CHAPTER 2—THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST: PEOPLES AND EMPIRES

ESSAY

| 1. | What part did the Hebrew Bible, Hebrew law, and the prophets play in the development of Hebrew religion and society? |
|----|---|
| | ANS: |
| 2. | How did the Hebrew state and religion differ from earlier Near Eastern states and religions? How were they the same? |
| | ANS: |
| 3. | Discuss the role of the husband/father, wife/mother, and the sons and daughters in the Hebrew family. |
| | ANS: |
| 4. | What were the major turning points in Hebrew history, and why? ANS: |
| 5. | To what extent did other Near Eastern peoples and societies influence Hebrew culture? |
| ٥. | ANS: |
| 6. | Compare and contrast the administrative structure and attitudes toward subject peoples of the Assyrian and Persian empires. |
| | ANS: |
| 7. | Examine and describe the relationship in Assyrian society between religion and empire. |
| | ANS: |
| 8. | Identify Zoroaster. How were his teachings unique? Relate his beliefs to the development of Persian religion. |
| | ANS: |
| 9. | What influence, if any, might Zoroastrianism have on later Judaism and Christianity? |
| | ANS: |

| 10. | Discuss the political and cultural achievements of Cyrus and Darius. | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| | ANS: | | |
| | | | |
| IDEN | TIFICATIONS | | |
| 1. | Canaan | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| | | | |
| 2. | Hebrews | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3. | monotheism | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| 4. | Moses | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| | | | |
| 5. | Hebrew Bible | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| | 4 F 1 | | |
| 6. | the Exodus | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| 7. | Yahweh | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| | | | |
| 8. | Saul | | |
| | ANS: | | |
| | | | |

9. David

| | ANS: |
|-----|--|
| 10. | Solomon ANS: |
| 11. | the Temple ANS: |
| 12. | Jerusalem ANS: |
| 13. | prophets ANS: |
| 14. | the Pentateuch ANS: |
| 15. | Torah ANS: |
| 16. | the Divided Kingdom ANS: |
| 17. | the Assyrians and the kingdom of Israel ANS: |
| 18. | Babylonian captivity of the Jews ANS: |
| 19. | the covenant |

ANS:

| 20. | Phoenicians |
|-----|------------------------------|
| | ANS: |
| 21. | Byblos, Tyre, and Sidon |
| | ANS: |
| 22. | Phoenician alphabet |
| | ANS: |
| 23. | Assyrians |
| | ANS: |
| 24. | Tiglath-Pileser I |
| | ANS: |
| 25. | Ashurbanipal and Sennacherib |
| | ANS: |
| 26. | Nimrud and Nineveh |
| | ANS: |
| 27. | Ashur |
| | ANS: |
| 28. | Chaldeans and Medes |
| | ANS: |
| 29. | Neo-Babylonian Empire |
| | ANS: |

30. Nebuchadnezzar II

| | ANS: |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 31. | Hanging Gardens of Babylon ANS: |
| 32. | Persians ANS: |
| 33. | Achaemenid dynasty ANS: |
| 34. | Ishtar Gate ANS: |
| 35. | Cyrus the Great ANS: |
| 36. | Herodotus ANS: |
| 37. | Cambyses II ANS: |
| 38. | Darius ANS: |
| 39. | Susa and Persepolis ANS: |
| 40. | satrapy ANS: |

| 41. | the Royal Road ANS: |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 42. | the "king's eye" ANS: |
| 43. | Zoroaster ANS: |
| 44. | Ahuramazda ANS: |
| 45. | Magi |
| 46. | ANS: the Zend Avesta |
| 47. | ANS: |
| 48. | ANS: |
| 49 | ANS: |
| | ANS: |
| 50. | ethical dualism ANS: |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

| 1. | The tradition of the Hebrey from Mesopotamia to the la a. Adam b. Noah. c. Abraham. d. Moses. e. David. | | ey were descendants of the patriarch who had migrated e. |
|----|--|---|--|
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 34 |
| 2. | Scholars agree that between who established a united kina. 3000 and 2500 b. 2500 and 2000 c. 1800 and 1500 d. 1200 and 1000 e. 600 and 400 | | _ B.C., the Israelites emerged as a distinct group of peoples as Israel. |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 34 |
| 3. | Moses united the Israelites national god named a. Moloch b. Yahweh c. Baal d. Jesus e. Allah | after the Egypt | ian bondage by putting them under the protection of a new |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 36-37 |
| 4. | The founder of the Kingdon a. Ezra b. Joshua c. Solomon d. David e. Saul | m of Israel (100 | 00-970 B.C.) was the military hero |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 34-36 |
| 5. | b. divide the Hebrew tribec. decentralize royal power | along the lines es into two sepa er and spread it he symbolic ce | of Mesopotamian despotism. nrate political kingdoms. among the 12 Hebrew tribes. nter of the Hebrew religion and society. |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 35 |
| 6. | After the death of Solomon of two kingdoms, the kingdom. Palestine and Judea b. Canaan and Palestine | | een the northern and southern tribes led to the establishment d the kingdom of |

| | c. Palestine and Jd. Israel and Palee. Israel and Juda | stine | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|------------|--|--|
| | ANS: E | REF: | p. 35 | | | |
| 7. | hands of the a. Chaldeans. b. Assyrians. c. Philistines. d. Persians. e. Sea Peoples. | Jerusalem in 586 B.C | C. and the Babylonian Captivity of the Hebrews occurred. | red at the | | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 36 | | | |
| 8. | a. he was the creab. all peoples of tc. that he would p | ator of but not an inhe he world were subjec- bunish those not follo- bom for personal relat | t to him. | | | |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 36 | | | |
| 9. | a. believed in two gods, both named Yahweh. b. was an ethical religion centered around the law of God. c. taught there was covenant between the Hebrews and Ahurmazda. d. was dualistic under the guise of monotheism. e. all the above | | | | | |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 36 | | | |
| 10. | 10. The Hebrew prophets a. were considered by the Hebrews to be the voice of Yahweh. b. often served as judges in the Hebrew courts. c. attempted to foretell the future for the Hebrew military leaders. d. were caretakers of the Ark of the Covenant. e. were members of the elite upper class. | | | | | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 37 | | | |
| 11. | The Hebrew Bible a. differs fundamentally from the Torah and the Old Testament of the Christian Bible. b. focuses on the basic theme of the necessity of the Hebrews to obey their God. c. related only the words of the prophets and tells us little about Hebrew daily life. d. tells little about the history of the Hebrews before the Babylonian Captivity. e. was written in Aramaic. | | | | | |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 36 | | | |
| 12. | b. proclaimed tha | ersalism by stating that It Israel would rise aga | at all nations would one day worship the God of Israe ain from the ashes of conquest. ning the rich for mistreating the poor. | el. | | |

| | ANS: E | REF: | p. 38-39 | |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| 13. | c. doubt that the early bed. argue that the Hebrew | ew Bible was o ooks of the Heb Bible was firs | riginally written down brew Bible reflects the twritten in Greek. | Il record. in the fifth century A.D. true history of the Israelites. era of the Roman Empire. |
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 34 | |
| 14. | Which of the following w a. the law b. the revelation c. the covenant d. the prophets e. monotheism | as <u>not</u> part of th | ne Hebrew religious tra | ndition? |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 36-37 | |
| 5. | The greatest internationala. Sea Peoples.b. Phoenicians.c. Carthaginians.d. Philistines.e. Canaanites | sea traders of t | he ancient Near East w | vere the |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 40 | |
| 6. | The Phoenicians' contributa. the founding of the color. a simplified alphabeta c. the establishment of the d. their defeat and destructed. distribution of Egyptical | olony of Carthag and system of varieding stations action of the He | ge. vriting. throughout the Medite brew's twelve tribes. | rranean. |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 40 MSC: | *new |
| 17. | All of the following are coa. It was an Egyptian cob. It was a Phoenician poc. It was a distribution cod. The Greek word for be. It was located in ancient | mmercial cente ort city. enter for Egypt ook is derived | r. ian papyrus. | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 40 | |
| 8. | The Assyrians are importa a. empire building. b. urban architecture. c. trade and commerce. d. fine art and literature. e. religion. | · | or their innovations in | |

d. encouraged a separation between Jews and non-Jews

e. all of the above

| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 41 |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 19. | All of the following were A a. Sennacherib. b. Ashur. c. Ashurbanipal. d. Tiglath-Pileser. e. Shalmaneser III. | Assyrian kings <u>e</u> | except for |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 41-48 |
| 20. | a. a limited monarchy, whob. a theocracy, where thec. an aristocracy, with thed. an oligarchy, with the | here the king's priests of the te e landed nobility aristocracy havi | scribes the Assyrian government? bower was checked by an assembly mple had the real power y possessing political power ing the major say in government here vicars of the Assyrian god Ashur |
| | ANS: E | REF: | p. 41 p. 43 |
| 21. | All of the following helped a. iron weapons. b. terrorist actions. c. humane treatment of p. d. superior, diversified tag e. ruthless leaders. | risoners. | an efficient military machine <u>except</u> for |
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 41-43 |
| 22. | 22. Assyrian kings organized their empire more effectively by a. increasing the power of local noble governors. b. reducing the numbers of royal officials. c. were middlemen in the international trade of the era. d. concentrating their resources on internal economic development rather than on mili spending. e. encouraging religious toleration in order to prevent religious uprisings by non-Assy | | |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 41 |
| 23. | a. ability to use diversifieb. avoidance of siege warc. lenient treatment of redd. Assyria's naturally pro- | ed military taction fare. Dellious subjects tected boundarion | S. |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 42 |
| 24. | c. were used to make up | on all captured pabitants of the efor an absence cares from mixing | prisoners. mpire who rebelled against Assyrian rule. of an intelligence network. g with the Assyrian population. |

| a. fear. b. loyalty. c. money. d. cult of personality. e. coercion. ANS: B REF: p. 41 27. The principal economic basis of Assyrian society was a. heavily irrigation-based farming. b. agriculture based on farming villages. c. international trade. d. sea-based commerce. e. manufacturing of luxury items. ANS: B REF: p. 43 28. Assyrian art was primarily concerned with a. outshining the remnants of Sumerian and Babylonian culture. b. illustrating the gods, especially Marduk. c. glorifying the king, hunting, and war. d. displaying the virtues of women and female priests. e. showing the lives of ordinary Assyrian subjects. ANS: C REF: p. 45 29. Nebuchadnezzar II accomplished all of the following except: a. the revision of the Persian law code. b. rebuilding Babylon. c. defeating the Assyrians. d. building the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. e. destroyed Judah and carried the population into exile. ANS: A REF: p. 45 | | ANS: A | REF: | p. 43 |
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| 30. Which of the following statements is <u>not</u> true of the Chaldean Empire? a. Babylon was its great central city. b. It was the longest-lasting of the great Near Eastern empires. c. The Hanging Gardens was created in its time. d. The people of the empire welcomed its fall to the Persians. e. Nebuchadnezzar II was its most successful ruler. | 29. | a. the revision of thb. rebuilding Babylc. defeating the Asd. building the Han | ne Persian law code lon. syrians. nging Gardens of B | abylon. |
| a. Babylon was its great central city. b. It was the longest-lasting of the great Near Eastern empires. c. The Hanging Gardens was created in its time. d. The people of the empire welcomed its fall to the Persians. e. Nebuchadnezzar II was its most successful ruler. | | ANS: A | REF: | p. 45 |
| ANS: B REF: p. 45 | 30. | a. Babylon was itsb. It was the longesc. The Hanging Ga | great central city. st-lasting of the greardens was created | at Near Eastern empires. in its time. |
| | | | | ccessful ruler. |

REF:

a. assimilation of other cultures and development of a polyglot society.

p. 43

ANS: B

25. Assyrian society was well known for its

b. manumission of slaves.c. monumental cities.d. monotheism.

| 31. | The Ishtar Gate sat outside toa. Byblos.b. Jerusalem.c. Babylon.d. Tyre.e. Sidon. | the city of | |
|-----|--|--------------------|--|
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 45 |
| 32. | The founder of the Persian I B.C., was a. Cyrus the Great. b. Artaxerxes. c. Cambyses. d. Nebuchadnezzar II. e. Solomon. | Empire, who de | efeated Babylon and freed the Jews from captivity in 539 |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 46-48 |
| 33. | The Persian Royal Road stra. Persepolis.b. Byblos.c. Athens.d. Susa.e. Ephess. | etched from Sa | rdis to the capital at |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 46 p. 47 |
| 34. | The Persian Empire reached a. Cyrus. b. Darius. c. Xerxes. d. Cambyses. e. Darius III. | l its largest terr | itorial boundaries under |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 49 |
| 35. | The Persian King Cyrus the a. Nebuchadnezzar II. b. Darius. c. Xerxes. d. Cambyses II. e. Zoroaster. | | |
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 48 |
| 36. | Darius accomplished all of a. building a canal that lin b. conquering Egypt. c. creating a Persian provid. conquering Thrace. e. built a new Persian capit | ked the Red Se | a with the Mediterranean Sea. India. |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 48-49 |
| 37. | The Persian king who under | rtook an invasio | on of the Greek mainland in the early fifth century was |

| | a. Cyrus.b. Cambyses.c. Zoroaster.d. Darius.e. Nebuchadnezzar. | | | |
|-----|---|------|--------------------|--|
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 48 | |
| 38. | 8. The Persian Empire's system of satrapies allowed for a. subject peoples to play a dominant role in civil administration. b. a sensible system of collecting tribute based on an area's productive capacity. c. noble offices to be filled by election rather than hereditary means. d. widespread corruption by the satraps, who acted without the king's knowledge. e. the enforcement of religious uniformity throughout the empire. | | | |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 49 | |
| 39. | Which of the following statements concerning the Persian kings is false? a. As he was considered a god, the king held the power of life and death over all subjects. b. The Great Kings tended to become greedy and hoard their treasuries. c. Events like the "king's dinner" were meant to demonstrate the luxurious power of the king. d. The king's palace demonstrated the international flavor and wealth of the empire. e. The Persian kings were relatively tolerant in matters of religion. | | | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 49 | |
| 40. | The elite infantry of ta. Immortals b. Marines c. Praetorian Guard d. Assassins e. Invisibles | | vere known as the? | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 50 | |
| 41. | The weakening of the Persian Empire was largely attributed to a. a corrupt system of satraps that was never closely monitored by the king. b. the constant erosion and diminishment of its standing army. c. the kings' hoarding of wealth and over taxation of their subjects. d. a lack of communication due to its vast size. e. earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. | | | |
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 50 | |
| 42. | Which of the following statements about the Persian army is true? a. By the time of Darius, the army had disintegrated. b. By the times of Darius, the army had seized control of the empire. c. By the time of Darius, the army had become professionalized. d. The army was less important than the navy. e. The army was made up entirely of foreign mercenaries. | | | |
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 50 | |
| 43. | Which of the following statements concerning Zoroastrianism is false?a. It was dualistic and monotheistic in nature.b. It had few followers outside the Persian Empire. | | | |

| | c. It did not include a final judgment or a last judgment among its beliefs.d. Its supreme deity was Ahuramazda.e. Eventually, it regressed into a type of polytheism. | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|--|
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 51 |
| 44. | Zoroastrianism was a. monotheist (one god). b. dualist (two gods). c. polytheist (many gods). d. atheist (no god). e. agnostic (undecided) | | |
| | ANS: A | REF: | p. 50-51 |
| 45. | The central, sacred text of Z a. Talmud. b. Vedas. c. Zend Avesta. d. prayers of Ashur. e. Bhagavad Gita. | oroastrianism i | s the |
| | ANS: C | REF: | p. 50 |
| 46. | In Zoroastrianism, the evil s a. Avesta. b. Ahriman. c. Ahuramazda. d. Mithra. e. Vishnu. | pirit was know | n as |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 51 |
| 47. | The sun god, who became a religion, was a. Avesta. b. Osiris. c. Buddha. d. Vishnu. e. Mithra. | helper of Ahur | ramazda and later, in Roman times, the source of another |
| | ANS: E | REF: | p. 51 |
| 48. | The decline of the Hittites and Egyptians around 1200 B.C. a. brought an end to Near Eastern civilization. b. created a power vacuum which allowed several small states to emerge and temporarily flourish. c. allowed the Persians under Cyrus the Great to immediately establish an empire. d. was caused by Assyrian conquest. e. was caused by the conquests of David and Solomon. | | |
| | ANS: B | REF: | p. 51 |
| 49. | The most tolerant and efficient a. Egyptian. b. Assyrian. | ent of the Near | Eastern empires was the |

| | e. Babylonian. | | | | |
|------|---|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | ANS: D | REF: | p. 52 | | |
| 50. | Which one of the followinga. monotheism.b. law.c. morality.d. social justice.e. revenge. | is <u>not</u> consider | red part of the Judeo-Christian heritage in West Civilization? | | |
| | ANS: E | REF: | p. 51 | | |
| TRUI | E/FALSE | | | | |
| 1. | Most biblical scholars claim that most of the early books of the Hebrew Bible accurately reflect the historical events of the Israelites. | | | | |
| | ANS: F | REF: | p. 34 | | |
| 2. | The first five books of the I | Hebrew Bible a | are known as the Zend Avesta. | | |
| | ANS: F | REF: | p. 36 | | |
| 3. | Most Hebrews believed tha | t monogamy w | ras the preferred form of marriage. | | |
| | ANS: T | REF: | p. 39 | | |
| 4. | The Greeks and the Romans, Indo-European speakers, derived their alphabet from the Semitic-speaking Phoenicians. | | | | |
| | ANS: T | REF: | p. 40 p. 51 | | |
| 5. | . The Medes and the Persians were both Semitic speakers. | | | | |
| | ANS: F | REF: | p. 46 MSC: *new | | |
| 6. | Like most other empires in the ancient world, the Assyrians refused to mix their conquered peo with native Assyrians and instead kept those who were conquered isolated and separated from eather and from the Assyrian rulers. | | | | |
| | ANS: F | REF: | p. 43 | | |
| 7. | Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt the city of Nineveh, making it the Persian capital, and there he erected the Ishtar Gate, which opened on to the Triumphal Way. | | | | |
| | ANS: F | REF: | p. 45 | | |
| 8. | Cyrus the Great, the founder of the Persian Empire, was a member of the Achaemenid dynasty. | | | | |
| | ANS: T | REF: | p. 46 | | |
| | | | | | |

c. Chaldean.d. Persian.

9. The historian of *The Persian Wars* was Thucydides.

ANS: F REF: p. 47

10. The Persian god was Ahuramazda.

ANS: T REF: p. 49-51