1. In ancient civilizations, bronze would replace copper because
   a. bronze was stronger.  
   b. it was prettier and therefore made prettier jewelry.  
   c. bronze took less time to smelt.  
   d. bronze ore was easier to find.

2. Which of these was also a “river valley” civilization?
   a. Machu Picchu  
   b. Rhine River  
   c. Yellow River  
   d. Andes River

3. The first dynasty to arise in China was the
   a. Ming  
   b. Shang  
   c. Mongol  
   d. Xandu

4. The Sumerians
   a. defeated the Hittites in 2600 B.C.  
   b. had a unified culture based on a country-model  
   c. had no kings and were the first example of democracy  
   d. built large temples called ziggurats

5. Sumerian politics can best be characterized by
   a. cooperation between city-states for mutual prosperity.  
   b. endemic warfare between city-states  
   c. a movement towards smaller, more efficient governments.  
   d. democratic reform.

6. The Sumerian economy
   a. although primarily agricultural, did include a mix of industry and commerce.  
   b. did not include imports & exports  
   c. went through cycles like modern economies.  
   d. none of the above

7. Which of the following is not a Semitic language?
   a. Latin  
   b. Babylonian  
   c. Arabic  
   d. Hebrew

8. The gods of the Mesopotamia included
   a. Isis  
   b. Enlil  
   c. Serapis  
   d. Gilgamesh

9. Mesopotamian mathematics included
   a. a number system based on 60.  
   b. the abacus.  
   c. calculus.  
   d. all of the above

10. The initial successors of the Sumerians who later overcome were the
    a. Egyptians  
    b. Akkadians  
    c. Chaldeans  
    d. Assyrians

11. Ancient Egyptian history is divided into ______ major periods.
    a. two  
    b. seven  
    c. ten  
    d. three

12. For administrative purposes in the Old Kingdom, Egypt was
    a. divided into military districts directly responsible to an army commander.  
    b. practically ruled by the pharaoh in all facets of government.  
    c. divided into provinces called nomes and governed by nomarchs.  
    d. a parliamentary government with representatives from each district.

13. The Hyksos
    a. were Indo-European peoples who were recruited into the Egyptian military.  
    b. were a Semitic people who infiltrated Egypt in the seventeenth century B.C.
14. Which one of the following Egyptian gods was most closely associated with the mummification of the dead?
   a. Horus    b. Re    c. Isis    d. Osiris    e. Aten

15. Which of the following is NOT true of Egyptian art?
   a. It followed strict formulas governing form and presentation.
   b. It was primarily functional and not intended to add beauty.
   c. It was highly stylized.
   d. It was largely expressive and distinguished many great Egyptian artists.

16. Amenhotep IV is best known for
   a. his insistence on the worship of Aten.
   b. expelling the Hyksos and leading Egypt along an imperialistic path.
   c. increasing the power of the Amon-Re priesthood.
   d. combating the invasion of the Sea Peoples.

17. Daily existence in Egypt was marked by all of the following except
   a. acceptance of divorce as legal under the law.
   b. no efforts by the people to enjoy life due to a harsh environment.
   c. female children were treated well and were valued.
   d. music, games, and hunting were important.

18. One of the few female pharaohs of Egypt was
   a. Ramses    b. Menes    c. Hatshepsut    d. Thuthmoses
   e. There were no female pharaohs.

(Mark “A” for True and “B” for False.)
19. The great literary epic of the ancient Sumerians was known as the *Book of the Dead*.

20. The Egyptians were not judged according to the morality of their behavior in the afterlife.