**Ancient Mesopotamia Test**

**Name: Date:**

1. **(H.2.4.) Why was Cyrus the Great a key historical figure?**
   1. **He was not a key historical figure**
   2. **Because he expanded the Persian Empire and was benevolent to the people he captured**
   3. **Because he built the hanging gardens of Babylon**
   4. **Because he built the Great Pyramids of Egypt**
2. **(G.1.1) Which physical features were located by Mesopotamia that were so important for the survival of all the civilizations in that region?**
   1. **Mountains**
   2. **Lakes**
   3. **Rivers**
   4. **Trees**
3. **(G.2.1) Looking at a map, where is the region of Mesopotamia located?**
   1. **Europe**
   2. **Middle East**
   3. **Africa**
   4. **North America**
4. **(G.2.1.) Which modern-day country was the region of Mesopotamia located?**
   1. **Pakistan**
   2. **Afghanistan**
   3. **Iraq**
   4. **Iran**
5. **(H.2.3.) The Persians innovated an agricultural technique called the Qanat System that helped them grow crops. What was the Qanat System?**
   1. **Irrigation system**
   2. **Coded Law system**
   3. **New Farming tools**
   4. **Terrace Farming Technique**
6. **(H.2.3.) The Emperor Darius built a system of roads he named the Royal Road. Why was the Royal Road so important to the Persian Empire?**
   1. **It allowed for the Persian army to get their elephants through Persian towns**
   2. **It really wasn’t very important**
   3. **It allowed the Persian Emperor to communicate with his whole empire**
   4. **It gave the Persians access to different farming techniques that they learned from their enemies**
7. **(C&G.1.1) The Persian Empire’s GOVERNMENT STURCTURE was an ABSOLUTE MONARCHY. What is an Absolute Monarchy and who has the power to make the decisions?**
   1. **Government structure where the people make the decisions by voting**
   2. **Government structure where laws are based on religion**
   3. **Government structure where the King and Queen have all the power**
   4. **Government structure where the King and Queen have to follow a coded law system**
8. **(C&G.1.4.) What did coded law systems do more and more of as history has gone on?**
   1. **Protect the rights of animals**
   2. **Protect the rights of individual citizens**
   3. **Protect the rights of the King & Queen**
   4. **Protect the rights of the environment**
9. **(H.2.4.) Why would a King or Queen place a copy of the coded law system in the center of the city?**
   1. **To ensure that citizens had access to it and could read the laws and consequences of breaking the laws**
   2. **Because that is the only place they had room to put it**
   3. **There is no particular reason**
   4. **Because that is where the king and queen always lived**
10. **(G.1.4.) What are we talking about when we say the word AGRICULTURE?**
    1. **Hunting**
    2. **Farming**
    3. **Gathering**
    4. **Seeds**
11. **(C.1.1.) Culture 1.1. deals with cultural expressions including cultural expressions in architecture. What famous piece of Babylonian architecture are historians and archeologists still looking for today?**
    1. **Hanging Gardens**
    2. **Lighthouse at Alexandria**
    3. **Colossus of Rhodes**
    4. **Great Pyramids**
12. **(G.2.1.) Why was the region of Mesopotamia referred to as the Fertile Crescent?**
    1. **Because it grew plants/crops well and was in the shape of a Crescent Moon**
    2. **Because people were able to irrigate their better than other areas**
    3. **Because it is the place in the Earth where the moon is closest to the Earth**
    4. **There was no particular reason it was named this**
13. **(C&G.1.4.) The Babylonians were the first civilization to invent a written code of law. What was that code of law called?**
    1. **Nebakaneezer’s Code**
    2. **Sargon the Great’s Code**
    3. **Hammurabi’s Code**
    4. **Tigleth Pillesar III Code**
14. **(C&G.1.4.) Why would a civilization’s leader put the laws in the center of the civilization where everyone to read them?**
    1. **There really was nowhere else to put them**
    2. **Because under Divine Right God had told them to put them in the center of the civilization**
    3. **Because that is where the leader lived**
    4. **So that every citizen had access to read the laws and knew what the consequences would be if they broke them**
15. **(C&G.1.4.) What was wrong with the first coded law system ever written?**
    1. **There wasn’t anything wrong with Hammurabi’s Code**
    2. **The laws didn’t protect the rights of any individuals**
    3. **The laws didn’t take women into account**
    4. **The laws were not fair to all people**
16. **(C&G.1.4.) What did coded law systems do more and more of as history has gone on?**
    1. **Protect the rights of animals**
    2. **Protect the rights of individual citizens**
    3. **Protect the rights of the King & Queen**
    4. **Protect the rights of the environment**
17. **(H.2.4.) King Hammurabi was a key historical figure to Babylon. Why was he a key historical figure?**
    1. **Because he was the first to come up with a written Coded Law system**
    2. **Because he invented the first language**
    3. **Because he was the first to expand the Babylonian Civilization**
    4. **He was not a key historical figure**
18. **(H.2.3.) How did the Sumerians use innovation in transportation to move their society and civilization forward?**
    1. **Were the first to use Gold Weapons**
    2. **Invented Pottery**
    3. **Invented the Wheel**
    4. **Invented the Chariots**
19. **(G.2.1.) Why was the region of Mesopotamia referred to as the Fertile Crescent?**
    1. **Because it grew plants/crops well and was in the shape of a Crescent Moon**
    2. **Because people were able to irrigate their better than other areas**
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    4. **There was no particular reason it was named this**
20. **(E.1.1.) Mosaics played a huge role in the history of Sumer. How did mosaics help the economy (money system) of the Ancient Sumerians?**
    1. **It was through the discovery of the mosaics that the Sumerians were able to discover pottery**
    2. **People from other civilizations wanted the mosaics so Sumerians traded them and got items which they needed to survive in exchange for their mosaics**
    3. **Mosaics didn’t play a large role in economic development**
    4. **Mosaics were actually discovered by the Babylonians**
21. **(H.2.3.) The people of Sumer made a huge innovation in Communication. What was this called and what was it?**
    1. **Mosaics, it helped people communicate with each other**
    2. **Cuneiform, it was the first telephone**
    3. **Cuneiform, it was the first written language**
    4. **Alphabet, it was the first written letters**
22. **(C.1.1.) Which of these cultural expressions helped develop the economy of Ancient Sumer?**
    1. **Mosaics**
    2. **Wheel**
    3. **Pottery**
    4. **Cuneiform**
23. **Which of the following standards deals with cultural expressions?**
    1. **H.2.3.**
    2. **C.1.1.**
    3. **G.1.1.**
    4. **E.1.1.**
24. **Which of the following standards deals with innovations of agriculture, weapons, transportation & communications?**
    1. **H.2.3.**
    2. **C.1.1.**
    3. **G.1.1.**
    4. **E.1.1.**
25. **Which of the following standards deals with physical features of a region that will help the survival of civilizations and societies?**
    1. **H.2.3.**
    2. **C.1.1.**
    3. **G.1.1.**
    4. **E.1.1.**
26. **(E.1.1.) How did the Tigris & Euphrates rivers help the economy of the civilizations on the two rivers**
    1. **They created farms along the two rivers**
    2. **Civilizations were able to build more tools because of the two rivers**
    3. **Civilizations were able to get into sailboats and trade with other civilizations on the two rivers**
    4. **The Tigris & Euphrates really didn’t contribute to the economies of the civilizations on them**
27. **(H.2.4.) Why was Tigleth Pillessar III a key historical figure?**
    1. **He invented Irrigation systems**
    2. **He invented the first Coded Law system**
    3. **He invented the first farming tools**
    4. **He invented the first professional army**
28. **(H.2.3.) Tigleth Pillessar III made advancements in weaponry, which allowed him to expand his empire. What innovations to weapons did Tigleth Pillessar III make?**
    1. **His weapons were made of Iron and he developed horseman**
    2. **He didn’t really make any innovations to weapons**
    3. **His weapons were made of Brass and he innovated the chariot**
    4. **His weapons were made of steel which allowed them to slice through their enemies**
29. **(C&G.1.1) The Assyrians GOVERNMENT STURCTURE was a Theocracy. What is a Theocracy and what are the ideas behind it?**
    1. **Government structure where the people make the decisions by voting**
    2. **Government structure where laws are based on religion**
    3. **Government structure where the King and Queen have all the power**
    4. **Government structure where the King and Queen have to follow a coded law system**
30. **(C&G.1.4.) Why did the Assyrians decide to build their civilization along the Tigris & Euphrates Rivers?**
    1. **They didn’t have a choice**
    2. **To use the natural barriers to protect themselves**
    3. **To allow them to have food and water supplies and give them access to trading with other civilizations**
    4. **To innovate new farm equipment to advance their civilization**
31. **(H.2.4.) Why would a King or Queen place a copy of the coded law system in the center of the city?**
    1. **To ensure that citizens had access to it and could read the laws and consequences of breaking the laws**
    2. **Because that is the only place they had room to put it**
    3. **There is no particular reason**
    4. **Because that is where the king and queen always lived**
32. **(E.1.1.) What does Scarcity of Resources mean and how does it help drive trade between people?**
    1. **It means that everyone has the amount of resources that they need to be successful and move forward as a civilization**
    2. **It means that some civilizations have extra of a resource and other civilizations do not have enough of that resource but have extra of a different resource so they trade with each other**
    3. **It really doesn’t matter what it means when you talk about civilization building**
    4. **It means that nobody has enough of anything so their can be no trading between civilizations**
33. **(H.2.4.) Why was Sargon the Great a key historical figure?**
    1. **He was not a key historical figure**
    2. **Because he expanded the Assyrian Empire and was benevolent to the people he captured**
    3. **Because he built the hanging gardens of Babylon**
    4. **Because he built the Great Pyramids of Egypt**