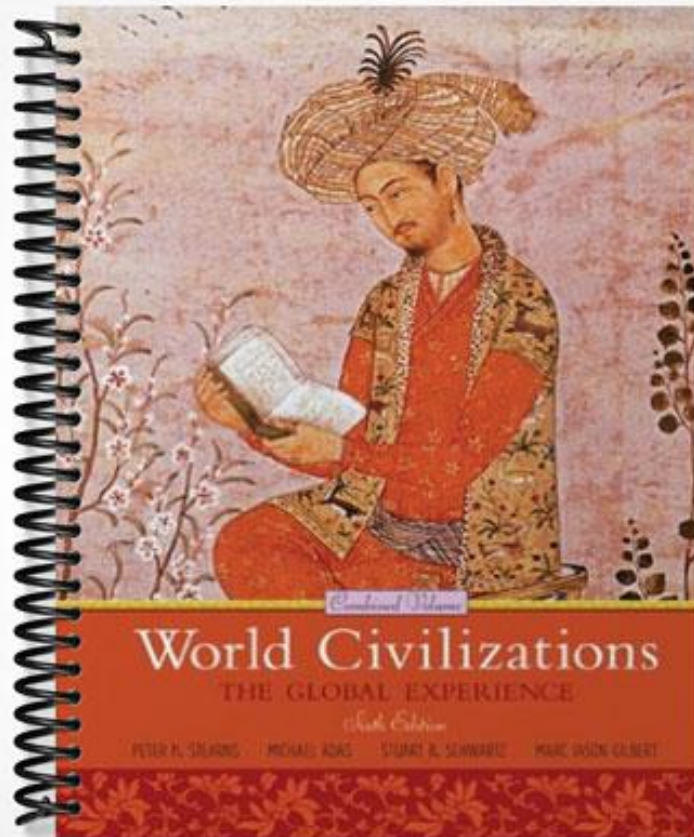


TEST BANK



World Civilizations: The Global Experience, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 2 The Rise of Civilization in the Middle East and Africa

Multiple Choice Questions

1) At what date did the first civilizations emerge in the Middle East?

- A) 2000 B.C.E.
- B) 1000 B.C.E.
- C) 5000 B.C.E.
- D) 4000 B.C.E.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) The reason that civilization appeared at an early date in the Middle East was that

- A) settled agriculture, dependent on organized irrigation systems, had emerged there.
- B) there was a higher concentration of humans in this region than anywhere else.
- C) there were no hunting and gathering societies in the region.
- D) it was the only region in the world to develop sedentary agriculture.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia.

Skill: Conceptual

3) Along which river did the first civilization emerge?

- A) Persian Gulf
- B) Huang-he
- C) Nile
- D) Tigris and Euphrates

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

4) Which of the following facilitated the development of the first civilizations?

- A) Irrigation systems
- B) Supplementary hunting and gathering
- C) Monumental architecture
- D) Roads and transportation systems

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia.

Skill: Factual

5) What was the first river valley civilization?

- A) Egypt
- B) Sumer
- C) Mesoamerica
- D) Anatolia

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

- 6) Technological innovations occurring between 6000 and 4000 B.C.E. prepared the way for civilization by
- A) leading to an industrial revolution.
 - B) ensuring more consistent surpluses of food and necessary products.
 - C) allowing the elimination of human labor in the production of food.
 - D) removing the necessity of social stratification.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28-29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia.

Skill: Conceptual

- 7) Which of the following was NOT a technological innovation leading to civilization?
- A) Wheel
 - B) Use of bronze
 - C) Writing
 - D) Use of animal bones

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28-29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

- 8) The first civilization to emerge in the Middle East was created by the
- A) Assyrians.
 - B) Egyptians.
 - C) Babylonians.
 - D) Sumerians.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

- 9) Before 3000 B.C.E. one accomplishment of the Sumerians was the
- A) conquest of Egypt.
 - B) establishment of a centralized monarchy.
 - C) development of religious centers and temple complexes.
 - D) domination of the northern Tigris-Euphrates valley.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Which of the following is NOT an accurate description of the Sumerian form of writing?
- A) It was done on clay tablets.
 - B) It was used to keep lists of goods and receipts.
 - C) Priests and officials developed a near-monopoly of the skill.
 - D) It never made the transition from pictograms to phonetic symbols.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

11) Sumerian writing is called

- A) hieroglyphics.
- B) Linear A.
- C) cuneiform.
- D) pictographic.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

12) The principle of political organization in Sumerian civilization was

- A) tightly controlled nation-states.
- B) tightly organized city-states.
- C) hunting and gathering bands.
- D) sedentary agricultural villages.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

13) The Sumerian governments took over all of the following political functions EXCEPT

- A) the creation of a uniform code of law.
- B) the definition of boundaries.
- C) the regulation of religion and justice.
- D) defense and warfare.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

14) The scope of Sumerian government was often more

- A) imperial than regional.
- B) republican than monarchic.
- C) democratic than oligarchic.
- D) regional than imperial.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

15) Urban populations in Sumerian cities ranged from

- A) 5000 to 10,000.
- B) 10,000 to 30,000.
- C) 10,000 to 50,000.
- D) 10,000 to 70,000.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

16) The Sumerians created a more elaborate culture including the world's first heroic epic,

- A) the *Aeneid*.
- B) the *Epic of Gilgamesh*.
- C) the *Iliad*.
- D) the *Great Flood*.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 31

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

17) What is animism?

- A) A massive tower
- B) Temples with statues and painted frescos
- C) The ideas that a divine force lies within natural objects
- D) Mathematical advances

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

18) Ziggurats were Sumerian

- A) wheeled vehicles.
- B) irrigation systems.
- C) slaves.
- D) towers.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the following statements about Sumerian religion is correct?

- A) The Sumerians believed in a single god who weighed all souls at death.
- B) The Sumerians believed in a joyous afterlife for the righteous.
- C) Some of the basic elements of Sumerian religion continued to have force in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
- D) Sumerian religion rejected animism in favor of abstract and distant deities.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

20) What was distinctive about Sumerian civilization at the time?

- A) Social stratification and agricultural surpluses
- B) A clearly-defined government and large cities
- C) Occupational specialization and patriarchy
- D) Pastoralism and monumental architecture

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

21) Which statement is true concerning Hammurabi's Law Code?

- A) Everyone was equal before the law
- B) Men and women faced the same punishments for committing the same crimes
- C) Religious or magical beliefs do not play a role in the Code
- D) Punishments were often harsh

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

22) All of the following were important contributions of Sumerian science EXCEPT

- A) a system of numbers based on units of 12, 60, and 360.
- B) charts of major constellations.
- C) the earliest anatomical atlases.
- D) a commitment to observation and abstract thought.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31-32

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

23) Which of the following statements concerning the relationship of civilization and writing is correct?

- A) Writing allowed for the keeping of complex records and the establishment of formal bureaucracies.
- B) Writing was more important to the development of civilization than sedentary agriculture.
- C) Most civilizations developed without writing.
- D) No sophisticated civilization developed without a system of writing.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32-33

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

24) Which of the following is NOT a drawback to civilization?

- A) Aggressive behavior and warfare
- B) Greater inequality between men and women
- C) Stricter social stratification into classes or castes
- D) Decreased wealth and food surpluses

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

25) The first ruler to create an empire in Mesopotamia was

- A) Gilgamesh of Erech.
- B) Dumuzi of Ur.
- C) Sargon I of Akkad.
- D) Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Factual

26) By 2000 B.C.E. Mesopotamia

- A) was centralized in a single, powerful empire under the Babylonians.
- B) was conquered by the Hittites.
- C) had reverted to regional city-states.
- D) had regressed to the level of hunting and gathering societies.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

27) The political unity of all of Mesopotamia was first achieved in 1800 B.C.E. by the

- A) Assyrians.
- B) Sumerians.
- C) Hittites.
- D) Babylonians.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 34

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Factual

28) One of the most significant accomplishments of Hammurabi was the

- A) conquest of Egypt.
- B) codification of the laws of Mesopotamia.
- C) construction of the monumental architecture of Hattusas.
- D) destruction of the Babylonian empire.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34-36

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following statements about the Babylonian empire is most accurate?

- A) Although warlike, the Babylonians were culturally primitive.
- B) Of all the successors of the Sumerians, the Babylonians constructed the most elaborate culture.
- C) The Babylonians made some contributions in literature, but were less capable in astronomy and mathematics.
- D) Babylonian influence was limited because of its failure to establish a common cultural zone in Mesopotamia.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

30) Which of the following peoples was responsible for the conquest of the Babylonian empire ca. 1600 B.C.E.?

- A) Sumerians
- B) Assyrians
- C) Hittites
- D) Egyptians

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Later Mesopotamian Civilization: A Series of Conquests

Skill: Factual

31) Egyptian civilization developed along which river?

- A) The Nile.
- B) The Red Sea.
- C) The Tigris and Euphrates
- D) The Huang-he

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

32) The first pharaoh of Egypt was

- A) Amenhotep.
- B) Gilgamesh.
- C) Akhenaton.
- D) Narmer.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Factual

33) Which of the following was characteristic of the power of the pharaoh in Egyptian civilization?

- A) The ruler had authority limited to his own city-state
- B) The pharaoh's power was truncated by the lack of a formal bureaucracy
- C) He was regarded as a god with power to assure prosperity and control the Nile
- D) The pharaoh's authority was limited by independent regional governors

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

34) Which of the following was NOT characteristic of Egyptian religious belief concerning death?

- A) Construction of massive funeral monuments
- B) Mummification
- C) Death rituals that extended organization to the afterlife
- D) Death rituals that consigned most members of society to endless darkness

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37–38

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

35) The Egyptian form of writing is called

- A) cuneiform.
- B) hieroglyphic.
- C) Linear A.
- D) cursive.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38-39

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Factual

36) One of the major differences between Egyptian literary tradition and Mesopotamian literary works was

- A) the lack of an epic literary tradition in Egypt.
- B) the lack of an epic literary tradition in Mesopotamia.
- C) the less pictographic nature of Egyptian writing.
- D) the Egyptian use of clay tablets.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

37) The pillar of Egyptian culture was

- A) astronomy.
- B) mathematics.
- C) religion.
- D) applied technology.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

38) The fairly steady decline of Egyptian civilization began around

- A) 2000 B.C.E.
- B) 1500 B.C.E.
- C) 1150 B.C.E.
- D) 900 B.C.E.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Factual

39) Compared to Mesopotamian civilization, Egyptian civilization was

- A) less stable due to many foreign incursions.
- B) less stable due to many political changes.
- C) more stable due to few foreign incursions.
- D) more stable due to brutal repressive measures.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Skill: Conceptual

40) Which of the following statements best summarizes the economic differences between Egypt and Mesopotamia?

- A) Unlike Mesopotamia, Egypt was heavily dependent on trade.
- B) Mesopotamian civilization had no merchant class.
- C) Egyptian civilization had no farming.
- D) Unlike Egypt, Mesopotamia was heavily dependent on trade.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Egypt and Mesopotamia Compared

Skill: Conceptual

41) Which of the following statements best expresses one of the most distinctive similarities of Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations?

- A) Both were strongly stratified with distinctive classes of nobles, priests, peasants, and slaves.
- B) Both had religions that featured emphasis on preparation for and rituals relating to the afterlife.
- C) Both featured strong regional government at the expense of city-states.
- D) Neither culture was able to achieve advances in science or technology.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40-41

Topic: Egypt and Mesopotamia Compared

Skill: Conceptual

42) Agricultural societies in which men controlled most or all property were normally

- A) patriarchal.
- B) matrilineal.
- C) matriarchal.
- D) socially unstratified.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Thinking Historically: Women in Patriarchal Societies

Skill: Conceptual

43) Why did sexual inequality exist in so many societies?

- A) Women had no religious roles
- B) The status of women reflected the value of their labor in agricultural society
- C) No societies continued to practice matrilinear descent and inheritance
- D) There were no female rulers in ancient societies

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 38-39

Topic: Egypt and Mesopotamia Compared

Skill: Conceptual

44) What was the first African state other than Egypt to emerge?

- A) Minoan
- B) Phoenicia
- C) Assyria
- D) Kush

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Civilization Centers in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean

Skill: Factual

45) Which of the following was NOT produced by Kushite culture?

- A) Hieroglyphic writing
- B) Iron making
- C) Bronze weapons
- D) Strong monarchies

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Civilization Centers in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean

Skill: Conceptual

46) The most significant contribution of the early Jewish state to Western civilization was

- A) its sense of a divine plan.
- B) its use of elaborate rituals concerning death.
- C) its emphasis on divine kingship.
- D) the development of a strong monotheistic religion.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Civilization Centers in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean

Skill: Conceptual

47) Which of the following peoples successfully colonized the western Mediterranean?

- A) Minoans
- B) Hittites
- C) Phoenicians
- D) Assyrians

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Topic: Civilization Centers in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean

Skill: Factual

48) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the impact of the Indo-Europeans on the ancient civilizations of the Middle East?

- A) They rapidly adapted to Mesopotamian culture and so had minimal impact.
- B) They came in successive waves, disrupted the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia, and introduced the use of iron
- C) Although the Indo-European invasions had a temporary impact, the ancient civilizations soon recovered
- D) The Indo-European impact was limited to Asia Minor and the Greek mainland

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 44-45

Topic: The Issue of Heritage

Skill: Conceptual

49) Which of the following was NOT a heritage of the ancient civilizations?

- A) The story of the Great Flood
- B) Architectural forms
- C) Matriarchy
- D) Use of money

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 44-45

Topic: The Issue of Heritage

Skill: Conceptual

50) Which of the following were NOT later civilizations influenced by the Mesopotamians?

- A) India
- B) Greece
- C) Christianity
- D) Islam

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 45

Topic: The Issue of Heritage

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Why did civilization emerge in the Tigris-Euphrates valley? What was the nature of Sumerian civilization?

Answer: Creation of large-scale irrigation projects; technological advances; introduction of writing; political organization into city-states; creation of elaborate culture—epic literature, astronomy, and science.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28-33

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

2) How did Sumerian society extend the concept of civilization? How significant were Sumerian contributions?

Answer: Establishment of organized governments; cities, which allowed amassing of wealth and power, exchange of ideas, technological development, specialization in manufacture and trade; writing, which allowed records, development of bureaucracies, more elaborate intellectual life, readier transmission of value systems.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Early Civilization in Mesopotamia

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilization.

Answer: Similarities: emphasis on social stratification, cultural development in science, conservatism toward social change; contrasts: different forms of government, Egypt lacked literary tradition, Egypt had more monumental architecture, more technological advance in Mesopotamia, status of women higher in Egypt, Egypt more stable.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 40-41

Topic: Egypt and Mesopotamia Compared

Skill: Conceptual

4) In what ways were the Kush, Minoans and Phoenicians influenced by Egypt and Mesopotamia?

Answer: Kush: political organization, writing taken from Egypt; Minoans: took writing, monumental architecture, political organization from Egypt; Phoenicians: writing from Mesopotamia, and Egyptian numbering system.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41-44

Topic: Civilization Centers in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean

Skill: Conceptual

5) What was the technical and cultural heritage of the civilizations of the ancient Near East?

Answer: Technical: writing, calendars, scientific and astronomical knowledge, irrigation, use of iron, potter's wheel, wheeled vehicles, use of money, written law codes; cultural: story of Great Flood, vocabulary, music instruments and scales, architectural forms, political forms, distinctive cosmology, patriarchal society.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44-45

Topic: The Issue of Heritage

Skill: Conceptual