

## Ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt: Multiple Choice Questions

1) The development of which early civilization was influenced most directly by the Tigris River, the Zagros Mountains, and the Syrian Desert?

- (1) Chinese                      (3) Egyptian
- (2) Maya                        (4) Mesopotamian

2) One similarity found in both Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations is that each developed a

- (1) monotheistic religion    (3) ziggurat
- (2) compass                      (4) written language

3) Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations?

- (1) river valleys
- (2) cool temperatures
- (3) locations near a strait
- (4) mountains

4) One similarity between the ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China is that they developed

- (1) nomadic lifestyles
- (2) monotheistic belief systems
- (3) democratic governments
- (4) written forms of communication

5) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the

- (1) ziggurats of Sumeria
- (2) map projections of Mercator
- (3) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans

6) Which statement most accurately describes how geography affected the growth of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia?

- (1) River valleys provided rich soil to grow plentiful crops.
- (2) Large deserts provided many mineral deposits.
- (3) Access to the Atlantic Ocean provided trade routes.
- (4) Large savanna areas provided protection from invaders.

7) • Many of Africa's traditional musical instruments are made of gourds and shells.

- Ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus, a reed found growing near the Nile River.
- A major feature of Japanese art is the relationship between humans and nature.

Which concept is illustrated in these statements?

- (1) role of education in the ancient world
- (2) development of traditional government
- (3) effect of artistic expression on religion
- (4) impact of geography on cultural development

8) Which geographic feature was common to the development of civilizations in ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mesopotamia?

- (1) river valleys                      (3) rain forests
- (2) deserts                              (4) mountains

9) Which name identifies the region located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers?

- (1) Cape of Good Hope    (3) Mesopotamia
- (2) Sinai Peninsula      (4) Horn of Africa

10) Which factor led to the development of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia?

- (1) political harmony
- (2) favorable geography
- (3) religious differences
- (4) universal education

- 11)    • If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand.  
• If a seignior has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye.  
• If he has broken another seignior's bone, they shall break his bone.

Which document contains these statements?

- (1) Ten Commandments
- (2) Code of Hammurabi
- (3) Edicts of Asoka
- (4) Twelve Tables

12) The Code of Hammurabi and the Twelve Tables of Rome are examples of

- (1) written laws
- (2) religious rules of conduct
- (3) economic sanctions
- (4) early constitutions

13) The Code of Hammurabi and Chinese legalism both rely on the idea that

- (1) governments must provide their people with rights
- (2) harsh laws are needed to control society
- (3) all subjects are equal under the law
- (4) religion and government must be brought closer together

14) One way in which the Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and the Justinian Code are similar is that each

- (1) legalized monotheistic beliefs
- (2) established legal standards
- (3) provided records of economic activity
- (4) supported republican governments

15) . . . *"If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out. If he has knocked out the teeth of a plebeian (commoner), he shall pay one-third of a mina of silver."* . . .

— Code of Hammurabi

Which statement is supported by this excerpt from Hammurabi's code of laws?

- (1) All men are equal under the law.
- (2) Fines are preferable to physical punishment.
- (3) Law sometimes distinguishes between social classes.
- (4) Violence must always be punished with violence.

16) The Pillars of Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire and the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon are most similar to the

- (1) ziggurats of Sumeria
- (2) map projections of Mercator
- (3) Great Sphinx of the Egyptians
- (4) Twelve Tables of the Romans

- 17) • If a man has destroyed the eye of a freeman, his own eye shall be destroyed.  
• If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the

- (1) Analects of Confucius
- (2) Code of Hammurabi
- (3) Ten Commandments
- (4) Koran (Qur'an)

- 18) The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it

- (1) treated citizens and slaves equally
- (2) ended all physical punishment
- (3) recorded existing laws for all to see
- (4) rejected the principle of filial piety

- 19) Hammurabi's code of laws and Qin dynasty legalism are similar in that both promoted the idea that

- (1) worship of leaders will maintain the power of an empire
- (2) an informed citizenry will help maintain peace and prosperity
- (3) equality of the people is the most important goal of government
- (4) harsh punishments for crimes will lead to a more orderly society

- 20) Hammurabi's Code, the Ten Commandments, and the Twelve Tables were all significant to their societies because they established

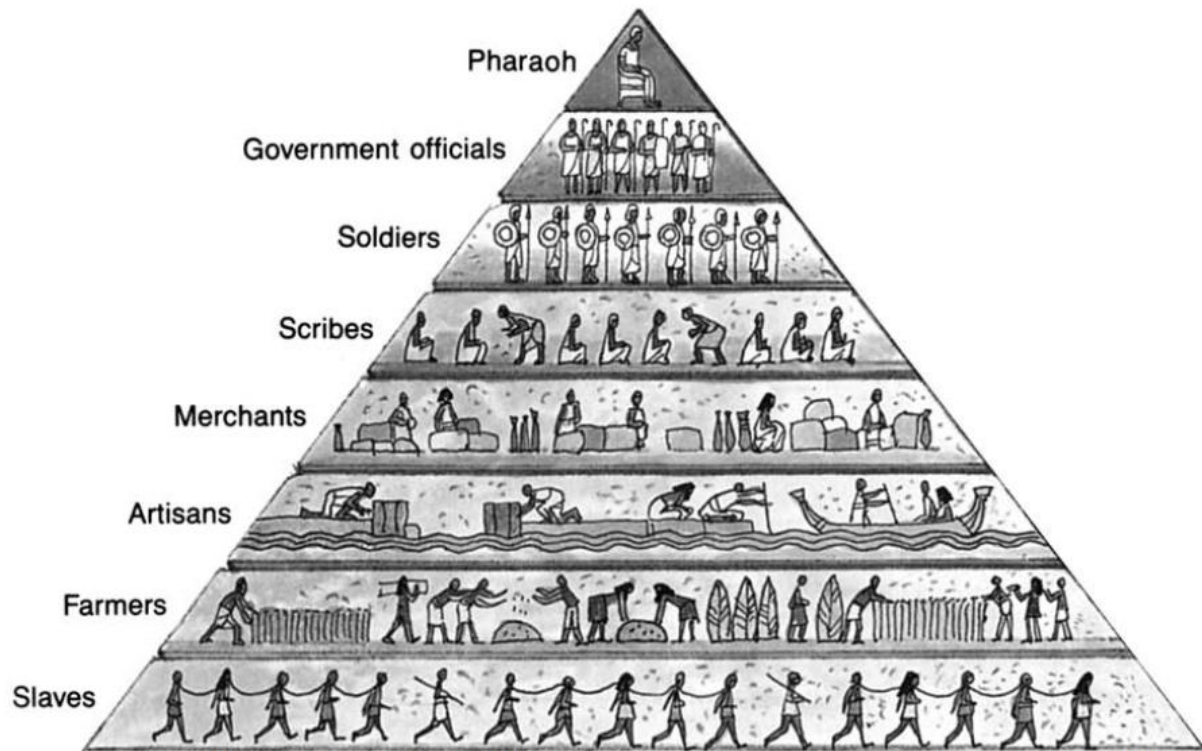
- (1) democratic governments
- (2) official religions
- (3) rules of behavior
- (4) economic systems

- 21) The Code of Hammurabi and the Twelve Tables were designed to

- (1) create a stable society
- (2) promote peaceful relations with other cultures
- (3) provide a framework for the development of democracy
- (4) emphasize the importance of life after death

- 22) The Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in history because it

- (1) influenced climatic changes
- (2) included the domestication of plants and animals
- (3) encouraged a nomadic lifestyle
- (4) caused a decline in population

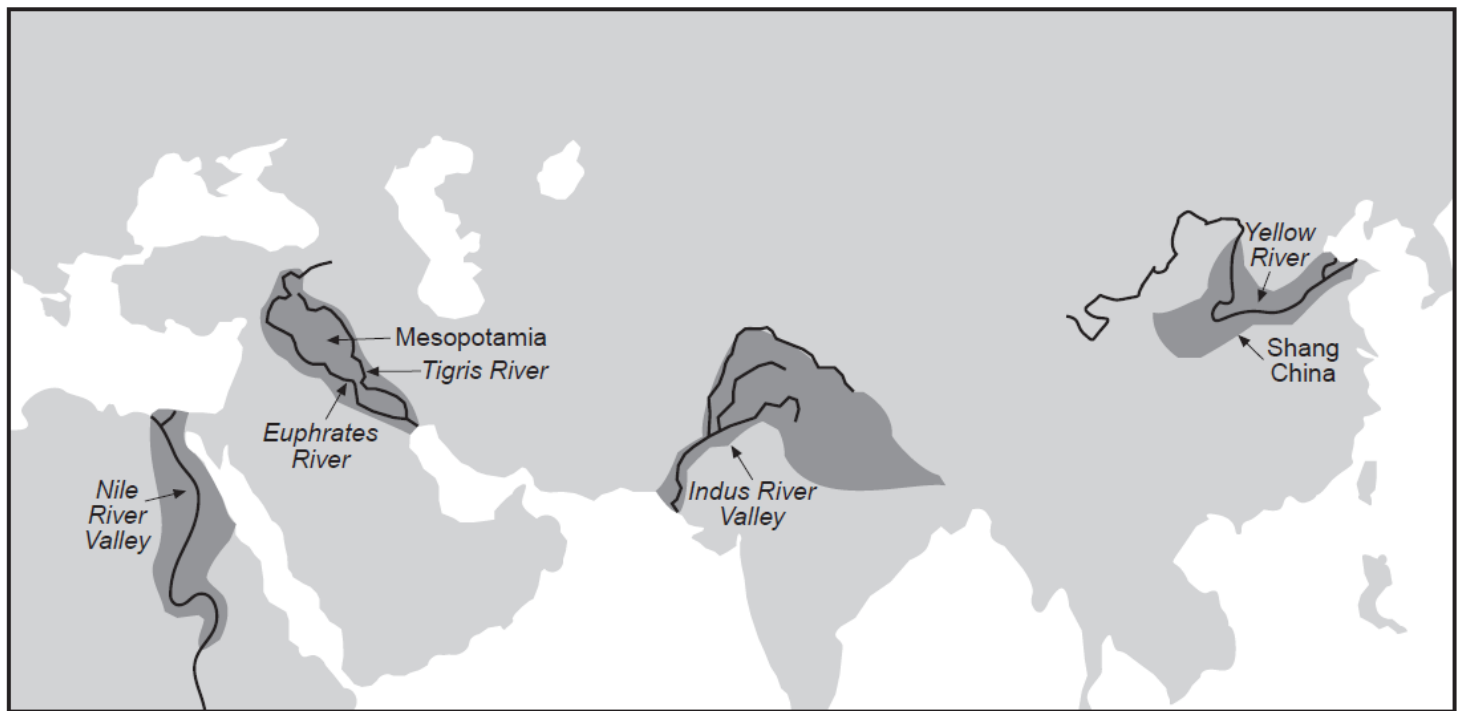


Source: Barry K. Beyer et al., *The World Around Us: Eastern Hemisphere*, MacMillan Publishing (adapted)

Based on the information in this illustration, which statement about the society of ancient Egypt is accurate?

- (1) The women had equal status to the men.
- (2) The social structure was hierarchical.
- (3) Social mobility was unrestricted.
- (4) Soldiers outnumbered farmers.

24) Base your answer to question 24 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Paul Halsall, ed., *Internet History Sourcebooks Project* (adapted)

Which revolution led to the development of these civilizations?

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Industrial | (3) Green      |
| (2) Neolithic  | (4) Commercial |

25) Which heading best completes this partial outline?

- I. \_\_\_\_\_

  - A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea
  - B. Yearly flooding to enrich farm-lands
  - C. Old and Middle Kingdoms
  - D. Production of papyrus plant

- (1) Egypt—Gift of the Nile
- (2) Mesopotamia—Land Between the Rivers
- (3) China's Sorrow—Huang He River
- (4) Harappa—City on the Indus