

Checkpoint 15 2020

6.10 Explain the concept of polytheism and its presence in Mesopotamia, with respect to beliefs about the relationship of deities to the natural world and their importance in everyday life.

6.11 Identify important achievements of the Mesopotamian civilization, including cuneiform, clay tablets, and ziggurats, and identify the Epic of Gilgamesh as the oldest written epic.



1. The Sumerians believed in many gods. What is the belief in many gods called? 6.10

A. polytheism

B. monotheism

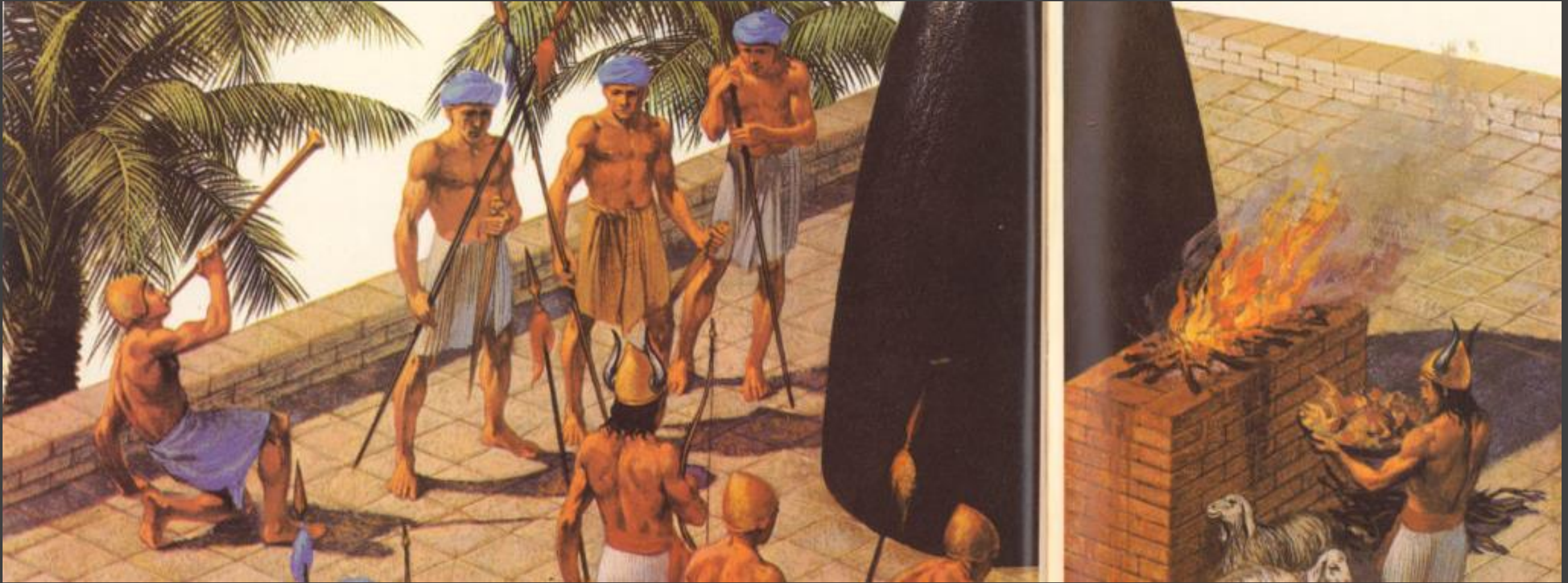
C. theocracy

D. Christianity



2. Early civilizations' religious beliefs were polytheistic in nature. What did the early Sumerians believe their gods had control over? – 6.10

- A. Elements in nature...fire, wind, and water...**
- B. Blessings and guiding people in their daily lives**
- C. Deciding which person was to rule over the land.**
- D. All of the above.**



3. In ancient Mesopotamia, the main role of the priest was _____.

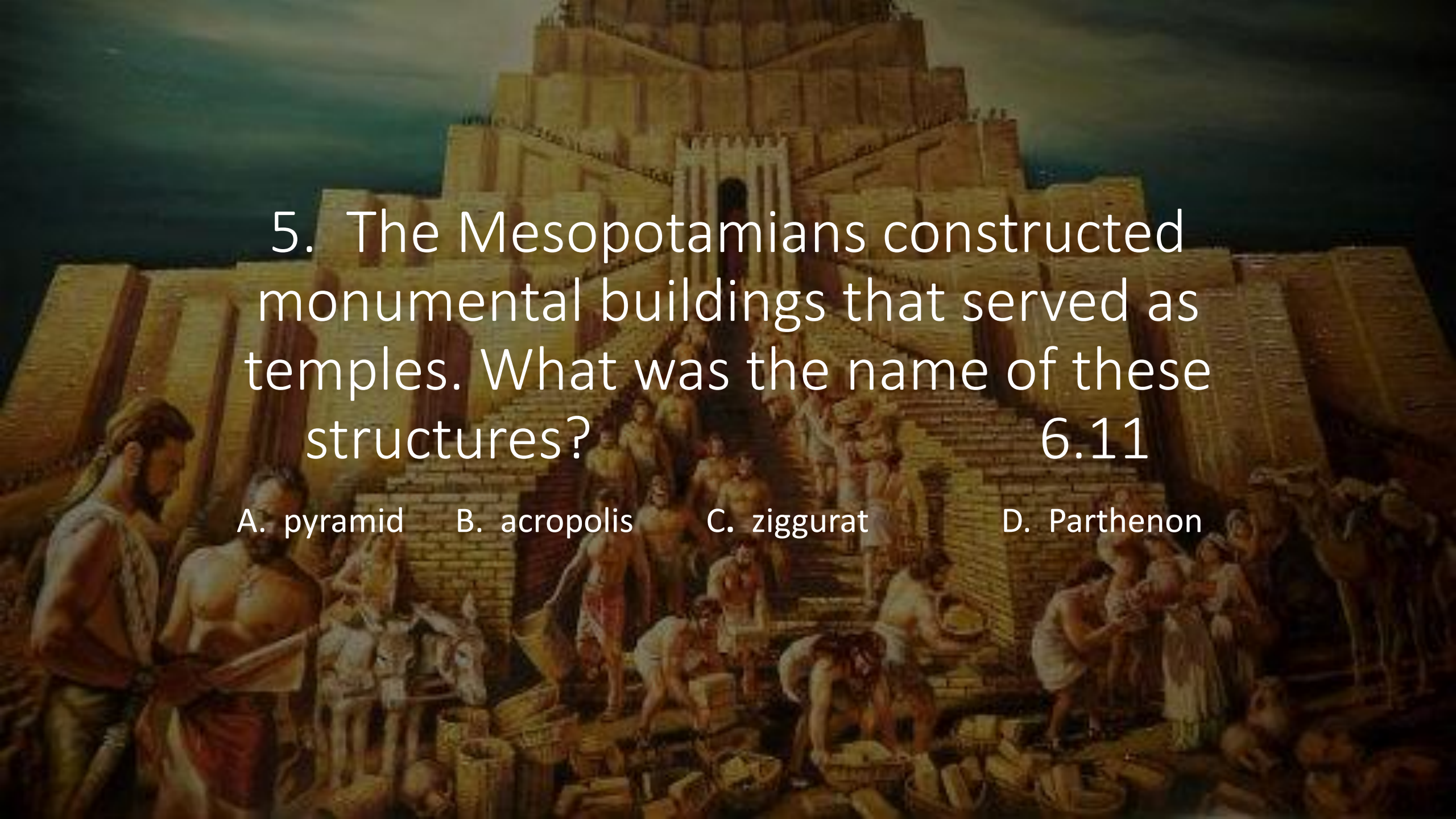
6.10

- **A. Collect taxes**
- **B. make the gods happy**
- **C. offer salvation to sinners**
- **D. instruct the king about religion**

4. Which chart correctly represents the achievements of ancient Mesopotamians?

6.11

A.	Writing	Hieroglyphics was used for record keeping and tax collection.
	Literature	Stories such as the Epic of Gilgamesh were used to pass on information to future generations.
	Architecture	The ruler's palace was constructed in the center of each city-state as a place to worship deities.
	Art	Mesopotamians created large relief sculptures, mosaics, and cylinder seals.
	Transportation	The invention of the sailboat allowed Mesopotamians to travel further distances.
B.	Writing	Cuneiform was used for record keeping and tax collection.
	Literature	Stories such as the Epic of Gilgamesh were used to pass on information to future generations.
	Architecture	Ziggurats were constructed in the center of each city-state as a place to worship deities.
	Transportation	The invention of the wheel allowed Mesopotamians to travel further distances.
	Art	Mesopotamians created large relief sculptures, mosaics, and cylinder seals.
C.	Writing	Cuneiform was used for record keeping and tax collection.
	Tools	The plow increased the rate at which farmers could turn their fields and plant crops.
	Literature	Stories such as the Bhagavad Gita were used to pass on information to future generations.
	Architecture	Stupas were constructed in the center of each city-state as a place to worship deities.
	Art	Mesopotamians created large relief sculptures, mosaics, and cylinder seals.

A detailed painting depicting the construction of a massive ziggurat. The structure is a stepped pyramid made of yellowish-brown bricks, with a central staircase leading up to a small temple-like structure at the top. In the foreground, numerous workers in simple, earth-toned clothing are engaged in various tasks. Some are carrying baskets of bricks, while others are using tools. A donkey is visible on the left, and a camel on the right. The scene is set against a dark, overcast sky, suggesting a dramatic or labor-intensive atmosphere.

5. The Mesopotamians constructed monumental buildings that served as temples. What was the name of these structures?

6.11

A. pyramid

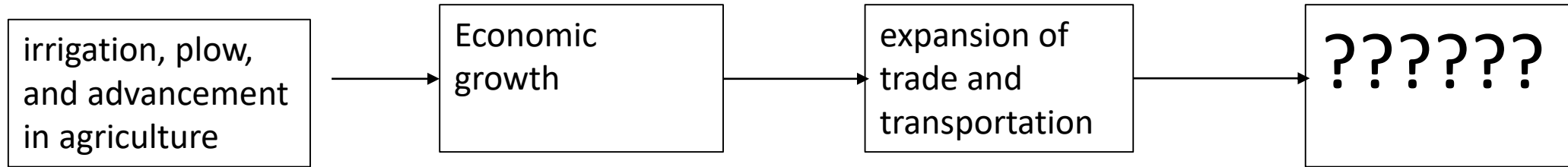
B. acropolis

C. ziggurat

D. Parthenon

6. Which of the following best completes the flow chart ?

6.08



- A. discovery of fire
- B. hunters and gather formed
- C. emergence of city-states
- D. small villages developed

7. What kind of economy did Sumer have? 6.08

- A. Money was used to buy and sell goods in the market
- B. A Monarchy
- C. Barter economy where the people were paid with coins for the jobs they did for others
- D. Barter economy where people were making, trading and distributing goods

