

Lesson 4	Resource 4N	Answer Key Analysis (page 1)
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Long Reading – Answer Key Analysis		
	Answer	Location of Answer
1	biased historical perspectives	P1 S2–3: “One example of a less objective account is the history of the Persian Empire. Persians were and still are often viewed as ‘the other’ or ‘the enemy’ in the Western historical and political tradition.”
2	founder	P2 S1: “The Achaemenid Empire, also known as the First Persian Empire, was a powerful ancient empire in Western Asia, founded by Cyrus the Great around 500 BCE.”
3	treating the conquered with respect	P4 S1 and S3: “Cyrus is remembered for his unique political approaches to the conquered territories Cyrus did not interfere with local customs, religions, trade, and business practices.”
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a conquered territory - a trigger of consequential invasion - an example of political differences 	P5 S1: “In 547 BCE, Cyrus conquered the Greek territories of Ionia . . .” S2: “This conquest would lead to the future conflicts known as the Greco-Persian Wars.” S3–4: “Even though the Persians were very tolerant of other religions and cultures, they implemented strong vertical governmental control. Greeks, on the other hand, valued their independent city states and horizontal structure.”
5	political organization	P5 S3–5: “Even though the Persians were very tolerant of other religions and cultures, they implemented strong vertical governmental control. Greeks, on the other hand, valued their independent city states and horizontal structure. This ultimately led to decades of rebellions and battles for control.”
6	“Greco-Persian” or “greco-persian”	P5 S2: “This conquest would lead to the future conflicts known as the Greco-Persian Wars.”
7	conflict	P6 4–5: “However, when Greece emerged as a cultural and philosophical centre of Europe, the conflict was given more significance in European history. It is not impossible to imagine that the strife between Europe and the Middle East in the Middle Ages was heavily influenced by earlier accounts and perceptions of the Greek historians”
8	They kept their individual cultures.	P7 S2: “Even though Alexander’s invasion separated the Persian Empire into multiple, smaller states, each of them retained many of their political and cultural traits.”
9	exchange of written texts	P8 S4: “Recent historical research suggests that many scientific and philosophical advancements of the Renaissance in Europe would not have been possible without documents and books that existed in the Middle East.”
10	unfavourable	P9 S1: “Greek historians often portrayed Persians in a negative light . . .”
11	Defeated by the Greeks - Xerxes Freed the Jewish people - Cyrus the Great Conquered the Persian Empire - Alexander the Great	P6 S1: “In 480 and 479 BCE the Greeks won decisive victories over the presiding emperor, Xerxes . . .” P4 S4–5: “The emperor [Cyrus the Great] presented himself as the ‘saviour’ of the conquered territories. The most famous case of such liberation is the decree that release Jewish people from captivity . . .” P7 S1: “. . .the Persian Empire was conquered by Alexander the Great in 330 BCE.”

Lesson 4	Resource 4N	Answer Key Analysis (page 2)
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Long Listening Answer – Key Analysis		
	Answer	Location of Answer in Transcript
1	12,000 years ago - Dogs 4000 BC - Oxen 3000 BC - Cats 9000–7000 BC - Pigs	P2 S2–3: “Modern evidence suggests that the first animals were domesticated around 12,000 years ago. We’re talking about dogs.” P2 S5: “Starting from 4000 BC working animals, like oxen . . .” P2 S6: “Cats, which started appearing as pets since 3000 BC . . .” P2 S3: “Later, between 9000 and 7000 BC, cows or domestic cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs were domesticated in the Middle East.”
2	Dogs were domesticated as a result of reciprocal advantage.	P4 S2: “The most modern view holds that dogs were domesticated naturally, through the mutual benefits of a partnership in hunting.”
3	aggressive	P4 S5: “Humans would not mind tamer and less aggressive animals around.”
4	a change in the preference of animals	P5 S1–2: “Animals such as cows and sheep would have been domesticated mainly as a source of food. The proof of the domestication process can be seen in the high proportion of the bones of young animals found in old human settlements.”
5	for religion	P6 S2: “. . . Richard Bulliet, a professor of history at Columbia University, argues that animals were first used and domesticated for religious purposes.”
6	horses	P7 S1: “. . . David Anthony, an archaeologist, who explored the first domestication of horses.”
7	wheel	P7 S4–5: “The domestication of horses is so closely tied to the development of the wheel that it deserves its own lecture. We’ll leave that for next week!”
8	Historians should be cautious about using common beliefs.	P3 S3: “Some theories are usually not based on evidence or any empirical data.”
9	“The History of Siamese Cats”	P2 S6: “Cats, which started appearing as pets since 3000 BC, retained their wild roots more than other animals.” (Infer)
10	to explain research on domesticating animals	P3 S1–5: “Now, how did animals become domesticated? Multiple theories explaining domestication existed throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Some theories are usually not based on evidence or any empirical data. It was once believed that there was some genius out there who decided to domesticate the first animal. For some time, scientists believed that scarce resources would force animals and humans to live closer together, which would in turn foster domestication...” This is supported in other locations throughout the passage as well.
11	geese	P1 S4: “Animals also often facilitate people’s work; elephants, horses, and camels are some examples.” P1 S2: “Other animals—cows, chickens, pigs—provide food and a variety of materials to people.”