Smith test bank: Chapter 5

**How did the new religious ideas of the last centuries B.C.E. suit the social and political structures of India?**

1. The Jains’ dedication to complete nonviolence was driven by their belief
   1. that the gods disapproved of violence
   2. that everything has a soul\*
   3. in asceticism
   4. that the caste system forbade it

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1. Jainism was especially popular among urban merchants and artisans because of its
   1. rejection of castes\*
   2. focus on asceticism
   3. teachings on karma
   4. disregard for material wealth

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1. Buddhism is based on the Four
   1. Jewels
   2. Noble Truths\*
   3. Sanghas
   4. Fold Path

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1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eventually replaced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as India’s main religion.
   1. Hinduism; Buddhism\*
   2. Buddhism; Jainism
   3. Buddhism; Vedic tradition
   4. Jainism; Hinduism

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1. The Mauryan empire—the largest in Indian history—was founded by
   1. Kautilya
   2. Alexander
   3. Ashoka
   4. Chandragupta\*

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1. Ashoka’s government was inspired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideals.
   1. Jain
   2. Hindu
   3. Buddhist\*
   4. Vedic

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1. The Mauryan Empire ended
   1. with the death of Ashoka
   2. with the conquest of India by Chandra Gupta
   3. roughly fifty years after the death of Ashoka\*
   4. with the rise of the Mughal Empire

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1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is perhaps the longest single poem in world literature
   1. Upanishads
   2. Ramayana,
   3. Bhagavad Vita
   4. Mahabharata\*

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**How did the early Chinese philosophers come to have a long-lasting influence on the intellectual development of the region?**

1. Compiled by 100 B.C.E. in the form known today, the *Analects* document \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideas about human nature, behavior, and the state.
   1. Confucius\*
   2. Laozi
   3. Mencius
   4. Xunzi

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1. Which Chinese philosopher urged that behavior adhere to a moral code emphasizing integrity, decorum, humility, and sincerity?
   1. Laozi
   2. Xunzi
   3. Confucius\*
   4. Mencius

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1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urged people to withdraw from society and meditate.
   1. Confucians
   2. Daoists\*
   3. Mencians
   4. Legalists

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1. Lord Shang Yang’s philosophy of Legalism
   1. required compulsory military service\*
   2. urged adherents to renounce all worldly possessions
   3. promoted forgiveness for minor crimes
   4. was never instituted outside of Shang’s home state

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1. In the period of political fragmentation in China, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically changed the nature of warfare.
   1. the move from bronze weapons to iron\*
   2. the spread of the chariot
   3. the rise of a military aristocracy
   4. the invention of gunpowder

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1. Shi Huangdi considered the expansion of China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the basis of progress.
   1. military
   2. trade network
   3. agriculture\*
   4. public works

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1. Shi Huangdi ordered that all books be burned except
   1. religious texts
   2. legal volumes
   3. practical works on agriculture, medicine, and divination\*
   4. the great classics of Chinese literature

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1. The success of the Former Han was due to the fact that it combined
   1. Confucianism and Daoism
   2. Daoism and Legalism
   3. Buddhism and Daoism
   4. Legalism and Confucianism\*

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1. The central Han government was weakened in the years leading up to its collapse by
   1. lack of a charismatic leader
   2. the emperor’s refusal to institute a military draft
   3. powerful local landed gentry challenging the authority of the emperor
   4. peasant uprisings\*

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1. The use of bamboo as a kind of paper forced Chinese scribes to
   1. develop simplified characters
   2. write characters in long vertical columns\*
   3. turn to silk as a substitute
   4. write as succinctly as possible

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1. China’s first historian, who developed the idea that a sequence of dynasties had always ruled all of China, was
   1. Shi Huangdi
   2. Sima Qian\*
   3. Liu Bang
   4. Ban Zhao

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1. Ban Zhao’s *Lessons for Women* contains
   1. practical advice for women on how to survive in their husbands’ family homes\*
   2. justifications for the inferior role of women in society
   3. a manifesto in favor of women’s rights
   4. instruction in literacy

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**What were the cultural innovations of classical Greece, and how did they affect the peoples of Greece, North Africa, and Southwest Asia?**

1. As the Greeks moved into Egypt, Southwest Asia, and beyond, contacts between Greeks and local population led to a cultural fusion known as
   1. Hellenism\*
   2. Greekism
   3. colonialism
   4. sophistry

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1. In the Hellenistic period, the language of administration was
   1. the script local to each area
   2. cuneiform
   3. Greek\*
   4. hieroglyphics

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1. In the Hellenistic period, the political system changed fundamentally, with the rise of
   1. kingdoms in which absolute power was inherited\*
   2. city-states ruled by citizens
   3. an empire covering much of the known world
   4. democracies across much of the Mediterranean world

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1. The most prominent new city of the Hellenistic period was
   1. Delphi
   2. AI Khanoum
   3. Alexandria\*
   4. Babylon

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1. Philosophers who taught that one should enjoy every moment in the pursuit of simple pleasures and a quiet life were the
   1. Stoics
   2. Cynics
   3. Hellenists
   4. Epicureans\*

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**How did the lives and livelihoods of the peoples of Atlantic Europe differ from those of the Mediterranean peoples?**

1. The Celts, people residing to the north and west of Greece, were
   1. ruled by a military aristocracy\*
   2. a uniform cultural group
   3. highly patriarchal, with women denied participation in public life
   4. a formalized democratic society

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1. The Romans regarded Celtic religious practices as
   1. mysterious and unknowable
   2. so uncivilized that they tried to ban them\*
   3. inspiring and sought to incorporate them into their own traditions
   4. meaningless in light of the military threat the Celts posed

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1. As of the early first millennium B.C.E., contacts with the Mediterranean world were
   1. nonexistent
   2. extensive\*
   3. limited to minor trading exchanges
   4. substantial, but they declined in the years following

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1. Celtic military forays to the Mediterranean world may have been inspired by
   1. the need for tin
   2. the wealth of the Mediterranean\*
   3. famine in northwestern Europe
   4. anger at the Mediterranean view of the Celts as noble savages

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1. Celtic priests, whom the Romans called Druids, were
   1. the most honored group in Celtic society, superior to warriors
   2. a highly honored group in Celtic society, inferior only to warriors
   3. the most honored group in Celtic society, equal to warriors\*
   4. unimportant in Celtic society

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