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  
   (2) deserts  
   (3) rain forests  
   (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
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.

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 farmlands
   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