

Iraq's Historical Identity and National Consciousness

History · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. What geographic characteristic has contributed to Iraq's history of conflict?

- A) Its position as an island nation
- B) Its location across fault lines of civilizations and empires**
- C) Its vast desert expanses
- D) Its proximity to major oceans

2. According to the text, what has been a consequence of the 'ebb and flow of powers' that controlled Iraq's destiny?

- A) A complete erasure of past cultures
- B) A unified sense of nationhood among its people
- C) A residue that helped form the profile of the modern Iraqi**
- D) A strong, unbroken chain of national leadership

3. What did the shared history and experiences of Iraqis not give rise to?

- A) A common language
- B) Unifying national myths**
- C) Shared religious practices
- D) A desire for independence

4. Which ancient Mesopotamian civilizations are mentioned as part of Iraq's pre-Islamic heritage?

- A) Rome, Greece, and Egypt
- B) Sumer, Babylon, and Nineveh**
- C) Persia, Turkey, and Syria
- D) India, China, and Japan

5. What significant contributions to humanity are attributed to the land of Iraq in ancient times?

- A) The invention of the printing press and gunpowder
- B) The development of democracy and philosophy
- C) Settled agriculture, its first cities, and the alphabet**
- D) The discovery of electricity and the steam engine

6. How was Iraq's ancient history primarily viewed by Muslim Iraqis, according to the text?

- A) As the central pillar of their identity
- B) As irrelevant to their modern lives
- C) As a source of great shame
- D) Only on the periphery of their identity**

7. What example is given of a modern government trying to connect with Iraq's ancient heritage?

A) Rebuilding the pyramids of Giza

B) Saddam Hussein appropriating Hammurabi's heritage and naming city walls

C) Establishing a museum dedicated to Greek philosophy

D) Promoting the study of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs

8. What was the stated intent behind modern Iraqi governments attempting to connect with their ancient heritage?

A) To foster genuine national consciousness

B) To gain international recognition

C) To appease religious leaders

D) To promote tourism

9. The text implies that the efforts to connect with ancient heritage by modern governments were often:

A) Subtle and nuanced

B) Genuine and deeply felt

C) Ludicrous and superficial

D) Historical and accurate

10. Faisal I was the King of which country in 1932?

A) Syria

B) Saudi Arabia

C) Iraq

D) Egypt