01 / QUESTION

How could migration change ancient Near Eastern societies?

Migrations

02 / QUESTION

What is assimilation?

Migrations

03 / QUESTION

Who were the Hyksos?

Migrations

04 / QUESTION

Which military technology is especially associated with the Hyksos in Egypt?

Migrations

05 / QUESTION

Who were the Sea Peoples?

Migrations

06 / QUESTION

Do historians know the precise origins of all the Sea Peoples?

Migrations

02 / ANSWER

The process through which a group adopts aspects of another group's culture, sometimes while retaining parts of its own.

Migrations

01 / ANSWER

It spread languages, technologies, and religious ideas, while also causing conflict, conquest, and assimilation.

Migrations

04 / ANSWER

Horse-drawn war chariots, which Egyptian armies subsequently adopted and developed.

Migrations

03 / ANSWER

Rulers of West Asian origin who controlled parts of Egypt, especially the Nile Delta, during the Second Intermediate Period.

Migrations

06 / ANSWER

No. Their identities, origins, and movements remain debated; they were not necessarily one unified people.

Migrations

05 / ANSWER

A modern collective label for groups named in Egyptian accounts of warfare and migration in the eastern Mediterranean around 1200 BCE.

Migrations

07 / QUESTION

Why should migration and conquest be distinguished?

Migrations

08 / QUESTION

What followed Egypt's New Kingdom?

Egypt

09 / QUESTION

How could political fragmentation weaken Egypt?

Egypt

10 / QUESTION

Which two empires discussed in Chapter 2 conquered Egypt?

Egypt

11 / QUESTION

Where were the Phoenician city-states located?

Phoenicians

12 / QUESTION

Name two major Phoenician cities.

Phoenicians

08 / ANSWER

Political fragmentation and periods of foreign domination during the Third Intermediate Period and later eras.

Egypt

07 / ANSWER

Migration is the movement of people; conquest is the imposition of political control through force. They may overlap, but are not identical.

Migrations

10 / ANSWER

The Neo-Assyrian Empire and, later, the Achaemenid Persian Empire.

Egypt

09 / ANSWER

Rival centers of power reduced unity, making coordinated defense and control of resources more difficult.

Egypt

12 / ANSWER

Tyre and Sidon. Byblos was another important center.

Phoenicians

11 / ANSWER

Along the eastern Mediterranean coast, especially in present-day Lebanon and neighboring coastal areas.

Phoenicians

13 / QUESTION

What economic activity made the Phoenicians especially influential?

Phoenicians

14 / QUESTION

Which major North African city was founded by Phoenician settlers?

Phoenicians

15 / QUESTION

How did the Phoenician alphabet influence later writing?

Phoenicians

16 / QUESTION

What is monotheism?

Ancient Israel

17 / QUESTION

Which God became central to Israelite religion?

Ancient Israel

18 / QUESTION

What is a covenant in the Israelite religious tradition?

Ancient Israel

14 / ANSWER

Carthage, near present-day Tunis; its founders were associated with Tyre.

Phoenicians

13 / ANSWER

Maritime trade, supported by seafaring skills and trading settlements across the Mediterranean.

Phoenicians

16 / ANSWER

Belief in one God.

Ancient Israel

15 / ANSWER

The Greeks adapted it and added systematic vowel letters; the Greek alphabet helped shape later alphabets, including Latin.

Phoenicians

18 / ANSWER

A binding relationship between God and the people, involving promises and obligations.

Ancient Israel

17 / ANSWER

Yahweh, also represented by the consonants YHWH.

Ancient Israel

19 / QUESTION

What does the Exodus describe in biblical tradition?

Ancient Israel

20 / QUESTION

Who is traditionally regarded as Israel's first king?

Ancient Israel

21 / QUESTION

Which city became closely associated with King David's rule?

Ancient Israel

22 / QUESTION

What building is Solomon traditionally credited with constructing?

Ancient Israel

23 / QUESTION

Which two kingdoms emerged after the traditional united monarchy?

Ancient Israel

24 / QUESTION

What social and religious concerns did the Hebrew prophets emphasize?

Ancient Israel

20 / ANSWER

Saul, according to the biblical account.

Ancient Israel

19 / ANSWER

The Israelites' departure from slavery in Egypt under Moses. The narrative's historical details remain debated.

Ancient Israel

22 / ANSWER

The First Temple in Jerusalem, a central sanctuary of Israelite worship.

Ancient Israel

21 / ANSWER

Jerusalem, which biblical tradition identifies as his capital.

Ancient Israel

24 / ANSWER

Faithfulness to God, justice, and criticism of oppression and corrupt behavior.

Ancient Israel

23 / ANSWER

Israel in the north and Judah in the south.

Ancient Israel

25 / QUESTION

What was the Babylonian Exile?

Ancient Israel

26 / QUESTION

Where was Assyria's original heartland?

Assyria

27 / QUESTION

What made the Neo-Assyrian army an effective force of conquest?

Assyria

28 / QUESTION

What was the purpose of siege warfare?

Assyria

29 / QUESTION

How did Assyrian rulers use terror politically?

Assyria

30 / QUESTION

Why did Assyrian rulers deport conquered populations?

Assyria

26 / ANSWER

Northern Mesopotamia, along the upper Tigris River.

Assyria

25 / ANSWER

The deportation of groups from Judah to Babylonia, especially following the Babylonian capture of Jerusalem in 586 BCE.

Ancient Israel

28 / ANSWER

To capture fortified settlements by surrounding them, breaching their defenses, or forcing surrender.

Assyria

27 / ANSWER

Organization, trained troops, cavalry, siege techniques, and the ability to mobilize resources on a large scale.

Assyria

30 / ANSWER

To weaken resistance, relocate useful workers, and redistribute people and resources across the empire.

Assyria

29 / ANSWER

They publicized harsh punishments and destruction to intimidate opponents and discourage rebellion.

Assyria

31 / QUESTION

How did Assyria administer directly controlled provinces?

Assyria

32 / QUESTION

What did tribute provide for an empire?

Assyria

33 / QUESTION

Which major Assyrian city fell in 612 BCE?

Assyria

34 / QUESTION

Did Assyrian rule always require conquered peoples to abandon their gods?

Assyria

35 / QUESTION

Who founded the Achaemenid Persian Empire?

Persia

36 / QUESTION

What major victory did Cyrus achieve around 550 BCE?

Persia

32 / ANSWER

Payments or goods from subject peoples that supported the ruler, army, and administration.

Assyria

31 / ANSWER

Royal governors managed local administration, collected resources, and enforced the king's authority.

Assyria

34 / ANSWER

No. Assyrian domination demanded submission and resources, but did not uniformly replace all local religious traditions.

Assyria

33 / ANSWER

Nineveh, captured by a coalition including Babylonians and Medes. Assyrian resistance continued afterward.

Assyria

36 / ANSWER

He defeated the Median king Astyages, a key step in the formation of the Persian Empire.

Persia

35 / ANSWER

Cyrus II, known as Cyrus the Great.

Persia

37 / QUESTION

Which city did Cyrus capture in 539 BCE?

Persia

38 / QUESTION

What did Persian rule allow some Judean exiles to do?

Persia

39 / QUESTION

What is the Cyrus Cylinder?

Persia

40 / QUESTION

Why should the Cyrus Cylinder be read critically?

Persia

41 / QUESTION

What is Darius I especially associated with in imperial government?

Persia

42 / QUESTION

What was a satrap?

Persia

38 / ANSWER

Return to Judah and rebuild their religious community. Judah remained under Persian imperial authority.

Persia

37 / ANSWER

Babylon, bringing the Neo-Babylonian Empire under Persian rule.

Persia

40 / ANSWER

It promotes the king's legitimacy. It is evidence of royal self-presentation, rather than a neutral account or a modern universal rights charter.

Persia

39 / ANSWER

A Babylonian cuneiform royal inscription presenting Cyrus's conquest and rule as legitimate, with claims about restoring order and religious institutions.

Persia

42 / ANSWER

A provincial governor serving the Persian king; the province governed was a satrapy.

Persia

41 / ANSWER

Consolidating Persian rule and strengthening provincial administration, revenue collection, and communications.

Persia

43 / QUESTION

From which groups were many Persian satraps selected?

Persia

44 / QUESTION

Which two cities were linked by the famous Persian Royal Road?

Persia

45 / QUESTION

How did roads and relay stations help Persian government?

Persia

46 / QUESTION

Who was Zoroaster, also called Zarathustra?

Persia

47 / QUESTION

Which deity is central to Zoroastrianism?

Persia

48 / QUESTION

How did Persian accommodation help imperial rule?

Comparing empires

44 / ANSWER

Sardis in Anatolia and Susa in southwestern Iran.

Persia

43 / ANSWER

Persian and Median aristocratic families, including members of the royal family.

Persia

46 / ANSWER

The religious teacher associated with Zoroastrianism, which emphasizes truth, moral choice, and the struggle against evil. His dates are uncertain.

Persia

45 / ANSWER

They accelerated official messages and made it easier to coordinate administration and move personnel and resources.

Persia

48 / ANSWER

Allowing many local customs, elites, and religious practices to continue could encourage cooperation, while tribute and political obedience remained compulsory.

Comparing empires

47 / ANSWER

Ahura Mazda, the Wise Lord.

Persia