19 Written questions

1. A legendary Chinese philosopher of the sixth century B.C.E.; regarded as the founder of Daoism.

2. A radical form of direct democracy in which much of the free male population of Athens had the franchise and officeholders were chosen by lot.

3. Two major Persian invasions of Greece, in 490 B.C.E. and 480 B.C.E., in which the Persians were defeated on both land and sea.

4. The capital and greatest palace-city of the Persian Empire, destroyed by Alexander the Great.

5. Greek historian known as the "father of history" (ca. 484-ca. 425 B.C.E.). His Histories enunciated the Greek view of a fundamental divide between East and West, culminating in the Greco-Persian Wars of 490-480 B.C.E.

6. In Hinduism, the determining factor of the level at which the individual is reincarnated, based on purity of action and fulfillment of duty in the prior existence.

7. The honoring of one's ancestors and parents, a key element of Confucianism.

8. The largest city of pre-Columbian America, with a population between 100,000 and 200,000; seemingly built to a plan in the Valley of Mexico, flourished between 300 and 600 C.E., during which time it governed or influenced much of the surrounding region. The name is an Aztec term meaning "city of the gods."

9. The dominant center of an important Mississippi valley mound-building culture, located near present-day St. Louis, Missouri; flourished from about 900 to 1250 C.E.
10. An important regional civilization of Peru, governed by warrior-priests; flourished from around 100 to 800 C.E.

11. Han emperor (r. 141-86 B.C.E.) who began the Chinese civil service system by establishing an academy to train imperial bureaucrats.

12. The “Roman peace,” a term typically used to denote the stability and prosperity of the early Roman Empire, especially in the first and second centuries C.E.

13. The founder of Confucianism (551-479 B.C.E.); an aristocrat of northern China who proved to be the greatest influence on Chinese culture in its history.

14. In India, the idea that members of higher castes must adhere to strict regulations limiting or forbidding their contact with objects and members of lower castes to preserve their own caste standing and their relationship with the gods.

15. A heavily armed Greek infantryman. Over time, the ability to afford a hoplite panoply and to fight for the city came to define Greek citizenship.

16. Forest-dwelling people of Central Africa who adopted some of the ways of their Bantu neighbors while retaining distinctive features of their own culture; also known as "Pygmies."

17. A major Chinese peasant revolt that began in 184 C.E. and helped cause the fall of the Han dynasty.

18. A term used to describe members of China's landowning families, reflecting their wealth from the land and the privilege that they derived as government officials.

19. A Greek polymath philosopher (384-322 B.C.E.); student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great.

**19 Matching questions**

1. _____ Greek rationalism

2. _____ Punic Wars
3. _____ Hinduism
4. _____ Hopewell Culture
5. _____ Qin Shihuangdi
6. _____ Yin and Yang
7. _____ Legalism
8. _____ Maya
9. _____ Mound Builders
10. _____ Ionia
11. _____ Daoism
12. _____ Semi-sedentary
13. _____ Buddhism
14. _____ Brahman
15. _____ Qin Dynasty
16. _____ Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha)
17. _____ Vaisya
18. _____ Mahayana
19. _____ Theravada

A. Three major wars between Rome and Carthage in North Africa, fought between 264 and 146 B.C.E., that culminated in Roman victory and control of the western Mediterranean.

B. "Great Vehicle," the popular development of Buddhism in the early centuries of the Common Era, which gives a much greater role to supernatural beings and proved to be more popular than original (Theravada) Buddhism.

C. A secularizing system of scientific and philosophic thought that developed in classical Greece in the period 600 to 300 B.C.E.; it emphasized the power of education and human reason to understand the world in nonreligious terms.

D. The cultural/religious tradition first enunciated by Siddhartha Gautama

E. The major classical civilization of Mesoamerica; flourished from 250 to 900 C.E.

F. Expression of the Chinese belief in the unity of opposites.

G. The Indian prince turned ascetic (ca. 566-ca. 486 B.C.E.) who founded Buddhism.

H. The territory of Greek settlements on the coast of Anatolia; the main bone of contention between the Greeks and the Persian Empire.

I. A short-lived (221-206 B.C.E.) but highly influential Chinese dynasty that succeeded in reuniting China at the end of the Warring States period.

J. A Chinese philosophy/popular religion that advocates simplicity and understanding of the world of nature, founded by the legendary figure Laozi.

K. The Indian social class that was originally defined as farmers but eventually comprised merchants.

L. A Chinese philosophy distinguished by an adherence to clear laws with vigorous punishments.
M. Term frequently used to describe the peoples of the eastern woodlands of the United States, Central America, the Amazon basin, and the Caribbean islands who combined partial reliance on agriculture with gathering and hunting.

N. Literally "first emperor" (r. 221-210 B.C.E.) forcibly reunited China and established a strong and repressive state.

O. The "World Soul" or final reality in upanishadic Hindu belief.

P. Members of any of a number of cultures that developed east of the Mississippi River in what is now the United States and that are distinguished by their large earthen mounds, built during the period 2000 B.C.E.-1250 C.E.

Q. "The Teaching of the Elders," the early form of Buddhism according to which the Buddha as a wise teacher but not divine and which emphasizes practices rather than beliefs.

R. Named from its most important site (in present-day Ohio), this is the most elaborate and widespread of the North American mound building cultures; flourished from 200 B.C.E. to 400 C.E.

S. A word derived from outsiders to describe the vast diversity of indigenous Indian religious traditions.

19 Multiple choice questions

1. The most famous ruler of the Mauryan Empire (r. 268-232 B.C.E.), who converted to Buddhism and tried to rule peacefully and with tolerance.
   A. Ashoka
   B. Laozi
   C. Yahweh
   D. Caesar Augustus
2. The priestly caste of India.
   A. Cahokia
   B. Pax Romana
   C. Brahmins
   D. Chavin

3. A major empire that expanded from the Iranian plateau to incorporate the Middle East from Egypt to India; flourished from around 550 to 330 B.C.E.
   A. Patricians
   B. Peloponnesian War
   C. Darius I
   D. Persian Empire

4. The Chinese philosophy first enunciated by Confucius, advocating the moral example of superiors as the key element of social order.
   A. Zoroastrianism
   B. Legalism
   C. Confucianism
   D. Nirvana

5. In Hindu belief, liberation from separate existence and union with Brahman.
   A. Nirvana
   B. Moche
   C. Chavin
   D. Moksha

6. The prophet/god of Christianity (ca. 4 B.C.E.-ca. 30 C.E.).
   A. Yin and Yang
   B. Jesus of Nazareth
   C. Coptic Christianity
   D. Filial piety
7. Largest and most fully studied of the cities of the Niger Valley civilization
   A. Constantine
   B. Ahura Mazda
   C. Plebians
   D. Jenne-jeno

8. In Zoroastrianism, the evil god, engaged in a cosmic struggle with Ahura Mazda.
   A. Brahman
   B. Yin and Yang
   C. Hippocrates
   D. Angra Mainyu

9. A major Greek philosopher (ca. 560-ca. 480 B.C.E.) who believed that an unchanging mathematical order underlies the apparent chaos of the world.
   A. Zarathustra
   B. Pythagoras
   C. Aristotle
   D. Socrates

10. A very influential Greek medical theorist (ca. 460-ca. 370 B.C.E.); regarded as the father of medicine.
    A. Qin Dynasty
    B. Bhagavad Gita
    C. Olympic Games
    D. Hippocrates

11. The system of social organization in India that has evolved over millennia; it is based on an original division of the populace into four inherited classes, with the addition of thousands of social distinctions based on occupation, which became the main cell of social life in India.
    A. caste as varna and jati
    B. Bantu expansion
    C. Theravada
    D. Athenian democracy
12. The Egyptian variety of Christianity, distinctive in its belief that Christ has only a single, divine nature.
   A. Filial piety  
   B. Coptic Christianity  
   C. Untouchables  
   D. Punic Wars

13. "Great house" of the Ancestral Pueblo people; a large, apartment building-like structure that could house hundreds of people.
   A. Moche  
   B. Nirvana  
   C. Untouchables  
   D. Pueblo

14. The earliest religious texts of India, a collection of ancient poems, hymns, and rituals that were transmitted orally before being written down ca. 600 B.C.E.
   A. Ionia  
   B. Vedas  
   C. Maya  
   D. Karma

15. One of the most important prophets of Judaism, whose teachings show the transformation of the religion in favor of compassion and social justice (eighth century B.C.E.).
   A. Isiaih  
   B. Ionia  
   C. Cahokia  
   D. Nirvana

16. The great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar who emerged as sole ruler of the Roman state at the end of an extended period of civil war (r. 31 B.C.E.-14 C.E.).
   A. Herodotus  
   B. Aristotle  
   C. Caesar Augustus  
   D. Pericles
17. A civilization of southern coastal Peru, the Nazca became famous for their underground irrigation channels and their gigantic and mysterious lines in the desert in the form of monkeys, birds, spiders, and other designs.
   A. dharma  
   B. Moche  
   C. Cahokia  
   D. Nazca

18. Athenian victory over a Persian invasion in 490 B.C.E.
   A. Han dynasty  
   B. Jenne-jeno  
   C. Wang Mang  
   D. Battle of Marathon

19. The human soul, which in classic Hindu belief seeks union with Brahman.
   A. Vaisya  
   B. Maya  
   C. Moksha  
   D. Atman

18 True/False questions

1. Major Maya city, with a population of perhaps 50,000 people. → Gupta Empire
   ○ True
   ○ False

2. Roman emperor (r. 379-395 C.E.) who made Christianity the official religion of the Roman state, banning all polytheistic rituals. → Theodosius
   ○ True
   ○ False

3. The end goal of Buddhism, in which individual identity is "extinguished" into a state of serenity and great compassion. → Nirvana
   ○ True
   ○ False
4. The only female "emperor" in Chinese history (r. 690-705 C.E.); patronized scholarship, worked to elevate the position of women, and provoked a backlash of Confucian misogynist invective. → Empress Wu

☐ True
☐ False

5. Persian monotheistic religion founded by the prophet Zarathustra. → Zoroastrianism

☐ True
☐ False

6. Distinctive city-based civilization that flourished from about 300 B.C.E. to about 900 C.E. in the floodplain of the middle Niger and that included major cities like Jenne-jeno; the Niger Valley civilization is particularly noteworthy for its apparent lack of centralized state structures, having been organized instead in clusters of economically specialized settlements. → Niger Valley Civilization

☐ True
☐ False

7. A disciple of Socrates whose Dialogues convey the teachings of his master while going beyond them to express Plato's own philosophy; lived from 429 to 348 B.C.E. → Wang Mang

☐ True
☐ False

8. Athenian statesman and lawmaker (fl. 594-560 B.C.E.) whose reforms led the Athenians toward democracy. → Solon

☐ True
☐ False

9. Gradual migration of peoples from their homeland in what is now southern Nigeria and the Cameroons into most of eastern and southern Africa, a process that began around 3000 B.C.E. and continued for several millennia. The agricultural techniques and ironworking technology of these farmers gave them an advantage over the gathering and hunting peoples they encountered. → Bantu expansion

☐ True
☐ False

10. A great Hindu epic text, part of the much larger Mahabharata, which affirms the performance of caste duties as a path to religious liberation. → Bhagavad Gita

☐ True
☐ False
11. "Chinese peace"; under the Han Dynasty, China experienced 400 years of prosperity and stability → Pax Sinica

   ○ True
   ○ False

12. Name given to a major process of settlement and societal organization that occurred in the period 860-1130 C.E. among the peoples of Chaco canyon, in what is now northwestern New Mexico; the society formed is notable for its settlement in large pueblos and for the building of hundreds of miles of roads (the purpose of which is not known). → Bantu expansion

   ○ True
   ○ False

13. Classical-era kingdom of East Africa, in present-day Eritrea and northern Ethiopia; flourished from 100 to 600 C.E. → Axum

   ○ True
   ○ False

14. A Han court official who usurped the throne and ruled from 8 C.E. to 23 C.E.; noted for his reform movement that included the breakup of large estates. → Han dynasty

   ○ True
   ○ False

15. In Zoroastrianism, the good god who rules the world. → Ahura Mazda

   ○ True
   ○ False

16. Dynasty that ruled China from 206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E., creating a durable state based on Shihuangdi's state-building achievement. → Constantine

   ○ True
   ○ False

17. A major female Confucian author of Han dynasty China (45-116 C.E.) whose works give insight into the implication of Confucian thinking for women. → Pericles

   ○ True
   ○ False

18. The ideological underpinning of Chinese emperors, this was the belief that a ruler held authority by command of divine force as long as he ruled morally and benevolently. → Hopewell Culture

   ○ True
   ○ False