

**Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (10 Domande a Risposta Multipla)**

**1. Where was Babylonia located?**

- A) Next to the Nile River
- B) In the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers
- C) In modern-day Paris
- D) In Anatolia

**2. How many laws did the Code of Hammurabi contain?**

- A) 100
- B) 282
- C) 150
- D) 539

**3. What kind of writing was used for the Code of Hammurabi?**

- A) Hieroglyphics
- B) Cuneiform
- C) Latin
- D) Greek

**4. Where is the big stone with the Code of Hammurabi kept today?**

- A) The Louvre Museum in Paris
- B) In modern-day Iran
- C) In Hattusa
- D) In Nineveh

**5. How did the Babylonians mark the beginning of each month in their calendar?**

- A) With a solar eclipse
- B) With the new Moon
- C) With a shooting star
- D) With the full Moon

**6. What color was the famous Ishtar Gate?**

- A) Green
- B) Red
- C) Blue
- D) Yellow

**7. Where did the Assyrians live?**

- A) Anatolia
- B) Southern Egypt
- C) Northern Iraq
- D) Iran

**8. What material did the Hittites use to make strong weapons?**

- A) Bronze
- B) Iron
- C) Stone
- D) Clay

**9. Who was the Persian king that conquered Babylon in 539 BCE?**

- A) Ashurbanipal
- B) Cyrus the Great
- C) Hammurabi
- D) Adad

**10. Which group of people moved into Mesopotamia and became rulers during the Old Babylonian period?**

- A) Amorites
  - B) Akkadians
  - C) Hittites
  - D) Assyrians
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## **Part 2: Open-Ended Questions (10 Domande a Risposta Aperta)**

11. Which modern countries cover the area where Babylonia used to be?
12. What was the main goal of Hammurabi when he created his code?
13. According to the Code of Hammurabi, what happened to a person if they stole something?
14. Why is the Code of Hammurabi considered so important for world history?
15. What were some of the key things the Babylonians studied and observed in astronomy?
16. Describe what the Hanging Gardens of Babylon actually looked like.
17. What animals were pictured on the Ishtar Gate and what did they symbolize?
18. What military advantages allowed the Assyrians to create a large empire?
19. What important achievement did the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal leave for people to learn about history, stories, and science?
20. What major historical event related to peace are the Hittites known for?

### **Part 3: True or False (10 Domande Vero/Falso)**

**21.** The Code of Hammurabi was lost for thousands of years before being found in 1901.

**22.** The Babylonian calendar had 12 months, just like ours.

**23.** The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were actually hanging from the city walls.

**24.** The bull on the Ishtar Gate was the sacred animal of the god Adad.

**25.** Hattusa was the most famous city of the Assyrians.

**26.** The Hittites signed one of the first peace treaties in history after a battle with Egypt.

**27.** The Assyrians divided their land into provinces to collect taxes and keep order.

**28.** The First Babylonian Empire is also known as the Neo-Babylonian Empire.

**29.** Many Babylonians spoke Akkadian or similar languages.

**30.** King Hammurabi was part of the Amorites.

## Answer Key (Chiavi di Risposta)

### Multiple Choice:

1. **B** (Babylonia was in the land between two big rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates).
2. **B** (It had 282 laws about life, work, trade, family, and justice).
3. **B** (The writing was cuneiform, the old way of writing on stone or clay).
4. **A** (Now the stone is in the Louvre Museum in Paris).
5. **B** (Each month started with the new Moon).
6. **C** (The gate was blue).
7. **C** (The Assyrians lived in the north of Mesopotamia, in the area that is today northern Iraq).
8. **B** (The Hittites were one of the first people to use iron to make weapons).
9. **B** (In 539 BCE the Persian king Cyrus the Great took Babylon).
10. **A** (Amorites were a group of people who moved into Mesopotamia and became rulers of Babylon).

**Open-Ended:** 11. Today this place is mostly in **Iraq** and parts of **Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Kuwait**. 12. His goal was to **protect weak people and save everyone's life**, as well as making people think before doing something wrong. 13. They had to **give it back and pay a fine**. 14. It is one of the **first written laws in the world**, and it helped other civilizations make their own laws later. 15. They watched the **Sun, Moon, and stars**, and tried to understand when the Moon would change shape or when eclipses would happen. 16. They were not really "hanging", but were **big terraces with trees, flowers, and waterfalls** that looked like a green mountain. 17. The gate was full of pictures of **lions, dragons, and bulls**, which were symbols of **power and protection**. 18. They were known for their strong army because they used **fast war chariots and iron weapons**. 19. He made a **great library full of clay tablets**. 20. After a big battle with Egypt, they signed **one of the first peace treaties in history**.

**True or False:** 21. **True** (Explorers found it in 1901). 22. **True** (Their calendar had 12 months). 23. **False** (They were not really "hanging", they were big terraces). 24. **True** (The bull on the Ishtar Gate was the sacred animal of the god Adad). 25. **False** (Hattusa was the capital of the Hittites; the Assyrians' most famous city was Nineveh). 26. **True** (They signed one of the first peace treaties in history). 27. **True** (They divided their land into provinces and chose leaders to collect taxes and keep order). 28. **False** (The First Babylonian Empire is the Old Babylonian; the Second is the Neo-Babylonian). 29. **True** (Many Babylonians spoke Akkadian or similar languages). 30. **True** (One Amorite king was Hammurabi).