**Chapter 1: Prehistoric, Mesopotamian, and Egyptian Civilizations**

**Multiple Choice**

1. It is thought that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was used for Old Kingdom tombs because, as one of the most stable geometric forms, it symbolized permanence to ancient Egyptians.

A. circle

B. cube

C. sphere

D. pyramid

E. cone

Answer: D

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2. During the New Kingdom, burial in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced burial in pyramids.

A. the temple

B. rock-cut tombs

C. a courtyard in the palace

D. the city square

E. none of the above

Answer: B

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3. The *Human-Headed Winged Lion* (fig. 1.9) with the body of a lion, wings of a bird, and head of a human probably functioned as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worshipper in the temples

B. figure celebrating military victories

C. guardian figure

D. illustration of favorite stories

E. king

Answer: C

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4. Which of the following is not true regarding Paleolithic sculpture?

A. The most frequently depicted subjects are memory images of animals

B. There are few figures of wood or other perishable materials that remain today

C. The most famous example of a sculpture from the era is the *Woman (or Venus) of Willendorf* (fig. 1.2)

D. In France, a clay sculpture of two bison was found

E. No humans are represented

Answer: E

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5. The basic plan of the rock-cut tombs of the Middle Kingdom resemble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an Egyptian home of the time

B. the pharaoh’s palace

C. a typical Egyptian shop

D. the simplest type of temple

E. both B and D

Answer: A

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6. Egyptian relief sculptures and paintings show human figures both in profile and frontal positions simultaneously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. t0 display each part of the body from its most characteristic point of view

B. because artists were unskilled in drawing the human body

C. because such a design was dictated by Egyptian religious beliefs

D. none of the above

E. both A and C

Answer: A

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7. The only significant break in the continuity of Egyptian life were the political, religious, and artistic changes during the reign of which pharaoh?

A. Zoser

B. Chefren

C. Tutankhamen

D. Akhenaten

E. Mycerinus

Answer: D

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8. The ruler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with an ancient code of laws and decrees.

A. Naram-Sin

B. Gilgamesh

C. Hammurabi

D. Nebuchadnezzar

E. Ashurnasirpal II

Answer: C

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9. Some scholars believe that cave paintings were created to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ensure a successful hunt

B. express the power of the ruler

C. commemorate the death of a member of the group

D. celebrate an abundant harvest

E. represent gods

Answer: A

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10. King Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which became the greatest city in the Near East.

A. Babylon

B. Cairo

C. Lagash

D. Ur

E. Persepolis

Answer: A

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11. The earliest burial places of the Old Kingdom Egyptian nobility were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, flat-topped one-story rectangular buildings with slanted walls.

A. pyramids

B. serdabs

C. mortuary temples

D. mastabas

E. huts

Answer: D

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12. Scholars were able to decipher Egyptian writing by comparing the three

languages included on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. *Palette of Narmer*

B. *Rosetta Stone*

C. *Stepped Pyramid of Zoser*

D. *Book of the Dead*

E. wall relief of *Ti Watching a Hippopotamus Hunt*

Answer: B

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13. The term *ka* is roughly equivalent to the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sin

B. good versus evil

C. heaven

D. judgment

E. a soul

Answer: E

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14. What is known of Paleolithic life derives largely from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cromlechs

B. cuneiform writing

C. relief sculptures

D. paintings found in caves

E. all of the above

Answer: D

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15. The *Great Sphinx* (fig. 1.17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was placed in a Valley Temple

B. is made of gold and semiprecious stones

C. indicates the power of the pharaoh

D. reappears in Classical Greek mythology

E. none of the above

Answer: C

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16. In painting of the Neolithic era \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. paintings are located in rock shelters and beneath cliff overhangs

B. the human figure is given prominence

C. paintings feature more storytelling than in the Paleolithic era

D. all of the above

E. none of the above

Answer: D

**Page ref: 6**

17. The oldest known major literary work in the world is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. *The Iliad*

B. *The Tale of Genji*

C. *The Poem of the Supersage*

D. *The Law Code of Hammurabi*

E. *The Epic of Gilgamesh*

Answer: E

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18. Egyptian relief work, such as *Ti Watching a Hippopotamus Hunt* (fig. 1.21), was meant to be

seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by visitors to the nobleman’s tomb

B. by no one

C. only by the *ka* of the deceased

D. by priests who came often to the tomb to perform rituals

E. by those who discovered the tomb thousands of years later

Answer: C

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19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is (are) the most common subjects for European cave paintings.

A. Scenes of battle

B. Animals

C. Humans participating in religious rituals

D. Women representing fertility goddesses

E. none of the above

Answer: B

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20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the standard poses for Egyptian sculptures of the human figure.

A. Sitting on a block

B. Standing with one foot forward

C. Sitting cross-legged on the floor

D. Kneeling on both knees

E. Reclining

Answer: E

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21. Which of the following statements is true of New Kingdom temples?

A. One of the largest is at Luxor

B. The temples were considered the home of the gods

C. They were constructed using the post and lintel system

D. The entire temple complex was essentially symmetrical and organized around a longitudinal axis

E. all of the above

Answer: E

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22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is (are) not included in the *Victory Stele of Naram-Sin* (fig. 1.7).

A. A mountain

B. The ruler Naram-Sin

C. An army victoriously marching up the mountain

D. A representation of the temple

E. A set of stars representing Naram Sin’s protecting gods

Answer: D

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**True/False**

23. A ziggurat is a mountain-like platform upon which Sumerians placed their temples.

Answer: T

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24. The prophet Zoroaster, a Persian, developed a dualistic religion that asserted the universe was divided between two forces, one good and the other evil.

Answer: T

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25. A serdab is a hidden room in a tomb that contains a statue of the dead person.

Answer: T

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