

History Exam

Name: _____

I. Multiple Choice

1. The Paleolithic Period is also known as the:
 - a) New Stone Age
 - b) Old Stone Age
 - c) Bronze Age
 - d) Iron Age
2. Nomadic hunters and gatherers:
 - a) Lived in permanent villages
 - b) Moved constantly in search of food
 - c) Practiced agriculture
 - d) Used writing systems
3. The Sumerians are known for inventing:
 - a) The wheel
 - b) Cuneiform writing
 - c) Papyrus
 - d) Alphabet
4. Hammurabi’s Code was:
 - a) A set of laws from Babylon
 - b) A religious text
 - c) A historical novel
 - d) A musical composition
5. Which civilization built pyramids?
 - a) Sumerians
 - b) Babylonians
 - c) Egyptians
 - d) Greeks
6. The Paleolithic people primarily:
 - a) Farmed crops
 - b) Hunted and gathered food
 - c) Built cities
 - d) Used metal tools
7. The Mesopotamian region is between which two rivers?
 - a) Nile and Amazon
 - b) Tigris and Euphrates
 - c) Mississippi and Missouri
 - d) Ganges and Indus
8. Hammurabi’s Code is famous for the principle:
 - a) “Eye for an eye”
 - b) “Love thy neighbor”
 - c) “Divide and conquer”
 - d) “An eye on the prize”

II. True or False

9. The Paleolithic people lived mainly in cities. _____
10. Slavery existed in some of the earliest human societies. _____
11. The Nile River was important for Egyptian civilization. _____

III. Fill in the Blanks

12. _____ is the earliest known writing system developed by the Sumerians.
 - a) Hieroglyphs
 - b) Cuneiform
 - c) Alphabet
13. Hammurabi’s Code is famous for the rule of _____.
 - a) “Eye for an eye”
 - b) “Might makes right”
 - c) “Live and let live”

IV. Chronology (14)

14. Put these events in the correct order from earliest (1) to latest (4):
 - A. Beginning of the Paleolithic Period
 - B. Development of cuneiform writing
 - C. Creation of Hammurabi’s Code
 - D. Construction of Egyptian pyramids
 - a) A → B → C → D
 - b) A → C → B → D
 - c) D → B → A → C
 - d) B → D → C → A

V. Analysis (15)

15. Why was the invention of writing important for ancient civilizations?
 - a) It helped preserve laws and history
 - b) It allowed people to farm better
 - c) It was used only for religious texts
 - d) It replaced spoken language