**Chapter 01**

**Origins**

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

A. the Ice Age.

**B.** written records.

C. stone tools.

D. humankind.

*Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Writing evolution*

2. The first civilizations appeared

A. in tropical climates.

B. on high plateaus.

C. in Western Europe.

**D.** on the banks of rivers.

*Learning Objective:Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures*

3. Research into the origins of writing suggest that written signs derived from

A. hand signals.

**B.** markings on clay tokens.

C. images on cave walls.

D. Hammurabi's Code.

*Learning Objective:Recall the development of writing*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Writing evolution*

4. The term Paleolithic is used interchangeably with the term

**A.** Old Stone Age.

B. New Stone Age.

C. Neolithic.

D. Mesolithic.

*Learning Objective:Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Paleolithic culture*

5. One of the earliest landmarks of Paleolithic culture is

**A.** cave-painting.

B. metallurgy.

C. stone circles.

D. farming.

*Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: Paleolithic culture*

6. The world's oldest clay vessels appear to have come from

A. Egypt.

B. Mexico.

C. Israel.

**D.** Japan.

*Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic culture*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: Paleolithic culture*

7. The landmark known as Stonehenge is located in

A. Iraq.

**B.** England.

C. Mexico.

D. Spain.

*Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures*

8. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are located in present-day

A. Israel.

B. Iran.

**C.** Iraq.

D. Syria.

*Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and culture*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

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

A. It originated in Egypt.

B. It was written down by Neolithic communities.

**C.** It was passed down orally for centuries.

D. It was inspired by the Hebrew Bible.

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of GIlgamesh*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

10. Hammurabi was a ruler of

A. Uruk.

B. Sumer.

C. Assyria.

**D.** Babylon.

*Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and cultureLearning Objective:Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

11. Hammurabi's Code is significant chiefly because it

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

B. is the only example of cuneiform in ancient Mesopotamia.

**C.** is unusually comprehensive and extensive.

D. granted women the same rights as men.

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of Hammurabi*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

12. The earliest discovered inscribed clay tablets come from

**A.** Sumer.

B. Africa.

C. Egypt.

D. Babylon.

*Learning Objective: Recall the development of writing*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

*Topic: Writing evolution*

13. The first literary epic developed in

A. India.

B. Egypt.

**C.** Mesopotamia.

D. China.

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Epic of GIlgamesh*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

*Topic: Writing evolution*

14. The Great Temple at Karnak was

**A.** dedicated to the sun-god Amon-Ra.

B. a landmark of Egypt's Old Kingdom.

C. built by Indo-Aryan invaders in India.

D. built in honor of the prophet Zoroaster.

*Learning Objective: Explain the idea behind Egyptian theocracy*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

15. Which Iron Age sea-faring people created a non-pictographic alphabet?

**A.** Phoenicians

B. Persians

C. Chaldeans

D. Assyrians

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Iron Age*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Iron Age*

*Topic: Writing evolution*

16. The name Zoroaster is associated primarily with the history of

**A.** Persia.

B. Sumer.

C. Egypt.

D. Assyria.

*Learning Objective: Summarize the significance of the Persian Empire*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Persia*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

17. The Egyptian pyramids functioned primarily as

A. temples.

**B.** tombs.

C. administrative centers.

D. gathering places.

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the pyramid structure and other ancient Egyptian architecture*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

18. The landmark known as the *Book of the Dead* is

A. a Hindu text on the afterlife.

B. the first Sumerian written document.

**C.** a set of Egyptian funerary prayers.

D. China's oldest written religious text.

*Learning Objective: Understand burial procedures and the afterlife in ancient Egypt*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

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

A. Pantheism

B. Daoism

C. Hinduism

**D.** Monotheism

*Learning Objective: Explain the idea behind Egyptian theocracy*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

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

**A.** China.

B. Egypt.

C. India.

D. Babylon.

*Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures*

*Topic: Ancient China*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: History*

21. Zhou rebels justified their rebellion against the Shang dynasty on the basis of

A. Daoist principles.

**B.** the Mandate of Heaven.

C. the aristocracy of merit.

D. their interpretation of the *Vedas.*

*Learning Objective:Identify the characteristics of Ancient Chinese civilizations*

*Topic: Ancient China*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

22. In Hinduism, the Absolute Spirit is known as

A. nirvana.

B. karma.

C. Atman.

**D.** Brahman.

*Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of Indian civilizations*

*Topic: Ancient India*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

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

A. *Ramayana*

**B.** *Vedas*

C. *Upanishads*

D. *Mahabharata*

*Learning Objective:Identify the characteristics of Indian civilizations*

*Topic: Ancient India*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

24. 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.

*Learning Objective: Explain the significance of the Code of HammurabiLearning Objective:Explain the significance of the Epic of GIlgameshLearning Objective:Explain the significance of the pyramid structure and other ancient Egyptian architecture*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

25. 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?

*Learning Objective: Identify characteristics and contributions of Paleolithic cultureLearning Objective:Identify the characteristics of Neolithic cultures*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

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

*Learning Objective: Describe Mesopotamian society and cultureLearning Objective:Explain the conventions of Egyptian artLearning Objective:Understand ancient Egypt's contributions to literature*

*Topic: Ancient China*

*Topic: Ancient India*

*Topic: Art and Architecture*

*Topic: Egypt*

*Topic: History*

*Topic: Literature*

*Topic: Mesopotamia*

*Topic: Philosophy and Religion*

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