

Era 1 and Era 2 Test

1. Which geographic feature was **most** important to the development of the early river valley civilizations?
 - A. fertile soils
 - B. high mountains
 - C. vast deserts
 - D. smooth coastlines

2. The study of culture primarily involves. . .
 - A. observing the physical environment of people
 - B. learning why different peoples live as they do
 - C. understanding the technology of modern machinery
 - D. analyzing the personalities of children in the same family

3. Before towns and cities can develop in a society, the society needs to establish. . .
 - A. an educational system
 - B. an agricultural surplus
 - C. a writing system
 - D. a democratic government

4. Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and India all had this type of religion...
 - A. Atheistic
 - B. Monotheistic
 - C. Polytheistic
 - D. Secular

5. One reason for the development of an early civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates River Valley was that. . .
 - A. the location protected the people from land invasion
 - B. periodic flooding left rich soil, which was ideal for farming
 - C. these rivers provided a direct trade route between Europe and Asia
 - D. these rivers flowed into the Mediterranean Sea

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6. Which characteristic did the early civilizations that developed along the Nile, the Tigris-Euphrates, and the Huang He (Yellow River) have in common?
- A. Each society's religious beliefs were based on monotheism
 - B. Urban communities were built using iron and steel tools
 - C. The form of government in each community was based on male suffrage
 - D. Transportation and communication were promoted by a mild climate, fertile soil, and natural waterways
7. In order to grow crops, Sumerian farmers depended on...
- A. heavy rains that frequently fell across the region
 - B. violent floods caused by heavy rainfall during the spring
 - C. canals they built to bring river water to their fields
 - D. snow in distant mountains that they brought to their fields

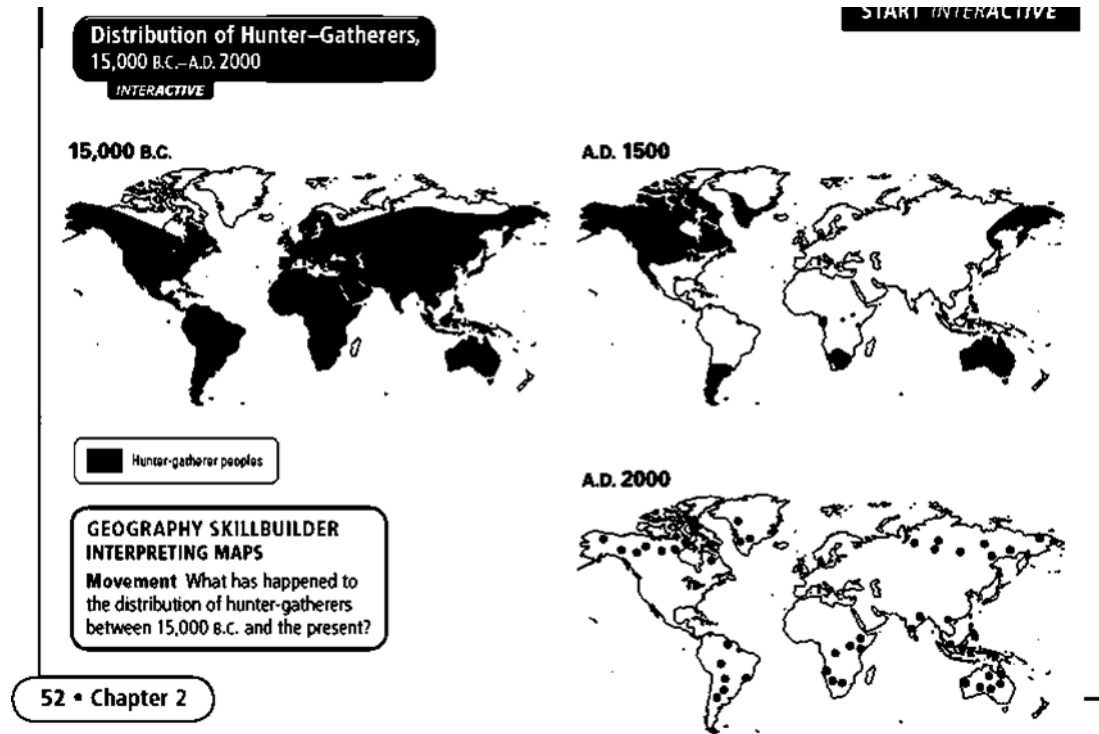
Use the following document to answer questions 8-9.

Pyramids were built as a final resting place for the *ka*, or spirit, of the pharaoh. The embalmed body of the pharaoh was placed in a special room within the pyramid. Also in the room were gold, jewels, chariots, statues, and other objects the pharaoh might need in the afterlife. Pyramids were built of huge blocks of stone that were moved into place by groups of peasants and other workers. The government organized and directed these armies of workers.

8. Why were the pyramids built?
- a. As center of trade
 - b. As a resting place for the pharaoh
 - c. As a religious temple
 - d. As a palace for the pharaoh and his family
9. How were the pyramids built?
- a. Using the wheel and pulley system
 - b. By ancient aliens
 - c. By government organized groups of peasants
 - d. By the military

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Use the exhibit to answer questions 10 & 11.



10. What do the light parts of the map represent?
- A. areas where hunter-gatherers live
 - B. areas where game is plentiful
 - C. areas where no hunter-gatherers live
 - D. areas where there is a surplus of food
11. What would primarily account for the lack of hunter-gatherers in certain areas in 15,000 BCE?
- A. enemy bands
 - B. the climate
 - C. lush plant life
 - D. lack of shelter

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12. One of the highest or most important jobs in ancient Egypt was...
- A. merchant
 - B. artisan
 - C. priest
 - D. farmer
13. What ruler created a set of written laws to help him rule his empire?
- A. Darius
 - B. Cyrus
 - C. Hammurabi
 - D. Sargon

Use the exhibit to answer questions 14.

14. Findings from Ancient Burial Sites:

- About 8,000 life-size, terra-cotta clay soldiers were found about one mile east of the first emperor of China's tomb.
- Tombs in Egypt were found with tools, make-up, and clothing

Based on the facts above, how were the beliefs in these societies similar?

- A. The rulers of ancient civilizations were buried in pyramids.
 - B. Ancient people across civilizations did not appreciate the arts.
 - C. The rulers of ancient civilizations appeared modest or humble in death.
 - D. Ancient people across civilizations believed in preparing for life after death.
15. The early civilizations of the Nile River Valley, Mesopotamia, and the Yellow River Valley were similar because they were. . .
- A. industrialized societies
 - B. monotheistic
 - C. dependent on fertile land
 - D. dependent on each other for trade

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Use this Secondary Source to answer questions 16-20. **MUST show annotations.**

16. How many seasons did Egyptians have?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
17. Which activity took place during the Drought season?
- A. draining
 - B. planting
 - C. harvesting
 - D. building
18. What does a Nilometer measure?
- A. a river's rise
 - B. the number of seasons
 - C. the number of canals
 - D. the basins and canals
19. During what season did the flood occur?
- A. Inundation
 - B. Emergence
 - C. Drought
 - D. Cataract
20. What did peasants do during Inundation?
- A. set up Nilometers
 - B. dig canals
 - C. harness the river
 - D. work on pharaoh's building projects

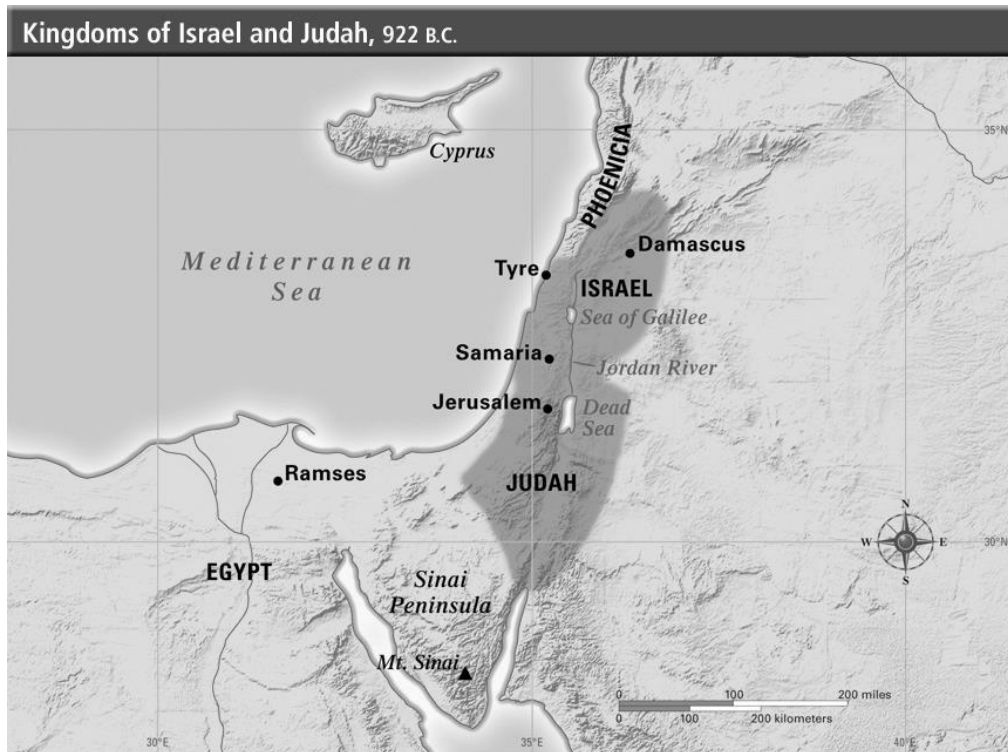
The Egyptians divided the year into three seasons rather than four, according to the behavior of their river. "Inundation," the time of the flood, lasted roughly from June through September; "Emergence of the fields from the water." When the water drained off leaving the soil moist, lasted from October until about February; and "Drought," went on from then until June; when the cycle began all over again. During the Emergence the peasants caught and [stored] the fast-receding waters and planted in the mud. Drought was when they harvested and threshed. During the Inundation, when the flood prevented any work on the fields, they were free to work on pharaoh's building projects.

It took a full-scale and thoroughly organized effort to harness the river. Up and down the land men...laid out catch basins to trap the water as the flood receded [and] dug canals from these so that when needed water could be released upon the fields. They set up Nilometers- gauges to measure the [river's] rise- at Cairo and the first Cataract.... The pharaoh wanted the earliest possible notice of what the national fate for the year would be.

Excerpt from Everyday Life in Ancient Egypt by Lionel Casson. Copyright ©1975 by American Heritage. Reprinted by permission of American Heritage Publishers.

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Use the exhibit to answer question 21.



21. What is the purpose of this map?

- A. to show the kingdoms of Israel and Judah
- B. to show the land Egypt ruled
- C. to show how far the Mediterranean Sea extends
- D. to show the route of the Exodus

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Use the following excerpt to answer question 22.

22. Hymn to the Nile, c.2100 BCE

Hail to thee, O Nile! Who manifests thyself over this land, and comes to give life to Egypt! Mysterious is thy issuing forth from the darkness, on this day whereon it is celebrated! Watering the orchards created by Re, to cause all the cattle to live, you give the earth to drink, inexhaustible one! ...You cause the workshops of Ptah to prosper!

Source: Oliver J. Thatcher, ed.,
The Library of Original Sources, Vol. I: The Ancient World, 1907

How does this hymn reflect the values and beliefs of the ancient civilizations?

- A. It shows that all plant and animal life was sacred
- B. It demonstrates a respect for the forces of nature
- C. It promotes the belief in life beyond death
- D. It reveals that people were peaceful

Use the following excerpt to answer question 23.

23. • If a son has struck his father, they shall cut off his hand
- If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.
 - If he breaks another man's bone, his bone shall be broken.

Which document contains these statements?

- A. Ten Commandments
- B. Code of Hammurabi
- C. Edicts of Asoka
- D. Twelve Table

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24. Societies adapted to their surroundings by irrigating and building dams. Why did they need to use these techniques?

- A. to decrease the overcrowding of crops
- B. to increase space for people to live
- C. to increase their farmland for growing crops
- D. to decrease the numbers of animals on the land

Use the following excerpt taken from a Babylonian proverb to answer question 25.

25. If you go and take the field of an enemy, the enemy will come and take your field.

Babylonian proverb, 1600 B.C.E.

Which is the likely purpose of this ancient proverb?

- A. To encourage people to tend their fields
- B. To discourage people from fighting in wars
- C. To encourage people to obey government laws
- D. To discourage people from defending their land

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26. Why did some ancient civilizations write and publish their laws?
- a. to allow patricians and plebeians to read and vote for the laws
 - b. to record the laws so that historians would understand ancient culture
 - c. to ensure that citizens of the civilization would read and understand the laws
 - d. to guarantee that each politician received a personal copy of the printed laws

Use the following document to answer questions 27-28.

The Sumerians lived in southern Mesopotamia. They built a number of cities. Because they lacked stone and timber, they used mud bricks to build walled cities, temples, and palaces. Their architectural innovations included arches, columns, ramps, and the pyramid-shaped ziggurat. These new features and styles influenced building throughout Mesopotamia. In addition the Sumerians developed copper and bronze tools and weapons. They also developed the world's first known writing, cuneiform. They used it on clay tablets.

27. All of the following were examples of Sumerian accomplishments **EXCEPT**...
- a. Developed writing (cuneiform)
 - b. Developed architectural innovations (arches, ziggurat, etc.)
 - c. Developed copper and bronze weapons
 - d. Developed a monotheistic religion
28. What was the primary building material that the Sumerians used?
- a. Timber
 - b. Mud bricks
 - c. Stone
 - d. Cement

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Use the following document to answer questions 29.

Archaeologists have found ruins in many cities along the Indus River. They date these cities back to about 2000 B.C.E. The largest cities were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. These cities were laid out along a precise grid with a fortified citadel and a separate section for residential housing. Engineers provided indoor plumbing and sewer systems so that most houses had private bathrooms and toilets.

29. What made the cities along the Indus unusual for their time?

- a. They had indoor plumbing
- b. They built with timber and stone
- c. They worshiped at the base of pyramids
- d. They had complex systems of irrigation

30. What probably came about due to the need to cooperate in hunting and gathering and later farming?

- a. Art
- b. Language
- c. Religion
- d. Government