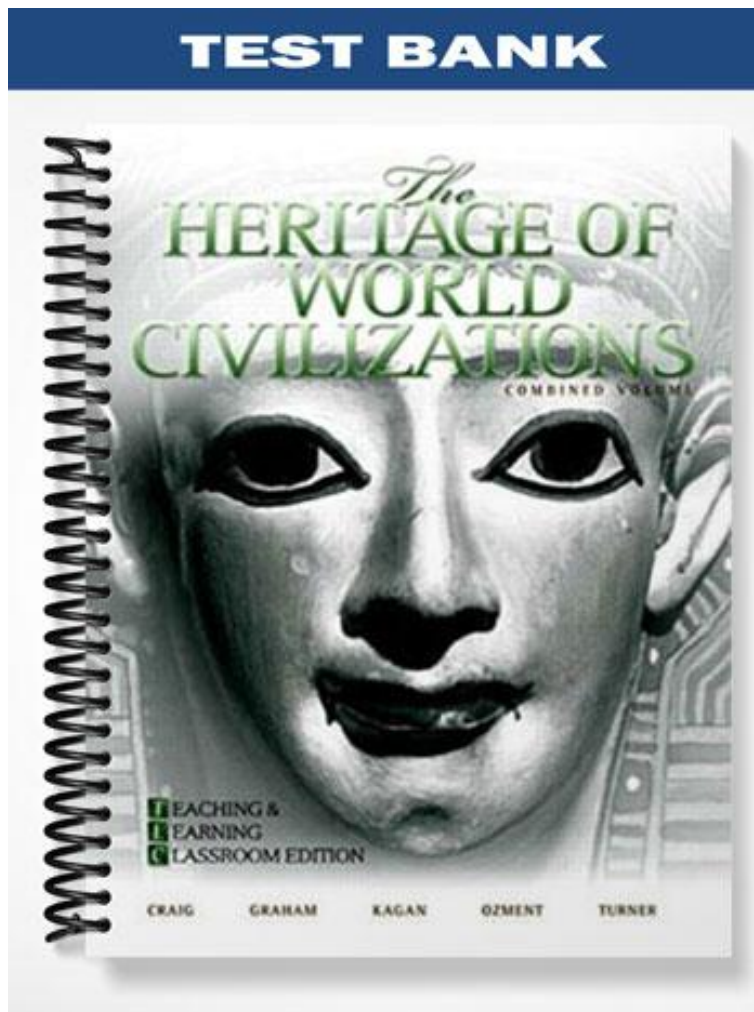


TEST BANK



The
**HERITAGE OF
WORLD
CIVILIZATIONS**
COMBINED VOLUME

T TEACHING &
L LEARNING
C CLASSROOM EDITION

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CHAPTER 2 – FOUR GREAT REVOLUTIONS IN THOUGHT AND RELIGION

IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONS

monotheism	<i>Analects</i>	Torah
<i>Laozi</i>	<i>Logos</i>	Zionism
Messiah	<i>samsara</i>	<i>polis</i>
cosmos	<i>karma</i>	Sophists
<i>moksha</i>	<i>Brahmanas</i>	Thales
“one hundred schools”	<i>Xunzi</i>	Mahavira
<i>junzi</i>	<i>dharma</i>	Legalism
atman-Brahman	atomists	covenant
Daoism	Hindu	Jain
polytheistic		

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following groupings of world cultural zones developed the earliest?
- Indian, Islamic
 - Chinese, Indian
 - Islamic, Western Christian
 - Chinese, Islamic

Answer: b

Page: 35

Factual

2. Confucius believed that
- government should be run by men of superior learning and culture.
 - the welfare of the common people mattered little in politics.
 - “might made right” so morality was whatever the strong said.
 - politics was unimportant and people should focus on personal salvation.

Answer: a

Pages: 36–37

Factual

3. According to Confucius, a *junzi*, or true gentleman, was
- superficial.
 - in tune with the cosmic order.
 - only the ruler.
 - determined by birth, not behavior.

Answer: b

Page: 37

Factual

4. Daoists would most likely believe that
- knowledge is a positive force because it shows the way.
 - knowledge is bad because it creates distinctions.
 - knowledge is neutral.
 - knowledge is secret and should be known by only a few.

Answer: b

Page: 38

Factual

5. According to Daoists, a good ruler should
- work to ensure a good education for all citizens.
 - set an example by doing and saying as little as possible.
 - use military force to keep borders secure.
 - use philosophical thought to organize the state.

Answer: b

Page: 38

Factual

6. The Legalists modeled their idea of a strong state on
- a. traditions from long ago.
 - b. a heavenly order of values.
 - c. a system of incentives and punishments.
 - d. the wisdom of philosophers.

Answer: c
Page: 38
Factual

7. Legalism was the philosophy of the state under
- a. the Sung.
 - b. the Qin.
 - c. the Han.
 - d. the Zhou.

Answer: b
Page: 38
Factual

8. *Samsara* refers to
- a. the endless and seemingly unbreakable cycle of life and death.
 - b. the process of freeing oneself from the cycle of life and death.
 - c. the elimination of evil from the cycle of life and death.
 - d. the principle that every action influences the cycle of life and death.

Answer: a
Page: 40
Factual

9. *Karma* refers to
- a. the endless and seemingly unbreakable cycle of life and death.
 - b. the process of freeing oneself from the cycle of life and death.
 - c. the elimination of evil from the cycle of life and death.
 - d. the principle that every action influences the cycle of life and death.

Answer: d
Page: 40
Factual

10. The statement "From the unreal lead me to the Real.... From death lead me to immortality" is associated with which religious group?
- a. Upanishads
 - b. Christians
 - c. Buddhists
 - d. Israelites

Answer: a
Page: 39
Factual

11. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the individual (*atman*) and the absolute universe (*Brahman*) in Upanishadic beliefs?
- a. It is separate from you but guides you.
 - b. It is part of you and you are part of it.
 - c. It works against you, preventing your true freedom.
 - d. It knows what you are thinking and judges your actions.

Answer: b
Pages: 40
Conceptual

12. Buddha's teaching that people should follow the Middle Path primarily refers to
- a. pursuing moderation in eating and drinking.
 - b. avoiding the extremes of asceticism and indulgence.
 - c. worshipping only one god rather than many.
 - d. the proper placement of objects for achieving spiritual balance.

Answer: b
Pages: 43
Factual

13. All of the following are part of Buddha's Eightfold Path except
- a. right thought and speech.
 - b. right effort and action.
 - c. right livelihood and work.
 - d. right concentration and mindfulness.

Answer: c
Page: 43
Factual

14. According to the teachings of Buddha,
- a. pain and suffering stem from selfish desires.
 - b. heaven is accessible to all who worship him.
 - c. humans can never know peace or happiness.
 - d. every great civilization has its own way to God.

Answer: a
Page: 43
Factual

15. The Jains are most closely associated with
- a. Buddha.
 - b. Rajasthan.
 - c. Confucius.
 - d. Mahavira.

Answer: d
Page: 41
Factual

16. Jains differ from Buddhists primarily in their emphasis upon
- a. stronger forms of self-discipline.
 - b. liberating themselves from the cycle of *samsara*.
 - c. their belief in one, rather than many, gods.
 - d. the importance of compassion.

Answer: a
Pages: 41–42
Conceptual

17. Ethical monotheism was pioneered by the
- a. Babylonians.
 - b. Egyptians.
 - c. Israelites.
 - d. Chinese.

Answer: c
Page: 44
Factual

18. Called the "Father of the Faithful," many consider this man to be the symbolic founder of three of the world's largest religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
- a. Moses
 - b. Mohammed
 - c. Socrates
 - d. Abraham

Answer: d
Page: 46
Factual

19. The Hebrews of Abraham's day saw their god as
- a. the only real god in existence.
 - b. one god among many.
 - c. the chosen deity among many divinities who might be worshipped.
 - d. the same god the Egyptians called Aton.

Answer: c
Page: 46
Factual

20. For the Hebrews, the shift to the exclusive worship of a single god occurred
- with Abraham's journey from Mesopotamia to Canaan.
 - during the Exodus from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.
 - when Solomon built the great temple in Jerusalem.
 - with the start of Jesus' teachings.

Answer: b

Page: 46

Factual

21. The Israelite prophets contributed to all of the following except
- the campaign to turn people against false gods and toward Yahweh.
 - the purification of Jewish faith by demanding righteousness of its followers.
 - the consolidation of the ten lost tribes of Israel.
 - the Biblical interpretation of Israelite national success.

Answer: c

Pages: 46–47

Factual

22. The Torah is
- the primary religious text of the Upanishadic faith.
 - the code of ethics among Ionian Greeks.
 - God's holy Law as part of Hebrew scripture.
 - a Buddhist creator myth.

Answer: c

Page: 46

Factual

23. According to the Jewish religion, how should man best serve God?
- through rituals and prayers
 - through heroic deeds
 - through ethical responsibility
 - through fasting and other forms of self-denial

Answer: c

Page: 48

Factual

24. Which of the following religions emphasized the concern the creator god had for people?
- Jainism
 - Hinduism
 - Judaism
 - Buddhism

Answer: c

Page: 48

Factual

25. The term *sephardim* refers to (Religions of the World: Judaism, pp. 58–59)
- the Jews who lived in Muslim areas, such as Spain.
 - the Jews who perished in the Holocaust.
 - the Jews who were dispersed after the fall of the temple in Jerusalem.
 - the Jews who lived in small scattered communities in Christian Europe.

Answer: a

Page: 59

Factual

26. The Talmud is (Religions of the World: Judaism, pp. 58–59)
- the code of ethics among Ionian Greeks.
 - God's holy Law as given to the Hebrews at Sinai.
 - the books of Jewish history and faith in the Bible.
 - commentary and interpretations of Jewish law.

Answer: d

Page: 59

Factual

27. The so-called ten lost tribes originally lived in
- a. Judah.
 - b. Phoenicia.
 - c. Jerusalem.
 - d. Israel.

Answer: d
Page: 45
Factual

28. During the classical era, most Greeks believed that laws
- a. were made by the gods.
 - b. were made by men and expressed the consent of the citizenry.
 - c. were imposed on citizens by the ruler's whim.
 - d. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: b
Page: 51
Factual

29. Thales is regarded as the first Greek philosopher because he
- a. demonstrated the existence of gods scientifically.
 - b. compared Egyptian and Mesopotamian religious beliefs with those of Greece.
 - c. explained the origins of the world in naturalistic terms.
 - d. argued for the importance of ethical behavior.

Answer: c
Pages: 49–50
Conceptual

30. One of the primary characteristics of Greek philosophy was its
- a. emphasis on tradition as a guide to action.
 - b. belief in the need for strong, authoritarian government.
 - c. concern with personal salvation through mystical union with God.
 - d. emphasis on reason as the means of discovering truth.

Answer: d
Page: 51
Factual

31. Socrates was sentenced to death by a jury of Athenian citizens mainly because he
- a. questioned traditional beliefs and urged people to live more moral lives.
 - b. betrayed Athens in the struggle against Sparta.
 - c. urged young men to adopt pacifism and renounce warfare.
 - d. criticized philosophy for not being able to solve human problems.

Answer: a
Page: 54
Factual

32. Plato argued that the best and most moral system of government was one ruled by
- a. a military strongman.
 - b. a philosopher-king.
 - c. all the citizens working together.
 - d. leaders chosen randomly.

Answer: b
Page: 54
Factual

33. The Cynics would most likely believe
- a. in material progress.
 - b. in the concept of the *polis*.
 - c. that virtue was a matter of knowledge.
 - d. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: d
Page: 54
Factual

34. At the Lyceum founded by Aristotle, philosophers and scholars stressed
- the mathematical relationships of the universe.
 - gathering and analyzing human knowledge.
 - observing empirical evidence.
 - mastering rhetoric to win intellectual debates.

Answer: c
Page: 55
Factual

35. All of the following represent Aristotle's views except the
- importance of empirical observation.
 - teleological and moral purpose of the *polis*.
 - exercise and application of moderation.
 - desirability of monarchy.

Answer: d
Page: 55
Factual

36. The *polis* can best be described as a
- community of scholars and philosophers.
 - moral community of citizens.
 - community of well-trained soldiers.
 - strict religious community.

Answer: b
Page: 55
Conceptual

37. The purpose of the *polis* for Aristotle was
- moral development.
 - military defense.
 - economic survival.
 - social justice.

Answer: a
Page: 55
Factual

38. The first Greek philosopher to deal with political and ethical ideas in a thorough and systematic manner was
- Heraclitus.
 - Sophus.
 - Aristotle.
 - Plato.

Answer: d
Page: 54
Factual

39. Which philosopher described himself as a transmitter and a conservator of tradition, not as an innovator?
- Aristotle
 - Confucius
 - Mahavira
 - Socrates

Answer: b
Page: 36
Factual

40. What crisis threatened the Greek *polis* and is believed to have led to the revolutionary changes in Greek philosophy?
- the Persian War
 - the Peloponnesian War
 - the fall of Jerusalem
 - the death of Socrates

Answer: b
Page: 53
Factual

41. According to some Sophists, why did mankind “invent” gods?
- to prevent people from doing what they wanted
 - to explain natural phenomena
 - to find peace and strength
 - to seek help in times of crisis

Answer: a

Page: 52

Factual

ESSAY AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic tenets of Confucian thought, and how did they evolve and influence Chinese education? In what manner was Confucian thought different from other major religious and philosophical ideas? Why was there a long delay before this philosophical system became an important part of Chinese society?
Conceptual
2. Explain the central concept of the Dao, or the Way. What do you think attracted some individuals to Dao concepts? How might its teachings have influenced their behavior? Do you see any similarities to the concept of Dao in other religions?
Conceptual
3. According to the Upanishadic sages, what is the relationship between the individual and the Universe, or ultimate reality? How did this relationship affect their views on life after death?
Conceptual
4. Choose two Greek philosophers and indicate the manner in which they dealt with the crises in the *polis*. In your opinion which philosopher developed a better plan for dealing with the issues of his time?
Conceptual
5. What are the major aspects of Buddhist and Jain rebellion against Hinduism? Develop the proper historic background and time frame in your response. Why did Buddhism spread from India? Did the Jains become involved in activity outside the framework of their religious belief system? In what ways are both religious movements similar and different?
Conceptual
6. Describe the importance of the Old Testament as a reliable historic source. Give appropriate examples from Hebrew political history to support your major ideas. What is the importance of a written source for a religious belief? How is the Old Testament different from other revealed religious texts?
Conceptual
7. In the “Global Perspective” section that introduces this chapter, the author states that each of the four great religious and philosophical revolutions from this time period arose from a crisis or major change. What crisis or change did each one face? How did each one address the crises faced by their respective societies? Compare and contrast the way they “reconnect[ed] ethics to history and restore[d] order to a troubled society” (Global Perspective, p. 35).
Conceptual
8. All of the societies covered in this chapter were concerned with creating the best form of government for their states. Compare and contrast how each of the major schools of thought explained the ideal practices and responsibilities of government. What factor or factors do you think most account for the differences between them?
Conceptual
9. Ancient Palestine was an important crossroads between Asia and Africa. It was also influential in the spread of religious ideas. Using Map 2-1, discuss how Palestinian geography could have aided in the spreading of religious ideas.
Conceptual
10. Describe how the history of the Israelites contributed to the development of their religious beliefs. What were the most important aspects of the monotheistic revolution?
Conceptual

11. Analyze the issues related to the use of Biblical texts for historical purposes. What do the texts reveal about the evolution of the Israelites' religion?
Conceptual
12. Compare and contrast the ancient Greek view of the origins of the universe to that of the Israelites, as reflected in the Hebrew bible.
Conceptual
13. Compare and contrast Buddha's teachings on right conduct to those of Confucius.
Conceptual
14. Compare and contrast the views of Plato and Aristotle on governance of the *polis* to those of the Legalists on ruling the state.
Conceptual
15. Compare and contrast the Hindu view of ultimate reality with the ancient Greek view of the nature of reality as seen in the pre-Socratic philosophers.
Conceptual