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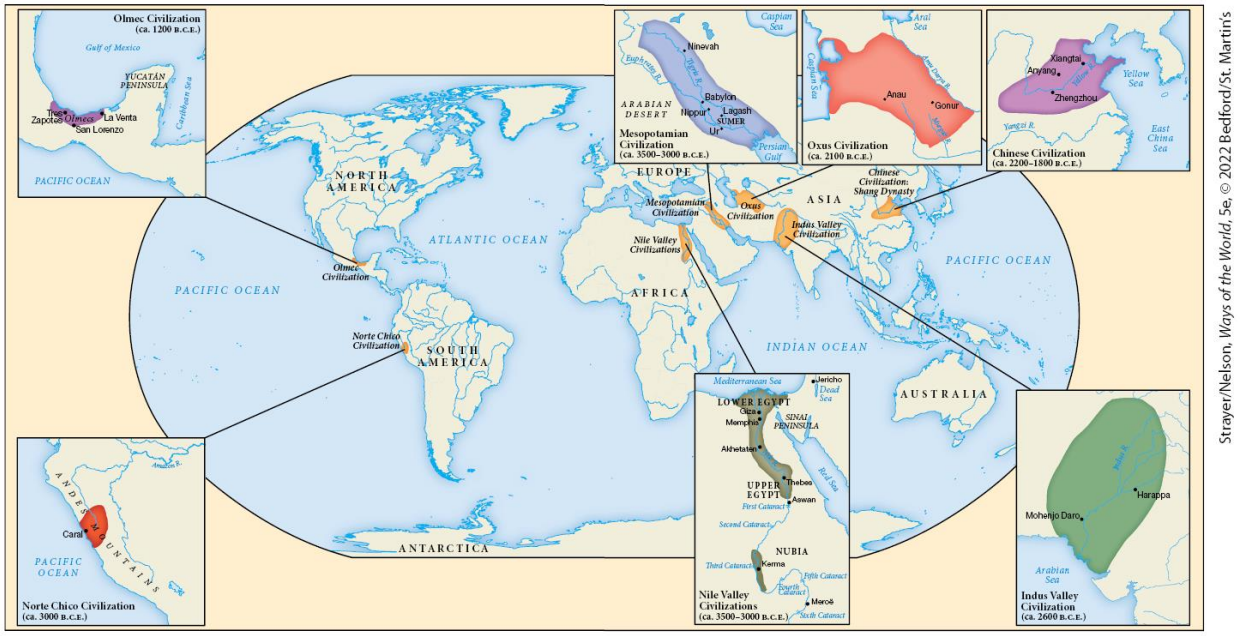
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Chapter 2

1. Which of the following statements describes both civilization and agriculture?
   a. Both showed up independently in locations scattered around the world.
   b. All civilizations eventually led to agriculture being developed.
   c. Both civilization and agriculture spread from Sumer to different locations around the world.
   d. Agriculture and civilization both came from human communities based on kinship and class.

ANSWER: a

2. Refer to Map 2.1, "First Civilizations," in the textbook. Which of the following civilizations was relatively isolated from other First Civilizations?



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   a. Indus Valley
   b. Nile Valley
   c. Norte Chico
   d. Mesopotamia

ANSWER: c

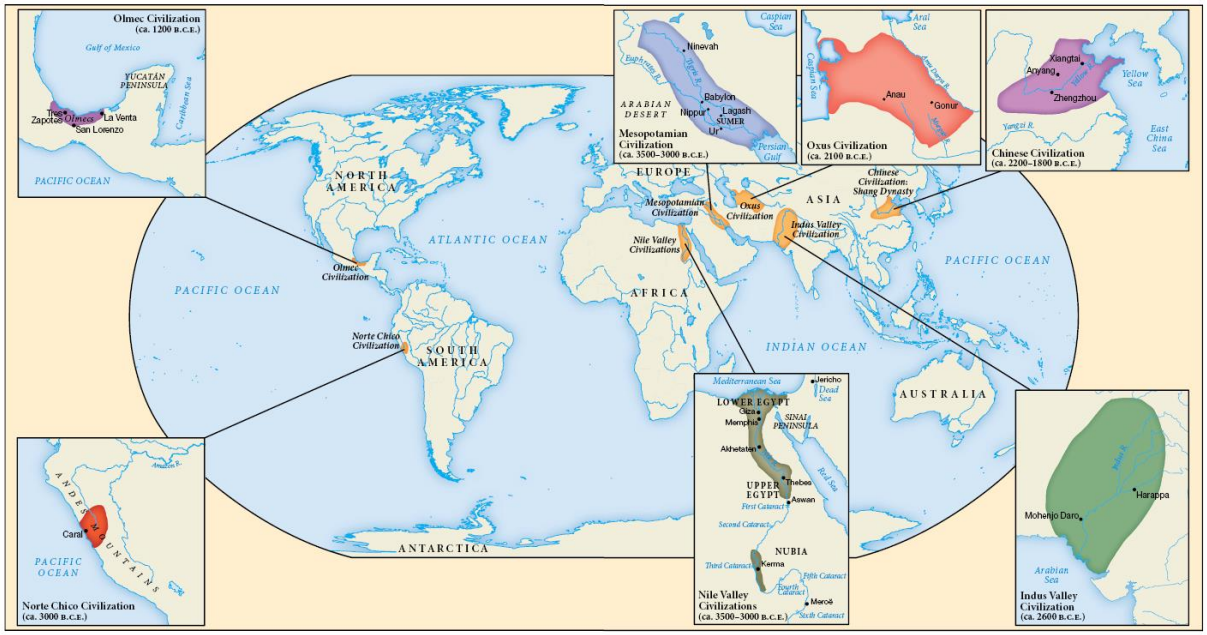
3. Refer to Map 2.1, "First Civilizations," in the textbook. Which First Civilization was not located around a major river valley?

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Chapter 2

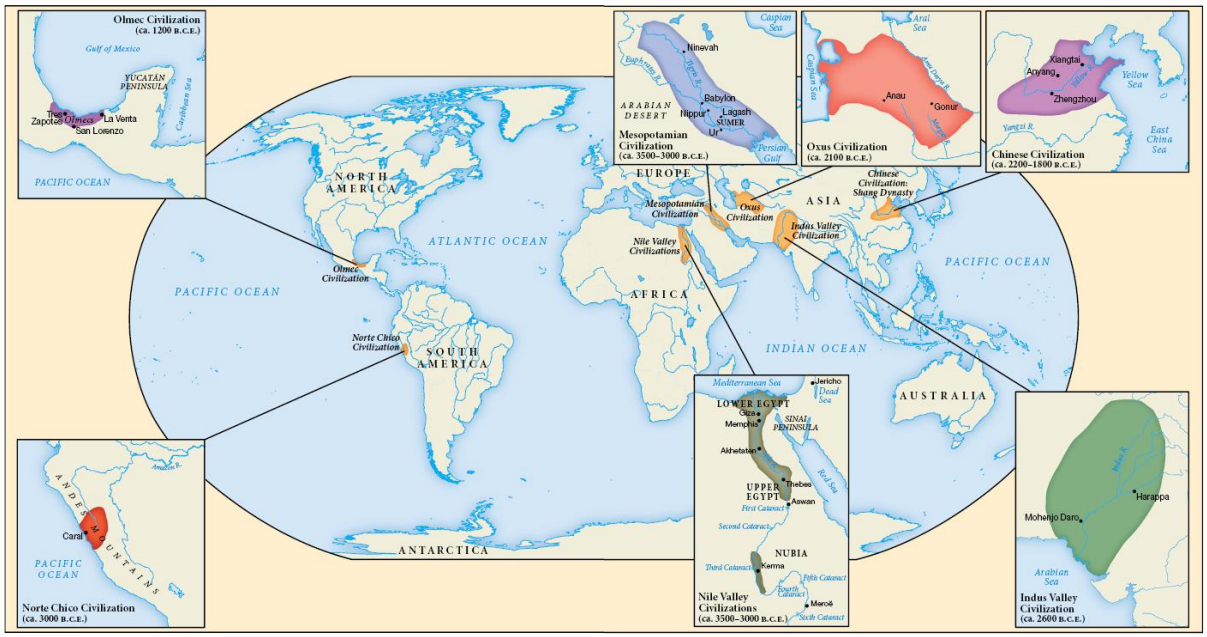


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a. Nile Valley
b. Shang dynasty
c. Olmec
d. Indus Valley

ANSWER: c

4. Refer to Map 2.1, "First Civilizations," in the textbook. Which of the following was a city in the Oxus civilization?



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a. Anau
b. Harappa
c. Caral
d. Kerma

ANSWER: a

5. The territory of ancient Mesopotamia is presently occupied by which country?
a. Iran
b. Afghanistan
c. Iraq
d. India

ANSWER: c

6. Which of the following First Civilizations did not rely on grain-based agriculture?
a. Norte Chico
b. Indus Valley
c. China
d. Egypt

ANSWER: a

7. Which of the following provided the primary economic foundation for civilization?
a. Slavery
b. Agriculture
c. Warfare
d. Writing

ANSWER: b

8. The rulers of which First Civilization based their authority on the Mandate of Heaven?
a. Egypt
b. China
c. Olmec
d. Norte Chico

ANSWER: b

9. Which of the following First Civilizations experienced the greatest cultural continuity from its earliest formation to modern times?
a. Indus Valley
b. Norte Chico
c. China
d. Harappa

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ANSWER: c

10. Which of the following First Civilizations is sometimes referred to as the mother civilization of Mesoamerica?
    a. Mesopotamia
    b. Olmec
    c. Norte Chico
    d. Aztec

ANSWER: b

11. Which of the following has been advanced as a possible explanation for the origins of the First Civilizations?
    a. The absence of limits on the amount of land that could be cultivated
    b. The end of the practice of slavery in a region
    c. The emergence of regions where no military elite took shape
    d. The need to organize large-scale irrigation projects

ANSWER: d

12. The rulers of the First Civilizations often drew their power from their roles as
    a. high priests.
    b. clan elders.
    c. traders.
    d. scribes.

ANSWER: a

13. Which of the following is a feature found in some cities in the First Civilizations?
    a. Libraries
    b. Large farms
    c. Sewage systems
    d. Theaters

ANSWER: c

14. Which of the following represents a way that class distinctions were displayed in the First Civilizations?
    a. Naming practices
    b. Manner of a person's burial
    c. Kinship relations
    d. Women's submission to men

ANSWER: b

15. In the First Civilizations, enslaved people were drawn from which pool of people?
    a. Artisans

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b. Merchants
c. Female peasants
d. Prisoners of war

ANSWER: d

16. Which of the following describes gender relations in the First Civilizations?
a. Women enjoyed the same rights and privileges as men.
b. Women were defined by their relationship to a man.
c. Men operated in roles defined as feminine.
d. Men were considered inferior to women.

ANSWER: b

17. Which of the following is an example of how social class affected gender roles?
a. Women from the upper classes were expected to stay at home, while women from the lower classes had to go out in public to work.
b. Women married to wealthy men were forbidden to wear veils, while enslaved people and prostitutes were required to veil themselves when they went out in public.
c. Only women from the upper classes worshipped Inanna, a goddess of love, sexuality, and war.
d. Female rulers who came from the lower classes were portrayed dressed in male clothing and wearing false beards.

ANSWER: a

18. Which of the following likely led to the emergence of patriarchy in the First Civilizations?
a. Participation of women in animal-drawn, plow-based agriculture
b. Increased role of women outside the home
c. Decline in birth rates that accompanied civilization
d. Emergence of large-scale warfare with professionally led armies

ANSWER: d

19. Which of the following is an example of the way that patriarchy was expressed in the First Civilizations?
a. Laws that regulated female sexuality
b. Symbols of kingship linked to the divine
c. The state's exclusive right to use violence
d. The use of gifts to reinforce political authority

ANSWER: a

20. In which First Civilization were women recognized as legal equals to men?
a. Mesopotamia
b. Mesoamerica
c. Egypt
d. China

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Chapter 2

ANSWER: c

21. Which of the following is usually considered a feature of civilization?
    a. Absence of class and gender hierarchies
    b. States that use force to compel obedience from subjects
    c. The use of deliberately set fires for human purposes
    d. The domestication of plants and animals

ANSWER: b

22. Kingship in the First Civilizations often
    a. linked the position of the ruler to the divine.
    b. relied exclusively on physical force and coercion.
    c. depended on the authority of a written constitution.
    d. weakened state and religious institutions.

ANSWER: a

23. Which of the following shows the relationship between religion and government in the First Civilizations?
    a. Farmers were required to turn over a portion of their crops to support city-dwellers.
    b. The Hebrew scriptures attributed the act of creation to a single male deity, Yahweh.
    c. The demotion of the goddess resulted from the extension of the power of creation and fertility to male gods.
    d. Hammurabi claimed that his law code was inspired by Marduk, the chief god of Babylon.

ANSWER: d

24. Which of the following human accomplishments emerged with the First Civilizations?
    a. Agriculture
    b. Village life
    c. Writing
    d. Art

ANSWER: c

25. What was one purpose that writing served in the First Civilizations?
    a. To record the stories of ordinary commoners
    b. To keep track of who paid their taxes to the state
    c. To confine women to the home
    d. To entertain an increasingly literate population

ANSWER: b

26. Which of the following is an example of a way that rulers in the First Civilizations displayed their power?
    a. Writing poetry
    b. Freeing enslaved people

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c. Constructing temples
d. Engaging in farm work

ANSWER: c

27. Refer to Map 2.2, "Mesopotamia," in the textbook. Which of the following states incorporated the city-states of Sumer?



a. Nubia
b. Western Zhou
c. Assyria
d. Shang

ANSWER: c

28. Which of the following best describes the Mesopotamian outlook on life and death?
a. People are caught in an inherently disorderly world without much hope of a blessed life beyond.
b. The afterlife is accessible to all who follow proper procedures and live a morally upright life.
c. Life is full of pain and suffering, but the afterlife will offer eternal happiness and tranquility.
d. God has already determined those who will go to heaven, and nothing people do during their lifetime can change their divinely ordained fate.

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ANSWER: a

29. Which of the following was a feature of Egyptian rather than Mesopotamian civilization?
    a. Salinization of the soil, which led to a collapse in the production of wheat
    b. Frequent and devastating invasions by outsiders because of a lack of physical barriers
    c. A more cheerful and hopeful outlook on the world, as expressed in part through religious beliefs
    d. A long tradition of written law codes based on the notion of natural rights

ANSWER: c

30. Which of the following was a reason for instability in ancient Mesopotamia?
    a. The failure of Mesopotamia to develop written law codes
    b. The rivalries between independent city-states, which led to warfare
    c. The collapse of fisheries in the Persian Gulf on which the population relied
    d. The failure of a patriarchal system to emerge in Mesopotamia

ANSWER: b

31. Which of the following statements about ancient Egypt is true?
    a. The state was ruled by pharaohs who were believed to be gods in human form.
    b. Cities were more important in Egypt than in Mesopotamia.
    c. The erratic floods caused by the Nile regularly destroyed crops.
    d. Women in Egypt were afforded fewer opportunities than in Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: a

32. Which of the following contributed to the declining power of the Egyptian pharaohs by 2400 B.C.E.?
    a. Rivalry over land and water created a number of warring city-states.
    b. Egypt was defeated in a series of wars with invaders from the east.
    c. Egyptian pharaohs adopted a policy of seclusion.
    d. Local officials and nobles assumed greater authority.

ANSWER: d

33. Which of the following provides evidence of interaction and exchange among the First Civilizations and surrounding regions in the ancient world?
    a. Gunpowder
    b. Horse-drawn chariots
    c. The abacus
    d. Tea

ANSWER: b

34. Refer to Map 2.3, "An Egyptian Empire," in the textbook. Where was the Hittite empire located?

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a. Nubia
b. Anatolia
c. Arabia
d. Syria

ANSWER: b

35. Refer to Map 2.3, "An Egyptian Empire," in the textbook. Which city was located in Palestine?

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a. Giza
b. Napata
c. Thebes
d. Jericho

ANSWER: d

36. Identify the three earliest civilizations, their geographic locations, and their political organizations.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Sumer emerged around 3500 B.C.E. to 3000 B.C.E. in the southern reaches of Mesopotamia (a region mostly in present-day Iraq). Sumer was composed of many competing city-states. Egypt emerged around the same time in the Nile River valley in northeastern Africa. Egypt viewed itself as a unified territorial state. Norte Chico developed from 3000 B.C.E. to 1800 B.C.E. along the central coast of Peru. There were twenty-five urban centers in the area known as Norte Chico.

37. Identify the different social classes in the First Civilizations, and give specific examples of people within each class.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: The upper classes consisted of the rulers and the royal family, nobles, and high-ranking officials. Free commoners consisted of artisans, lower-level officials, soldiers, police, servants, and farmers. Enslaved people consisted of prisoners of war, criminals, and debtors.

38. How did class differences create different roles and expectations for women?

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Upper-class women led privileged but restricted lives. They were limited to the home and managed servants and slaves. Lower-class women were always out in the public. They worked fields, tended livestock, bought and sold goods in the streets, and worked as servants in the homes of the upper class. A few women acted in masculine roles, while others pushed against limits and restrictions assigned to women.

39. Name at least three features typical of a king in one of the First Civilizations.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Kings headed states, employed ranked officials, exercised a measure of control over society, and defended against external enemies. Kings also frequently claimed divinity or divine approval for their rule. Kings also lived a lavish lifestyle, arranged impressive rituals, and created monuments and structures. Their deaths were followed by elaborate burials.

40. Explain how religion or association with the divine in the First Civilizations could be used to both legitimize and restrain the authority of the state.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Religion or divinity was used to legitimize state authority in many ways. Class and gender inequalities were ordained by the gods. In China, the emperor was portrayed as the Son of Heaven. In Mesopotamia, rulers were viewed as stewards of their city's patron gods. In Egypt, pharaohs were believed to have divine qualities and supernatural powers. Symbols of kingship were associated with the sacred. However, religion could also restrain state authority. Hammurabi's law code, intended to keep the strong from harming the weak, claimed

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to be inspired by Marduk, the chief god of Babylon. The Mesopotamian monarch Urukagina invoked authority from the city's patron god to launch reforms to end the corruption and tyranny of the previous ruler. In China, emperors in Western Zhou could be overthrown if their bad behavior resulted in their loss of the Mandate of Heaven.

41. Identify the different purposes of writing in the First Civilizations.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Literacy defined elite status and gave enormous prestige to those who had it. Writing could be used as propaganda to celebrate the deeds of kings. Writing served an accounting function to keep track of taxes, debts, and wages. Calendars indicated when certain rituals should be performed. Written orders, regulations, and laws gave more weight to state decrees. Writing also gave rise to literature, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and history. Finally, writing could be used to criticize the state and kings.

42. What new products and technology did Egypt's interaction with the outside world bring?

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: Wheat and barley reached Egypt from Mesopotamia. Gourds, watermelon, domesticated donkeys, cattle, and the practice of "divine kingship" came from Sudan. From Asia, Egyptians adopted the horse-drawn chariot, new armor and weapons, new textile techniques, new musical instruments, and olive and pomegranate trees.

43. Explain how the civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt affected the environment.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following*: In Mesopotamia, the timber required for construction led to deforestation and soil erosion. Long-term intensive irrigation from a complex and artificial network of canals and dikes led to increasing salinization of the soil. These changes sharply decreased crop yields. In Egypt, irrigation was only used to regulate the natural flow of the Nile and thus avoided the problem of salty soils. The Nile's overall regular and gentle flooding resulted in fewer environmental changes in Egypt.bloomslevel: Understanding

44. Discuss patriarchy in the First Civilizations, specifically its possible origins and how it shaped society.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following:* Patriarchy is a social system in which women are markedly subordinate to men in the family and in society generally. Patriarchy is not a natural state; it arose out of many circumstances and varies across time and geography. For most of human history, gathering and hunting societies demonstrated an egalitarian structure without rigid categories of rich or poor and without a sharp contrast between the domestic feminine sphere and the public masculine sphere. Plow-based agriculture, however, privileged larger bodies unburdened by pregnancy. As plow-based agriculture performed away from the home became the primary means of resource acquisition and, by extension, status, women were relegated to secondary tasks and secondary status. Within a patriarchal society, sons are preferred to daughters due to property rights and inheritance. Social class also impacted the experience of women in the First Civilizations. Upper-class women lived very comfortable yet restricted lives. By contrast, the vast majority of poor women always had to be out in public, working in the fields, tending livestock, buying and selling in the streets, or serving in the homes of their social superiors. Plow-based agriculture and private property created circumstances in which women’s labor was devalued and their rights were restricted.

45. Compare and contrast the impact of outside contact upon Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following:* Agricultural exchanges introduced wheat, barley,

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gourds, watermelon, domesticated donkeys, and cattle. The cultural influences of religion, writing, gods, goddesses, and art varied in each civilization. Finally, military technologies, including chariots, bronze metallurgy, armor, bows, daggers, and swords, are key developments. Egypt was protected from outside contact by its geography while Mesopotamia was more vulnerable to invasion. This also led to more living in cities in Mesopotamia, as well as eventual invasion by the Assyrians and Babylonians. By contrast, Egypt endured without outside invasion for 3,000 years.

46. Compare and contrast life in the First Civilizations of Sumer, Egypt, Norte Chico, Indus Valley, China, Oxus, and Olmec.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following:* Civilizations were "a new and particular type of human society, made possible by the immense productivity of the Agricultural Revolution." The answer should compare and contrast the geographic location, economies, urban areas, and style of government of each civilization.

47. Discuss how the emergence of the First Civilizations was both a positive and negative development for humankind.

ANSWER: *Answer would ideally include the following:* In a civilization people share knowledge and technology. Due to the intense organization of people, status, and knowledge, some people are allowed more conveniences than others, and leisure, art, and entertainment emerge. Writing, monumental art, and literature made strides for humanity. Another positive aspect of civilization was increased productivity and the abundance of food and goods. Negative aspects of civilization included the institutionalization of social, economic, and gender inequality; large-scale warfare; and epidemic disease.

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