Classic Civilization II – India and China

1  The geographic isolation of a people frequently reinforces
   A  the development of scientific investigation
   B  the need for higher education
   C  a process of cultural diffusion
   D  a traditional way of life

2  In most traditional societies, the teaching of values is mainly the responsibility of the
   A  judge
   B  government
   C  teacher
   D  family

3  India’s earliest civilizations were located in
   A  mountains
   B  river valleys
   C  dry steppes
   D  coastal areas

4  The caste system influenced traditional rural Indian society by
   A  promoting political instability
   B  reducing the power of landowners
   C  limiting social and economic progress
   D  contributing to greater social mobility

5  the Ganges River remains important to India because it is
   A  a sacred river for the Hindu population
   B  the only source of Indian hydroelectric power
   C  the birthplace of the Hindu civilization
   D  an unofficial boundary between Hindus and Muslims

6  Hindu people are expected to
   A  fulfill their dharma for a favorable reincarnation
   B  obey the Ten Commandments
   C  complete a pilgrimage to Mecca
   D  follow the Eightfold Path to achieve enlightenment
7 When people in India go to work the rules of caste do not apply but when they go back home the rules do apply what does this say about India today?

A The Indian Government officially supports the caste system
B The caste system has been rejected by most Indians
C The caste system continues to influence Indian society
D Successful urban workers in India belong to the same caste

8 Which statement best describes the influence of the caste system on villages in India?

A Heavy industrial development is taking place in many villages
B Villagers’ occupations often determine with whom they may associate
C Village homes are often constructed of mud bricks
D Government programs encourage villagers to try new farming methods

9 The terms Brahma, dharma, and moksha are most closely associated with which religion?

A Judaism
B Islam
C Hinduism
D Confucianism

10 Confucianism emphasizes the idea that

A government should own the means of production
B an individual’s personal goals are more important than the goals of the group
C economic success is more desirable than knowledge and learning
D each person has an important responsibility to family and society

11 Base your answer to the question on the diagram and on your knowledge of social studies.
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A  Hinduism
B  Daoism
C  Buddhism
D  Confucianism

12  A person who practices Hinduism would most likely
A  believe the Vedas are sacred
B  pray facing Mecca
C  make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem
D  worship in a church

13  Which belief is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama
A  Which belief is most closely associated with the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama
B  Believers must follow the Ten Commandments.
C  Followers must fast during Ramadan.
D  People can overcome their desires by following the Eight-Fold Path.

14  Following the 5 relationships and knowing the rules of those relationships are the ideas of
A  Confucius
B  Moses
C  Mohammad
D  Siddhartha Gautama

15  “The Eightfold Noble Path and Four Noble Truths are the foundations of our faith.” This would be said most likely be a
A  Hindu
B  Buddhist
C  a member of Confucianism
D  Catholic

16  In India, the caste system has been weakened most by the
A  migration of people to the cities
B  presence of the military to enforce laws
C  increased productivity of farms
D  strengthened position of the Hindu religion
17 In India, Bangladesh, and much of Southeast Asia, agricultural productivity is most affected by the

A un navigable rivers
B seasonal monsoons
C cold climate
D un navigable rivers

18 The Buddhist religion teaches that salvation is earned by

A following the Ten Commandments
B worshipping Allah as the one true god
C learning to give up selfish desire
D being baptized and confirmed

19 A goal common to Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism is to

A provide the basis for democratic government
B establish peace and harmony
C return the power of the emperors
D promote individual artistic creativity

20 In which region did China’s earliest civilizations develop?

A Gobi Desert
B Himalaya Mountains
C Tibetan Plateau
D Yellow River Valley

21 Hinduism and Buddhism are similar in that both religions

A Karma
B Reincarnation
C Caste System
D Both A and B

22 The philosophy of Confucius (K’ung–fu–tzu) stresses the importance of

A religious beliefs
B respect for authority
C a classless society
D owning land

23 Filial Piety is
Classic Civilization II – India and China

A the golden rule
B what goes around comes around
C respect for elders
D always working hard

24 In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A Shintoism
B Jainism
C Confucianism
D Buddhism

25 In ancient China, one effect on government of the teachings of Confucius (K'ung–fu–tzu) was the high status of

A soldiers
B merchants
C scholars
D farmers

26 “By nature men are pretty much alike; it is learning and practice that set them apart.”
– Confucius (K'ung–fu–tzu)

This statement suggests that significant human differences in the world are mostly due to differences in

A inherited characteristics
B emotions
C culture
D physical appearance

27 During the centuries of dynastic rule, the Chinese rejected other cultures as inferior to their own. This situation illustrates the concept of

A ethnocentrism
B cultural diffusion
C social mobility
D imperialism
28 Which feature of Chinese agriculture led to the development of the other three?

A intensive farming methods  
B building of irrigation systems  
C scarcity of fertile land  
D growing rice and grains for their high food value

29 Oracle bones, Daoism, and the Mandate of Heaven are all associated with early civilizations in

A Egypt  
B Russia  
C India  
D China

30

A

B

C

D

31

A

B

C

D
## Answer Key: Classic Civilization II – India and China

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