

**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).