

**HUM 101: WORLD CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES**

Weekly Worksheet #1 (on Session 3 and 4)

Spring 2022

**Part 1-**

1. **Multiple Choice:**

1. Who were the Akkadians?
2. Conquerors of Baghdad; (b) A Germanic tribe; (c) Semitic tribe of Northern Mesopotamia; (d) A Hebrew tribe; (e) None of the above.

**Ans :** c

1. Which of the following was an important contribution by the Egyptians?
2. Cave art; (b) Invention of Compass; (c) Sand Art; (d) Heretic and Demotic writing system; (3) All of the above.

**Ans :** d

1. Amorites are also known as?
2. Achaemenids; (b) Old Babylonians; (c) Akkadians; (d) Nubians; (e) None of the above.

**Ans :** c

1. For which of the following reason Ancient Egypt, during its New Kingdom phase, was benefited by Hatshepsut’s reign?
2. Development of architecture; (b) Killing Babylonian soldiers; (c) Sending soldiers to Western Africa to obtain resources; (c) Marrying Ramses; (d) Both a and c.

**Ans :** d

1. **True/False:**
2. Thutmose III was a prominent Pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom period: **False**
3. Kittum was an important part of the Babylonian Culture. **True**

1. **Definitions/Identifications (1 or 2 sentences):**

1. Polytheism:

**ANS:** The belief in multiple deities or many gods.

1. City States:

**ANS:** A city-state is a political organization based on the authority of a single, large city that controls outlying territories.

1. Pyramids:

**ANS:** A complex structure or building with artistic and architectural forms that would characterize Egyptian culture for millennia. It has four corners which get aligned with each other at the top of the building. It was used for various purposes like burial, administrative works, etc.

# Explain the strategies which Hammurabi used to establish peace and abidance of law within the Old Babylonian Kingdom.

**Ans:**

Hammurabi (1792–1750 B.C.E.) was the sixth king of Old Babylonia’s First Dynasty. Initially he was struggling continuously with powerful neighbors. So, he sought to centralize the state authority and create a new legal order. In order to being the strongest king in Mesopotamia, he used his military and diplomatic skills and made Babylon his capital. Then he declared himself “the king who made the four quarters of the earth (or the whole earth) obedient”. Managing outlying provinces and dealing with local elites, he implemented a new system and appointed regional governors. These all along with additional steps helped him establish peace and abidance within the Old Babylonian Kingdom.

In order to being the best king in the kingdom, Hammurabi had to take care of the people to retain peace. He used to curry favor among powerful merchants and elites. Meanwhile, he had to meet the needs of the poor and the disadvantaged, because they were also a part of the kingdom. He used to take care of everyone which was a part of his strategy to avoid a reputation for cruelty and to gain a key base of support should the elites become dissatisfied with his rule.

To maintain the abidance of law, Hammurabi created a whole bunch of new laws and regulations. He named it – Hammurabi’s Code. The Hammurabi’s Code contained over 300 edicts addressing crimes and their punishments. The code divided the Babylonian kingdom into 3 classes: free person, dependent and slave. Each had an assigned value and distinct rights and responsibilities.

The laws were very strict and upon breaking the rules, the guilty person had to go through the punishment and all the ruler’s supreme duty was upholding just. Family was the primary instrument of it, through which, the social rules had to be ensured. Besides, adultery was considered a supreme violation of the moral code. If they found any woman with a man who was not her husband, they would be bound and thrown into the river. And this also applied for her lover too.

In this manner, Hammurabi’s order stratified society while also pacifying the region. By the end of his reign, Hammurabi had established Babylon as the single great power in Mesopotamia by establishing peace and abidance of law among people of all sorts of life.