SUMERIANS

1. What does a society need to have before the division of labor occurs?
   A. A writing system
   B. A common religious faith
   C. A food surplus
   D. An irrigation system

2. In which modern region was Sumer located?
   A. The Middle East
   B. North Africa
   C. Southeast Asia
   D. Western Europe

3. How did the Sumerians irrigate their crops?
   A. With water from the Persian Gulf
   B. With rainwater
   C. With seawater
   D. With river water

4. Which Sumerians worked atop ziggurats?
   A. Politicians
   B. Priests
   C. Military leaders
   D. Scribes

5. In what way did Sumer differ from societies that came before it?
   A. Older societies cultivated corn; the Sumerians cultivated wheat
   B. Older societies had many gods; the Sumerians only worshipped one god
   C. Older societies were based on hunting and gathering; Sumerian society was based on agriculture
   D. Older societies warred with one another; Sumerian society was always at peace

6. Which of the following is an opinion about the Sumerians?
   A. Much of their writing has been translated into modern languages
   B. Their society was far more advanced than Ancient Egyptian society
   C. They were among the earliest civilizations on Earth
   D. Sumerian ruins still exist in the nation of Iraq

7. How was the Sumerian numeral system different from ours?
   A. The Sumerian system was based on 60; ours is based on 10
   B. The Sumerian system contained negative numbers; ours doesn't
   C. The Sumerian system could not be written down; ours can
   D. The Sumerian system could not be used to add and subtract; ours can

8. What is the best definition for the word "civilization?"
   A. An area with a literate population and an industrial economy
   B. A country whose people all speak the same language
   C. A society based on hunting and gathering
   D. A society with unique social, cultural, and political systems

9. What was the main reason the Sumerians developed writing?
   A. To write history
   B. To write laws
   C. To keep track of trade
   D. To describe agricultural techniques

10. Sumer was a decentralized collection of city-states. What does this mean?
    A. Each city-state had its own god
    B. There was a single capital city
    C. There was no single ruler of the whole region
    D. Each city-state had its own language

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