

## 02

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Gilgamesh was associated with what city?
  - A. Jerusalem.
  - B. Kish.
  - C. Uruk.
  - D. Lagash.
  - E. Ur.
2. Enkidu was
  - A. the Sumerian god of wisdom.
  - B. a leading Sumerian city-state.
  - C. the most powerful Babylonian king.
  - D. Gilgamesh's friend.
  - E. the Hebrew word for "holy."
3. Which of the following subjects is not addressed in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*?
  - A. the theme of human friendship
  - B. an explanation for the divinity of Mesopotamian kings
  - C. the fear of death
  - D. the relationship between humans and the gods
  - E. an explanation for why humans must die
4. In the *Epic of Gilgamesh* humans were not allowed to live forever because
  - A. a serpent carried away the plant of immortality.
  - B. Gilgamesh felt that humans were not worthy of immortality.
  - C. the Mesopotamian Adam and Eve were banished from of the Mesopotamian garden of Eden.
  - D. immortality was reserved for the pharaohs.
  - E. of the Mesopotamians' blasphemous belief in polytheism.
5. The earliest urban societies developed in the
  - A. fifth millennium b.c.e.
  - B. fourth millennium b.c.e.
  - C. third millennium b.c.e.
  - D. fourth millennium c.e.
  - E. third millennium c.e.
6. The word *Mesopotamia* means
  - A. the "pure land."
  - B. the "land of the strong."
  - C. "the blood of Gilgamesh."
  - D. "wedged-shaped."
  - E. "the land between the rivers."
7. The first complex society developed in the southern Mesopotamian land of
  - A. Akkad.
  - B. Assyria.
  - C. Sumer.
  - D. Babylonia.
  - E. Palestine.

8. The word *Semitic* refers to
  - A. a theocratic governmental form.
  - B. a language type.
  - C. a monotheistic belief system.
  - D. a violent northern society that came to dominate the Mesopotamian region.
  - E. a simplified alphabetic style of writing.
9. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Nippur, and Kish were all associated with
  - A. Egypt.
  - B. Nubia.
  - C. Phoenicia.
  - D. Mesopotamia.
  - E. Jerusalem.
10. A Mesopotamian stepped pyramid was known as a
  - A. coptic.
  - B. eridu.
  - C. lugal.
  - D. *lex talionis*.
  - E. ziggurat.
11. After 3000 B.C.E. all Sumerian cities were ruled by what form of government?
  - A. monarchy
  - B. councils of elders
  - C. dictators
  - D. assemblies of citizens
  - E. military governors
12. The creator of the first empire in Mesopotamia was
  - A. Hammurabi.
  - B. Moses.
  - C. Sargon of Akkad.
  - D. Gilgamesh.
  - E. Nebuchadnezzar.
13. Mesopotamian cultural and political brilliance reached its peak during the reign of
  - A. Sargon of Akkad.
  - B. Hammurabi.
  - C. Gilgamesh.
  - D. Menes.
  - E. Nebuchadnezzar.
14. What individual believed that the gods had chosen him to "promote the welfare of the people . . . [and] to cause justice to prevail in the land?"
  - A. Moses
  - B. Nebuchadnezzar
  - C. Hammurabi
  - D. Sargon of Akkad
  - E. Gilgamesh
15. The words *lex talionis* relate to
  - A. the early works of the Hebrew Old Testament.
  - B. the Egyptian concept of an afterlife.
  - C. the Assyrian use of terror during their creation of an empire.
  - D. the Phoenician alphabet.
  - E. the law of retaliation that appears in Hammurabi's Code.

16. While Hammurabi's code was based on the concept of *lex talionis*, it was also shaped by
  - A. social standing.
  - B. the will of the Mesopotamian gods as expressed by the priestly class.
  - C. the language spoken by the accused perpetrator.
  - D. the age of the accused perpetrator.
  - E. the religion of the victim.
17. The Babylonians eventually fell in 1595 b.c.e. to the
  - A. Egyptians.
  - B. Hittites.
  - C. Sumerians.
  - D. Hebrews.
  - E. Akkadians.
18. The later Mesopotamian people who around 1000 b.c.e. built a large empire based on a powerful army with iron weapons and who made extensive use of terror were the
  - A. Hittites.
  - B. Hyksos.
  - C. Assyrians.
  - D. Babylonians.
  - E. Hebrews.
19. What Mesopotamian society built the largest empire?
  - A. Sumerians.
  - B. Babylonians.
  - C. Hittites.
  - D. Akkadians.
  - E. Assyrians.
20. A Babylonian resurgence of power was led in the sixth century b.c.e. by
  - A. Nebuchadnezzar.
  - B. Ashurbanipal.
  - C. Solomon.
  - D. Sargon.
  - E. Hammurabi.
21. The famous hanging gardens of the ancient world were located in
  - A. Ninevah.
  - B. Uruk.
  - C. Jerusalem.
  - D. Tyre.
  - E. Babylon.
22. Mesopotamian metalworkers discovered that if they alloyed copper and tin they could produce
  - A. obsidian.
  - B. steel.
  - C. iron.
  - D. silver.
  - E. bronze.
23. Iron metallurgy came to Mesopotamia from the
  - A. Hebrews.
  - B. Hittites.
  - C. Phoenicians.
  - D. Egyptians.
  - E. Assyrians.

24. The first people in the world to use wheeled vehicles were the
- Sumerians.
  - Assyrians.
  - Egyptians.
  - Phoenicians.
  - Hebrews.
25. Evidence proves that the Mesopotamians
- traded extensively with peoples as far away as Anatolia, Egypt, and India.
  - lived an isolated existence and did not trade.
  - traded exclusively with the Egyptians.
  - traded extensively until the time of the Assyrians when trade dropped to nothing.
  - traded exclusively with the Phoenicians.
26. Social distinctions in Mesopotamia
- were much less pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age.
  - were much less pronounced than they had been during the paleolithic age.
  - did not exist.
  - were much more pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age.
  - Both were much less pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age and were much less pronounced than they had been during the paleolithic age are true.
27. In Mesopotamia, prisoners of war, convicted criminals, and heavily indebted individuals were the three main sources for
- slaves.
  - indentured servants.
  - dependent clients.
  - mercenary soldiers.
  - indentured priests.
28. Mesopotamia developed into
- a strict patriarchal society.
  - a society where the sexes enjoyed relative equality.
  - a predominantly matriarchal society.
  - a society with few social distinctions.
  - a society dominated by a growing mercantile middle class.
29. Conditions for women in Mesopotamia
- increased dramatically over the centuries.
  - reached their high point during the time of the Assyrians.
  - grew increasingly worse over time.
  - improved dramatically around 1500 b.c.e. when women were allowed to do away with the veil.
  - were always very good; women had tremendous personal freedoms.
30. The Mesopotamian style of writing was known as
- demotic.
  - cuneiform.
  - hieroglyphs.
  - coptic.
  - alphabetic.
31. The statement, "If she was not careful, but was a gadabout, thus neglecting her house (and) humiliating her husband, they shall throw that woman into the water," is drawn from
- the Old Testament.
  - the earliest Sumerian codes.
  - the Egyptian *Book of the Dead*.
  - Hammurabi's Code.
  - a neolithic inscription.

32. The Mesopotamians
- A. established a sophisticated school system designed to ensure widespread literacy.
  - B. were mainly concerned with training students in literature and poetry.
  - C. were not interested in astronomy because of a fear of insulting the gods.
  - D. drew most of their ideas about education from the Hebrews.
  - E. were mainly interested in vocational education.
33. The patriarch of the Hebrews was
- A. Moses.
  - B. David.
  - C. Abraham.
  - D. Solomon.
  - E. Gilgamesh.
34. Ethical monotheism was in the tradition of the
- A. Mesopotamians.
  - B. Egyptians.
  - C. Assyrians.
  - D. Hebrews.
  - E. Phoenicians.
35. Hebrew law
- A. rose up independently and was thus completely original.
  - B. borrowed the concept of *lex talionis* from Hammurabi's Code.
  - C. was mainly influenced by liberal Assyrian concepts.
  - D. gave women more freedom than did any other ancient society.
  - E. influenced Hammurabi's Code.
36. Hebrew monotheism has its origins with
- A. Abraham.
  - B. Moses.
  - C. Joseph.
  - D. David.
  - E. Solomon.
37. The first simplified alphabet, containing only twenty-two letters, was created by the
- A. Mesopotamians.
  - B. Assyrians.
  - C. Hebrews.
  - D. Phoenicians.
  - E. Babylonians.
38. Which of the following languages is not of Indo-European origin?
- A. Egyptian.
  - B. Sanskrit.
  - C. Old Persian.
  - D. Greek.
  - E. Latin.
39. The original homeland of the Indo-Europeans was
- A. Mesopotamia.
  - B. northern Germany.
  - C. southern Russia.
  - D. India.
  - E. Egypt.

40. The most influential ancient Indo-European migrants into southwest Asia were the
- A. Assyrians.
  - B. Aryans.
  - C. Hebrews.
  - D. Babylonians.
  - E. Hittites.

41. Horse-drawn chariots were first invented by the
- A. Egyptians.
  - B. Assyrians.
  - C. Hittites.
  - D. Babylonians.
  - E. Hyksos.

Match the terms.

- a. Hittites
- b. Hammurabi
- c. Sargon of Akkad
- d. Moses
- e. Nebuchadnezzar
- f. Phoenicians
- g. Gilgamesh
- h. Assyrians
- i. Cuneiform
- j. *Lex talionis*
- k. Indo-Europeans
- l. Yahweh

42. Hebrew god

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43. Invented the horse-drawn chariot

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44. First conqueror to unite all of Mesopotamia

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45. Legal principle of the law of retaliation

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46. "Wedge-shaped"

---

47. Helped create a shared linguistic base

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48. First alphabet

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49. Constructed the largest empire of the Mesopotamian societies

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50. Leader who led a Babylonian resurgence in the sixth century b.c.e.

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51. True founder of Hebrew monotheism

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52. Hero of the oldest known epic

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53. Powerful Babylonian king who formulated a sophisticated law code

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Students should be able to describe the following key terms, concepts, individuals, and places, and explain their significance.

54. Ziggurats

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55. Cuneiform

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56. *Epic of Gilgamesh*

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57. *Lex talionis*

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58. Yahweh

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59. Sumerians

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60. Babylonians

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61. Assyrians

---

62. Phoenicians

---

63. Torah

---

64. Hittites

---

65. Hebrews

---

66. Israelites

---

67. Jews

---

68. Monotheism

---

69. Polytheism

---

70. Sargon of Akkad

---

71. Hammurabi

---

72. Gilgamesh

---

73. Abraham

---

74. David

---

75. Solomon

---

76. Nebuchadnezzar

---

77. Ashurbanipal

---

78. Moses

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79. Kish

---

80. Assyria

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81. Mesopotamia

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82. Egypt

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83. Phoenicia

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84. Uruk

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85. Ur

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86. Babylon

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87. Judea

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88. Tyre

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89. Tigris

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90. Euphrates

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91. Anatolia

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92. Jerusalem

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93. Examine the history of the Hebrews. Why did they have so much trouble uniting into a powerful political force? How did their wanderings and misfortune affect the development of Judaism?

94. Examine the rise of the Mesopotamians. What were the political and cultural foundations of their society? Who were the most important leaders?

95. Examine the reign of Hammurabi. In what ways was his reign the high point of Mesopotamian history? Explain the significance of his code.

96. Examine the section on Hammurabi's code on page 43. What does this code tell us about the status of women in Mesopotamia? How does it reflect the larger social structure of the Mesopotamians?

97. What role did the Indo-Europeans play in history? What were their main contributions?
98. Examine the social structure of the Mesopotamians. Were there great divisions between the different social classes? How had the social distinctions changed since the period of prehistory?
99. What role did technological innovations and trade play in the rise of the Mesopotamians? What innovations led to turning points in the histories of these societies? How widely did they trade?
100. What were the major achievements of the Mesopotamians? How did these achievements influence later societies?
101. Examine the creation of early methods of writing. How did this innovation influence the lives of the peoples of the ancient world?
102. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* tell us about the worldview of the Mesopotamians? Why might there not be an Egyptian equivalent?

103. Compare and contrast the religious beliefs of the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Assyrians. What do the differences tell us about these societies?

104. Examine the question of monotheism. Why was it such an unusual religious view in the ancient world?

105. Examine the map on page 33. Identify the main geographical factors that might have influenced the development of Mesopotamia. How do geographical conditions influence political and religious factors?

106. Compare the maps on pages 33 and 38. What can we learn from these maps about the spread of humankind? In what ways could the rise of empires play a role in the transmission of culture?

107. Examine the map on page 46. Why would the journeys of the Phoenicians prove to be so important?

108. Examine the map on page 53. Trace the migrations of the Indo-Europeans. How influential were these journeys, and how do they continue to shape the world today?

109. What does the illustration on page 37 tell us about the relationship between Mesopotamian kings and their gods? What is the significance of Hammurabi's Law Code being inscribed on the basalt stele?
110. Look at the illustration of the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal on page 41. While the Assyrians have a well-deserved reputation for ferocity, they were also splendid artists. Can art serve as historical evidence? What might this relief sculpture tell you about the king pictured and the artist who produced the work? Why would the king have ordered such a sculpture to be produced?
111. Examine the tables on page 51 and 52. What can you learn about the continuing influence of the ancient world from the facts presented?
112. Examine the selection from the Old Testament on page 50. Can religious texts like the Old Testament also serve as historical sources? What might be the dangers?

## 02 Key

1. Gilgamesh was associated with what city?

(p. 31)

- A. Jerusalem.
- B. Kish.
- C. Uruk.**
- D. Lagash.
- E. Ur.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #1

2. Enkidu was

(p. 31)

- A. the Sumerian god of wisdom.
- B. a leading Sumerian city-state.
- C. the most powerful Babylonian king.
- D. Gilgamesh's friend.**
- E. the Hebrew word for "holy."

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #2

3. Which of the following subjects is not addressed in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*?

(p. 31)

- A. the theme of human friendship
- B. an explanation for the divinity of Mesopotamian kings**
- C. the fear of death
- D. the relationship between humans and the gods
- E. an explanation for why humans must die

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #3

4. In the *Epic of Gilgamesh* humans were not allowed to live forever because

(p. 31)

- A. a serpent carried away the plant of immortality.**
- B. Gilgamesh felt that humans were not worthy of immortality.
- C. the Mesopotamian Adam and Eve were banished from of the Mesopotamian garden of Eden.
- D. immortality was reserved for the pharaohs.
- E. of the Mesopotamians' blasphemous belief in polytheism.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #4

5. The earliest urban societies developed in the

(p. 31)

- A. fifth millennium b.c.e.
- B. fourth millennium b.c.e.**
- C. third millennium b.c.e.
- D. fourth millennium c.e.
- E. third millennium c.e.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #5

6. The word *Mesopotamia* means

(p. 32)

- A. the "pure land."
- B. the "land of the strong."
- C. "the blood of Gilgamesh."
- D. "wedged-shaped."
- E. "the land between the rivers."**

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #6

7. The first complex society developed in the southern Mesopotamian land of

(p. 32)

- A. Akkad.
- B. Assyria.
- C. Sumer.**
- D. Babylonia.
- E. Palestine.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #7

8. The word *Semitic* refers to  
(p. 33) A. a theocratic governmental form.  
**B.** a language type.  
C. a monotheistic belief system.  
D. a violent northern society that came to dominate the Mesopotamian region.  
E. a simplified alphabetic style of writing.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #8

9. Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Nippur, and Kish were all associated with  
(p. 33) A. Egypt.  
B. Nubia.  
C. Phoenicia.  
**D.** Mesopotamia.  
E. Jerusalem.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #9

10. A Mesopotamian stepped pyramid was known as a  
(p. 34) A. coptic.  
B. eridu.  
C. lugal.  
D. *lex talionis*.  
**E.** ziggurat.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #10

11. After 3000 B.C.E. all Sumerian cities were ruled by what form of government?  
(p. 34) **A.** monarchy  
B. councils of elders  
C. dictators  
D. assemblies of citizens  
E. military governors

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #11

12. The creator of the first empire in Mesopotamia was  
(p. 35) A. Hammurabi.  
B. Moses.  
**C.** Sargon of Akkad.  
D. Gilgamesh.  
E. Nebuchadnezzar.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #12

13. Mesopotamian cultural and political brilliance reached its peak during the reign of  
(p. 36) A. Sargon of Akkad.  
**B.** Hammurabi.  
C. Gilgamesh.  
D. Menes.  
E. Nebuchadnezzar.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #13

14. What individual believed that the gods had chosen him to "promote the welfare of the people . . . [and] to cause justice to prevail in the land?"  
(p. 36) A. Moses  
B. Nebuchadnezzar  
**C.** Hammurabi  
D. Sargon of Akkad  
E. Gilgamesh

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #14

15. The words *lex talionis* relate to  
(p. 36) A. the early works of the Hebrew Old Testament.  
B. the Egyptian concept of an afterlife.  
C. the Assyrian use of terror during their creation of an empire.  
D. the Phoenician alphabet.  
**E.** the law of retaliation that appears in Hammurabi's Code.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #15

16. While Hammurabi's code was based on the concept of *lex talionis*, it was also shaped by  
(p. 36) **A.** social standing.  
B. the will of the Mesopotamian gods as expressed by the priestly class.  
C. the language spoken by the accused perpetrator.  
D. the age of the accused perpetrator.  
E. the religion of the victim.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #16

17. The Babylonians eventually fell in 1595 b.c.e. to the  
(p. 37) A. Egyptians.  
**B.** Hittites.  
C. Sumerians.  
D. Hebrews.  
E. Akkadians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #17

18. The later Mesopotamian people who around 1000 b.c.e. built a large empire based on a powerful army with iron weapons and who made extensive use of terror were the  
(p. 37) A. Hittites.  
B. Hyksos.  
**C.** Assyrians.  
D. Babylonians.  
E. Hebrews.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #18

19. What Mesopotamian society built the largest empire?  
(p. 37) A. Sumerians.  
B. Babylonians.  
C. Hittites.  
D. Akkadians.  
**E.** Assyrians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #19

20. A Babylonian resurgence of power was led in the sixth century b.c.e. by  
(p. 38) **A.** Nebuchadnezzar.  
B. Ashurbanipal.  
C. Solomon.  
D. Sargon.  
E. Hammurabi.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #20

21. The famous hanging gardens of the ancient world were located in  
(p. 38) A. Ninevah.  
B. Uruk.  
C. Jerusalem.  
D. Tyre.  
**E.** Babylon.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #21

22. Mesopotamian metalworkers discovered that if they alloyed copper and tin they could produce  
(p. 39) A. obsidian.  
B. steel.  
C. iron.  
D. silver.  
**E. bronze.**

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #22

23. Iron metallurgy came to Mesopotamia from the  
(p. 40) A. Hebrews.  
**B. Hittites.**  
C. Phoenicians.  
D. Egyptians.  
E. Assyrians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #23

24. The first people in the world to use wheeled vehicles were the  
(p. 40) **A. Sumerians.**  
B. Assyrians.  
C. Egyptians.  
D. Phoenicians.  
E. Hebrews.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #24

25. Evidence proves that the Mesopotamians  
(p. 40) **A. traded extensively with peoples as far away as Anatolia, Egypt, and India.**  
B. lived an isolated existence and did not trade.  
C. traded exclusively with the Egyptians.  
D. traded extensively until the time of the Assyrians when trade dropped to nothing.  
E. traded exclusively with the Phoenicians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #25

26. Social distinctions in Mesopotamia  
(p. 40) A. were much less pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age.  
B. were much less pronounced than they had been during the paleolithic age.  
C. did not exist.  
**D. were much more pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age.**  
E Both were much less pronounced than they had been during the neolithic age and were much less pronounced than they had been during the paleolithic age are true.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #26

27. In Mesopotamia, prisoners of war, convicted criminals, and heavily indebted individuals were the  
(p. 42) three main sources for  
**A. slaves.**  
B. indentured servants.  
C. dependent clients.  
D. mercenary soldiers.  
E. indentured priests.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #27

28. Mesopotamia developed into  
(p. 42) **A. a strict patriarchal society.**  
B. a society where the sexes enjoyed relative equality.  
C. a predominantly matriarchal society.  
D. a society with few social distinctions.  
E. a society dominated by a growing mercantile middle class.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #28



29. Conditions for women in Mesopotamia  
(p. 42)  
A. increased dramatically over the centuries.  
B. reached their high point during the time of the Assyrians.  
**C.** grew increasingly worse over time.  
D. improved dramatically around 1500 b.c.e. when women were allowed to do away with the veil.  
E. were always very good; women had tremendous personal freedoms.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #29

30. The Mesopotamian style of writing was known as  
(p. 44)  
A. demotic.  
**B.** cuneiform.  
C. hieroglyphs.  
D. coptic.  
E. alphabetic.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #30

31. The statement, "If she was not careful, but was a gadabout, thus neglecting her house (and) humiliating her husband, they shall throw that woman into the water," is drawn from  
(p. 43)  
A. the Old Testament.  
B. the earliest Sumerian codes.  
C. the Egyptian *Book of the Dead*.  
**D.** Hammurabi's Code.  
E. a neolithic inscription.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #31

32. The Mesopotamians  
(p. 44)  
A. established a sophisticated school system designed to ensure widespread literacy.  
B. were mainly concerned with training students in literature and poetry.  
C. were not interested in astronomy because of a fear of insulting the gods.  
D. drew most of their ideas about education from the Hebrews.  
**E.** were mainly interested in vocational education.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #32

33. The patriarch of the Hebrews was  
(p. 45)  
A. Moses.  
B. David.  
**C.** Abraham.  
D. Solomon.  
E. Gilgamesh.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #33

34. Ethical monotheism was in the tradition of the  
(p. 46)  
A. Mesopotamians.  
B. Egyptians.  
C. Assyrians.  
**D.** Hebrews.  
E. Phoenicians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #34

35. Hebrew law  
(p. 45)  
A. rose up independently and was thus completely original.  
**B.** borrowed the concept of *lex talionis* from Hammurabi's Code.  
C. was mainly influenced by liberal Assyrian concepts.  
D. gave women more freedom than did any other ancient society.  
E. influenced Hammurabi's Code.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #35

36. Hebrew monotheism has its origins with

(p. 46)

- A. Abraham.
- B. Moses.**
- C. Joseph.
- D. David.
- E. Solomon.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #36

37. The first simplified alphabet, containing only twenty-two letters, was created by the

(p. 49)

- A. Mesopotamians.
- B. Assyrians.
- C. Hebrews.
- D. Phoenicians.**
- E. Babylonians.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #37

38. Which of the following languages is not of Indo-European origin?

(p. 51)

- A. Egyptian.**
- B. Sanskrit.
- C. Old Persian.
- D. Greek.
- E. Latin.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #38

39. The original homeland of the Indo-Europeans was

(p. 52)

- A. Mesopotamia.
- B. northern Germany.
- C. southern Russia.**
- D. India.
- E. Egypt.

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #39

40. The most influential ancient Indo-European migrants into southwest Asia were the

(p. 53)

- A. Assyrians.
- B. Aryans.
- C. Hebrews.
- D. Babylonians.
- E. Hittites.**

Bentley - 002 Chapter... #40

41. Horse-drawn chariots were first invented by the

(p. 54)

- A. Egyptians.
- B. Assyrians.
- C. Hittites.**
- D. Babylonians.
- E. Hyksos.

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Match the terms.

- a. Hittites
- b. Hammurabi
- c. Sargon of Akkad
- d. Moses
- e. Nebuchadnezzar
- f. Phoenicians
- g. Gilgamesh
- h. Assyrians
- i. Cuneiform
- j. *Lex talionis*
- k. Indo-Europeans
- l. Yahweh

42. Hebrew god

**l**

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43. Invented the horse-drawn chariot

**a**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #42*

44. First conqueror to unite all of Mesopotamia

**c**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #43*

45. Legal principle of the law of retaliation

**j**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #44*

46. "Wedge-shaped"

**i**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #45*

47. Helped create a shared linguistic base

**k**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #46*

48. First alphabet

**f**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #47*

49. Constructed the largest empire of the Mesopotamian societies

**h**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #48*

50. Leader who led a Babylonian resurgence in the sixth century b.c.e.

**e**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #49*

51. True founder of Hebrew monotheism

**d**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #50*

52. Hero of the oldest known epic

**g**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #51*

53. Powerful Babylonian king who formulated a sophisticated law code

**b**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #52*

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #53*

Students should be able to describe the following key terms, concepts, individuals, and places, and explain their significance.

54.	Ziggurats <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter...
55.	Cuneiform <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #54
56.	<i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>  Answers will vary	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #55
57.	<i>Lex talionis</i>  Answers will vary	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #56
58.	Yahweh <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #57
59.	Sumerians <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #58
60.	Babylonians <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #59
61.	Assyrians <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #60
62.	Phoenicians <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #61
63.	Torah <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #62
64.	Hittites <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #63
65.	Hebrews <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #64
66.	Israelites <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #65
67.	Jews <b><u>Answers will vary</u></b>	Bentley - 002 Chapter... #66
		Bentley - 002 Chapter... #67

68. Monotheism  
**Answers will vary**

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69. Polytheism  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #69*

70. Sargon of Akkad  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #70*

71. Hammurabi  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #71*

72. Gilgamesh  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #72*

73. Abraham  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #73*

74. David  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #74*

75. Solomon  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #75*

76. Nebuchadnezzar  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #76*

77. Ashurbanipal  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #77*

78. Moses  
**Answers will vary**

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #78*



79. Kish  
**Answers will vary**

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*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #79*

80. Assyria  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #80*
81. Mesopotamia  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #81*
82. Egypt  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #82*
83. Phoenicia  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #83*
84. Uruk  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #84*
85. Ur  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #85*
86. Babylon  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #86*
87. Judea  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #87*
88. Tyre  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #88*
89. Tigris  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #89*
90. Euphrates  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #90*
91. Anatolia  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #91*
92. Jerusalem  
**Answers will vary**  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #92*
93. Examine the history of the Hebrews. Why did they have so much trouble uniting into a powerful political force? How did their wanderings and misfortune affect the development of Judaism?  
  
Answers will vary  
  
*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #93*

94. Examine the rise of the Mesopotamians. What were the political and cultural foundations of their society? Who were the most important leaders?

Answers will vary

95. Examine the reign of Hammurabi. In what ways was his reign the high point of Mesopotamian history? Explain the significance of his code.

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #94*

Answers will vary

96. Examine the section on Hammurabi's code on page 43. What does this code tell us about the status of women in Mesopotamia? How does it reflect the larger social structure of the Mesopotamians?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #95*

Answers will vary

97. What role did the Indo-Europeans play in history? What were their main contributions?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #96*

Answers will vary

98. Examine the social structure of the Mesopotamians. Were there great divisions between the different social classes? How had the social distinctions changed since the period of prehistory?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #97*

Answers will vary

99. What role did technological innovations and trade play in the rise of the Mesopotamians? What innovations led to turning points in the histories of these societies? How widely did they trade?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #98*

Answers will vary

100. What were the major achievements of the Mesopotamians? How did these achievements influence later societies?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #99*

Answers will vary

101. Examine the creation of early methods of writing. How did this innovation influence the lives of the peoples of the ancient world?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #100*

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #101*

102. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* tell us about the worldview of the Mesopotamians? Why might there not be an Egyptian equivalent?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #102*

103. Compare and contrast the religious beliefs of the Mesopotamians, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Assyrians. What do the differences tell us about these societies?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #103*

104. Examine the question of monotheism. Why was it such an unusual religious view in the ancient world?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #104*

105. Examine the map on page 33. Identify the main geographical factors that might have influenced the development of Mesopotamia. How do geographical conditions influence political and religious factors?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #105*

106. Compare the maps on pages 33 and 38. What can we learn from these maps about the spread of humankind? In what ways could the rise of empires play a role in the transmission of culture?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #106*

107. Examine the map on page 46. Why would the journeys of the Phoenicians prove to be so important?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #107*

108. Examine the map on page 53. Trace the migrations of the Indo-Europeans. How influential were these journeys, and how do they continue to shape the world today?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #108*

109. What does the illustration on page 37 tell us about the relationship between Mesopotamian kings and their gods? What is the significance of Hammurabi's Law Code being inscribed on the basalt stele?

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #109*



110. Look at the illustration of the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal on page 41. While the Assyrians have a well-deserved reputation for ferocity, they were also splendid artists. Can art serve as historical evidence? What might this relief sculpture tell you about the king pictured and the artist who produced the work? Why would the king have ordered such a sculpture to be produced?

Answers will vary

111. Examine the tables on page 51 and 52. What can you learn about the continuing influence of the ancient world from the facts presented?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #110*

Answers will vary

112. Examine the selection from the Old Testament on page 50. Can religious texts like the Old Testament also serve as historical sources? What might be the dangers?

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #111*

Answers will vary

*Bentley - 002 Chapter... #112*

## 02 Summary

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