

1. The prophet Zarathustra's teachings were the basis of what religion?

- a. c) Zoroastrianism
  - b. a) Buddhism
  - c. d) Judaism
  - d. b) Hinduism
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2. Which of the following classical cultural traditions focused more on the affairs of this world rather than the relationship of the divine to human life?

- a. b) Jewish
  - b. a) Greek
  - c. c) Indian
  - d. d) Persian
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3. In which civilization did a "warring states" period of violence and disharmony lead a number of thinkers to create their classical cultural tradition?

- a. d) Chinese
  - b. c) Persian
  - c. b) Indian
  - d. a) Greek
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4. What classical philosophy was based on the belief that human society needs clear rules, strictly enforced, since most people are stupid and shortsighted?

- a. b) Legalism
  - b. d) Zoroastrianism
  - c. a) Daoism
  - d. c) Confucianism
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5. Which cultural tradition that emerged in the classical period emphasized education as the key to moral improvement?

- a. a) Judaism
  - b. c) Buddhism
  - c. d) Confucianism
  - d. b) Legalism
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6. Which ideology became so dominant in China that it was almost synonymous with Chinese culture?

- a. c) Daoism
  - b. a) Legalism
  - c. d) Buddhism
  - d. b) Confucianism
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7. Which statement best describes the Confucian attitude toward the past?

- a. a) People should live in the present rather than paying attention to the past.
  - b. c) The past was a golden age that modern people should strive to restore.
  - c. d) History teaches valuable moral lessons, but for the most part people should look toward the future rather than the past.
  - d. b) The world goes through cycles, so the past will literally come again.
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8. This cultural tradition, born in the classical era, urged withdrawal into the world of nature as the best response to disorder in society.

- a. d) Legalism
  - b. a) Daoism
  - c. b) Confucianism
  - d. c) Buddhism
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9. This classical philosophy stressed complementarity and balance between the sexes.

- a. a) Greek
  - b. b) Daoism
  - c. c) Confucianism
  - d. d) Legalism
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10. Which of the following inspired the Yellow Turban Rebellion of 184–204 C.E.?

- a. b) Zoroastrianism
  - b. a) Legalism
  - c. c) Buddhism
  - d. d) Daoism
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11. Which of the following is true of Hinduism?

- a. a) It was created in about 500 B.C.E., at about the same time as other great classical cultural traditions.
  - b. b) It was a missionary religion that actively sought converts throughout the Indian subcontinent and beyond.
  - c. c) It was founded by the prophet Zarathustra sometime around 1500 B.C.E.
  - d. d) It grew up over many centuries and had no historical founder.
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12. What is the name of India's earliest sacred texts?

- a. a) Vedas
  - b. c) Ramayana
  - c. d) Kamasutra
  - d. b) Upanishads
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13. What is a Brahmin?

- a. d) A Zoroastrian priest
  - b. b) A member of India's priestly caste
  - c. c) A Buddhist priest
  - d. a) A member of India's warrior caste
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14. Reincarnation is a central feature of which system of thought and belief?

- a. a) Confucianism
  - b. c) Hinduism
  - c. d) Zoroastrianism
  - d. b) Daoism
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15. Why is Siddhartha Gautama important to world history?

- a. b) He was the author of the Upanishads.
  - b. d) He was the founder of Buddhism.
  - c. a) He was the founder of Zoroastrianism.
  - d. c) He was the founder of Daoism.
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16. Which of the following is the central teaching of Buddhism?

- a. d) That a single God rules both heaven and earth and humans should submit to his will
  - b. c) That a good god and an evil god fight for control of the cosmos and humans must choose to support the good god to be saved
  - c. a) That humans should flee worldly matters and retreat to nature
  - d. b) That the cause of human suffering is desire for individual fulfillment, which should be purged to achieve serenity
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17. Which of the following statements is true of women in early Buddhism?

- a. b) They were accepted as equal members of the monastic order that the Buddha created.
  - b. c) They were not treated as equals but still found more freedom and independence than was available elsewhere in Indian society.
  - c. d) They were not allowed to take part in the monastic life.
  - d. a) The Buddha taught that they could not achieve enlightenment until after they had reincarnated as men.
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18. A spiritually developed person who postpones entry into nirvana in order to help others is known as a

- a. c) samsara.
  - b. d) bodhisattva.
  - c. a) mahayana.
  - d. b) buddha.
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19. Which of the following is a reason why Buddhism died out in India?

- a. c) Hindu rulers persecuted Buddhists.
  - b. d) Buddhism had so many ritual restrictions that most people found it impossible to practice.
  - c. a) It had always been resented as an alien religious tradition.
  - d. b) A new kind of popular Hinduism developed that appealed to the masses.
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20. Which of the following statements best describes India's bhakti religious movement?

- a. c) It taught that people could win release from suffering and the cycle of reincarnation by living a modest life and practicing meditation.
  - b. d) It taught that people should retreat from the world and seek oneness with nature.
  - c. b) It focused on sacrifices made to the gods by Brahmin priests.
  - d. a) It was the adoration of and identification of a particular god or goddess.
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21. Zoroastrianism won state support in which country in the classical period?

- a. c) Persia
  - b. d) China
  - c. a) India
  - d. b) Assyria
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22. Which classical religion was the source of many Jewish ideas including the belief in a conflict between God and Satan, a Last Judgment, and the eventual arrival of a savior?

- a. a) Buddhism
  - b. c) Hinduism
  - c. b) Zoroastrianism
  - d. d) Jainism
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23. What was distinctive about the conception of God that evolved in Judaism?

- a. c) It believed that God transcends gender, being both female and male but more than either.
  - b. b) It believed that the will of God was revealed through prophets.
  - c. a) It believed that God was interested in human affairs.
  - d. d) It was monotheistic.
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24. What name is given to the Greek philosophical view that the world is a physical reality governed by natural laws that humans can understand?

- a. b) Legalism
  - b. a) Confucianism
  - c. d) Daoism
  - d. c) Rationalism
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25. Who was the Athenian philosopher whose method was to constantly question the assumptions and logic of others, which helped lead to his execution for corrupting the youth of the city?

- a. a) Socrates
  - b. b) Sophocles
  - c. d) Aristotle
  - d. c) Plato
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26. Which Greek rationalist philosopher argued that simple, unchanging mathematical order lay beneath the chaos and complexity of the visible world?

- a. b) Pythagoras
  - b. a) Thales
  - c. d) Socrates
  - d. c) Hippocrates
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27. Which of the following was true of both Jesus and Siddhartha Gautama?

- a. a) They were both great miracle workers.
  - b. d) They were both born to poor families.
  - c. b) They were both intensely concerned with social justice.
  - d. c) They both stressed that their followers should practice kindness.
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28. Which of the following statements is true of women in early Christianity?

- a. a) They were treated as complete equals to men.
  - b. d) As the religion developed, its leadership became almost exclusively male.
  - c. b) They were not allowed to play a significant role in the new sect.
  - d. c) It was believed that they could not be saved because as daughters of Eve, they had introduced sin into the world.
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29. What ended the Roman Empire's intermittent persecution of Christians in the early fourth century C.E.?

- a. a) Christianity had by that point become the majority religion of the empire.
  - b. d) Emperor Theodosius banned all pagan worship.
  - c. b) Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and made the religion legal.
  - d. c) A philosophical shift in Roman thinking made it unacceptable to persecute people for having different beliefs.
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30. Which of the following statements is true of the Christian world of about 500 C.E.?

- a. c) It had mild divisions but no clear-cut distinction between right and wrong belief.
  - b. b) It had theological squabbles but did not divide into distinct sects.
  - c. d) Christianity was unified; divisions on matters of doctrine only appeared later.
  - d. a) It was theologically very diverse and fragmented.
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