Mesopotamia, the Akkadian state crumbled under the pressure of dynastic disputes and regional assertions of autonomy.
- C) The Akkadian state became the basis for Hittite dominance in Mesopotamia.
- D) Although politically powerful, the Akkadian state abandoned literacy and depended on military dominance.
- E) Though Sargon lived only a short time, his empire continues today.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

20) What state expanded in Mesopotamia after the fall of the Akkadians?

- A) Ur under Shulgi
- B) Judah under David
- C) Assyria under Tiglath–pileser
- D) Babylonia under Hammurabi
- E) Babylon under Hammurabi

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

21) Who was the famous king and law–codifier who ruled during the Old Babylonian Empire?

- A) David
- B) Hammurabi
- C) Nebuchadnezzar
- D) Lagash
- E) Ramses II

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 22) Much of Hammurabi's code was concerned with
- A) dealing out lenient penalties for most crimes.
  - B) promoting justice, protecting the weak, and destroying the wicked.
  - C) providing equal treatment for all social classes.
  - D) creating a new social and economic order.
  - E) persecuting the weak and thus strengthen society.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 23) In addition to Hammurabi's code, the Old Babylonian Empire is also recognized for its contribution in the area of
- A) writing.
  - B) mathematics.
  - C) architecture.
  - D) medicine.
  - E) eliminating capital punishment.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Factual

- 24) The Hittite people
- A) based their livelihood solely on farming.
  - B) established their capitals at Merimda and Memphis.
  - C) perfected the light, horse-drawn war chariot and metal trade.
  - D) never fought the Egyptians, as both were Indo-European speakers.
  - E) had no relationship to later Persians and Greeks.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

- 25) Old Kingdom Egypt's stability and self-sufficiency was due to all of the following factors EXCEPT which one?
- A) Systematic flooding by the Nile River
  - B) A large, permanent, and professionally trained army
  - C) Geographical isolation created by the desert
  - D) A predictable and favorable climate
  - E) The rich Nile delta

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19-20

Topic: The Gift of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

26) Around 3150 B.C.E., King Narmer united Upper and Lower Egypt and founded a new capital at

- A) Alexandria.
- B) Antioch.
- C) Memphis.
- D) Wadis.
- E) Hattushash.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

27) Osiris was the

- A) Persian god of the sky.
- B) Hittite god of war.
- C) Sumerian goddess of love.
- D) Egyptian god of the dead.
- E) Akkadian goddess of peasants.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

28) Maat is an Egyptian term meaning

- A) war and conflict.
- B) temple worship.
- C) divine incarnation.
- D) harmony and justice.
- E) provinces.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

29) The Egyptian king who built the first known pyramid was

- A) Thutmose III.
- B) Hatshepsut.
- C) Horus Den
- D) Zoser.
- E) Narmer.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

- 30) The building of the great pyramids at Sakkara and outside Memphis took place during the time of the
- A) Intermediate Periods.
  - B) New Kingdom.
  - C) Middle Kingdom.
  - D) Old Kingdom.
  - E) Hyksos invasions.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

- 31) Which of the following did NOT occur in the transition from the Old to the Middle Kingdom?
- A) Women gained constitutional rights by becoming scribes.
  - B) Temples continued to be constructed.
  - C) The bureaucracy was opened to all men.
  - D) The afterlife became available to more people.
  - E) Egyptian royal authority collapsed.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 32) The new ethical perspective conveyed by the literature of the Middle Kingdom is best represented by the story of
- A) Benjamin.
  - B) al-Farabi.
  - C) Sinuhe.
  - D) Amenhotep.
  - E) Piratical Peasant.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

- 33) The main contribution of the foreigners known as the Hyksos who invaded Egypt during the Middle Kingdom was to
- A) transform the traditions of Egyptian kingship.
  - B) adopt a monotheistic form of religious worship.
  - C) introduce military technology and organization.
  - D) found a new capital city at Alexandria.
  - E) become the military for Ahmose the pharaoh.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 34) Which pharaoh attempted to revolutionize Egyptian religious life?
- A) Tutankhamen
  - B) Ahmose
  - C) Thutmose I
  - D) Akhenaten
  - E) Hatshepsut

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Factual*

- 35) Amenhotep IV did all of the following EXCEPT
- A) move his religious capital to the city of Thebes.
  - B) promote the worship of the sun-disk god Aten.
  - C) change his name to Akhenaten ("It pleases Aten").
  - D) abolish the cult of Amen-Ra ("the great god").
  - E) establish his capital city at Tell-el Amarna.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 36) Akhenaten's monotheism was
- A) welcomed by the Egyptian people.
  - B) actually a form of divinity shared by the pharaoh and the sun-disk.
  - C) borrowed from the Hebrew religion.
  - D) carried on by his successors.
  - E) to have a lasting impact on Egypt.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 37) Upon the death of Akhenaten, his son-in-law Tutankhamen
- A) restored ancient religious traditions.
  - B) retained the new capital at Tel el-Amarna.
  - C) defeated the Hittites at the battle of Kadesh.
  - D) revamped the entire bureaucratic system.
  - E) created a peaceful pact with the Hittites.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 38) In the century after the battle of Kadesh in which the Hittites and Egyptians fought to a draw, what happened to the old Bronze Age civilizations of the Mediterranean?
- A) Sea Peoples took over their civilizations except in the Hittite world.
  - B) Ramses II (the Great) became a god after a short reign of pyramid building.
  - C) Hebrews took over most religious systems with age-old monotheism.
  - D) Bronze Age empires like the Hittites and Egyptians collapsed.
  - E) A major epidemic wiped out all Bronze-Age people.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Topic: *The Gift of the Nile*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 39) After their exodus from Egypt, the ancient Hebrews forged a new identity and faith that included all of the following EXCEPT the
- A) adoption of Yahweh as their exclusive god.
  - B) rejection of the principle of monotheism.
  - C) adoption of the law code given to Moses.
  - D) acceptance of the traditions of Abram's clan.
  - E) relocation and settlement along the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 40) The Hebrews, after leaving Egypt, migrated to
- A) Babylonia.
  - B) Ethiopia.
  - C) Canaan.
  - D) the Sahel.
  - E) Anatolia.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 41) The people who dominated the Canaanite seacoast and defeated the Israelites in 1050 B.C.E. were the
- A) Philistines.
  - B) Phoenicians.
  - C) Amorites.
  - D) Persians.
  - E) Sea Peoples.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 42) In the eleventh century B.C.E., the Israelites transformed their political system from a confederation of loosely organized tribes into a(n)
- A) monarchy.
  - B) city-state.
  - C) democracy.
  - D) oligarchy.
  - E) empire.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 43) Which of King David's sons elevated the kingdom of Israel to its greatest power and prestige?
- A) Joshua
  - B) Solomon
  - C) Daniel
  - D) Saul
  - E) Ah-moses

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 44) What group destroyed the kingdom of Israel in 722 B.C.E.?
- A) Persians
  - B) Philistines
  - C) Egyptians
  - D) Assyrians
  - E) Greeks

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 45) In 586 B.C.E. the kingdom of Judah was conquered by the New Babylonian Empire under the leadership of
- A) Tiglath-pileser III.
  - B) Hattusilis III.
  - C) Assur-dan.
  - D) Nebuchadnezzar II.
  - E) Ezra.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*



- 46) Which of the following was NOT a consequence of Judah's fall in 586 B.C.E.?
- A) The burning of Jerusalem
  - B) The destruction of Solomon's temple
  - C) Emphasis on temple worship rather than study of the Torah
  - D) The Babylonian captivity
  - E) Mishnah, or second law, which developed into the Talmud

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 47) Especially after the so-called Babylonian captivity, the Israelites began to
- A) regard Yahweh as the one universal god.
  - B) gain unprecedented political significance.
  - C) undertake a massive military build-up.
  - D) rebel against the Assyrians en masse.
  - E) wait as one unified body for a messiah.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Conceptual*

- 48) What Hebrew leaders were particularly concerned with keeping Judaism isolated from other religious and cultural influences after returning from Babylon?
- A) Cosmos and Diogenes
  - B) Ezra and Nehemiah
  - C) Moses and Jeremiah
  - D) David and Solomon
  - E) Nebuchadnezzar I and II

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: *Between Two Worlds*

Skill: *Factual*

- 49) Assyrian state power was based on all of the following EXCEPT
- A) a transformed army and administrative system.
  - B) new military-religious ideology.
  - C) large-scale population relocations.
  - D) calculated use of mass terror.
  - E) peaceful trade and agricultural production.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: *Ninevah and Babylon*

Skill: *Factual*

50) What ruler of the eighth century B.C.E. transformed the structure of the Assyrian state and expanded its empire?

- A) Nebuchadnezzar II
- B) Tiglath-pileser III
- C) Xerxes I
- D) Cyrus II
- E) Ramses

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Nineveh and Babylon

Skill: Factual

51) The destruction of the Assyrian Empire was the result of

- A) a breakdown of its religious system.
- B) an invasion by the Hittites.
- C) an uprising of its subjugated people.
- D) a failure to establish a strong military system.
- E) the conquest by the Babylonian leader Cyrus.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Nineveh and Babylon

Skill: Conceptual

52) The rise of the Persian Empire was tied to all of the following EXCEPT

- A) benevolent rule toward its subjects.
- B) leadership of Cyrus II.
- C) the role of Zoroastrianism and Ahura Mazda.
- D) leadership of Cambyses II.
- E) brutal suppression of non-Persian beliefs and civilizations.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Nineveh and Babylon

Skill: Conceptual

53) In what fundamental ways did the formation of sedentary communities and the Agricultural Revolution transform early humans?

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10-11

Topic: Before Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

54) Explain the role of writing in Mesopotamian civilizations and history. What role did writing have in the realms of law, political rule, religion, and social organization? How did the portrayal of history change with the advent of writing?

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11-18

Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

55) Compare and contrast Egypt and Mesopotamia in terms of geography. How did the geography of the Nile valley and Mesopotamia affect the history of each region?

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11-25

Topic: The Gift of the Nile; Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers

Skill: Conceptual

56) What basic elements of civilization could be found in both Mesopotamia and Egypt? Consider concepts of civilization then and in a modern context.

*Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11-25*

*Topic: Mesopotamia: Between the Two Rivers; The Gift of the Nile*

*Skill: Conceptual*

57) Trace the history of Egyptian civilization from its origins to its collapse following the arrival of the Sea Peoples. Identify the key events and note any cycles that seem to recur. Are there any patterns you can identify?

*Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18-25*

*Topic: The Gift of the Nile*

*Skill: Conceptual*

58) Trace the history of the Hebrews in the Ancient Near Eastern World from their origins to the time of the Persians. How do they transform their beliefs and civilization to adapt to changing historical conditions? What does this suggest about the relationship between belief, practice, and actual experience in history?

*Diff: 4 Page Ref: 18-32*

*Topic: Between Two Worlds*

*Skill: Conceptual*

## Chapter 2 Early Greece, 2500–500 B.C.E.

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- 1) The *Iliad*'s contribution to Western thought stems primarily from its
- A) focused attention on the Greek belief in the virtue of one all-powerful deity.
  - B) emphasis on the personal struggles between Achilles and Hector.
  - C) concern with how people face the universal elements of human destiny.
  - D) descriptions of Athenian life during the rule of the Cleisthenes.
  - E) influence on the works of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Hecuba and Achilles

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) Homer's *Iliad* was composed during what period of Greek history?
- A) The Greek Dark Age
  - B) Achaean civilization
  - C) Minoan civilization
  - D) The era of the polis
  - E) Old Kingdom Egypt

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 3) Which statement BEST describes Greece's physical characteristics?
- A) It has a tranquil, stable climate that is conducive to well-regulated harvests.
  - B) Its large, flat tracts encourage large plantations and sheep herding operations.
  - C) Its erratic rainfall and constant temperature necessitate a world of trade.
  - D) It is a land blessed with rich flood plains and fertile valleys.
  - E) River valleys like those of the Nile or Tigris are also found in Greece.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 4) What late Bronze Age culture first developed in the Aegean Sea?
- A) Trojan
  - B) Cycladic
  - C) Mycenaean
  - D) Minoan
  - E) Achaeans

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 5) The Minoan civilization's geographic advantage in the Mediterranean resulted from its island location
- A) between the democratically oriented Athenians and the ruggedly militaristic Spartans.
  - B) between the civilizations of the Fertile Crescent and the barbarian worlds of the north and west.
  - C) in the Adriatic Sea between the mainland and the eastern Mediterranean.
  - D) on the Greek mainland south of Sparta.
  - E) as most civilizations were seafaring and could easily reach Crete.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 6) Which of the following was NOT the site of a great Minoan palace complex?
- A) Knossos
  - B) Corinth
  - C) Phaistos
  - D) Hagia Triada
  - E) Sparta

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 7) Who controlled the Minoan civilization's economy and agriculture?
- A) Palace bureaucrats
  - B) A council of leading artisans
  - C) The peasant class
  - D) A despotic king
  - E) Female priesthoods

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 8) Which of the following statements best describes the socioeconomic system of the Minoan culture?
- A) Its economy was based on female deity worship and bull jumping games.
  - B) It was a tightly regulated society emphasizing militarism.
  - C) It was a strongly stratified system in which the peasantry paid a heavy tribute.
  - D) It was a backward, primitive culture that required a nomadic existence and a hunting/gathering lifestyle.
  - E) Seafaring did not play a role in Minoan culture, as land trade was key.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 9) We might know more about the unique Minoan civilization if
- A) the worship of female deities and child sacrifice was not present.
  - B) artistic scenes did not emphasize so much peaceful activity.
  - C) their writing system called Linear A was completely deciphered.
  - D) they had been a seafaring civilization whose shipwrecks could be studied.
  - E) their rulers had been less like those of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) The Linear B script was used by the Mycenaean civilization for
- A) expressing the common language.
  - B) administrative purposes.
  - C) epic poetry.
  - D) decoration.
  - E) recording great war victories only.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 11) The Mycenaean civilization was based on
- A) rule by the city-state of Mycenae.
  - B) a well-regulated democracy of citizen seamen.
  - C) a monarchy aided by a military elite that controlled the economy.
  - D) an oligarchy that essentially allowed the economy to run itself.
  - E) huge tholoi construction.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 12) Mycenaean civilization appears to have been influenced by
- A) Median and Sea People civilizations.
  - B) Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations.
  - C) Japanese and Chinese civilizations.
  - D) Babylonian and Persian civilizations.
  - E) Minoan and Hittite civilizations.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 13) The fall of the Mycenaean civilization appears closely linked with the widespread crisis that also ended the civilizations of
- A) Egypt and the Hittites.
  - B) the Dark Ages.
  - C) Judah.
  - D) the Paleolithic Age.
  - E) the Cyclades.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 14) In what Dark Age work does Hesiod discuss the Race of Iron?
- A) *Works and Days*
  - B) *Genesis*
  - C) *Pyramid Texts*
  - D) *Epic of Gilgamesh*
  - E) *Iliad*

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 15) While the Homeric epics are oral tales set in the late Bronze Age, they were likely written in the
- A) Dark Age.
  - B) Archaic Age.
  - C) Golden Age of Athens.
  - D) Paleolithic Age.
  - E) Middle Kingdom times.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 16) Unlike Achilles and Hector, this Homeric hero is found in both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- A) Odysseus
  - B) Demos
  - C) Andromache
  - D) Hecuba
  - E) Minos

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Topic: Greece in the Bronze Age to 800 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 17) In eighth century B.C.E. Greece the first sign of Dark Age change was
- A) a significant population increase.
  - B) the establishment of the Athenian Empire.
  - C) an invasion from Crete.
  - D) the establishment of the Mycenaean hegemony.
  - E) a revision of the Homeric epics in which Achilles lost to Hector.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 18) What are *ethne* (singular, *ethnos*)?
- A) Large plantations of Asia Minor
  - B) Independent political units of Crete
  - C) Market areas of Greek citadels
  - D) Territorial units of the mainland, featuring villages and small towns
  - E) Nomes of Egypt

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 19) This term could best be used to describe ancient Athens
- A) agora.
  - B) polis.
  - C) basilica.
  - D) *ethnos*.
  - E) acropolis.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 20) The Greeks adopted the
- A) Egyptian hieroglyphs.
  - B) Phoenician alphabet.
  - C) Sumerian city–state.
  - D) Egyptian nome.
  - E) Babylonian kingship ideals.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual



21) Democratization of Greek warfare and political life was associated with

- A) archons.
- B) helots.
- C) symposia.
- D) phalanges.
- E) mounted aristocrats.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

22) Greek city-states primarily spread their colonies across the Mediterranean by

- A) land warfare.
- B) trade.
- C) seafaring.
- D) alliances.
- E) tyrants.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 46, 48

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

23) All of the following challenged the traditional aristocratic rule in the late Archaic Age EXCEPT

- A) increasing impoverishment of the rural peasants.
- B) the development of a unified Greek state.
- C) rapid growth of the urban population.
- D) the rise of a new class of wealthy merchant commoners.
- E) the rise of tyrants.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 47–48

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

24) What was the primary purpose of Greek colonization after 750 B.C.E.?

- A) Commerce
- B) The reduction of population in the Greek homeland
- C) The establishment of a unified Greek state abroad
- D) Conquest of Egypt
- E) To acquire bronze-making metals like tin and copper

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

25) Rulers who came to power, often in opposition to aristocratic authority and without official position, were called

- A) archons.
- B) tyrants.
- C) basilica.
- D) hoplites.
- E) demos.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 26) With increasing democratization, Greek attitudes toward women
- A) caused the abolition of prostitution.
  - B) kept women largely out of view and political life.
  - C) changed to allow women full political rights.
  - D) gave women full equality with men.
  - E) gave women access to public office.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 27) Which of the following was NOT condoned in Archaic Age Greek society?
- A) Bisexuality
  - B) Prostitution
  - C) Infanticide
  - D) Public roles for free women
  - E) Sexual exploitation of slave boys

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Conceptual

- 28) The choice of Olympia and Delphi for pan-Hellenic celebrations was made primarily on the basis of their status as
- A) sacred shrines for Zeus and Apollo.
  - B) locations near the Aegean and Mediterranean coast.
  - C) centers of commerce and trade.
  - D) the homes of ruling magistrates of Athens and Sparta.
  - E) centers of Greek monotheistic religion.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual

- 29) What Greek god was associated with the oracle of Delphi?
- A) Poseidon
  - B) Zeus
  - C) Apollo
  - D) Dionysus
  - E) Alexander

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Archaic Greece, 800–500 B.C.E.

Skill: Factual