

TE&IP QAE Ch. 5, 6, 7 & &

# Chapter 5

# 1. The center of political action in the Roman Republic was

- a) the Council of Nobles.
- b) annually elected civic officials.
- c) the Senate. (pg. 142)
- d) the Plebian Council.
- e) the Congress of Monarchs.

## 2. A significant difference in Roman expansion versus Greek was that Romans:

- a) did not have a standardized language.
- b) extended citizenship in degrees to most conquered populations. (pg. 146)
- c) did not impose taxes.
- d) conquered only to obtain slaves.
- e) had no system of government in place in the new territories.

3. For a period of over 60 years, Rome fought a war of expansion with the

a) Lebanon.

b) Israel.

c) Carthage. (pg. 146)

d) Persia.

e) Scythians.

4. The emperor responsible for the reorganization of the Roman government after 31 B.C.E. was

- a) Julius Caesar.
- b) Caligula.
- c) Nero.
- d) Claudius.
- e) Octavian. (pg. 147)

5. The circumstances surrounding Jesus' ministry and acclamation by his followers as the messiah was

- a) the collapse of the Roman Empire.
- b) the Roman occupation of Judaea. (pg. 152)
- c) the Roman war with the Celts.
- d) widespread unrest caused by slave rebellions.
- e) the barbarian invasion of Rome.

## 6. The engineering expertise of the Romans is seen in

- a) art, athletics, statues, and aqueducts.
- b) roads, aqueducts, fortifications and arches. (pg. 153)
- c) weapons, arches, chariots and gothic cathedrals.
- d) religion, gothic cathedrals, art and fortifications.
- e) chariots, reforestation, roads and weapons.

## 7. The competition among states in the Warring States Period resulted in

- a) the creation of the first empire under the Qin state. (pg.157)
- b) the escalation of violence against the upper classes.
- c) an enormous tax increase.
- d) peasant rebellions.
- e) the weakening of China, allowing the Annamese invasion.

## 8. Because of the influence of Confucian ethics, Chinese values emphasized

- a) wealth and business ownership.
- b) the independence of children.
- c) obedience and proper conduct. (pg. 162)
- d) the obligation of the rich to care for the poor.
- e) rugged individualism.

9. The Qin ruler took the title Shi Huangdi, which meant

- a) “first emperor.” (pg. 157)
- b) “holy man.”
- c) “first among equals.”
- d) “great warrior.”
- e) “big emperor.”

# 10. The important Han innovations include the development of

- a) the horse collar, the watermill and the crossbow. (PG. 164)
- b) the saddle, penicillin, and bronze.
- c) alcohol, the wheel, and glass.
- d) the canal, three-field system, and concrete.
- e) the wheel, the stirrup, and the pulley.

# Chapter 6

11. The Vedic Age was a new historical period in India marked by

- a) the dominance of Indo-Europeans over India. (pg. 175)
- b) the migration of merchant traders into India.
- c) the emergence of the Vedic Empire.
- d) a new weather pattern, the Vedic storms.
- e) a switch to the Vedic alphabet.

12. Race became an issue of class differentiation in the Vedic Age as the Aryas competed with the Dasas. The difference was that

- a) Aryas spoke Dravidian and were pushed into the south.
- b) Aryas were Indo-European and lighter skinned. (pg. 176)
- c) Dasas spoke Indo-European and lived in the north.
- d) Dasas spoke an unrelated dialect that hasn't been translated.
- e) a distraction allowed the Tamils to overthrow both.

## 13. Buddhism and Jainism gained popularity in the late Vedic period because

- a) they tapped into the wellspring of popular discontent with the status and ranking of Brahmins.
- b) there was more trade going on with China and missionaries were sent.
- c) naturalistic religions were felt to be more in keeping with the sky-gods of old.
- d) they offered insight or enlightenment as a path to salvation instead of rituals. (pg. 178-9)
- e) each posited polygamy as an option.

## 14. Some of the followers of Buddhism took vows of

- a) social service and humanism.
- b) marriage and parenthood.
- c) fealty, loyalty, and knighthood.
- d) extravagance and epicureanism.
- e) celibacy, nonviolence, and poverty. (pg. 179)

15. Buddhists who followed the original teachings of the Buddha are called

- a) practitioners of Aryanism.
- b) “embracers of the new concepts”.
- c) Yogacarans.
- d) practitioners of Theravada. (pg. 180)
- e) the School of the Lightning Bolt.

## 16. Hinduism can be described as an evolution of the Vedic religions because

- a) it adapted its notions of eternal time to be closer to those of Buddhism and therefore attract more followers.
- b) it focused on fewer gods and became a more organized religion.
- c) it was based on the Vedas, but these were finally written down in an orthodox form with prescribed formats.
- d) it combined Aryan and Dravidian elements. (pg. 180)
- e) unlike Buddhism, Hinduism argues that the atman evolves into an enlightened spirit that retains the self.

# 17. The greatest advantage of the Gupta Empire army was

- a) trebuchets.
- b) a well armed cavalry. (pg. 185)
- c) an elaborate spy network.
- d) gunpowder from the Xiongnu.
- e) the imperial road system.

## 18. Southeast Asia first rose to prominence because

- a) it was safe from Mongol and Chinese invasions.
- b) of its high population density.
- c) it was an intermediary in regional trade. (pg. 194)
- d) of plentiful rainfall and tropical temperatures.
- e) of abundant natural resources.

19. The most important cultural influences on Southeast Asian kingdoms came from

- a) Japan.
- b) China.
- c) Polynesia.
- d) India. (pg. 193)
- e) Australia.

# Chapter 7

## 20. Critical to the functioning of the Silk Road were

- a) imperial guards from various kingdoms along the way for protection of merchants.
- b) pastoralists who provided animals, handlers, and protection along the road. (Page 203)
- c) water merchants in the central Asian desert.
- d) Steppe agriculturalists who sold food products to travelers.
- e) Ferengi merchants who initiated standardized currency rates.

21. The Sasanid Empire was centered in the area that is present-day

- a) Lebanon.
- b) Egypt.
- c) Afghanistan.
- d) India.
- e) Iran. (Page 205-06)

22. The establishment of Zoroastrianism and Christianity as official faiths in the Byzantine and Sasanid Empires set the precedent for

- a) the rise of Islam as the focus of an empire. (Page 205)
- b) the dominance of monotheism in all subsequent empires.
- c) the rejection of religion as an official political focus.
- d) the rise of corrupt leadership in those empires.
- e) the worldwide spread of Christianity.

## 23. The Arabs' involvement in Byzantine and Sasanid conflicts led to

- a) the conversion of Arab nomads to Manichaeism.
- b) peaceful coexistence of Jews and animists in Yemen.
- c) several religious wars between Arabs and Nestorians.
- d) the penetration of Christian knowledge into the Arabian peninsula. (Page 206)
- e) the passage of several laws protecting Jews from violence.

## 24. The Indian Ocean Maritime System forged economic and social ties between

- a) Morocco, Arabia, and the Mediterranean Sea.
- b) Russia, India, and China.
- c) East Africa, Arabia, India, China, and Southeast Asia. (Page 207)
- d) China, Japan, and the Philippines.
- e) Greece, Turkey, Arabia, and Persia.

25. Family life in the Indian Ocean coastal areas was considered more cosmopolitan because

a) it was wealthier.

b) blended families were bicultural and bilingual. (Page 210)

c) they were monotheistic.

d) they were not economically tied to agriculture.

e) women were allowed to hold political offices.

## 26. The importance of trans-Saharan trade was that it

- a) connected North and South Africa. (Page 212)
- b) spread Islam as a unifying force.
- c) was conducted by people speaking derivatives of Berber.
- d) allowed expansion of the Mediterranean trade market for African gold.
- e) linked the Silk Road to the Sand Routes.

27. According to a theory for explaining cultural unity in the Sub-Saharan areas, populations moved into the Sahel because of

- a) war.
- b) religious persecution.
- c) climate change. (Page 216)
- d) better natural resources.
- e) protection from invaders.

28. One of the greatest promoters of Buddhism was

- a) in the Tang dynasty of China.
- b) King Ashoka of India. (Page 218)
- c) Alexander the Great.
- d) Emperor Darius of Persia.
- e) Zuanzang of China.

29. The Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade fostered the spread of which religion?

- a) Judaism.
- b) Jainism.
- c) Sikhism.
- d) Shinto.
- e) Buddhism. (Page 218)

# Chapter 8

30. The traditional occupation on the Arabian peninsula was

- a) farming. (pg. 228)
- b) trade caravans.
- c) pastoral nomadism.
- d) artisans.
- e) self-sufficient religious sects.

## 31. Mecca is an important city because it

- a) has an unusually cold climate for the Arabian peninsula.
- b) is a caravan city and pilgrimage site of the Ka'ba. (pg. 228)
- c) is the rival city to Jerusalem.
- d) is abundantly watered and needs no irrigation for crops.
- e) is the birthplace of Abraham.

## 32. *Muslim* means

- a) first followers.
- b) the one true religion.
- c) holy people.
- d) one who makes submission. (pg. 230)
- e) chosen for purity.

33. Muhammad's teachings were built upon the beliefs of

- a) Judaism and Buddhism.
- b) Judaism and Hinduism.
- c) Judaism and Christianity. (pg. 230)
- d) Judaism and Zoroastrianism.
- e) Judaism and Manichaeism.

34. After the city of Mecca surrendered to Muhammad, he established a new state based on

- a) democratic government system.
  - b) dynastic system with his sons as the monarchs.
  - c) government system similar to the Persian administration.
  - d) common religious faith. (pg. 230-31)
  - e) loose coalition of Arab city-states.
- The direction of prayer focused on Mecca because Mecca is the site of the Ka'ba.

35. Muslim religious practice is based on the

- a) Three Goals to Salvation.
- b) Ten Commandments.
- c) Eightfold Path.
- d) Four Noble Truths.
- e) Five Pillars. (pg. 231)

36. The subsequent split of supporters to different caliphs, or successors, divided the umma into

a) Shi'ites and Sunnis. (pg. 232)

b) Sunnis and Sufis.

c) Mobad and Quran.

d) Shi'a and Mobad.

e) Hadj and Sunni.

37. Despite the fact that conversions to Islam were at their peak, Abbasid power declined because

- a) there were constant revolts of non-Muslims against forced conversion.
- b) the empire had to resist nomadic pressures on the frontier.
- c) the empire had become too big to rule effectively. (pg. 234)
- d) new religious practices developed that challenged the appeal of Islam.
- e) there were frequent religious wars between the Sunnis and Shi'ites.

38. Byzantine power was significantly diminished by the Seljuks with

- a) the Seljuk's alliance with the Mamluks.
- b) the Byzantine alliance with the Buyids.
- c) the Battle of Manzikert. (pg. 238)
- d) the failure of the First Crusade.
- e) the Schism of 1054.