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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 1. What was the first great literary work of ancient Mesopotamia?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*Ashurbanipal* | |  | b. | ​*Book of the Dead* | |  | c. | ​*Epic of Gilgamesh* | |  | d. | ​Tutankhamen’s autobiography | |

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| 2. Which civilization succeeded in uniting Mesopotamia in about 1800 B.C.E.?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Assyrians | |  | b. | ​Kassites | |  | c. | ​Babylonians | |  | d. | ​Sumerians | |

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| 3. Who discovered the civilization that predated the Mycenaeans?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sir Arthur Evans | |  | b. | ​Lord Wilton Spiel | |  | c. | ​Heinrich Schliemann | |  | d. | ​Howard Carter | |

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| 4. Who was the earliest great architect to appear in historical record?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Khafre | |  | b. | ​Djoser | |  | c. | ​Babur | |  | d. | ​Imhotep | |

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| 5. How did the art of Amarna differ from conventional Egyptian art?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​It employed a stylized, artificial quality. | |  | b. | ​It was highly formal, apparently intended only for somber occasions. | |  | c. | ​It had greater lightness and naturalism. | |  | d. | ​It depicted female figures exclusively. | |

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| 6. What civilization conquered the Babylonian Empire?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The Semites | |  | b. | ​The Persians | |  | c. | ​The Kassites | |  | d. | ​The Sumerians | |

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| 7. What was Sumerian religion based upon?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​animal worship | |  | b. | ​spirits of ancestors | |  | c. | ​natural phenomena | |  | d. | ​monotheism | |

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| 8. What are two Semitic languages?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Arabic and Hebrew | |  | b. | ​Urdu and Hindi | |  | c. | ​Persian and Arabic | |  | d. | ​Greek and Maltese | |

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| 9. In general terms, what is most striking about the long history of Egyptian culture?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The evolution of its writing system | |  | b. | ​Its unity and consistency | |  | c. | ​Its ever-changing, highly diverse nature | |  | d. | ​Its isolation from all surrounding cultures | |

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| 10. An example of Sumerian architecture used for religious practices:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​ziggurat | |  | b. | ​votive | |  | c. | ​pyramid | |  | d. | ​tholos | |

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| 11. During the Neolithic period, a major development in agriculture was the ability to:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​accumulate and store grain | |  | b. | ​feed large numbers of livestock | |  | c. | ​build larger architectural structures | |  | d. | ​control bodies of water | |

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| 12. Which Egyptian pharaoh built the Great Sphinx?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Imhotep | |  | b. | ​Ramses | |  | c. | ​Khafre | |  | d. | ​Tutankhamen | |

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| 13. Who became the most important deity during the New Kingdom of ancient Egypt?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Aton | |  | b. | ​Isis | |  | c. | ​Minos | |  | d. | ​Knossos | |

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| 14. What colossal sculpture stands next to the pyramids at Gizeh?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Statue of Amen-Re | |  | b. | ​The Great Sphinx | |  | c. | ​Statue of Khafre | |  | d. | ​Gilgamesh | |

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| 15. Where did the Sumerians first settle?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The Upper Nile | |  | b. | ​The Fertile Crescent | |  | c. | ​The Mediterranean Islands | |  | d. | ​Western Africa | |

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| 16. Who was an Assyrian king of ancient Mesopotamia?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hammurabi | |  | b. | ​Ashurbanipal | |  | c. | ​Cyrus | |  | d. | ​Nergal | |

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| 17. What important archaeological discovery was made during the 1920s?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Kingdom of Knossos | |  | b. | ​Tomb of Tutankhamen | |  | c. | ​Royal Grave Circle | |  | d. | ​Altar to Osiris | |

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| 18. Who was the central deity in Minoan religion?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​a being that is half-man and half-wolf | |  | b. | ​a river god | |  | c. | ​a sun god | |  | d. | ​there is not enough evidence to know | |

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| 19. Which art form is particularly characteristic of the Cyclades islands?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Marble figurines | |  | b. | ​Pottery | |  | c. | ​Frescoes | |  | d. | ​Wood sculptures | |

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| 20. An upright stone slab decorated with relief carvings:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​register | |  | b. | ​cuneiform | |  | c. | ​fresco | |  | d. | ​stele | |

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| 21. The center of Minoan civilization was:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Thera | |  | b. | ​Knossos | |  | c. | ​Thebes | |  | d. | ​Mycenae | |

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| 22. According to legend, who dictated to King Hammurabi the laws that he would later include in the *Law Code of Hammurabi*?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Enlil | |  | b. | ​Shamash | |  | c. | ​Aton | |  | d. | ​Osiris | |

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| 23. Who succeeded the Minoans?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the Sumerians | |  | b. | ​the Persians | |  | c. | ​the Mycenaeans | |  | d. | ​the Kassites | |

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| 24. ​What artifacts from Jericho are considered an indication that they practiced ancestor worship?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​fertility figures | |  | b. | ​burial statues | |  | c. | ​restored skulls | |  | d. | ​stone shrines | |

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| 25. What city was buried beneath the Roman city of Ilium?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Attica | |  | b. | ​Sparta | |  | c. | ​Athens | |  | d. | ​Troy | |

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| 26. What do archaeologists believe the *Venus of Willendorf* depicts?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​a Greek goddess | |  | b. | ​a female fertility figure | |  | c. | ​a famous queen | |  | d. | ​a child | |

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| 27. ​Which family of languages includes Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Indo-Iranian | |  | b. | ​Semitic | |  | c. | ​Omotic | |  | d. | ​Sumerian | |

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| 28. ​According to the text, what have archaeologists posited that Stonehenge was?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​an ancient temple | |  | b. | ​a storage facility for weapons | |  | c. | ​a monument to a great leader | |  | d. | ​a solar calendar and observatory | |

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| 29. How have modern scholars typically divided the history of ancient Egypt?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​into two major periods | |  | b. | ​into three major periods | |  | c. | ​into four major periods | |  | d. | ​into six major periods | |

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| 30. The vertical shafts running down through Minoan palaces are called:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​columns | |  | b. | ​lintels | |  | c. | ​dromos | |  | d. | ​light wells | |

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| 31. Which was a river in Mesopotamia?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Nile | |  | b. | ​Ganges | |  | c. | ​Euphrates | |  | d. | ​Arapitsa | |

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| 32. Which is the correct name for a tomb chamber shaped like a beehive?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​sarcophagus | |  | b. | ​dromos | |  | c. | ​tholos | |  | d. | ​mortuary temple | |

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| 33. Where are some of the oldest paintings of humankind found?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sub-Saharan Africa | |  | b. | ​Lascaux | |  | c. | ​Amarna | |  | d. | ​Egypt | |

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| 34. Which war provided the background for Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey*?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the Peloponnesian War | |  | b. | ​the Trojan War | |  | c. | ​the Persian War | |  | d. | ​the Babylonian War | |

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| 35. Which Egyptian god symbolized death and rebirth?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Osiris | |  | b. | ​Aton | |  | c. | ​Hatshepsut | |  | d. | ​Seth | |

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| 36. How did the focus of Mycenaean art and architecture differ from that of the Minoans? |

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| 37. What are three universal themes touched upon in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*? |

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| 38. What are the six characteristics of civilized societies and of civilization mentioned in the textbook? |

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| 39. How was national unity maintained in ancient Egypt despite the differences between the regions of the Upper and Lower Nile? |

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| 40. What is the Greek myth of the Minotaur and the Labyrinth? |

**Answer Key**

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| 35. a |

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| 36. Mycenaean art, unlike that of the Minoans, focused on death and war. The Mycenaeans built large fortressed palaces and richly furnished tombs. Similar to the Minoans, the walls of the Mycenaean palaces were decorated with frescos; however, in contrast with the vivacity of the Minoans, these works are characterized by a solemn, dignified style. |

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| 37. The universal themes touched upon in the Epic of Gilgamesh include:   * The elevation of some human beings over others * The disregard for nature and the natural order of things * The virtues and rewards of the simple life * The pleasures of love, companionship, food, and drink * The fear of death * The desire for fame and glory |

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| 38. The 6 characteristics of civilization are:   * urban life, with permanent settlements * a system of government * distinct social classes * tools and specialized skills which lead to manufacturing and trade * a written form of communication * a shared system of religious belief |

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| 39. National unity was maintained through a strong central government controlled by the pharaoh, whose power was further consolidated by the people’s belief in his divinity. Moreover, this power was cemented by a priesthood which disseminated the national religion throughout the Upper and Lower Nile regions through a strict adherence to traditional rituals and arts. |

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| 40. The Labyrinth was in Knossos, Crete, and in it was a Minotaur—half man and half bull—to whom seven boys and girls were regularly sacrificed. According to legend, Theseus killed the Minotaur, freed the children, and escaped with King Minos’s daughter, Ariadne. |