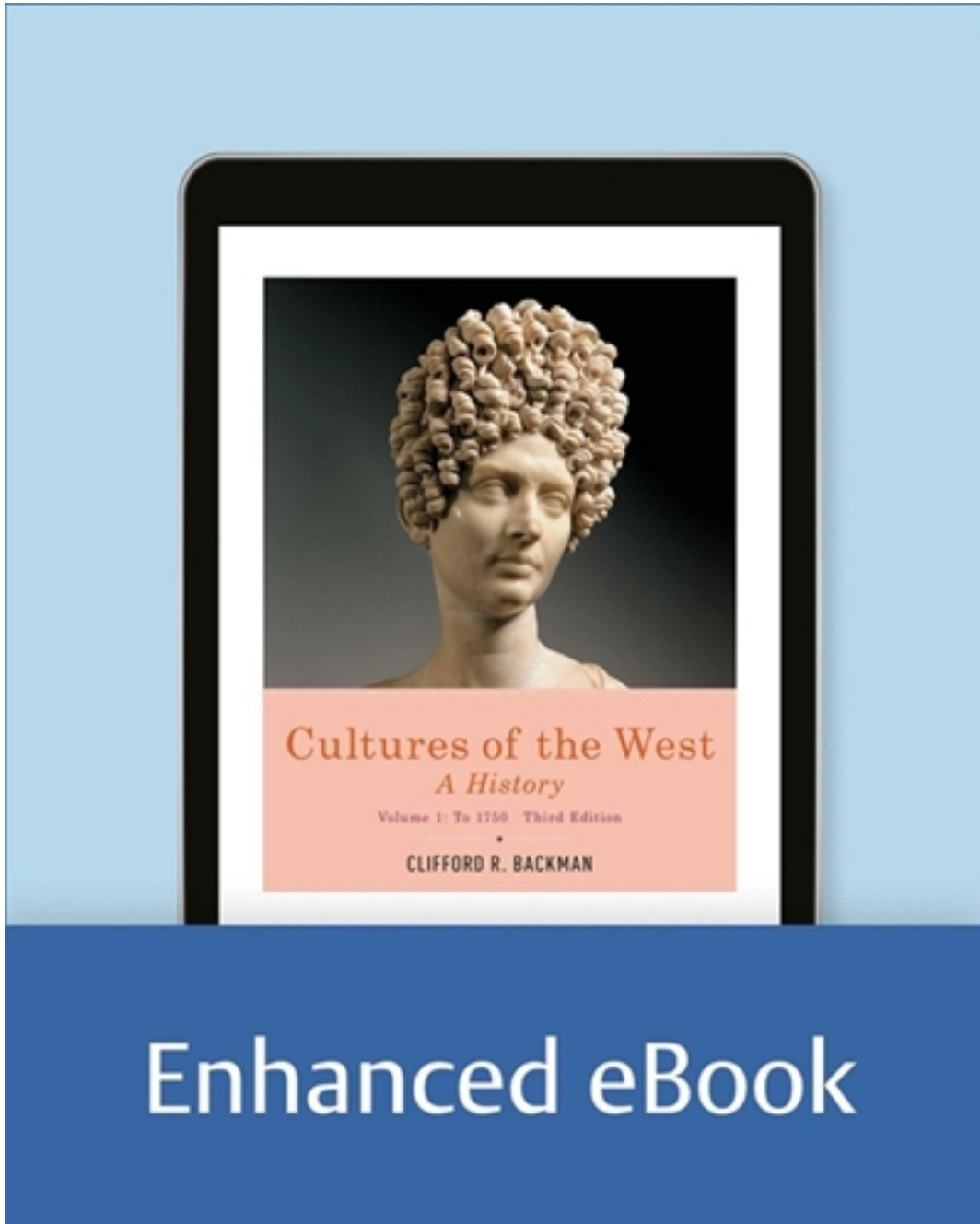


Test Bank for Cultures of the West A History Volume 1 To 1750 3rd Edition by Backman

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Test Bank

TEST QUESTIONS—Chapter 1

1. Two rivers enabled Sumerian agriculture and its civilization, the Tigris and the
- a) Danube.
 - b) Nile.
 - c) Jordan.
 - d) Euphrates.

Answer: D

(see page 6)

2. Early agriculturalists were mostly men.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: False

(see page 7)

3. Bronze appeared by:
- a) 2000 BCE
 - b) 4000 BCE
 - c) 7000 BCE
 - d) 500 CE

Answer: B

(see page 7)

4. Humanity's relationship with the gods, according to early Mesopotamian religion, can best be described as
- a) humans exist to serve the gods.
 - b) the gods created humans as entertainment.
 - c) humans exist to choose between good and evil.
 - d) humans exist to fight the gods.

Answer: A

(see page 18)

5. Secular and religious power in Mesopotamia was represented by the two offices of _____ and _____, which emerged together.

Answer: kings, priests

(see page 9)

6. Enlil was
- a) the first king.
 - b) a river in Sumer.
 - c) a priestess.
 - d) the sky god.

Answer: D

(see page 9)

7. The myth of the _____ represented a fear of real events for Sumerians.

Answer: Great Flood

(see page 10)

8. Writing was a tightly held monopoly by professional scribes in Sumer.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: True

(see p.15)

9. What group conquered the Sumerian city-states around 2350 BCE?
- a) Egyptians
 - b) Sea People
 - c) Akkadians
 - d) Indians

Answer: C

(see p.10)

10. Sargon's conquered territory was linked together in an early form of _____.

Answer: empire

(see p.10)

11. Sargon grew wealthy from combining Sumer's agriculture with
- a) trade.
 - b) diplomacy.
 - c) exploration.
 - d) metallurgy.

Answer: A

(see p.10)

12. The Akkadian Empire was the first example of the importance of the connections between which two regions?

- a) Europe and America
- b) Central Asia and the Mediterranean
- c) the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean
- d) Africa and Europe

Answer: B

(see p.10)

13. The Nile Delta forms the region known as “Lower Egypt?”

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: True

(see p.25)

14. _____ developed the system of dynasties used to delineate Egyptian kings.

Answer: Menes or Narmer

(see p.26)

15. The Egyptians may have acquired writing from what civilization?

- a) the Sumerians
- b) the Old Kingdom
- c) the Akkadians
- d) the Babylonians

Answer: A

(see p.29)

16. “Nomes” were

- a) rulers.
- b) priests.
- c) regions.
- d) gods.

Answer: C

(see p.32)

17. The capital city of Old Kingdom Egypt was

- a) Memphis.
- b) Cairo.
- c) Aswan.
- d) Alexandria.

Answer: A

(see p.32)

18. Egypt was a wealthy civilization because
- a) they had extensive gold mines.
 - b) they had easy access to slaves from sub-Saharan Africa.
 - c) the regular flooding of the Nile made the land fertile.
 - d) the gods decreed it.

Answer: C

(see p.26)

19. Religion in ancient Egypt had little to do with ethics.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: True

(see p.37)

20. Which of the following civilizations spoke an Indo-European language?
- a) Egyptians.
 - b) Hebrews.
 - c) Hittites.
 - d) Assyrians.

Answer: C

(see p.44)

TEST QUESTIONS—CHAPTER 2

1. The Hebrew Bible was written over
 - a) Abraham's lifetime.
 - b) a century.
 - c) a thousand years.
 - b) three hundred years.

Answer: C

(see p.58)

2. Torah means
 - a) instructions.
 - b) God's Book.
 - c) the Way.
 - d) the Life.

Answer: A

(see p.58)

3. Which king developed a Hebrew state by building a capital city and developing a political bureaucracy?
 - a) Abraham
 - b) David
 - c) Cyrus
 - d) Solomon

Answer: B

4. The Hebrew Bible is a reliable historical source.
 - a) True
 - b) False

Answer: B

(see p.60)

5. How many authors does the Documentary Hypothesis agree that the Hebrew Bible had?
 - a) three
 - b) five
 - c) one
 - d) four

Answer: D

(see p.61)

6. The idea that the Hebrew texts result from the intertwining of several writers work is known as the _____.

Answer: Documentary Hypothesis

(see p.61)

7. According to archaeological evidence, the Hebrews began to move into Palestine around

- a) 2500 bce.
- b) 1200 BCE.
- c) 100 CE.
- d) 1000 CE.

Answer: B

(see p.62)

8. The Judges held both political and religious authority.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.63)

9. _____ established Jerusalem as the capital city.

Answer: David

(see p.64)

10. The reigns of which two kings represent a Golden Age in Jewish history?

- a) David and Solomon
- b) Jesus and David
- c) Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus
- d) Isaac and Moses

Answer: A

(see p.67)

11. Jewish law gave its women more social autonomy than most ancient societies.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.69)

12. _____ enjoins Hebrews to honor their mothers and fathers equally.

Answer: fifth commandment

(see p.70)

13. The Torah praises celibacy.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.72)

14. The Jews conflated _____ and _____ to a degree that they could not be separated, which was a revolutionary development in Western life.

Answer: faith, morals

(see p.73)

15. The Jews' captivity in Babylon drove the Jews to

- a) military action.
- b) persecution of non-Jews.
- c) new engineering inventions.
- d) stricter observance of the Torah.

Answer: D

(see p.75)

16. "Rabbi" Means "Lord."

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.75)

17. Who released the Jews from bondage in Babylon?

- a) King Solomon
- b) Cyrus the Great
- c) Saul
- d) YHWH

Answer: B

(see p.75)

18. Ezra and Nehemiah were _____.

- a) Prophets
- b) Priests

- c) Kings
- d) Generals

Answer: A

(see p.75)

19. Ahura Mazda was the one true god of the
- a) Babylonians.
 - b) Persians.
 - c) Hittites.
 - d) Phoenicians.

Answer: B

(see p.83)

20. The Zoroastrian holy book is called the _____.
- a) Persian Bible
 - b) Vedas
 - c) Qur'an
 - d) Avesta

Answer: D

(see p.83)

TEST QUESTIONS—CHAPTER 3

1. The first Greek culture arose in the Aegean around

- a) 1000 CE.
- b) 100 BCE.
- c) 2000 BCE.
- d) 1600 BCE.

Answer: D

(see p.90)

2. Greek gods inhabited Mount_____.

Answer: Olympus

(see p.90)

3. The early Greeks prospered thanks to

- a) fishing.
- b) trade.
- c) farming.
- d) luck.

Answer: B

(see p.91)

4. Sailing through the Aegean was easy at any time of year.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.91)

5. Minoan culture lasted from 2000 BCE to

- a) 1500 BCE.
- b) 1800 BCE.
- c) 1000 BCE.
- d) 100 BCE.

Answer: A

(see p.92)

6. Trading culture on Crete predated the arrival of the Mycenaeans.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.93)

7. The years from 1600 BCE to 1200 BCE are known as the _____ Age.

Answer: Mycenaean

(see p.94)

8. The Mycenaeans were _____.

- a) peaceful.
- b) poor.
- c) militaristic.
- d) disorganized.

Answer: C

(see p.94)

9. _____ was the author of the *Iliad*.

Answer: Homer

(see p.96)

10. The *Iliad* lauds the glories of which civilization?

- a) Persian
- b) Mycenaean
- c) Athenian
- d) Egyptian

Answer: B

(see p.96)

11. Homer's poems describe the Mycenaean past accurately.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.96)

12. The Mycenaean Age was followed by the _____.

Answer: Dark Age

(see p.96)

13. During the Dark Age, Greek communities began to refer to themselves as _____.

Answer: poleis

(see p.99)

14. The Greek Dark Age gave way to the

- a) New era.
- b) Greek empire.
- c) Archaic period.
- d) Hellenic era.

Answer: C

(see p.99)

15. Women were expected to be monogamous.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.103)

16. Sparta's men specialized in warfare to

- a) defeat other poleis.
- b) defend against the Persians.
- c) prevent tyrants from taking over.
- d) prevent a slave revolt.

Answer: D

(see p.106)

17. In Greece, a person who seized power temporarily was a _____.

Answer: tyrant

(see p.111)

18. The Athenian democracy was created by

- a) Pisistratos.
- b) Cleisthenes.
- c) Themistocles.
- d) Leonidas.

Answer: B

(see p.112)

19. Greek democracy was fully democratic in the modern sense.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.113)

20. The Ionian League revolted against _____ in 502 BCE.

Answer: Persia

(see p.114)

TEST QUESTIONS—CHAPTER 4

1. The start of the Persian wars and the end of the Peloponnesian war marks the
- a) Dark Ages.
 - b) Classical Age.
 - c) Archaic period.
 - d) Hellenic era.

Answer: B

(see p.119)

2. The Greek alliance to defend against the Persians was known as the _____.

Answer: Delian League

(see p.120)

3. Wine was always drunk undiluted.
- a) True
 - b) False

Answer: B

(see p.124)

4. The woman's zone was known as the gynaeceum.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: A

(see p.125)

5. Greek religion during the Classical Era was _____
- a) highly emotional
 - b) based on barter
 - c) doused on ritual
 - d) basically nonexistent

Answer: B

(see p.128)

6. Tragedy's origins likely lie in the worship of which god?

- a) Zeus
- b) Dionysus
- c) Demeter
- d) Hera

Answer: B

(see p.128)

7. The Greek cardinal sin, often translated as excessive pride, is _____

Answer: hubris

(see p.129)

8. Sophocles authored a famous retelling of which myth?

- a) Jason and the Argonauts
- b) The Odyssey
- c) Oedipus
- d) Isis and Osiris

Answer: C

(see p.129)

9. Hubris is erotic love.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.129)

10. The Peloponnesian War lasted from

- a) 100–94 BCE
- b) 431–404 BCE
- c) 100–103 CE
- d) 603–592 BCE

Answer: B

(see p.131)

11. Alcibiades was originally a native of _____.

Answer: Athens

(see p, 132)

12. Which city state defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War?

- a) Miletus
- b) Sparta
- c) Ithaca
- d) Ephesus

Answer: B

(see p.133)

13. Who wrote the *History of the Persian Wars*?

- a) Herodotus
- b) Thucydides
- c) Aeschylus
- d) Plato

Answer: A

(see p.134)

14. The _____ oath marked the onset of new physicians' careers.

Answer: Hippocratic

(see p.136)

15. Which philosopher believed that humans were meant to strive for happiness?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) Solon

Answer: C

(see p.143)

16. _____ thought that our world was a pallid reflection of the world of Ideal Forms.

Answer: Plato

(see p.142)

17. Alexander the Great was from Greece.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: B

(see p.146)

18. Alexander's conquest extended as far east as _____.

Answer: India

(see p.147)

19. The Hellenistic era describes a period of time that saw
- a) the extension and imitation of Greek culture throughout the Near East.
 - b) the absence of autocratic power for nearly three centuries.
 - c) the disappearance of a Greek cultural legacy.
 - d) the disappearance of Greek religious beliefs and practices.

Answer: A

(see p.149)

20. The Maccabean revolt was directed against
- a) Alexander the Great.
 - b) the Seleucid leaders of Jerusalem.
 - c) the Babylonian king.
 - d) the Persian empire.

Answer: B

(see p.154)