

Chapter 2
The Age of Empires: The International Bronze Age and Its Aftermath,
ca. 1500–550 B.C.E.

Multiple Choice

1) Which of the following features of the Late Bronze Age has led scholars to refer to the period as the “International Bronze Age”?

- A) the turn to the past for inspiration
- B) the link between religion and politics
- C) the extent of diplomatic exchange
- D) the centuries-long period of peace

Answer: C

Learning Objective:

Topic: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

2) The Amarna Letters provide information about _____ in the Late Bronze Age.

- A) international relations
- B) religious practices
- C) popular movements
- D) technological changes

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1 The Dynamism of the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3) What do Indo-European peoples share?

- A) language
- B) religion
- C) history
- D) ethnicity

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4) Which of the following describes the cities along the shores of the eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age?

- A) autonomous trading centers
- B) strong imperial states
- C) self-sufficient walled fortresses
- D) isolated farming communities

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

5) By 1400 B.C.E., Babylonia came under the control of the _____, the longest ruling dynasty in southwest Asia in ancient times.

- A) Egyptians
- B) Kassites
- C) Hittites
- D) Hebrews

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

6) Where did Minoan civilization develop?

- A) Sicily
- B) Cyprus
- C) Sardinia
- D) Crete

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7) The portrayal of women in the wall paintings of Minoan palaces has led some scholars to conclude that Minoan society was _____.

- A) syncretic
- B) prophetic
- C) matriarchal

D) patriarchal

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

8) The terms “Linear A” and “Linear B” refer to the scripts, respectively, of the _____ civilizations.

- A) Minoan and Mycenaean.
- B) Greek and Phoenician
- C) Aramean and Hittite
- D) Egyptian and Assyrian

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9) The _____ served as a cultural bridge between ancient Mesopotamia and Greece.

- A) Kassites
- B) Hittites
- C) Sea Peoples
- D) Arameans

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

10) Mycenaean civilization emerged in _____.

- A) Egypt
- B) Anatolia
- C) Arabia
- D) Greece

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

- 11) What did Syria and Canaan share in common?
- A) Both adopted Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
 - B) Both developed an early form of Greek.
 - C) Both were homes to matriarchal societies.
 - D) Both were caught between powerful empires.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

- 12) According to some scholars, the Trojan War recounted in Homer's *Iliad* was sparked by a conflict between _____.
- A) Syria and Canaan
 - B) Byblos and Tyre
 - C) Mycenae and Wilusa
 - D) Sidon and Carthage

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

- 13) The Battle of Kadesh between the Hittite and Egyptian empires was over control of _____.
- A) Persia and Midian
 - B) Hatti and Anatolia
 - C) Nineveh and Assur
 - D) Syria and Canaan

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

- 14) The prosperity of the city-state of Ugarit depended on _____.

- A) agriculture
- B) trade
- C) tribute
- D) war

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

15) What did the treaty signed by the Egyptian king Ramesses II and the Hittite king Hattusili III do?

- A) It granted Egypt complete control of northern Syria.
- B) It placed Canaan under the rule of the Hittite Empire.
- C) It called for an armistice until peace terms could be reached.
- D) It established an alliance between the two powers.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

16) In contrast to the Hittite religion, the Hebrew religion came to center on the worship of _____.

- A) the moon
- B) the sun
- C) one god
- D) many gods

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?; What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age; 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

17) The presence of which of the following in Hittite archives is an example of the Hittite absorption of Mesopotamian cultural traditions?

- A) *Epic of Gilgamesh*
- B) "Hanging Gardens"

- C) Ishtar Gate
- D) Pentateuch

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

18) Which of the following played a key role in the establishment and maintenance of international relations during the International Bronze Age?

- A) palace system
- B) alliance systems
- C) gift exchanges
- D) religious festivals

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

19) What common feature is found in the Great Power societies of the International Bronze Age?

- A) monotheism
- B) matriarchy
- C) palace system
- D) prophetic movement

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

20) What phrase is used to describe the international network of rulers of the Late Bronze Age?

- A) the “chosen people”
- B) the “Great King”
- C) “successor kingdoms”
- D) “Club of the Great Powers”

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21) Which of the following is a feature of the palace system of Late Bronze Age societies?

A) Women and men lived in separate complexes.

B) Nobility and commoners lived together.

C) The ruling elite lived in walled cities.

D) The common people lived in walled cities.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

22) The civilizations of the International Bronze Age were generally divided into which two social hierarchies?

A) palace dependents and free peoples

B) free villagers and indentured servants

C) nobility and commoners

D) priests and peasants

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23) The collapse of the International Bronze Age has been attributed to the _____.

A) Indo-Europeans and Israelites

B) Kassite Babylon and the *bireme*

C) the Hebrew people and Yahweh

D) the Sea Peoples and the *habiru*

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.3 Crisis and Collapse: The End of the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

- 24) The diplomatic, cultural, and economic links between Egypt, southwest Asia, Anatolia, and Greece broke down between _____ B.C.E.
- A) 1700 and 1600
 - B) 1500 and 1400
 - C) 1200 and 1100
 - D) 900 and 800

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.3 Crisis and Collapse: The End of the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

- 25) Which of the following was a new development in the Iron Age?
- A) the use of copper and tin to make bronze
 - B) the use of camels as a means of transport
 - C) the use of the palace system to control society
 - D) the use of gifts to establish diplomatic relations

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2 Recovery and Rebuilding: Empires and Societies in the Aftermath of the International Bronze Age

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

- 26) The Phoenicians were instrumental in spreading _____ throughout the Mediterranean.
- A) the wheel
 - B) the alphabet
 - C) temple architecture
 - D) military strategy

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.1 Before and Between the Empires

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts



27) The information in Map 2.3 shows that _____ played a key role in Phoenician expansion.

- A) wars
- B) trade
- C) curiosity
- D) adventure

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.1 Before and Between the Empires

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Text Asset: Map 2.3 Phoenician Expansion, ca. 900–600 B.C.E.

28) In the Iron Age, Canaanite religion continued to be centered on _____.

- A) the sun
- B) eclipses
- C) the moon
- D) fertility

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.1 Before and Between the Empires

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

29) At its peak, the _____ Empire controlled Mesopotamia and Egypt.

- A) Neo-Assyrian
- B) Babylonian

- C) Hittite
- D) Chaldean

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

30) Which of the following was a military innovation attributed to the Neo-Assyrian Empire?

- A) *bireme*
- B) cavalry
- C) infantry
- D) treaty

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

31) The reign of the Assyrian king Assurbanipal highlights the role of kings as _____.

- A) patrons of culture
- B) brokers of peace
- C) guardians of the people
- D) managers of the economy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

32) Which of the following contributed to Babylon's reputation as one of the wonders of the ancient world?

- A) Yazilikaya
- B) House of the Admiral
- C) Second Temple
- D) Hanging Gardens

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

33) What did the rulers of both the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Empires do?

- A) worship the goddess Sin as the supreme deity
- B) implement policies to raise women's status
- C) treat conquered peoples in a humane manner
- D) preserve the cultural legacy of Mesopotamia

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

34) Most of what we know about the early history of the Hebrews comes from which source?

- A) *Enuma Elish*
- B) *Epic of Gilgamesh*
- C) New Testament
- D) Hebrew Bible

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Early History of the Hebrews

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35) Some parts of the Hebrew Bible have been corroborated by _____.

- A) the *Epic of Erra*
- B) the *Epic of Gilgamesh*
- C) archaeological evidence
- D) carbon dating

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.1 The Early History of the Hebrews

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

36) According to biblical accounts, the Hebrew struggle against the Philistines led the Hebrews to establish a(n) _____.

- A) monarchy
- B) confederation
- C) alliance with Egypt
- D) alliance with Troy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.2 Israel: From Monarchy to Exile

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

37) According to biblical accounts, what were the names of the two states that comprised the Divided Monarchy of the Hebrews?

- A) Assur and Palestine
- B) Ammon and Moab
- C) Edom and Gades
- D) Israel and Judah

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.2 Israel: From Monarchy to Exile

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

38) In contrast to the Hebrews from Israel who were deported to Mesopotamia, the Hebrews who were deported to Babylon _____.

- A) repudiated their religion
- B) preserved their culture
- C) lost their identity
- D) defeated the Assyrians

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.2 Israel: From Monarchy to Exile

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

39) Which empire ended the independence of the Kingdom of Israel?

- A) Assyrian
- B) Egyptian
- C) Babylonian

D) Persian

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.2 Israel: From Monarchy to Exile

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

40) The Hebrew worship of which god evolved into Judaism?

A) Marduk

B) Ba'al

C) Yahweh

D) Asherah

Answer: C

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

41) What is the process of blending foreign and indigenous religious beliefs called?

A) labyrinth

B) *habiru*

C) matriarchy

D) syncretism

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

42) How did the Babylonian Exile affect the Hebrews?

A) It led to their new identity as Babylonians.

B) It pushed them further toward monotheism.

C) It ended the reigns of Solomon and David.

D) It initiated the Hebrew return to Jerusalem.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

43) The prophetic movement that began in the ninth century B.C.E. called for Yahwism to focus more on _____.

- A) religious tolerance
- B) gender equality
- C) racial diversity
- D) social justice

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

44) “The Annals of Assurnasirpal II of Assyria” and the account of the Israelites’ war against Midian both view war as _____.

- A) something to be avoided
- B) a way to spread their culture
- C) a way to encourage trade
- D) carrying out god’s order

Answer: D

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

45) In contrast to kings in other monarchies of the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Hebrew king was _____.

- A) held to the same laws as ordinary people
- B) viewed as the human embodiment of god
- C) elevated to the status of supreme god
- D) exempt from human and divine punishment

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

46) The Torah was compiled during the _____.

- A) Late Bronze Age

- B) Babylonian Exile
- C) Trojan War
- D) Battle of Kadesh

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

47) Yahwism is a syncretic religion that merged the worship of the god Yahweh with the religious practices of the _____.

- A) Canaanites
- B) Egyptians
- C) Philistines
- D) Arameans

Answer: A

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

48) What did followers of Yahwism emphasize?

- A) military conquest and local trade
- B) social justice and religious purity
- C) maritime expansion and international commerce
- D) cultural preservation and technological innovation

Answer: B

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Connections

49) How did the emphasis on religious purity in the Hebrew religion affect women?

- A) Women were entrusted with the Torah.
- B) Women were trained as priestesses.
- C) Women had fewer family duties.
- D) Women could not worship in public.

Answer: D

- a. The Hittites spread Mesopotamian culture to the Greeks. Examples include *The Epic of Gilgamesh* and Mesopotamian mathematical concepts.
- b. The Kassite kings in Babylonia had scribes copy Sumerian and Akkadian works.
- c. The Neo-Assyrian kings collected and preserved Akkadian and Sumerian scientific and literary works. Assurbanipal's library at Nineveh housed Mesopotamian literature and scholarship.
- d. The Neo-Babylonian kings used Akkadian as the language of state, preserved works of art, and restored buildings. King Nabonidus, for instance, restored holy sites in Sumer and Akkad and collected artifacts.

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?; What developments shaped southwest Asian and Mediterranean societies after the collapse of the International Bronze Age?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age; 2.2.2 Empire Strikes Back: Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian Dominance

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

53) How was the ancient world interconnected during the period from 1500–550 B.C.E.?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Trade linked the major regions of the International Bronze Age: the New Kingdom in Egypt, the Hittite Empire in Anatolia, the Assyrian and Babylonian empires in Mesopotamia, the Minoan Crete and Mycenaean Greece in the eastern Mediterranean, and small kingdoms along the coast of Syria and Canaan.
- b. The most powerful states belonged to an international network described as “the Club of the Great Powers.”
- c. War was a common way that different regions interacted with one another. For example, New Kingdom Egypt fought with the Hittite Empire for control of Canaan and Syria.
- d. Cultural similarities provide evidence of interaction between various regions. Examples include the influence of Minoan Crete on Mycenaean Greece and the development of an international monumental style.

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.1 Zones of Power Within the International Bronze Age; 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

54) What common features can be seen in the empires and kingdoms of the International Bronze Age?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. The Egyptian, Hittite, Assyrian, Babylonian, Minoan, and Mycenaean civilizations shared similar social and economic structures.

- b. The ruling elite and commoners lived in segregated communities.
- c. The part of the city where the ruling elite lived was usually surrounded by a wall.
- d. The commoners lived outside of the walled inner parts of the city.
- e. Scholars refer to this pattern of residence as the palace system.
- f. Society was divided into two groups: palace dependents and free villagers.
- g. Palace dependents helped to run the state and support the lifestyle of the royal family. They were paid with rations and were generally better off than the free villagers.
- h. The free villagers lived in the countryside. In tough times, they could easily fall into debt and slavery.
- i. Military conquest was a primary goal of the state.
- j. For this reason, warriors enjoyed high social status.
- k. The most powerful states belonged to an international network described as “the Club of the Great Powers.”
- l. Similar styles can be seen in the monumental architecture of various states.

Learning Objective: What elements made up the international system of the Late Bronze Age and why did it collapse?

Topic: 2.1.2 The Club of the Great Powers

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

55) How did the Hebrew religion evolve into the world’s first monotheistic religion?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- a. Yahwism emerged during the period of the United Monarchy.
- b. Yahwism was a syncretic religion that merged the worship of Yahweh with Canaanite religious beliefs and practices.
- c. The prophetic movement that began in the ninth century B.C.E. emphasized the importance of social justice and religious purity.
- d. Prophets called for eliminating Canaanite religious ideas that had been incorporated into Yahwism. They insisted on the worship of only Yahweh.
- e. They also linked social justice to Yahweh’s goal for humanity.
- f. Under the Judah king Josiah, the notion of the Israelites as the “chosen people” who had a covenant with Yahweh, whom they worshiped as their only god, took root.
- g. During the Babylonian Exile, the Hebrews began to view Yahweh as the eternal and transcendent God.

Learning Objective: What beliefs and institutions shaped Hebrew civilization and its legacy?

Topic: 2.3.3 The Hebrew Religious Legacy

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It