**Introduction**

**What Is the West?**

1) What is the most basic definition of the West?

A) a place

B) an idea

C) an economic entity

D) a political unit

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

Topic: The Shifting Borders of the West

Skill: Conceptual

2) When did a sense of a common Western identity emerge?

A) during the period of classical Greece

B) after the emergence of Christianity

C) during the Roman Republic

D) after the Renaissance

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4

Topic: Changing Identities within the West

Skill: Conceptual

3) All of the following factors contributed to the definition of the West EXCEPT

A) European colonialism.

B) Christianity.

C) the Renaissance.

D) Egyptian religion.

Answer: D Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4-5

Topic: Changing Identities within the West

Skill: Conceptual

4) Typical moral and philosophical values identified with the West include all of the following except

A) universal human rights.

B) equality before the law.

C) democracy.

D) limited religious diversity.

Answer: D Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Western Values

Skill: Conceptual

5) Western culture has merged with other cultures as a consequence of

A) colonialism.

B) capitalism.

C) Christianity.

D) absolutism.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: What Is the West?

Skill: Conceptual

6) The answer to "What is Western civilization?"

A) changes according to the time and place discussed.

B) is constant over the centuries.

C) is fundamentally defined by Christianity.

D) was formed in Mesopotamia.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

7) Learning the dates of Western civilization helps you

A) see the causes and consequences of events.

B) understand the moral and economic superiority of Western civilization.

C) understand the rise of Christianity.

D) only marginally, because it serves no purpose beyond rote memorization.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6-7

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

8) Learning the location of Western civilization helps you

A) read the map more easily.

B) find the location of the West.

C) understand how people identify themselves.

D) understand the spread of Christianity.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

9) The "who" question in Western civilization

A) includes only the political and economic leaders.

B) includes both famous individuals and large groups of anonymous people.

C) includes only large groups of anonymous people.

D) is not as important as the "how" question.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

10) We should study Western civilization so that we can

A) understand why the West is the most significant world culture.

B) better understand the world in which we live.

C) understand why Christianity has emerged as the dominant world religion.

D) understand why western concepts of justice are rejected everywhere else.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2-9

Topic: What Is the West?

Skill: Conceptual

11) Western values

A) have remained stable since the time of Ancient Mesopotamia.

B) have remained stable since the rise of Christianity.

C) have been constantly contradicted and challenged over the centuries.

D) cannot be readily defined or identified.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5-6

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

12) The purpose of the "Justice in History" segments in this textbook is to demonstrate the

A) supremacy of Western law.

B) evolution of the Western concept of justice.

C) importance of Christianity in Western law.

D) Mesopotamian foundations of Western law.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Asking the Right Questions

Skill: Conceptual

13) How would you answer the question "What is the West?"

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 2-9

Topic: What Is the West?

Skill: Conceptual

14) What questions can you ask to determine the changing identity of the West and the meaning of Western civilization?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 2-9

Topic: What Is the West?

Skill: Conceptual

15) Why do you think we study Western civilization? Is it a useful exercise? Why or why not?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 2-9

Topic: What Is the West?

Skill: Conceptual

**Chapter 1**

**The Beginnings of Civilizations: 10,000-1150 B.C.E.**

1) Where and when did *Homo sapiens sapiens* first appear?

A) in Africa 50,000 years ago

B) in Africa between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago

C) in Asia 35,000 years ago

D) in Southwest Europe 12,000 years ago

Answer: B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Factual

2) What made civilization possible?

A) population growth

B) climate changes

C) the emergence of new herds

D) agriculture and animal-raising

Answer: D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Factual

3) Sumerian religion

A) gave a central, powerful role to temple priests.

B) revealed Sumerian confidence in human abilities to control nature.

C) was monotheistic.

D) underlined the power of ordinary Sumerians over priests and monarchs.

Answer: A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

4) Who was Gilgamesh?

A) the Sumerian king who united all of the Sumerian cities

B) the father of the gods and ruled the sky

C) a legendary king of Uruk

D) a Mesopotamian king who conquered Egypt

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Factual

5) Sumerian writing

A) is known as hieroglyphs.

B) included fewer than 100 symbols.

C) is called cuneiform or wedge-shaped writing.

D) has not yet been translated.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Factual

6) What ruler conquered and united the Sumerian cities?

A) Amenhotep IV

B) Nebuchadnezzar

C) Hammurabi

D) Sargon the Great

Answer: D Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Factual

7) Why was Hammurabi’s law code important?

A) It introduced legal concepts that would influence Western law.

B) It stressed the importance of equality before the law.

C) It led to the development of the jury system.

D) It brought an end to the death penalty.

Answer: A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 25-26

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

8) Egyptian civilization developed along the

A) Tigris River.

B) Euphrates River.

C) Nile River.

D) Tiber River.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

9) Sumerian cultural achievements included writing and

A) the pyramids.

B) monotheism.

C) wheeled carts

D) fire.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17-19

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following statements is true of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing?

A) It was widely used by Egyptians.

B) It was easily mastered within a few years.

C) It was a complex form of writing that took years of schooling to master.

D) It was a form of writing used only by Egyptian priests.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

11) All of the following are true about kings during the Middle Kingdom EXCEPT

A) they viewed themselves as gods.

B) they showed more concern for the average Egyptian's life.

C) they built the Great Pyramid at Giza.

D) they began irrigation projects and other public works.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30-33

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

12) During the Old Kingdom, the kings

A) considered themselves gods and enjoyed great power.

B) struggled to maintain control over a highly fragmented bureaucracy.

C) were forced to accept the political decisions of the high priests.

D) lacked the wealth to undertake great construction projects.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30-32

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

13) Egyptian encounters with other civilizations during the Old and Middle Kingdoms

A) were frequently linked to Egypt's desire to increase trade.

B) resulted in the Egyptian decision to forbid contact with other cultures.

C) led to the creation of an Egyptian warrior ethos.

D) had no impact because Egypt had no encounters with other civilizations during these periods.

Answer: A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33-36

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

14) Food production in Europe

A) emerged more quickly than in Southwest Asia.

B) was an insignificant factor in the transformation of Europe.

C) occurred more slowly because of the colder climate and large forests.

D) was never as important as hunting and gathering.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-16

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

15) Stonehenge

A) is another name for a famous Battle Axe culture.

B) is a famous megalithic structure in England.

C) is not believed to have served any religious purpose.

D) was an ancient device to measure grain production.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16-17

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Factual

16) The times of political disruption between the Egyptian kingdoms are known as the

A) interim periods.

B) intermediate periods.

C) chaotic periods.

D) disastrous periods.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 29

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

17) Mesopotamians believed that justice could be administered by

A) juries only.

B) the gods only.

C) gods and humans.

D) outside observers.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26-27

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

18) The Amorites

A) invaded Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.

B) were led by Sargon the Great.

C) invaded Mesopotamia and caused the collapse of Ur.

D) built Stonehenge.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21-22

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Factual

19) All of the following are true of the Middle Kingdom EXCEPT

A) Egyptian kings were not as despotic as during the Old Kingdom.

B) literate men from any social standing could serve in the civil service.

C) Egyptian kings no longer considered themselves gods.

D) Egyptian kings showed more interest in the lives of ordinary citizens.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

20) Religious life during the Middle Kingdom

A) centered on the performance of expensive rituals open only to a few citizens.

B) centered on the construction of large pyramids.

C) saw the introduction of a single new god named Aton.

D) stressed the importance of proper moral conduct among all Egyptians.

Answer: D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

21) The rule of the Hyksos influenced Egyptian society because they introduced

A) democracy into Egyptian politics.

B) mummification.

C) a new military technology into Egypt.

D) new construction techniques for the pyramids.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 35-36

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

22) How did chariot warfare influence Egypt?

A) It made the Egyptians decide to abandon the idea of conquest of other territories.

B) It forced Egypt to seek an empire to support the costs of an army of charioteers.

C) It led to the democratization of Egyptian religion.

D) It led to the defeat of the Egyptians by the Hittites.

Answer: B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

23) What were the two main administrative divisions of the Egyptian New Kingdom?

A) Northern and Southern Egypt

B) Upper and Lower Egypt

C) Eastern and Western Egypt

D) Saharan and Sub-Saharan Egypt

Answer: B Diff: 1 Page Ref: 37

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

24) Temples were important during the Egyptian New Kingdom because

A) the Egyptian people were very religious.

B) they included large parcels of land that the priests controlled.

C) they were storage sites for the pharaohs’ weapons.

D) they housed all government records and documents.

Answer: B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

26) Egypt conquered Nubia during the New Kingdom because

A) the Nubians were trying to undermine the power of the pharaoh.

B) Nubia possessed many valuable natural resources, especially gold.

C) the Nubians had allied with the Canaanites.

D) the Nubians were the traditional heirs of the throne of Egypt.

Answer: B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

27) The cultural encounter between Egypt and the Canaanites resulted in

A) Canaanite introduction of bronze-working to Egypt.

B) the disappearance of Canaanite religious ideas.

C) the end of the Canaanite language.

D) the Egyptian decision to treat all of its conquered peoples as equals.

Answer: A Diff: 2 Page Ref: 36

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

28) Who was Hatshepsut?

A) the pharaoh who expelled the Hyksos from Egypt

B) the pharaoh who conquered Canaan

C) the pharaoh who worshipped just one god

D) the first female pharaoh

Answer: D Diff: 1 Page Ref: 38

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

29) Which pharaoh introduced monotheism during the New Kingdom?

A) Hatshepsut

B) Thutmose III

C) Akhenaten

D) Ramesses II

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Factual

30) The worship of just one god during the reign of Akhenaten was

A) widely supported by the Egyptian common people.

B) welcomed by Egypt's high priests.

C) continued for over a century after his death.

D) widely resented by both priests and commoners.

Answer: D Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39-40

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

31) Akhenaten's religious beliefs

A) did not do much to change traditional Egyptian religious practices.

B) led him to build a new capital at Tell el-Amarna.

C) continued for hundreds of years after his death.

D) involved the worship of the gods of the sun and the moon.

Answer: B Diff: 2 Page Ref: 39-40

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

32) Women in Egyptian society during the New Kingdom

A) were considered inferior to men in every way.

B) had no property rights.

C) enjoyed equality with men in matters of property and inheritance.

D) were not allowed access to religious services.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 37

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

33) The Neolithic Age

A) saw the emergence of human food production.

B) was a period dominated by hunting and gathering.

C) was the time when Neanderthal man lived.

D) had a limited impact on human society and technology.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

34) The Old Kingdom may have collapsed because of

A) the invasion of the Hyksos.

B) the revolt of the Hebrew slaves.

C) economic decline and crop failures.

D) the revolt of the Egyptian peasants.

Answer: C Diff: 2 Page Ref: 32

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

35) All of the following are true of the Levantine Corridor EXCEPT

A) it is also known as the Fertile Crescent.

B) it is about twenty-five miles wide.

C) it is the hilly land north of Mesopotamia.

D) it runs from Jordan to the Euphrates River valley.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Factual

36) How and why did the emergence of food production affect human societies?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10-17

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Conceptual

37) Who were the Sumerians? How and why did their civilization help shape civilization in Southwest Asia?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17-20

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests

Skill: Conceptual

38) Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilization.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17-40

Topic: Mesopotamia: Kingdoms, Empires, and Conquests; Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

39) How and why did Egyptian religious beliefs affect Egyptian political, social, and cultural practices?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29-40

Topic: Egypt: The Empire of the Nile

Skill: Conceptual

40) How and why did the emergence of food production transform Europe politically, socially and economically?

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15-17

Topic: Defining Civilization, Defining Western Civilization

Skill: Conceptual