

Ancient Mesopotamia Unit Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Completion: Choose the correct name to complete each sentence:

Mesopotamia	polytheists	monotheist
cuneiform	stylus	wheel
ziggurats	nomads	Royal Road
Assyrian	Persian	Darius
Chaldean	Nebuchadnezzar	Cyrus

1. Abraham was a _____ because he worshiped one god.
2. The _____ was an invention that the Sumerians developed and was probably used first in creating pots.
3. The Southern Kingdom of Judah was conquered by the _____ Empire.
4. The Northern Kingdom of Israel was conquered by the _____ Empire.
5. Abraham and his children became _____ after leaving Ur.
6. _____ means the land between two rivers.
7. The king who used camels in battle to frighten his enemy's horses was _____.
8. The Hanging Gardens and the rebuilding of the Tower of Babel is credited to _____.
9. A wedgelike stick used in Sumerian writing was called a _____.
10. The king who permitted the Jews to return to Judah was _____.
11. Mesopotamian temples were _____ that acted as stairs leading to heaven.
12. The great highway of the Persian Empire is called the _____.
13. The king who established trading standards and made the Middle East one big market place was _____.
14. The Royal Road greatly benefited the _____ kingdom.
15. The Sumerian's wedge-shaped writing was called _____.

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Multiple Choice: Write the letter for the best answer in the space provided.

1. The name _____ River means "that makes fruitful."
A. Tigris
B. Nile
C. Jordan
D. Euphrates
2. The name _____ River means "arrow."
A. Tigris
B. Nile
C. Jordan
D. Euphrates
3. Sargon was king of?
A. Sumer
B. Persia
C. Akkad
D. Babylon
4. The chief god of the Canaanites was ?
A. Anu
B. Baal
C. Shamash
D. Marduk
5. This sun god supposedly gave Hammurabi authority to make his code of laws.
A. Ishtar
B. Baal
C. Marduk
D. Nanna
6. Which god was thought to own the city of Ur?
A. Namu
B. Nanna
C. Ishtar
D. Baal
7. Which people irrigated their land with canals and is credited with developing the written language?
A. Israel
B. Sumer
C. Canaan
D. Damascus
8. Which king united all of Mesopotamia under a single empire?
A. Ur-Nammu
B. Hammurabi
C. Sargon
D. Cyrus
9. The Assyrians were descendants of Noah's son _____.
A. Japheth
B. Nimrod
C. Shem
D. Ham

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10. The Persian king who made the Middle East into one big market place was?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Xerxes
- C. Darius
- D. Belshazzar

11. Which king conquered the western fertile crescent including the Kingdom of Judah?

- A. Nabopolassar
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Belshazzar
- D. Cyrus

12. Nimrod led in building the Assyrian city and later capital of Assyria named?

- A. Ninevah
- B. Persia
- C. Babylon
- D. Assur

13. Babylonia was invaded and Belshazzar was killed by?

- A. Chaldeans and Assyrians
- B. Persians and Scythians
- C. Medes and Persians
- D. Assyrians and Persians

14. Who established the Chaldean empire?

- A. Belshazzar
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Nabopolassar
- D. Nabonidus

15. The ten tribes of Israel was spread under which Assyrian king?

- A. Sennacherib
- B. Shalmaneser V
- C. Tiglath-pileser III
- D. Ashurbanipal

16. Which Israelite captive interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream?

- A. Shadrack
- B. Abidnego
- C. Meshech
- D. Daniel

Essay: Answer the following questions using three to five sentences.

Explain how and why we divide history in B.C. and A.D. years. What does B.C. and A.D. stand for?

