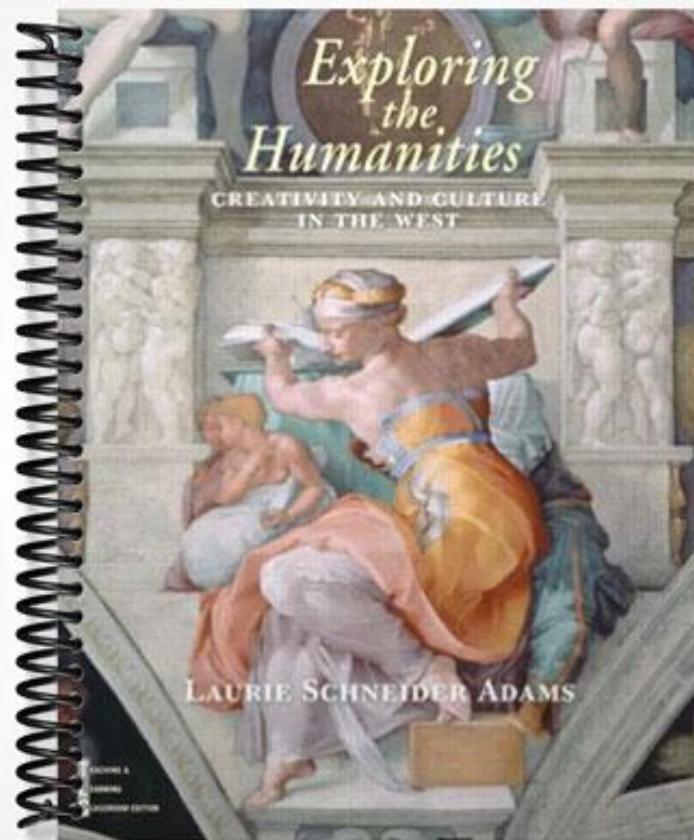


TEST BANK



ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1) What are the major periods as they appear in chronological order within the Ancient Near East timeline (as seen on page 18, Figure 2.13)?

Answer:

2) How long was each time period in which the Akkadians and Assyrians were in power?

Answer:

3) Why do you think that these different groups, such as the Akkadians and the Assyrians, for example, lasted for the number of years that they did?

Answer:

4) How did religion influence the way that the rulers ruled their people?

Answer:

5) How were some of the rulers depicted in their art works and musical instruments such as the lyre?

Answer:

6) How does the Ziggurat reflect the culture of ancient Mesopotamia?

Answer:

7) What architecture are you familiar with today that would reflect one's beliefs and/or way of life politically? (For example, the Capitol building in Washington, D.C., reflects the government of the United States.)

Synagogues, mosques, tabernacles, and churches reflect the religions practiced in an area.

Answer:

8) What is familiar about the ancient lyre in figures 2.10 and 2.11 with modern instruments such as a violin or a guitar? (Intervals of 4th and 5th are still used in order to tune the string instruments.) Many of the same pitches that we play on the guitar are also played on the replica of the reconstructed lyre from the third Millennium.

Answer:

9) Imagine if archeologists would not have found or located the *Epic of Gilgamesh* or the Sumerian lyre. What effects do archeologists and historians have on our study of the humanities?

Answer:

10) What universal feelings and ideas in the art, literature, and music of the ancient Near East still exist today? (For example, finding more about why we exist and how we think about dying). Even for each human being at this time in history it is difficult to think about death.

Answer:

11) What are some human experiences, feelings, and ideas that do not seem to change from one century to the next and are still important for us to experience today? (In other words, they surpass time and place.) Think about emotions.

Answer:

12) In Hammurabi's Code, lying and making false accusations were taken so seriously that failure to prove such charges resulted in the death of the accuser. How do you feel about this portion of the code? Is this ever exercised in any situation or area in the world at his time?

Answer:

13) What did Hammurabi's Code establish about marriage and divorce?

Answer:

14) Discuss how the concept of kingship appears to be a feature of many cultures. Many of the statues which reflect kingship are "Heads of State." Discuss how the use of kingship and "Heads of State" are represented by artists through sculpture and painting.

Answer:

15) Discuss what happened to the Hebrews during the period of time around the early sixth century B.C. and then again what happened to them when the Romans conquered the Ancient Near East in the first century A.D.

Answer:

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

16) Earliest forms of writing emerged 16) _____
A) sometime in the late fourth Millennium B.C.
B) sometime around the fourth Century B.C.
C) sometime in the fifth Millennium B.C.
D) sometime around the fifth century B.C.
E) None of the above.

Answer: A

17) In the *Epic of Gilgamesh* the "He" refers to _____. 17) _____
A) Ishtar
B) the river Tigris
C) a poet called Enid
D) Gilgamesh, the earliest epic hero
E) None of the above.

Answer: D

18) Ishtar is a goddess who personifies 18) _____
A) war, wisdom, and fertility.
B) pride, obsessiveness, and musical intonality.
C) agricultural ability and irrigation and peaceful resolutions.
D) love, happiness, and piety.
E) Both A and D.

Answer: A

19) Conventions are 19) _____
A) governmental selling points.
B) accepted practices.
C) gatherings in tabernacles.
D) new inventions.
E) None of the above.

Answer: B

20) Ziggurats were 20) _____
A) a special place with a white temple on top.
B) used to grow plants for the ceremony to the god of wine.
C) used as libraries at the top of the ramps.
D) used to place weapons and arsenals on the top part of the structure.
E) None of the above.

Answer: A

- 21) The *Epic of Gilgamesh* was probably "recorded" (written down) around the _____ 21) _____
- A) fifth century A. D.
 - B) the first millennium.
 - C) third century B.C.
 - D) late third millennium.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

- 22) These were instruments used by the Mesopotamians. _____ 22) _____
- A) stringed instruments, kettledrums, lyre
 - B) piano, oboe, lyre
 - C) lyre, bass drum, tubular bells
 - D) bells, whistles, snare drum
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

- 23) People began smelting metals and developing metallurgy copper and importing it in _____ 23) _____
Mesopotamia around
- A) 3000 B.C.
 - B) 4900 B.C.
 - C) 450 B.C.
 - D) 1000 B.C.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: E

- 24) The best known example of an early example of the Ziggurat is at _____ 24) _____
- A) Akkad.
 - B) Sumer.
 - C) Uruk.
 - D) Assyria.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: C

- 25) Because the poet in the *Epic of Gilgamesh* refers to Uruk as a place that is a sheepfold, historians _____ 25) _____
conclude that it was
- A) a place where the economy was based on the trade of horses.
 - B) a place where the economy was originally based on the trade between the northern region where there was corn and barley.
 - C) a place where the economy was originally based on agriculture and farming and that its king was a metaphorical shepherd.
 - D) a place where the economy was based on fishing.
 - E) Both C and D.

Answer: C

- 26) In the Mesopotamian cosmos, the Mesopotamians conceived of the earth as _____ 26) _____
- A) a flat disk surmounted by a huge, heavenly vault.
 - B) a square-shaped disk surmounted by a heaven.
 - C) a star-shaped disk with a center filled with water and a tunnel going to the heavens.
 - D) a flat round disk with stars in a center vault.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

- 27) The Mesopotamian religion was _____. 27) _____
- A) reformed and monotheistic
 - B) Anglican and polytheistic
 - C) monotheistic
 - D) polytheistic
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

- 28) The gods of the Mesopotamian religion were _____. 28) _____
- A) polymorphonic
 - B) anthrometric
 - C) polyphonic
 - D) anthropomorphic
 - E) Both A and C.

Answer: D

- 29) The sun god was _____. 29) _____
- A) Enki
 - B) Utu
 - C) Enlil
 - D) Nanna
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 30) The development of cuneiform writing 30) _____
- A) marked the beginning of agriculture.
 - B) facilitated urban life through better record keeping.
 - C) marked the beginning of the Paolithic Era.
 - D) facilitated rural growth.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 31) The Assyrian king Assubanipal ruled in the time period _____. 31) _____
- A) 799 - 779 B.C.
 - B) 669 - 626 B.C.
 - C) 600 - 700 A.D.
 - D) 550 - 560 B.C.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: A

- 32) Assubanipal 32) _____
- A) was known for his compassion for his troops and his establishment of a hospital.
 - B) established the Code of Hammurabi and fought in the front lines.
 - C) established the art of royal decorum as well as his belief against all wars.
 - D) established a library and was known for both his cultural interests and the cruelty of his armies.
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

- 33) Persia is modern day 33) _____

- A) Iraq.
- B) Iran.
- C) Israel.
- D) Afghanistan.
- E) None of the above.

Answer: B

- 34) Persian palaces were decorated with _____. 34) _____
- A) camels and monkeys in relief
 - B) violent scenes of warfare and cruelty
 - C) stars and half moon shapes in relief
 - D) images representing the peaceful aftermath of conquest
 - E) None of the above.

Answer: D

- 35) A technique in art in which forms are rendered as surface patterns rather than how they would naturally appear are _____. 35) _____
- A) called stylized
 - B) referred to as pietism
 - C) called objectivism
 - D) called proportionism
 - E) Both A and C.

Answer: A

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12)
- 13)
- 14)
- 15)
- 16) A
- 17) D
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) A
- 23) E
- 24) C
- 25) C
- 26) A
- 27) D
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) A
- 32) D
- 33) B
- 34) D
- 35) A