

Unit 2

Name _____ Date _____

Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

- Near what river system did Mesopotamian cultures develop?
 - the Tigris and Euphrates
 - the Nile
 - the Indus
 - the Huang He
- Which list names Mesopotamian cultures?
 - Ubaid, Sumerian, Babylonian
 - Meroë, Kush, Fertile Crescent
 - Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms
 - Euphrates, Tigris, Kish
- Who is often credited with the first written code of laws?
 - Narmer of Egypt
 - Gilgamesh of Sumer
 - Sargon of Akkad
 - Hammurabi of Babylon

Use the table to answer questions 4 and 5.

- Which of these structures is known only from written accounts?
 - the Great Pyramid
 - the Great Sphinx
 - the Hanging Gardens of Babylon
 - the Temple of Karnak
- How is the information in this table organized?
 - by size of structure
 - by location of structure
 - in time order, from earliest to latest
 - alphabetically by name of structure

STRUCTURES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Structure	When Built	Where	Description
Great Pyramid	about 2500 B.C.	Giza, Egypt	largest of 3 pyramids, 450 feet high
Great Sphinx	about 2500 B.C.	Giza, Egypt	enormous statue with human head and lion's body
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	about 500 B.C.	Babylon, Mesopotamia	structure vanished, but writings describe enormous gardens on high terrace of brick
Temple of Karnak	begun about 1500 B.C.	Thebes, Egypt	Egypt's largest temple, built by several kings in honor of god Amon-Ra

(continued)

Use the boxed sentence to answer question 6.

In ancient Sumer, the king used his authority to make decisions about war and peace.

- 6 What does the word authority mean in the sentence above?
- A written laws
 - B religious belief
 - C power
 - D adviser
- 7 Which of these events in Egyptian history happened first?
- A One ruler united Lower and Upper Egypt.
 - B The period called the Old Kingdom ended.
 - C Egypt and Nubia formed separate kingdoms.
 - D The Great Pyramid was built.
- 8 What is the most likely reason that traders used caravans to carry goods into and out of ancient kingdoms?
- A They preferred traveling overland to sea travel.
 - B Wheeled carts were a popular means of travel.
 - C Desert crossings were safer with many people and animals.
 - D They needed a system for recording what was exchanged.

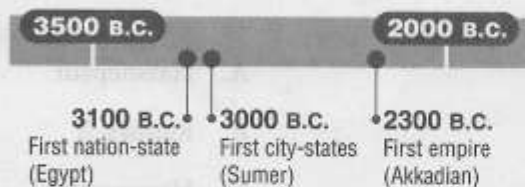
Use the boxed information and your own knowledge of ancient Egypt to answer questions 9 and 10.

Imagine that you are an adviser to a New Kingdom ruler. You are making plans for construction of the ruler's own burial place. Your ruler's tomb must be safe from robbers forever. The tomb must also be fitting for a godlike ruler and large enough to hold all the valuables needed in the afterlife.

- 9 What is the first step you will take to solve this problem?
- A Identify what is needed.
 - B Think of several possible solutions.
 - C Gather information from experts.
 - D Imagine carrying out the solution.
- 10 Which of the following could be part of a possible solution?
- A Dig many tunnels all connecting to the tomb.
 - B Have signs with directions in hieroglyphs.
 - C Choose a site in the desert, and hide the tomb entrance.
 - D Place the mummified body in a fancy coffin.

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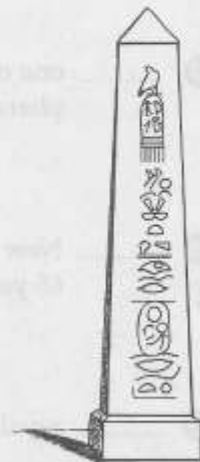
Use the time line to answer questions 11 and 12.



- 11 What would be a good title for this time line?
- A Ancient Achievements
 - B Ancient Governments
 - C Mesopotamian and Nubian Cultures
 - D From Cities to Nations
- 12 Why did the first empire develop after nation-states or city-states?
- A Egypt and Sumer joined forces to make the first empire.
 - B The populations of nation-states and city-states needed to grow large enough to form an empire.
 - C An empire begins with a nation's capital city.
 - D Building empires required warlike, conquering kingdoms, such as nation-states or city-states.

- 13 Which of these empires extended to both Egypt and Nubia?
- A Babylonian
 - B Sumerian
 - C Assyrian
 - D Akkadian

- 14 What is shown in the drawing?
- A an obelisk
 - B a ziggurat
 - C a pyramid
 - D a hieroglyph



- 15 Why was the Rosetta Stone so important?
- A It was made of gold and precious gems.
 - B It was key in the translation of hieroglyphic writings.
 - C It led the way to an ancient tomb that had never been found before.
 - D It showed the skillful work of ancient artists.

(continued)

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MATCHING

DIRECTIONS Match each name with the correct description. Write the letter of the correct name on the blank line.

- 16 _____ Babylonian emperor
- 17 _____ one of the few women to rule Egypt as a pharaoh
- 18 _____ New Kingdom pharaoh who ruled for 65 years
- 19 _____ royal title of female rulers of Kush
- 20 _____ Egyptian king who changed his name to Akhenaton and set up a new religion to honor the god Aton
- A. Hatshepsut
B. Ramses II
C. Hammurabi
D. Amenhotep IV
E. Kandake

(continued)

SHORT ANSWER

DIRECTIONS Use the map to answer the following questions.

21 What was mined along the Nile River between the second and third cataracts?

22 Was the land good for farming near Aswan? How can you tell?

23 Where did the Egyptians find limestone for their pyramids and other buildings?

24 What was mined between Berenike and Quseir?

25 How does this map help you understand why the ancient Egyptians rarely worked with iron?

Mineral Resources of Ancient Egypt



(continued)

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DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

26 Why did the earliest civilizations develop in river valleys?

27 How are cuneiform and hieroglyphs alike? How are they different?

28 Why was the preparation of a mummy so important to ancient Egyptians?

Use the boxed sentence to answer question 29.

Hyksos rule was a time of great cultural exchange in Egypt.

29 What are some examples of this cultural exchange?

Use the boxed sentence to answer question 30.

A visitor to Meroë could easily tell that there was great wealth in this city.

30 What signs of wealth could the visitor see?
