

Iraq's Historical Identity and National Consciousness

History · Practice Test · 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