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| 1. Systematic agriculture developed independently in different areas of the world between 3000 and 1500 BCE   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 2. Sumerian ziggurats performed the same function as Egypt's pyramids.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 3. The regularity of the Nile floods helped lend a sense of security to ancient Egyptian civilization and gave it great continuity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 4. The ancient Egyptians had no word for religion because it was such an insignificant part of their culture.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 5. There is no archaeological evidence for the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 6. The Assyrian Empire developed a communication system so effective that a provincial governor anywhere in the empire could receive an answer to their question within a week of asking it.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 7. The earliest civilizations in the world were largely found in river valleys like Mesopotamia.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 8. Neanderthals from Europe displaced *Homo sapiens sapiens.*   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 9. Women played as important a role as men in finding food during the Paleolithic Age.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 10. The earliest hominids   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | existed independently on several different continents. | |  | b. | lived in Africa. | |  | c. | used iron tools. | |  | d. | are known as *Homo sapiens*. | |  | e. | evolved 1,000,000 years ago. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 11. During the Paleolithic Age,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only Egypt had an advanced agricultural economy. | |  | b. | both men and women hunted wild animals. | |  | c. | hunting and gathering was the way most people supported themselves. | |  | d. | humans lived only in the southernmost parts of Africa. | |  | e. | communication was maintained through the use of cuneiform. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. Paleolithic peoples   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | engaged in cultural activities, as indicated by surviving cave paintings. | |  | b. | lacked the use of fire, which significantly slowed their pace of development. | |  | c. | perfected techniques that allowed them to hunt very large dinosaurs successfully. | |  | d. | lived in brick structures. | |  | e. | used bronze for tools and weapons, but not copper. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 13. The central aspect of the Neolithic Revolution was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | first development of hunter-gatherer cultures. | |  | b. | construction of the first shelters—animal hide stretched over wood. . | |  | c. | emergence of systematic food production through the domestication of plants and animals. | |  | d. | use of fire and the cooking of food. | |  | e. | development of writing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 14. Mesopotamian civilization   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developed during the Paleolithic Era. | |  | b. | was made up of independent cities and located in a river valley. | |  | c. | was located between the Nile and the Niger rivers. | |  | d. | was the only early civilization with no cities. | |  | e. | was the birthplace of democracy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 15. The agricultural revolution led to the development of stone tools, including the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for creating sharp tools.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | flint | |  | b. | copper | |  | c. | obsidian | |  | d. | granite | |  | e. | iron |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 16. Which of the following is not considered one of the basic characteristics of civilization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | An urban focus | |  | b. | A distinct religious structure | |  | c. | New political and military structures | |  | d. | A new social structure based on family groups | |  | e. | The development of writing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 17. Which of the following is not true about cuneiform?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It used the Cyrillic alphabet. | |  | b. | It was used for record keeping. | |  | c. | It was used for teaching. | |  | d. | It was used to record Mesopotamian literature. | |  | e. | It was developed by the Sumerians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 18. *The Epic of Gilgamesh* was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the formal title of the Osiris myth. | |  | b. | an epic poem from Mesopotamia dealing with the search for immortality. | |  | c. | a creation myth developed by early Phoenician thinkers. | |  | d. | the first Egyptian literary masterpiece. | |  | e. | a code of laws established by the Babylonian ruler, Gilgamesh. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 19. The annual flooding of the Nile River   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | left deposits of fertile silt that enabled Egyptian civilization to thrive. | |  | b. | was a sometimes life-threatening event that often occurred without warning. | |  | c. | did not require an organized irrigation system. | |  | d. | produced many large urban centers that served as havens from its raging waters. | |  | e. | inhibited the evolution of civilization in ancient Egypt. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 20. Which of the following accurately characterizes ancient Egyptian civilization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Its geography made for great political insecurity and the threat of invasion. | |  | b. | There was little continuity because of the Nile's horrific floods. | |  | c. | There was a sense of security and a feeling of changelessness. | |  | d. | It considered religion unimportant as the emphasis was life in the here and now. | |  | e. | There were few opportunities for trade. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. Which of the following is not correct about the pyramids?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They were tombs for the pharaohs. | |  | b. | They were constructed during the Middle Kingdom. | |  | c. | They were symbols of royal power. | |  | d. | The most magnificent of the pyramids was constructed about 2500 BCE | |  | e. | Pyramids were filled with boats, food, weapons, and games. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 22. In contrast to the Old Kingdom, the role of the pharaoh in the Middle Kingdom was that of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an inaccessible god-king. | |  | b. | a shepherd, a provider of public projects and assistance. | |  | c. | a symbolic fisherman for his people. | |  | d. | a warrior-king. | |  | e. | a sacrificial scapegoat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 23. Mummification was practiced in order to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | help ensure that one could continue to live despite the death of the physical body. | |  | b. | assure against the return of the *ka*. | |  | c. | prevent the vital force of the physical body from returning. | |  | d. | prevent the vital force of the physical body from departing. | |  | e. | prevent decomposition during immersion in the Nile or exposure to the sun. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. The story of Osiris in ancient Egyptian religion served to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | weaken popular belief in the pharaoh's divinity. | |  | b. | permit the people to maintain a sun cult. | |  | c. | strengthen the belief that immortality could be achieved. | |  | d. | provide a method for designing and constructing the pyramids. | |  | e. | give Egyptians a morality to follow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. Egyptian hieroglyphs   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | used sacred characters as picture signs. | |  | b. | employed the use of an alphabet. | |  | c. | were written only on a paper made from papyrus reed and oak bark. | |  | d. | were fully developed during later dynasties. | |  | e. | were borrowed from the practices of the Phoenicians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 26. How was the relationship between ancient Mesopotamians and their gods and goddesses?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A relationship of near equals who could communicate. | |  | b. | One based on insecurity where people could not predict the gods’ actions. | |  | c. | A stable and predictable coexistence. | |  | d. | One where the gods had little concern or influence over the life of humans. | |  | e. | One with a set standard of rules for how people should behave. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 27. The group that disrupted Egypt and provided the transition to the new Kingdom was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hyksos. | |  | b. | Mali. | |  | c. | Maghreb. | |  | d. | Kush. | |  | e. | Phoenicians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. Which of the following is not correct about marriage and family in ancient Egypt?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wives of all classes had major responsibilities and commanded respect. | |  | b. | Women had many equal legal rights to men, but had very limited career opportunities. | |  | c. | Polygamy was the general rule, and monogamy was rare. | |  | d. | For women, especially, the penalties for adultery were catastrophic. | |  | e. | Many parents and children appear to have had close and loving relationships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 29. The Indo-Europeans   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fought long and exhausting wars against the Hittites. | |  | b. | originally lived in the western section of the Sahara. | |  | c. | spoke related languages, among which are Sanskrit, Persian, and Greek. | |  | d. | were the descendants of the Mongols and Turks. | |  | e. | moved to Europe from India and settled permanently in the west. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 30. The Phoenicians were notable for all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | having some of the best ships in the Mediterranean | |  | b. | establishing numerous Black Sea colonies. | |  | c. | inventing an alphabet. | |  | d. | having an extensive trade network | |  | e. | conquering the Sea Peoples of Egypt. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 31. Which class in ancient Egyptian society contained the largest number of people?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | priests | |  | b. | merchants | |  | c. | artisans | |  | d. | nobles | |  | e. | serfs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 32. The Hittites were the first of the Indo-European peoples to make use of what?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Written language to expand communication. | |  | b. | Better ships to conquer sea trade. | |  | c. | Iron to construct stronger and cheaper weapons. | |  | d. | A monotheistic religion. | |  | e. | A number of languages assimilated into their own. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 33. The following are true about the Jewish concept of monotheism except   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | God was transcendent, a part of nature, created rather than the creator. | |  | b. | God could be both vengeful and merciful. | |  | c. | each person was worthwhile but had to decide between good and evil based upon the morality established by God. | |  | d. | an agreement, or covenant, existed between the Hebrew people and Yahweh. | |  | e. | the gods of all other peoples were believed to be mere idols. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 34. The three central aspects of Jewish religious belief were the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | priests, rabbis, and prophets. | |  | b. | covenant, the law, and the prophets. | |  | c. | army, the king, and the family. | |  | d. | law, the Pharisees, and the rabbinate. | |  | e. | Judah, Israel, and the Temple. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. Assyrians did not consider what to be very important?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ethnic differences | |  | b. | Gender differences | |  | c. | Economic differences | |  | d. | Linguistic differences | |  | e. | Military differences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 36. The Assyrian Empire   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developed in the central desert region of the Arabian peninsula. | |  | b. | expanded northward from its original homeland to the Baltic Sea by 700 BCE | |  | c. | was skilled at waging both conventional and guerrilla warfare. | |  | d. | was the greatest trading center of the ancient world. | |  | e. | briefly occupied southern Greece. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 37. The Assyrian army   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was known for laying waste to the land they passed through. | |  | b. | could deploy only a few thousand troops in major campaigns. | |  | c. | customarily used diplomacy and negotiation in its largely peaceful campaigns. | |  | d. | was unable to conquer Egypt. | |  | e. | generally treated captives with respect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 38. The Chaldean king who rebuilt Babylonia as the center of his empire was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cyrus. | |  | b. | Rameses II. | |  | c. | Nebuchadnezzar II. | |  | d. | Ashurbanipal I. | |  | e. | Marquil VI. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. Cyrus the Great   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | created a great Persian Empire. | |  | b. | enslaved the Jews. | |  | c. | used merciless policies that caused him to be hated by the people he conquered. | |  | d. | established the Ptolemaic Dynasty. | |  | e. | permanently conquered Greece. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 40. Persian kings tended to have what relationship with their people?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | One of an all-powerful god. | |  | b. | A shepherd who cared for and guided his people. | |  | c. | A secluded and exalted figure who was the source of justice. | |  | d. | A first among equals who was elected to his position. | |  | e. | conquered collaborator who listened to the ideas of many. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 41. What do Zoroastrianism and Judaism have in common?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The concept of polytheism. | |  | b. | Emphasis on good and evil. | |  | c. | A common worship of the god, Yahweh. | |  | d. | Individual judgment of souls after death by Osiris. | |  | e. | A lack of free will. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 42. The ideas of Zoroastrianism   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | according to the *Zend Avesta*, stated that there was only one god. | |  | b. | are perhaps the best stated exposition of polytheism produced in the ancient world. | |  | c. | were written down by Zoroaster in the seventh century BCE | |  | d. | influenced Hinduism and Buddhism. | |  | e. | focused on the idea of two gods who represented good and evil. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 43. Which of the following best characterizes the lifestyle of paleolithic people?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | larger groups of close to one hundred who pooled efforts to gather as much food as possible | |  | b. | smaller groups who often clashed with each other for access to resources | |  | c. | small bands of twenty to thirty people who followed animal migration | |  | d. | small bands of less than fifty who established towns and sent hunters to follow animals | |  | e. | groups of varying sizes who raised livestock but followed vegetation cycles |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. Where did the oldest of the neolithic farming villages first form?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | China. | |  | b. | Europe. | |  | c. | Mesoamerica. | |  | d. | India. | |  | e. | Middle East. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 45. Which of the following river valleys were not traditionally considered one of the four areas that gave birth to early civilization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The Nile River Valley | |  | b. | The Yellow River | |  | c. | The Indus River Valley | |  | d. | The Supe River Valley. | |  | e. | The valley between Tigris and Euphrates |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 46. The first person to establish a dynastic empire in Mesopotamia was:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Sargon the Akkadian. | |  | b. | Ur-Nammu. | |  | c. | Hammurabi. | |  | d. | Utnapishtam the Faraway | |  | e. | Zardoz. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 47. The majority of Hammurabi's law code deals with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | marriage and family. | |  | b. | public disorder. | |  | c. | religious crimes. | |  | d. | business regulation. | |  | e. | theft and injury. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 48. What is true about Egyptian art?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was largely functional. | |  | b. | Art in temples served a strictly spiritual purpose. | |  | c. | Art was an integral part of the performance of ritual. | |  | d. | Sculptors followed formula and a strict canon of proportions. | |  | e. | All of these are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 49. Who was the last great pharaoh of the New Kingdom?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ramesses II. | |  | b. | Hatshepsut. | |  | c. | Tutankhamun. | |  | d. | Thutmosis III. | |  | e. | Akhenaten. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 50. According to Egyptian tradition, the pharaoh was supposed to rule according to principles, the chief of which was known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Mandate of Heaven. | |  | b. | his Divine status | |  | c. | Ma'at | |  | d. | karma | |  | e. | anrita |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 51. What special significance does the Phoenician alphabet hold?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It is the only ancient alphabet still in use today. | |  | b. | It had less of a spiritual and religious tie than previous alphabets. | |  | c. | Their alphabet serves as the key in the Rosetta stone. | |  | d. | It was passed to the Greeks and used to create the Roman alphabet. | |  | e. | They were the first to invent this kind of alphabet. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 52. What prevented Jews from being amalgamated into a community like most other peoples of the Middle East were?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They refused to learn the languages of the people around them. | |  | b. | They could not accept outside political rule of any form. | |  | c. | They could not accept the gods of their conquerors and neighbors. | |  | d. | They were not considered as skilled as the people around them. | |  | e. | They did not want to “dilute” their culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 53. What were the duties of a Persian Satrap?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Tax collection. | |  | b. | Raising forces for the Royal army. | |  | c. | Commanding military forces in their region. | |  | d. | Maintaining justice and security. | |  | e. | All of these. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 54. One of the basic distinguishing features of the human species was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the ability to make tools | |  | b. | walking upright | |  | c. | domestication of animals | |  | d. | an omnivorous diet | |  | e. | opposable thumbs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 55. What major economic changes resulted from the Neolithic Revolution, 10,000–4,000 BCE? What social, economic, and lifestyle changes did it bring? Which individuals and groups in these societies were most affected by the major economic changes wrought by the Neolithic Revolution?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 56. What role did the development of agriculture play in the emergence of organized communities during the Neolithic Revolution, 10,000–4,000 BCE? Use specific examples to support your thesis.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. . | |

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| 57. How did the geographic aspects of the Mesopotamian city-states contribute as major causes for warring conflict between particular city-states ? Use specific examples to support your thesis.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. . | |

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| 58. How did the development of writing change the societies of ancient Mesopotamia and, specifically, the lives of their peoples? Could those societies be described as "literate"? Why or why not? Which groups might have been most affected by the development of writing?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 59. What can be discerned about the nature of Mesopotamian society from the Code of Hammurabi?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary.. | |

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| 60. What does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* reveal about ancient Mesopotamian views of the nature of human life and where human beings fit into the cosmic world? While Gilgamesh fails to achieve personal immortality, how can his quest be seen as a personal tribute to achieve other significant long-term human endeavors?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 61. "Discuss the extent to which the Middle Kingdom in ancient Egypt represented continuity and a marked contrast, in particular ways, with the social structure, economy, and culture of the Old Kingdom in ancient Egypt? Use specific examples to support your thesis.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 62. Why does the text say that the social structure and ideas of ancient Egypt were a reflection of the influence of the Nile? Was this people-river relationship different from that which evolved in the societies of the Tigris-Euphrates region? Why or why not? How was this importance reflected in the "Hymn to the Nile?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 63. What new imperial attitudes and economic, social, and cultural practices developed during the New Kingdom in Egypt? How and why did they differ from those of the Old and Middle Kingdoms?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. . | |

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| 64. What was the nature of the covenant between Yahweh and the Israelites? What was its moral significance for the Israelites? Compare and contrast the Israelites' covenant with Yahweh with Hammurabi's code. What factors might explain the differences between the Israelites' covenant and Hammurabi's code which you have identified?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 65. Who were the Indo-Europeans and what was their significance for the development of civilization and rise and fall of political empires in the Ancient Near East?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 66. ". In what ways has the existence of a united Hebrew monarchy recently been challenged? How significant was the emergence of Hebrew monotheism for the development of later civilizations? What distinctive new concepts emerged from the Hebrew prophetic tradition?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary.. | |

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| 67. Describe the Assyrian military machine. Based on the writings of the Assyrian kings, what did they consider essential to military success? Do you think the Assyrian kings exaggerated their military prowess? Explain your answer in the context of their military and political conflicts with other kingdoms and city-states?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary | |

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| 68. What were the most significant aspects of the civil and military systems of the Persian Empire? Were personal or were institutional elements more important in determining its efficiency and success? What evidence causes you to make your judgment about the relative importance of personal and institutional elements to the Persian Empire's efficiency and success?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 69. What was the significance of Zoroastrianism to the Persians' cultural contributions to other religions practiced in the Ancient Near East and to the growth of the Persian Empire?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 70. What factors contributed to the decline and fall of New Kingdom Egypt?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |

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| 71. How did the political and military methods and structures of the Persian Empire contribute to the empire expanding and maintaining a Near East empire from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary. | |