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

1. "Prehistory" may be defined as that period prior to what?

The Ice Age

Written records

Stone tools

Humankind

1. Where did the first civilizations appear?

In tropical climates

On high plateaus

In Western Europe

On the banks of rivers

1. According to research, from where did written signs derive?

Hand signals

Markings on clay tokens

Images on cave walls

Hammurabi's Code

1. The term Paleolithic is used interchangeably with what other term?

Old Stone Age

New Stone Age

Neolithic

Mesolithic

1. What is one of the earliest landmarks of Paleolithic culture?

Cave-painting

Metallurgy

Stone circles

Farming

1. The world's oldest clay vessels appear to have come from where?

Egypt

Mexico

Israel

Japan

1. Where is the landmark known as Stonehenge located?

Iraq

England

Mexico

Spain

1. In what present-day country are the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers located?

Israel

Iran

Iraq

Syria

1. Which of the following statements about the *Epic of Gilgamesh* is most accurate?

It originated in Egypt.

It was written down by Neolithic communities.

It was passed down orally for centuries.

It was inspired by the Hebrew Bible.

1. Hammurabi was a ruler of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Uruk

Egypt

Assyria

Babylon

1. What is a reason that Hammurabi's Code is significant?

It originated the idea that all subjects were equal under the law.

It is the only example of cuneiform in ancient Mesopotamia.

It is unusually comprehensive and extensive.

It granted women the same rights as men.

1. The earliest discovered inscribed clay tablets come from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Sumer

Africa

Egypt

Babylon

1. Where did the first literary epic develop?

India

Egypt

Mesopotamia

China

1. What description of the Great Temple at Karnak is accurate?

It was dedicated to the sun-god Amon-Ra.

It was a landmark of Egypt's Old Kingdom.

It was built by Indo-Aryan invaders in India.

It was built in honor of the prophet Zoroaster.

1. Which Iron Age seafaring people created a non-pictographic alphabet?

Phoenicians

Persians

Chaldeans

Assyrians

1. The name Zoroaster is associated primarily with the culture of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Persia

Sumer

Egypt

Assyria

1. What was the primary function of the Egyptian pyramids?

Temples

Tombs

Administrative centers

Gathering places

1. What is the *Book of the Dead?*

A Hindu text on the afterlife

The first Sumerian written document

A set of Egyptian funerary prayers

China's oldest written religious text

1. Akhenaten is associated with what religion or religious view?

Pantheism

Daoism

Hinduism

Monotheism

1. What material was used in the early artworks of sub-Saharan Africa, such as the Nok heads?

Jade

Wood

Gold

Terracotta

1. In what city was the oldest ancient complex of the Americas discovered in 2001, revealing pyramids, wide plazas, a sunken amphitheater, and numerous residences?

Caral, Peru

Veracruz, Mexico

The Bering Strait, Alaska

Olmec, Mexico

1. Jade artifacts, especially in the form of circular discs, are primarily associated with ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_.

China

Egypt

India

Babylon

1. On what basis did Zhou rebels justify their rebellion against the Shang dynasty?

Daoist principles

The Mandate of Heaven

The aristocracy of merit

Their interpretation of the *Vedas*

1. In Hinduism, the Absolute Spirit is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Nirvana

Karma

Atman

Brahman

1. Taking its name from the term for "sacred knowledge," which Hindu literature teaches worship through prayer and sacrifice?

*Ramayana*

*Vedas*

*Upanishads*

*Mahabharata*

1. Discuss any two of the following landmarks of the ancient world, explaining why each holds the status of a landmark: *The Babylonian Creation*; the *Epic of Gilgamesh*; Hammurabi's Code; the Egyptian pyramids.

1. Which landmarks do you believe are most representative of the key idea in this chapter, "origins"? In what ways does each of these landmarks reflect a beginning point in the history of culture?

1. How do the landmarks of China and India differ from (or resemble) those of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?

**Answer Key**Test name: Fiero5eCh01

B

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Essay

These cultural landmarks are diverse in their roles. *The Babylonian Creation* is humankind’s earliest cosmological myth. It highlights Mesopotamian polytheism that was closely linked to nature and its forces. Much like the unstable climate of the Fertile Crescent, it reflects a cosmology based on the themes of chaos and conflict.
The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is the world's first epic tale of a hero and his quest. This archetype seems fundamental to humans and variations on the hero's quest continue to this day.
Hammurabi's Code is important in elucidating the legal system of the ancient world. The Code is the most extensive and comprehensive set of laws to survive from ancient times and our most valuable index to life in ancient Mesopotamia.
The Egyptian pyramids give insight into the Egyptian view on the afterlife and the connection between the living and the dead. Intended primarily as homes for the dead, the pyramids were built to assure the ruler’s comfort in the afterlife. Its chambers were filled with his most cherished possessions: priceless treasures of jewelry, weapons, and furniture, all of which he might require in the life to come.

Essay

Landmarks that reveal aspects of human life that continue today can be appreciated as origin artifacts. For example, the *Epic of Gilgamesh* is the first tale in which a hero goes on a quest, survives turmoil and emerge changed. This narrative of self-realization through heroic efforts still forms the basis of many of our stories. Perhaps even more basic, Paleolithic cave paintings demonstrate human creativity and the desire to visually represent life.

Essay

Many of the landmarks from these civilizations give insight to early humanity. As such, they often highlight similar events and people: wars, rulers, birth, death, and so on. From tales such as The *Epic of Gilgamesh* or The *Mahabharata* we can understand the importance of storytelling and how integral it is to shaping a culture.
Difference in geography, however, can explain some of the differences. Whereas structures in Egypt and Mesopotamia relied on stone, India and China showed the use of wood. A second large difference is the approach to spiritual matters. The religions of India and China emphasize self-cultivation and balancing individual goals with an ever-present spirit, or natural order. The sacred texts of Egypt and Mesopotamia focus on gods who rule over humans, influencing daily life through their actions.