

1. Which of the following classical religions and philosophies focused more on affairs of this world than on the realm of the divine and its relationship to human life?
- a. Confucianism
 - b. Buddhism
 - c. Christianity
 - d. Zoroastrianism
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2. Zoroastrianism most probably influenced which of the following philosophical or religious traditions?
- a. Daoism
 - b. Hinduism
 - c. Confucianism
 - d. Judaism
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3. Buddhism and Hinduism are similar in that they both
- a. promoted monotheism.
 - b. rejected the concept of karma.
 - c. offered hope for final release from the cycle of rebirth.
 - d. rejected the religious authority of the Brahmins.
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4. Which of the following systems of thought provided inspiration for the harsh reunification of China under Qin Shihuangdi?
- a. Daoism
 - b. Legalism
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Confucianism
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5. A follower of Daoism would
- a. withdraw from politics.
 - b. work for social change.
 - c. engage in public life.
 - d. pursue higher education.
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6. Which of the following reflects a Zoroastrian idea that can be found in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
- a. The concepts of heaven and hell
 - b. The notion of reincarnation
 - c. The unity of opposites
 - d. The idea of Brahman (World Soul)
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7. Which cultural tradition is particularly noted for its emphasis on logic and relentless questioning of received wisdom, without giving much role to the gods?
- a. Confucian philosophy
 - b. Zoroastrianism
 - c. Greek philosophy
 - d. Daoism
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8. The cosmic struggle between Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu lies at the heart of which religion?
- a. Judaism
 - b. Zoroastrianism
 - c. Hinduism
 - d. Buddhism
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9. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of the Greek way of thinking in the classical era?
- a. Confidence in human reason
 - b. Deference to established authority
 - c. Reverence for organized religion
 - d. Respect for received wisdom
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10. Which of the following statements is true of the religious and philosophical traditions that developed in Eurasia in the centuries surrounding 500 B.C.E.?
- a. All played down the value of humankind.
 - b. All sought to define a single source of order and meaning in the universe.
 - c. All favored communal ritual.
 - d. All drew on rationalism to explain the universe.
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11. Which of the following describes how Confucianism affected Chinese society?
- a. The civil service examination system was based on Confucian texts.
 - b. Confucianism encouraged individualistic values.
 - c. Confucianism challenged social and gender hierarchies.
 - d. Confucianism was adopted as the state religion of China.
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12. Which of the following may have played a role in the decline of Buddhism in India?
- a. Buddhism was suppressed by Emperor Ashoka.
 - b. India failed to establish Buddhist monasteries.
 - c. Buddhism was absorbed into a reviving Hinduism.
 - d. There was too much competition from Confucianism.
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13. Both the Buddha and Jesus

- a. actively opposed Zoroastrianism.
 - b. actively sought to found new religions during their lifetimes.
 - c. were transformed by their followers into gods.
 - d. allied themselves with religious authorities in their regions.
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14. In the four centuries following Jesus's death, Christianity

- a. created a church without a hierarchy where all members were equal.
 - b. rejected all the teachings and writings of Jews.
 - c. defined Christianity as a religion open only to Jews.
 - d. excluded women from leadership roles in the Church.
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15. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Daoism and Confucianism, as understood by Chinese elites?

- a. Daoism and Confucianism were regarded as complementary rather than contradictory.
 - b. Daoism is an offshoot of Confucianism that develops the mystical elements inherent in Confucius's teachings.
 - c. Most Daoists despised Confucians because their policies fostered cosmic chaos.
 - d. Most Confucians dismissed Daoism as meaningless superstition.
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16. Which of the following is considered a sacred text of Hinduism?

- a. Upanishads
 - b. *Lessons for Women*
 - c. *Daodejing*
 - d. *Analects*
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17. Which of the following is a central feature of the Hindu notion of karma?

- a. *Moksha* (liberation)
 - b. *Nirvana* (enlightenment)
 - c. *Samsara* (rebirth)
 - d. *Atman* (soul)
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18. Which element of Hinduism did Buddhism reject?

- a. The idea that ordinary life is an illusion
 - b. The religious authority of the Brahmins
 - c. The practice of meditation
 - d. The goal of overcoming the demands of the ego
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19. In contrast to the Theravada Buddhism, the Mahayana version portrayed the Buddha as a

- a. teacher.
 - b. priest.
 - c. god.
 - d. bodhisattva.
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20. Which of the following refers to a feature of the conception of the divine found in Judaism?

- a. A view of heaven as a state in which individual identity is extinguished
 - b. A principle of the way nature underlies everything and never changes
 - c. A notion that primal unitary energy creates divine reality
 - d. An understanding of God as engaged in history and demanding social justice
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21. What did Confucianism and Greek rationalism share in common?

- a. A diverse pantheon of gods
 - b. A secular approach to understanding the world
 - c. A monotheistic perspective on religion
 - d. A fervent belief in the supernatural
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22. Which one of the following represents a way that Greek scholarship influenced the world?

- a. Greek ideas entered India and were absorbed into Hinduism.
 - b. Greek knowledge became a central element in an emerging “Eastern” civilization.
 - c. Greek learning was incorporated into Confucianism, creating a hybrid philosophy.
 - d. Greek texts were translated into Arabic and stimulated Muslim intellectuals.
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23. What did Confucius, Zarathustra, and Siddhartha Gautama share in common?

- a. They were all historical founders of philosophical or religious traditions.
 - b. They criticized the hypocrisies of the powerful.
 - c. Their teachings had a sharp social and political edge.
 - d. They all came from lower-class backgrounds and spoke on behalf of the poor and oppressed.
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24. What did Buddhism and Christianity have in common?

- a. They were both associated with a particular people and territory.
 - b. They both ultimately died out in the land of their birth as their ideas were absorbed into other religious traditions.
 - c. They both started out as an effort to reform the religions from they which they had come, but soon emerged as separate religions.
 - d. Neither ever became an active missionary religion and did not spread widely beyond the region of their birth.
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25. Which of the following statements reflects the state of Christianity by 500 C.E.?

- a. Christianity was endorsed by states in Europe and North Africa.
 - b. States questioned the political loyalty of Christian converts and adopted a policy of religious persecution.
 - c. It was clear to all that the future of Christianity would be in Europe.
 - d. Christianity became more unified as it spread, with Rome as its undisputed center.
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26. Disagreements over the meaning of the Buddha's teachings led to

- a. clear-cut distinctions between “right” and “wrong” ideas.
 - b. the development of a religious hierarchy headed by the orthodox church.
 - c. a proliferation of different sects, practices, and meditation techniques.
 - d. numerous wars among clashing groups.
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27. How did Christianity change in the first 500 years since its emergence?

- a. Christianity changed from a religion of ritual and sacrifice to one of devotion and worship.
 - b. Reason replaced faith as the means of discovering the truth about the universe.
 - c. Christianity evolved from philosophical reflections on the meaning of life to a fascination with the supernatural.
 - d. The egalitarian small house churches during Jesus's lifetime evolved into a male-dominated hierarchical Christian church.
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28. Which of the following included a distinctively supernatural dimension?

- a. Greek rationalism
 - b. Legalism
 - c. Mahayana Buddhism
 - d. Judaism
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29. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were associated with

- a. Greek rationalism.
 - b. Zoroastrianism.
 - c. Legalism.
 - d. the Vedas.
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30. Which of the following inferences can be made based on Map 4.1 in the textbook?

- a. As Buddhism and Christianity spread, they sparked religious wars.
 - b. The spread of Buddhism and Christianity occurred rapidly and in a short period of time.
 - c. Christianity established a presence in Asia, but Buddhism did not take hold in Europe.
 - d. Buddhism and Christianity spread only where the state provided protection.
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