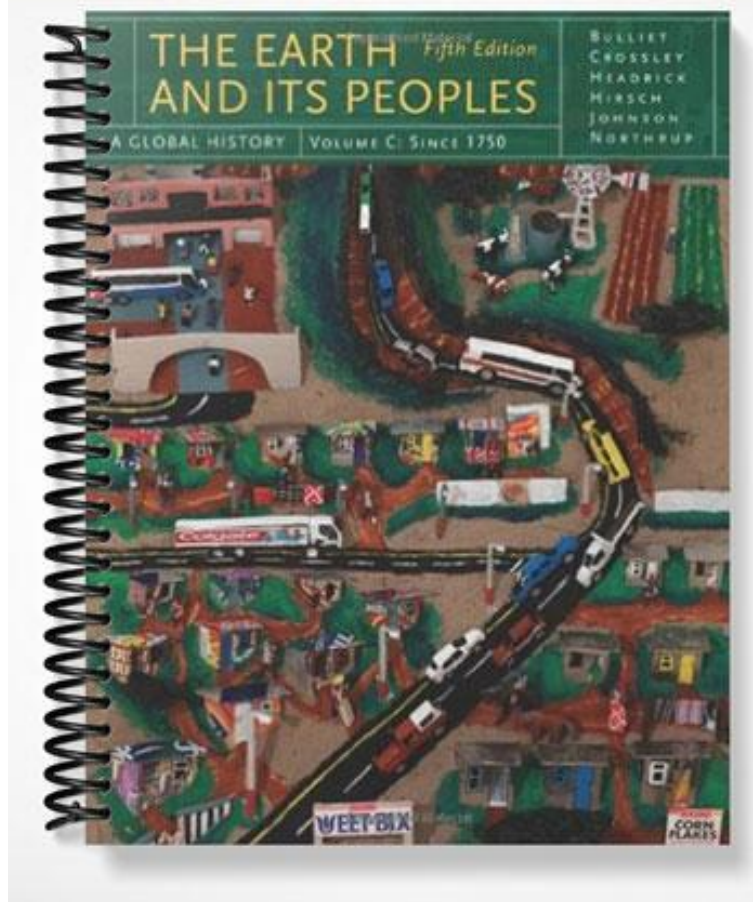


# TEST BANK



## Chapter 2--New Civilizations in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, 2200-250 B.C.E.

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

loess

2. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Shang

3. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

divination

4. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Zhou

5. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Mandate of Heaven

6. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Confucius

7. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Daoism

8. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

yin/yang

9. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Kush

10. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Meroë

11. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Celts

12. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Druids

13. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Olmec

14. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Chavin

15. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

llama

16. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Burial ceremonies were very important to all of the cultures described in this chapter. Compare the burial practices of different regions, and explain how burial monuments help us interpret early civilizations.

17. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

What was the importance of the Mandate of Heaven in the transition from the Shang to the Zhou period?

18. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

The Warring States Period was a time of political and social change in China. How do Daoism and Confucianism reflect these changes?

19. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Discuss the importance of the Chinese concept of "harmony" in both religious and political terms. How does this concept manifest itself in political and religious structures? Does this concept remain stable?

20. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

What was the importance of trade to the native civilizations that emerged along the Nile south of Egypt?

21. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

If you were a Roman traveler, how would you describe Celtic society and explain the Celts' lack of state building?



22. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Briefly discuss the impact of geography on the development of the Americas. Use specific examples from Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations.

23. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

In contrast to the civilizations discussed in previous chapters, what do the civilizations in China, Nubia, America, and Celtic Europe have in common? How were they shaped by long-distance trade?

24. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

According to the chapter, why was China's development unique?

25. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Definitive history began with what period of Chinese rule?

26. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

The political characteristic of the Eastern Zhou period was signified by \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Loess was

- A. dust from gold ore, which was used for paint.
- B. a kind of moss used for fuel.
- C. a leafy green vegetable used for food.
- D. a method of spinning silk cocoons.
- E. a rich dust blown in from Central Asia.

28. Geographic determinism is shown in the build-up of the south in China more than the north because:

- A. rice is extremely labor intensive
- B. it rains more in the north.
- C. rice feeds more people per cultivated acre, leading to increased population in the south.
- D. people of the north were unable to engineer their environments as well as those in the south.
- E. Northern China is a desert.

29. The Chinese acquired silk by

- A. encouraging Chinese "silk pirates" who raided merchant shipping.
- B. importing raw silk from Europe.
- C. hiring Japanese labor to work in textile mills.
- D. conquering the neighboring Mongol regions.
- E. raising silkworms and pioneering silk cloth production.

30. What does the practice of *feng shui* accomplish?
- A. It is part of the process of silk production.
  - B. It orients buildings in harmony with the heavens.
  - C. It scares away ghosts of the ancestors.
  - D. It is a treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.
  - E. It is a term for "Divine Judgment," a kind of karmic response from Heaven.
31. The first writing in China that has survived was
- A. etched in animal bones.
  - B. etched in clay tablets.
  - C. written on paper.
  - D. inscribed on buildings.
  - E. etched on a stele.
32. During the Shang period, ancestor worship became important because
- A. ancestors had special influence with the gods.
  - B. it was a way of spreading Chinese rule to other East Asian societies.
  - C. ancestors were necessary to ensure the birth of male children.
  - D. matrilineal descent was important for fertility.
  - E. it allowed people to claim specific inheritance of property.
33. Characteristics of the supreme god Di in Shang religion include all of the following except:
- A. Di is not approachable by humans.
  - B. Di unleashes the power of storms
  - C. Di oversees the affairs of humans with great interest
  - D. Di will be in the same supernatural sphere as other spirits when humans die.
  - E. Di will intercede on behalf of humans by the pleas of their ancestors.
34. The Shang elite were what part of society?
- A. warriors.
  - B. priests
  - C. scholars.
  - D. merchants
  - E. farmers.
35. Other than oracle bones, one of the main sources of information on Shang China is
- A. records from western traders reporting the wealth of north China.
  - B. *The Book of Records*.
  - C. mummies.
  - D. royal and elite tombs.
  - E. excavation of cities.
36. The Mandate of Heaven meant that the ruler retained the right to rule as long as
- A. he remained the strongest in the kingdom.
  - B. he remained a wise and principled guardian of his people.
  - C. he performed the correct ritual sacrifices.
  - D. he produced a male heir.
  - E. he kept the loyalty of the military.

37. Compared with the Shang dynasty god, Di, the Zhou main god Tian was
- A. much more demanding and harsh.
  - B. compassionate and understanding.
  - C. equally uninvolved in the affairs of humans.
  - D. retributive and moody.
  - E. generous and wise.
38. Significant insight into the Zhou period is available to scholars because of:
- A. oracle bones.
  - B. long-lasting archeological remains.
  - C. *The Book of Documents*
  - D. The Mandate of Heaven
  - E. Emperor Wu's immense stele of inscribed laws.
39. The poem which describes the reception of newborn aristocratic children, showing the difference between boys and girls, was found in which text?
- A. *The Book of Documents*
  - B. *The Book of Songs*
  - C. *The Book of Prayer*
  - D. *The Book of Changes*
  - E. *The Book of Love*
40. Confucius most admired which political figure for maintaining harmony in his rule and being a dutiful servant of the state?
- A. King Wu
  - B. King Wen
  - C. Prince Cheng
  - D. Duke Zhou
  - E. Duke Dao
41. The Eastern Zhou period is first broken down into the Spring and Autumn period because
- A. their rule only lasted for two seasons.
  - B. the Western and Eastern Zhou would alternate periods of political supremacy and the Eastern would rule in those two seasons.
  - C. Warfare which characterized this period was fought only in Autumn and Spring.
  - D. The history was recorded in a text called *Spring and Autumn Annals*.
  - E. It was the cosmically harmonious seasons that corresponded with the stability of the political era.
42. To Confucius, the fundamental element of society was the
- A. king
  - B. city
  - C. maintenance of tradition
  - D. characteristic of respect
  - E. family
43. The Chinese political system that relied primarily on strict laws and punishments to compel people to behave is called
- A. Daoism.
  - B. Confucianism.
  - C. Legalism.
  - D. Moism.
  - E. Rationalism.

44. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways that Confucian philosophy attempts to create societal harmony?
- A. By emphasizing the idea that the country is parallel to the family
  - B. By expanding the traditional feelings of benevolence toward family so that they apply to all of humanity
  - C. By avoiding violence and promoting justice, loyalty, and dignity
  - D. By emphasizing the goodness of human nature and seeking to promote it through education, particularly of public officials
  - E. By emphasizing individual freedoms
45. Mengzi's belief in human nature was that people
- A. were innately corrupt.
  - B. would lead only if a charismatic ruler were to take charge of them.
  - C. must depend on one another to create a just society.
  - D. would do the right thing if a ruler led by example.
  - E. would always be at war with one another.
46. Two indigenous Chinese philosophies that emerged from the Warring States Period are
- A. Confucianism and Buddhism.
  - B. Confucianism and Hinduism.
  - C. Confucianism and Jainism.
  - D. Confucianism and Daoism.
  - E. Confucianism and Judaism.
47. The fundamental idea of Daoism can be summarized as
- A. accepting the world as you find it, avoiding useless struggles, and adhering to the "path" of nature.
  - B. unquestioning obedience to authority and reverence for structure brings success.
  - C. emphasizing aggressive action and radical change.
  - D. emphasizing communal action to promote the betterment of society.
  - E. technological and social progress can solve all social ills.
48. The later Eastern Zhou period is characterized by
- A. warfare and fragmentation of central order.
  - B. invasion from the north.
  - C. extension of trade via the Silk Road.
  - D. a conservative government under a Legalist system.
  - E. *ren*, or "humaneness," of the government toward its citizens.
49. The concept of yin and yang represented the complementary nature of
- A. religion and the state in Chinese society.
  - B. good and evil in Chinese morality.
  - C. male and female roles in the natural order.
  - D. the wisdom of age and the strength of youth.
  - E. warrior and emperor in times of trouble.
50. Nubia's primary form of transportation for trade was
- A. horses and chariots.
  - B. the Nile River.
  - C. a thoroughfare of roads connecting Nubia to Egypt.
  - D. isolationism kept the Nubians from contact with anyone.
  - E. letting trade-seekers come to them.

51. How did Nubia become a "corridor" for long-distance trade before 3000 B.C.E.?
- A. Government policies carefully regulated and promoted trade.
  - B. Egypt built a river highway for the passage of goods.
  - C. Nubia had no natural resources of its own and so needed to import them.
  - D. It connected sub-Saharan Africa with North Africa.
  - E. Actually, Nubia never did participate in the African trade networks, preferring isolationism.
52. The earliest political and economic influence on Nubia was
- A. Egypt.
  - B. the Sudan.
  - C. Mali.
  - D. Kush.
  - E. Meroë.
53. Which of the following is *not* true of Egyptian cultural influence on Nubia?
- A. Nubian child hostages learned the Egyptian culture, religion, and language.
  - B. Nubians served as archers in the Egyptian armed forces and so learned Egyptian culture.
  - C. Nubians traded for Egyptian goods.
  - D. Nubians built Egyptian-style towns and temples to Egyptian gods and goddesses.
  - E. massive pyramids larger than those of Egypt.
54. Why was the Nubian offer to aid Palestine a mistake?
- A. Palestine lost.
  - B. Nubia had nothing to offer militarily.
  - C. The Palestinians misconstrued the offer and attacked the Nubians.
  - D. The Assyrians invaded Egypt as retaliation, driving the Nubians southward.
  - E. Egypt, angered by Nubia's siding against its ally, Assyria, invaded Nubia.
55. Why did the center of power shift to Meroë in the fourth century B.C.E.?
- A. There was a plague epidemic throughout Egypt.
  - B. It was a better location for agriculture and trade.
  - C. Nubia allied militarily with peoples in sub-Saharan Africa.
  - D. The king of Meroë was the strongest man in the Eastern Hemisphere.
  - E. Egyptian culture weakened and became degenerate.
56. In the Nubian kingdom's matrilineal system, the monarch who usually inherited the throne was the
- A. daughter of the dead queen.
  - B. son of the dead king's sister.
  - C. niece of the dead queen.
  - D. first-born son of the monarch.
  - E. first-born child of the monarch, male or female.
57. Celtic is a member of which language group?
- A. Indo-European
  - B. Altaic
  - C. Semitic
  - D. Bantu
  - E. Sino-Tibetan

58. By 300 B.C.E., Celtic people were found in what regions?
- A. Hungary and Turkey
  - B. Italy and Greece
  - C. Britain and France
  - D. Spain and Ireland
  - E. All of these
59. The political organization of the Celts was
- A. a centralized authoritarian structure in Germany.
  - B. an organized hierarchy based on clan affiliation throughout Europe.
  - C. nonexistent; each Celtic group was regional and followed no one ruler.
  - D. subordinated to Roman authority.
  - E. led by Druid leaders appointed by a king.
60. What is a distinctive feature of Celtic military activity?
- A. Warriors fought naked and took the heads of enemies.
  - B. Warriors fought with special armor.
  - C. Warriors used military bands to set the tempo for marching, and to keep up morale.
  - D. Warriors engaged in symbolic warfare, which obviated injuries.
  - E. Warriors fought only as a last resort after diplomacy failed.
61. Druids were
- A. Celtic priests in Gaul and Britain
  - B. keepers of henges
  - C. the warrior elite of Germanic lands.
  - D. spell-casters who ate human hearts.
  - E. we don't know
62. One of the best text sources we have about the Celts was written by
- A. compilers of the Bible
  - B. Plato
  - C. Julius Caesar
  - D. Constantine the Great
  - E. the Celtic historian's guild.
63. Celtic women
- A. never contributed property to a marriage.
  - B. had no freedom in their sexual relations.
  - C. could inherit their husbands' estates.
  - D. were regular combatants on the battlefield.
  - E. were considered more "royal" than men.
64. Unlike other ancient cultures in Europe and western Asia, Celts believed in
- A. the belief in the afterlife for everyone, rather than just for the elite.
  - B. human sacrifice.
  - C. more than 400 nature-based gods and goddesses.
  - D. fertility cults with an emphasis on feminine religious power.
  - E. the belief in reincarnation.

65. The cultural core of early Olmec civilization was located at
- A. La Venta.
  - B. Palenque.
  - C. Teotihuacan.
  - D. San Lorenzo and La Venta.
  - E. Tres Zapotes.
66. Why did the Olmec lay out their cities in alignment with the paths of stars?
- A. So they could get the light of the night sky to illuminate their cities.
  - B. They believed that this alignment pleased the gods.
  - C. They believed in the significance of astronomical events.
  - D. They knew that the westerly winds would follow the path of the stars.
  - E. Olmec cities functioned like huge astronomical calendars, much like Stonehenge.
67. The makers of the "giant head" carvings in Mesoamerica were part of which civilization?
- A. Olmec
  - B. Toltec
  - C. Zapotec
  - D. Oaxacan
  - E. Chavín
68. An example of the enduring impact of the Olmec on Mesoamerican life is
- A. ritual dance.
  - B. ritual song.
  - C. ritual costumes.
  - D. ritual ball games.
  - E. ritual body art.
69. Why was Chavin de Huantar's location pivotal in its success?
- A. It was located at the intersection of trade routes between the mountain valleys and the coastal lowlands.
  - B. The rich farmland produced enormous agricultural surpluses.
  - C. The isolation from Andean societies prevented corrupting outside influences.
  - D. Its elevation was so high that it was difficult to invade.
  - E. Its location on the sea allowed for many positive outside influences and trade.
70. The only domesticated beast of burden in the Andean region was the
- A. horse.
  - B. llama.
  - C. camel.
  - D. bison.
  - E. vicuña.



71. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.1 from your textbook (page 43).

Using Map 2.1, identify the natural barriers that isolated China. Also locate the major waterways, including the Yangzi and Yellow Rivers, and explain how those were used to facilitate trade, despite the natural barriers.

72. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.1 from your textbook (page 43).

Using Map 2.1, describe the extent of the Shang and Zhou dynasties.

73. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and describe why Nubia was a "corridor" of trade in East Africa.

74. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and label the important rivers, cities, deserts, and bodies of water. What resources were available to the Nubians? How were geographic features important to Nubia's historical development?

75. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and compare the distribution of settled territory in proximity to the Nile in Egypt and in Nubia. What accounts for the differences in population distribution?

76. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and compare the resources and strategic locations of Egypt and Nubia. Do you agree with the statement "Nubia was richer than Egypt"?

77. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.3 from your textbook (page 55).

Refer to Map 2.3 and explain why the Celtic people had a different cultural identity and way of life than Mediterranean Europeans. Did this way of life affect their urban development?

78. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.3 from your textbook (page 55).

Refer to Map 2.3 and discuss why the Celts had a widespread influence in Europe despite their lack of a unified state.

79. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).

Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the areas of early Mesoamerican settlement. What topographical features are present? What features inspired the growth of civilization?

80. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).

Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the three important Olmec sites.

81. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).

Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the areas of early Andean settlement. What topographical features are present? What features inspired the growth of civilization? Describe the diverse and challenging environment of South America.

## Chapter 2--New Civilizations in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, 2200-250 B.C.E. **Key**

1. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

loess

Answer not provided.

2. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Shang

Answer not provided.

3. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

divination

Answer not provided.

4. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Zhou

Answer not provided.

5. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Mandate of Heaven

Answer not provided.

6. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Confucius

Answer not provided.

7. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Daoism

Answer not provided.

8. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

yin/yang

Answer not provided.

9. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

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Answer not provided.

10. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Meroë

Answer not provided.

11. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Celts

Answer not provided.

12. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Druids

Answer not provided.

13. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Olmec

Answer not provided.

14. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

Chavin

Answer not provided.

15. **Instructions:** Identify the following key term(s):

llama

Answer not provided.

16. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Burial ceremonies were very important to all of the cultures described in this chapter. Compare the burial practices of different regions, and explain how burial monuments help us interpret early civilizations.

Most of the burial mounds left by these civilizations are crucial for determining ancient history because archaeological and forensic remains indicate the values and beliefs of a society before the growth of literacy and historical records. In Shang and Zhou China and in Kush and Nubia, the elite had massive tombs and were buried with their wives, servants (often in the hundreds), wealth, and possessions, all of which would be needed in the afterlife. It is difficult to establish a connection to Egypt in this regard, although the earliest monuments date around 1750 for Kush, and considerably earlier in Old Kingdom Egypt. Most Neolithic burial mounds of Celtic tribes in Europe indicate that the Celts believed in burying goods with the deceased (often in a wagon) so that he or she might travel back and forth between life and the afterlife.

17. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

What was the importance of the Mandate of Heaven in the transition from the Shang to the Zhou period?

The Zhou defeated the Shang around 1100 B.C.E. and built their empire on Shang cultural foundations. In order to legitimize and strengthen their claims to the Shang domain, Zhou kings devised a religious system in which the chief god was referred to as "Heaven," the king was the "Son of Heaven," and the king's rule was a product of the "Mandate of Heaven"<sup>3/4</sup>heaven's ultimate authority to choose the king. The Mandate of Heaven proclaimed that kings would have the backing of the gods, but only as long as they were wise and principled guardians of the people. Incompetent or otherwise unfit rulers<sup>3/4</sup>as the Shang had supposedly been<sup>3/4</sup>would have the Mandate withdrawn and would be replaced. Compared with that of the Shang, Zhou religion was more accessible to those outside the ruling elite. The result was a separation of religion from politics, which allowed for the development of important secular philosophies during the Zhou period. The most prominent of those philosophies was based on the ideas of Confucius.

18. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

The Warring States Period was a time of political and social change in China. How do Daoism and Confucianism reflect these changes?

Confucius developed a doctrine of duty and public service that became the most influential philosophy in China. He combined ancestor worship with the assumption that hierarchy is the natural order of the universe, emphasizing that societal harmony depended on everyone following prescribed rules of conduct and ceremonial behavior. Confucius believed that, like a moral family, the government should be based on ren, or benevolence. His teachings emphasized benevolence, justice, loyalty, and dignity. Taking a very different approach to social harmony, the Daoists believed that one should be passive and take minimal action. Since the world lacks any real meaning or absolute morality, all that really matters is the individual's understanding of, and efforts to live in accordance with, the "path" of nature.

19. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Discuss the importance of the Chinese concept of "harmony" in both religious and political terms. How does this concept manifest itself in political and religious structures? Does this concept remain stable?

Harmony remained an important consideration for social order in Confucianism, as well as in religious precepts such as Daoism. It manifested itself in the idea of filiality, which emphasized obedience in both personal and political relationships. When people do their duty, the yin/yang characteristics are balanced and the "right order" of society exists. To maintain one's honor, one must show respect for and submission to the family and the state. Harmony is also reflected in the aesthetic and spiritual order of feng shui, which represents the desire to harmonize buildings with the terrain and the elements of nature, including light, water, wind, and chi (the natural energy or "force" in the world).



20. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

What was the importance of trade to the native civilizations that emerged along the Nile south of Egypt?

Nubia, the 1,000-mile stretch of the Nile between Aswan and Khartoum, was a corridor for trade connecting sub-Saharan Africa with Egypt. It was both a conduit for luxury items such as myrrh, ivory, and ebony and a rich source of raw materials such as copper and gold. The exchange of ideas, culture, and technology was particularly significant during the periods when Egypt administered Nubia directly. After the eleventh century B.C.E. Egyptian control waned and the powerful native kingdoms centered in Napata and Meroë emerged. Meroitic culture was marked by stronger sub-Saharan influences. Meroë continued to be a crossroads for trade, as well as an important iron-smelting center. After the profitable Roman Empire trade was diverted to the Red Sea area, Meroë's civilization collapsed in the early fourth century C.E.

21. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

If you were a Roman traveler, how would you describe Celtic society and explain the Celts' lack of state building?

Students should discuss Celtic society as it was described by Greek and Roman observers. The Celts spread throughout much of Europe yet never formed a Celtic state because they were divided into many small kinship groups. Celtic society included an elite class of warriors, priests and bards, and commoners. The Celts were successful farmers and were able to support large populations with their yields. They worked with metals and developed long-distance trade networks through which they traded, among other things, tin. Celtic women performed duties of child rearing, food production, and crafts and were depicted in Roman sources as witty, strong, and proud. In marriage, both men and women contributed property, and both could inherit the estate. Celtic women also had greater freedom in their sexual relations than women of the Mediterranean or East Asia. Students should also describe Celtic deities and spiritual practices.

22. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

Briefly discuss the impact of geography on the development of the Americas. Use specific examples from Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations.

For at least fifteen thousand years, peoples of the Americas lived in isolation from the rest of the world and faced their own specific challenges. It has been suggested that they had fewer potential domestic work animals than the peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere and that the north-south orientation of the Americas made it more difficult for animals and technologies to travel. In the Mesoamerican and Andean regions the domestication of plants and animals and the development of trade and technology led to the rise of social and political complexity. In Mesoamerica, corn, beans, and squash produced dependable agricultural surpluses and enabled craft specialization and social stratification. Another development was the mining of important minerals such as obsidian, jade, and quartz. In the Andean region, where the environment included mountains, arid coastal plains, and dense interior jungles, unique arts and crafts developed. The domestication of the llama (the only beast of burden in the hemisphere) was important to the transportation of goods from one part of the region to another and also stimulated production. The domestication of maize, quinoa, potatoes, coca, and fruits, in addition to the abundance of fish and mollusks on the coast, provided a dependable food supply. This diverse and reliable food supply laid the foundation for urban life and an integrated economy.

23. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

In contrast to the civilizations discussed in previous chapters, what do the civilizations in China, Nubia, America, and Celtic Europe have in common? How were they shaped by long-distance trade?

Students should recognize from the chapter that although these civilizations were not in contact with each other, they did share common features. First, they all responded to their environmental challenges with distinct organizational and technological patterns. China and Nubia were river-valley civilizations that formed strong central governments and used their resources to construct irrigation channels and dikes. Although the Celts didn't develop a strong state, they lived in fertile lands and were dominated by warrior elites. In Mesoamerica and South America, the complexity of the environment led to the creation of networks to bring resources and products together. Students should also discuss the creation of elite classes in these societies as well as technological developments, city building and planning, and spirituality.

24. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):

According to the chapter, why was China's development unique?

It was geographically separate from the rest of East Asia.

25. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):  
Definitive history began with what period of Chinese rule?  
  
The Shang Dynasty ca. 1750 b.c.e.
26. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s):  
The political characteristic of the Eastern Zhou period was signified by \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
fragmentation and the ruler seen only as a figurehead.
27. Loess was  
A. dust from gold ore, which was used for paint.  
B. a kind of moss used for fuel.  
C. a leafy green vegetable used for food.  
D. a method of spinning silk cocoons.  
**E.** a rich dust blown in from Central Asia.
28. Geographic determinism is shown in the build-up of the south in China more than the north because:  
A. rice is extremely labor intensive  
B. it rains more in the north.  
**C.** rice feeds more people per cultivated acre, leading to increased population in the south.  
D. people of the north were unable to engineer their environments as well as those in the south.  
E. Northern China is a desert.
29. The Chinese acquired silk by  
A. encouraging Chinese "silk pirates" who raided merchant shipping.  
B. importing raw silk from Europe.  
C. hiring Japanese labor to work in textile mills.  
D. conquering the neighboring Mongol regions.  
**E.** raising silkworms and pioneering silk cloth production.
30. What does the practice of *feng shui* accomplish?  
A. It is part of the process of silk production.  
**B.** It orients buildings in harmony with the heavens.  
C. It scares away ghosts of the ancestors.  
D. It is a treatment in traditional Chinese medicine.  
E. It is a term for "Divine Judgment," a kind of karmic response from Heaven.
31. The first writing in China that has survived was  
**A.** etched in animal bones.  
B. etched in clay tablets.  
C. written on paper.  
D. inscribed on buildings.  
E. etched on a stele.

32. During the Shang period, ancestor worship became important because
- A. ancestors had special influence with the gods.
  - B. it was a way of spreading Chinese rule to other East Asian societies.
  - C. ancestors were necessary to ensure the birth of male children.
  - D. matrilineal descent was important for fertility.
  - E. it allowed people to claim specific inheritance of property.
33. Characteristics of the supreme god Di in Shang religion include all of the following except:
- A. Di is not approachable by humans.
  - B. Di unleashes the power of storms
  - C. Di oversees the affairs of humans with great interest
  - D. Di will be in the same supernatural sphere as other spirits when humans die.
  - E. Di will intercede on behalf of humans by the pleas of their ancestors.
34. The Shang elite were what part of society?
- A. warriors.
  - B. priests
  - C. scholars.
  - D. merchants
  - E. farmers.
35. Other than oracle bones, one of the main sources of information on Shang China is
- A. records from western traders reporting the wealth of north China.
  - B. *The Book of Records*.
  - C. mummies.
  - D. royal and elite tombs.
  - E. excavation of cities.
36. The Mandate of Heaven meant that the ruler retained the right to rule as long as
- A. he remained the strongest in the kingdom.
  - B. he remained a wise and principled guardian of his people.
  - C. he performed the correct ritual sacrifices.
  - D. he produced a male heir.
  - E. he kept the loyalty of the military.
37. Compared with the Shang dynasty god, Di, the Zhou main god Tian was
- A. much more demanding and harsh.
  - B. compassionate and understanding.
  - C. equally uninvolved in the affairs of humans.
  - D. retributive and moody.
  - E. generous and wise.
38. Significant insight into the Zhou period is available to scholars because of:
- A. oracle bones.
  - B. long-lasting archeological remains.
  - C. *The Book of Documents*
  - D. The Mandate of Heaven
  - E. Emperor Wu's immense stele of inscribed laws.

39. The poem which describes the reception of newborn aristocratic children, showing the difference between boys and girls, was found in which text?
- A. *The Book of Documents*
  - B. *The Book of Songs***
  - C. *The Book of Prayer*
  - D. *The Book of Changes*
  - E. *The Book of Love*
40. Confucius most admired which political figure for maintaining harmony in his rule and being a dutiful servant of the state?
- A. King Wu
  - B. King Wen
  - C. Prince Cheng
  - D. Duke Zhou**
  - E. Duke Dao
41. The Eastern Zhou period is first broken down into the Spring and Autumn period because
- A. their rule only lasted for two seasons.
  - B. the Western and Eastern Zhou would alternate periods of political supremacy and the Eastern would rule in those two seasons.
  - C. Warfare which characterized this period was fought only in Autumn and Spring.
  - D. The history was recorded in a text called *Spring and Autumn Annals*.**
  - E. It was the cosmically harmonious seasons that corresponded with the stability of the political era.
42. To Confucius, the fundamental element of society was the
- A. king
  - B. city
  - C. maintenance of tradition
  - D. characteristic of respect
  - E. family**
43. The Chinese political system that relied primarily on strict laws and punishments to compel people to behave is called
- A. Daoism.
  - B. Confucianism.
  - C. Legalism.**
  - D. Moism.
  - E. Rationalism.
44. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways that Confucian philosophy attempts to create societal harmony?
- A. By emphasizing the idea that the country is parallel to the family
  - B. By expanding the traditional feelings of benevolence toward family so that they apply to all of humanity
  - C. By avoiding violence and promoting justice, loyalty, and dignity
  - D. By emphasizing the goodness of human nature and seeking to promote it through education, particularly of public officials
  - E. By emphasizing individual freedoms**

45. Mengzi's belief in human nature was that people
- were innately corrupt.
  - would lead only if a charismatic ruler were to take charge of them.
  - must depend on one another to create a just society.
  - would do the right thing if a ruler led by example.
  - would always be at war with one another.
46. Two indigenous Chinese philosophies that emerged from the Warring States Period are
- Confucianism and Buddhism.
  - Confucianism and Hinduism.
  - Confucianism and Jainism.
  - Confucianism and Daoism.
  - Confucianism and Judaism.
47. The fundamental idea of Daoism can be summarized as
- accepting the world as you find it, avoiding useless struggles, and adhering to the "path" of nature.
  - unquestioning obedience to authority and reverence for structure brings success.
  - emphasizing aggressive action and radical change.
  - emphasizing communal action to promote the betterment of society.
  - technological and social progress can solve all social ills.
48. The later Eastern Zhou period is characterized by
- warfare and fragmentation of central order.
  - invasion from the north.
  - extension of trade via the Silk Road.
  - a conservative government under a Legalist system.
  - ren*, or "humaneness," of the government toward its citizens.
49. The concept of yin and yang represented the complementary nature of
- religion and the state in Chinese society.
  - good and evil in Chinese morality.
  - male and female roles in the natural order.
  - the wisdom of age and the strength of youth.
  - warrior and emperor in times of trouble.
50. Nubia's primary form of transportation for trade was
- horses and chariots.
  - the Nile River.
  - a thoroughfare of roads connecting Nubia to Egypt.
  - isolationism kept the Nubians from contact with anyone.
  - letting trade-seekers come to them.
51. How did Nubia become a "corridor" for long-distance trade before 3000 B.C.E.?
- Government policies carefully regulated and promoted trade.
  - Egypt built a river highway for the passage of goods.
  - Nubia had no natural resources of its own and so needed to import them.
  - It connected sub-Saharan Africa with North Africa.
  - Actually, Nubia never did participate in the African trade networks, preferring isolationism.

52. The earliest political and economic influence on Nubia was
- A. Egypt.
  - B. the Sudan.
  - C. Mali.
  - D. Kush.
  - E. Meroë.
53. Which of the following is *not* true of Egyptian cultural influence on Nubia?
- A. Nubian child hostages learned the Egyptian culture, religion, and language.
  - B. Nubians served as archers in the Egyptian armed forces and so learned Egyptian culture.
  - C. Nubians traded for Egyptian goods.
  - D. Nubians built Egyptian-style towns and temples to Egyptian gods and goddesses.
  - E. massive pyramids larger than those of Egypt.
54. Why was the Nubian offer to aid Palestine a mistake?
- A. Palestine lost.
  - B. Nubia had nothing to offer militarily.
  - C. The Palestinians misconstrued the offer and attacked the Nubians.
  - D. The Assyrians invaded Egypt as retaliation, driving the Nubians southward.
  - E. Egypt, angered by Nubia's siding against its ally, Assyria, invaded Nubia.
55. Why did the center of power shift to Meroë in the fourth century B.C.E.?
- A. There was a plague epidemic throughout Egypt.
  - B. It was a better location for agriculture and trade.
  - C. Nubia allied militarily with peoples in sub-Saharan Africa.
  - D. The king of Meroë was the strongest man in the Eastern Hemisphere.
  - E. Egyptian culture weakened and became degenerate.
56. In the Nubian kingdom's matrilineal system, the monarch who usually inherited the throne was the
- A. daughter of the dead queen.
  - B. son of the dead king's sister.
  - C. niece of the dead queen.
  - D. first-born son of the monarch.
  - E. first-born child of the monarch, male or female.
57. Celtic is a member of which language group?
- A. Indo-European
  - B. Altaic
  - C. Semitic
  - D. Bantu
  - E. Sino-Tibetan
58. By 300 B.C.E., Celtic people were found in what regions?
- A. Hungary and Turkey
  - B. Italy and Greece
  - C. Britain and France
  - D. Spain and Ireland
  - E. All of these

59. The political organization of the Celts was
- A. a centralized authoritarian structure in Germany.
  - B. an organized hierarchy based on clan affiliation throughout Europe.
  - C.** nonexistent; each Celtic group was regional and followed no one ruler.
  - D. subordinated to Roman authority.
  - E. led by Druid leaders appointed by a king.
60. What is a distinctive feature of Celtic military activity?
- A.** Warriors fought naked and took the heads of enemies.
  - B. Warriors fought with special armor.
  - C. Warriors used military bands to set the tempo for marching, and to keep up morale.
  - D. Warriors engaged in symbolic warfare, which obviated injuries.
  - E. Warriors fought only as a last resort after diplomacy failed.
61. Druids were
- A.** Celtic priests in Gaul and Britain
  - B. keepers of henges
  - C. the warrior elite of Germanic lands.
  - D. spell-casters who ate human hearts.
  - E. we don't know
62. One of the best text sources we have about the Celts was written by
- A. compilers of the Bible
  - B. Plato
  - C.** Julius Caesar
  - D. Constantine the Great
  - E. the Celtic historian's guild.
63. Celtic women
- A. never contributed property to a marriage.
  - B. had no freedom in their sexual relations.
  - C.** could inherit their husbands' estates.
  - D. were regular combatants on the battlefield.
  - E. were considered more "royal" than men.
64. Unlike other ancient cultures in Europe and western Asia, Celts believed in
- A. the belief in the afterlife for everyone, rather than just for the elite.
  - B. human sacrifice.
  - C. more than 400 nature-based gods and goddesses.
  - D. fertility cults with an emphasis on feminine religious power.
  - E.** the belief in reincarnation.
65. The cultural core of early Olmec civilization was located at
- A. La Venta.
  - B. Palenque.
  - C. Teothuacan.
  - D.** San Lorenzo and La Venta.
  - E. Tres Zapotes.



66. Why did the Olmec lay out their cities in alignment with the paths of stars?
- A. So they could get the light of the night sky to illuminate their cities.
  - B. They believed that this alignment pleased the gods.
  - C.** They believed in the significance of astronomical events.
  - D. They knew that the westerly winds would follow the path of the stars.
  - E. Olmec cities functioned like huge astronomical calendars, much like Stonehenge.
67. The makers of the "giant head" carvings in Mesoamerica were part of which civilization?
- A.** Olmec
  - B. Toltec
  - C. Zapotec
  - D. Oaxacan
  - E. Chavín
68. An example of the enduring impact of the Olmec on Mesoamerican life is
- A. ritual dance.
  - B. ritual song.
  - C. ritual costumes.
  - D.** ritual ball games.
  - E. ritual body art.
69. Why was Chavin de Huantar's location pivotal in its success?
- A.** It was located at the intersection of trade routes between the mountain valleys and the coastal lowlands.
  - B. The rich farmland produced enormous agricultural surpluses.
  - C. The isolation from Andean societies prevented corrupting outside influences.
  - D. Its elevation was so high that it was difficult to invade.
  - E. Its location on the sea allowed for many positive outside influences and trade.
70. The only domesticated beast of burden in the Andean region was the
- A. horse.
  - B.** llama.
  - C. camel.
  - D. bison.
  - E. vicuña.
71. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.1 from your textbook (page 43).  
Using Map 2.1, identify the natural barriers that isolated China. Also locate the major waterways, including the Yangzi and Yellow Rivers, and explain how those were used to facilitate trade, despite the natural barriers.

Answer not provided.

72. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.1 from your textbook (page 43).

Using Map 2.1, describe the extent of the Shang and Zhou dynasties.

Answer not provided.

73. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and describe why Nubia was a "corridor" of trade in East Africa.

Answer not provided.

74. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and label the important rivers, cities, deserts, and bodies of water. What resources were available to the Nubians? How were geographic features important to Nubia's historical development?

Answer not provided.

75. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and compare the distribution of settled territory in proximity to the Nile in Egypt and in Nubia. What accounts for the differences in population distribution?

Answer not provided.

76. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.2 from your textbook (page 52).

Refer to Map 2.2 and compare the resources and strategic locations of Egypt and Nubia. Do you agree with the statement "Nubia was richer than Egypt"?

Answer not provided.

77. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.3 from your textbook (page 55).

Refer to Map 2.3 and explain why the Celtic people had a different cultural identity and way of life than Mediterranean Europeans. Did this way of life affect their urban development?

Answer not provided.

78. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.3 from your textbook (page 55).  
Refer to Map 2.3 and discuss why the Celts had a widespread influence in Europe despite their lack of a unified state.
- Answer not provided.
79. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).  
Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the areas of early Mesoamerican settlement. What topographical features are present? What features inspired the growth of civilization?
- Answer not provided.
80. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).  
Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the three important Olmec sites.
- Answer not provided.
81. **Instructions:** Answer the following question(s) using Map 2.4 from your textbook (page 59).  
Refer to Map 2.4 and describe the areas of early Andean settlement. What topographical features are present? What features inspired the growth of civilization? Describe the diverse and challenging environment of South America.
- Answer not provided.