

Exam

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Vietnam: 1) _____
- A) was more influenced by Korea than China.
 - B) had a love/hate relationship with China.
 - C) has been independent of China for most of the last 2000 years.
 - D) rejected Confucianist teachings.
- 2) Which of the following statements about the *Ramayana* is incorrect? 2) _____
- A) It is interpreted differently in different parts of the Hindu world.
 - B) It leads some men to applaud Sita's actions toward her husband.
 - C) It refers to an earlier time than that depicted in the *Mahabharata*.
 - D) It leads some women to be critical of Rama's actions toward his wife Sita.
- 3) Regarding economic policy of the Han empire, it is true that: 3) _____
- A) Han emperors refused to nationalize private enterprise.
 - B) Confucians opposed military expansion in part because it was so costly.
 - C) Emperor Wu cut taxes.
 - D) the empire had to make do with what it had when it was founded, since no new sources of wealth were discovered.
- 4) Buddhism in China: 4) _____
- A) came by way of Japan.
 - B) had little in common with either Confucianism or Daoism.
 - C) eventually gained millions of followers.
 - D) had little lasting impact.
- 5) Funan: 5) _____
- A) did not allow the influence of Buddhism into its territory.
 - B) encouraged Hinduism.
 - C) built Angkor Wat.
 - D) controlled only a small area around the mouth of the Mekong River.
- 6) Of the following, who came closest to unifying the entire Indian subcontinent? 6) _____
- A) Alexander the Great.
 - B) Chandragupta Maurya.
 - C) Kanishka.
 - D) Asoka.

- 7) Daoism: 7) _____
A) stresses a closeness to the natural world.
B) is quite similar to Confucianism.
C) was developed primarily to guide statesmen.
D) presents a detailed set of formal rules to guide society.
- 8) In which of the following are the dynasties arranged in proper chronological order? 8) _____
A) Qin, Han, Tang, Sui
B) Shang, Sui, Tang, Han
C) Qin, Han, Sui, Tang
D) Shang, Zhou, Han, Qin
- 9) Of the following, which was NOT one of the five texts canonized by Confucius? 9) _____
A) *Rites and Rituals*
B) *The Good Life*
C) *Book of Changes*
D) *Book of Songs*
- 10) Sima Qian: 10) _____
A) began the tradition of writing down Chinese history.
B) wrote a nearly complete history of China.
C) stuck to the study of people and events.
D) was always treated with respect by the ruler of China.
- 11) The *Artha-sastra*: 11) _____
A) was written by a minister serving the Gupta Empire.
B) used the analogy that big fish eat littler fish.
C) has been known to historians since the early 1500s.
D) held that "the enemy of my friend is my enemy".
- 12) Lord Krishna: 12) _____
A) is the creator of the universe.
B) was always either a king, brahmin, or general whenever he appeared to humans.
C) is usually depicted with blue or black skin.
D) was the main character in the *Ramayana*.
- 13) The Sui dynasty: 13) _____
A) initially had the loyalty of peasant farmers.
B) came between the Qin and Han dynasties.
C) was founded by a Confucius scholar.
D) decentralized authority, giving more independent power to local levels of government.

- 14) China and Rome were different in all of the following ways, except for: 14) _____
A) gender relationships. B) geopolitical characteristics.
C) longevity. D) language policy.
- 15) The caste system of India: 15) _____
A) consisted of four classes: rulers, priests, warriors, laborers.
B) was constructed primarily to regulate gender relations.
C) held that a person's socio-economic status was hereditary.
D) forbade upward class mobility.
- 16) The seventeen-point program adopted by Japan: 16) _____
A) was adopted around the year 1410.
B) did not provide for the collection of taxes.
C) was designed to exclude any Chinese influence.
D) included reverence for Buddhism.
- 17) The Buddhist center furthest from the site of Buddha's enlightenment is located in: 17) _____
A) Edo. B) Kotabangun. C) Kandy D) Bamiyan.
- 18) Evidence that Neanderthals expressed religious beliefs includes: 18) _____
A) glass beads in gravesites.
B) carved ivory statues in gravesites.
C) all of the above
D) flint tools and prepared food in gravesites.
- 19) Qin dynasty administration was characterized by: 19) _____
A) formalized, written rules.
B) the appointment of officials based on family ties.
C) a faithfulness to feudalism.
D) adherence to the teachings of Laozi.
- 20) The fall of the Qin dynasty was hastened most by: 20) _____
A) Mongol invasions from the north.
B) a series of national disasters.
C) the hostility of the peasantry.
D) astrologers predicting that the dynasty no longer had the mandate of heaven.

- 21) The Gupta Empire asserted the most control over: 21) _____
A) regional government. B) local government.
C) conquered territories. D) the heartland of the empire.
- 22) Which of the following religions advocates a complete separation of spiritual and commercial matters? 22) _____
A) Islam B) Judaism C) Christianity D) Hinduism
- 23) Asoka: 23) _____
A) practiced peace during his entire rule.
B) converted to Buddhism.
C) instituted policies damaging to merchants and guilds.
D) left no written record.
- 24) The Indian subcontinent includes all of the following areas, except: 24) _____
A) Tibet. B) Bangladesh. C) Bhutan. D) Nepal.
- 25) According to Martin Luther, one of the most significant problems of the mid-fifteenth century Church was: 25) _____
A) its refusal to sell "indulgences".
B) its refusal to look after its financial situation.
C) its inability to raise the funds necessary to support missionary activities.
D) the granting of forgiveness of sin in exchange for donations.
- 26) The Warring States period: 26) _____
A) was ended by the Zhou dynasty.
B) influenced the teachings of Laozi.
C) led to the rule of the Qin dynasty.
D) occurred in part in the first century B.C.E.
- 27) Through the course of history, Hinduism won out over Buddhism in this region: 27) _____
A) Korea B) Sri Lanka C) India D) Tibet
- 28) The Buddha was: 28) _____
A) a member of the *brahmin* caste.
B) a wandering ascetic for several years.
C) born in southern India.
D) forecast to be either a businessman or a farmer.

- 29) Outside the Indian subcontinent, Hinduism historically gained the most new converts in: 29) _____
A) the Horn of Africa. B) Arabia.
C) Southeast Asia. D) China.
- 30) Korea broke free from direct Chinese control: 30) _____
A) following the collapse of the Qin dynasty in 206 B.C.E.
B) following the collapse of the Han dynasty in 220 C.E.
C) following the collapse of the Zhou dynasty in 256 B.C.E.
D) following the collapse of the Shi dynasty in 618 C.E.
- 31) The *Rigveda*: 31) _____
A) consists primarily of prayers and chants.
B) is the youngest of the major writings of Hinduism.
C) offers no definitive answers to the question of how the world was created.
D) presents Hinduism as a monotheistic religion.
- 32) Between the first recorded census of 2 C.E. and the second extant census of 140 C.E., the population of China: 32) _____
A) sharply increased to 26 million people.
B) increased dramatically to 22 million.
C) sharply declined to only 10 million people.
D) dropped sharply to 48 million people.
- 33) The Sangha: 33) _____
A) was only open to certain castes. B) advocated celibacy for monks.
C) required a vow of obedience. D) freely admitted women.
- 34) While sitting under a tree at Bodh Gaya, the Buddha: 34) _____
A) developed the four-fold path.
B) attained enlightenment.
C) remained in meditation for 100 days and nights.
D) rededicated himself to asceticism.
- 35) Over the course of the Han dynasty, this group rose to the top of the social and political hierarchy: 35) _____
A) generals B) priests C) scholars D) merchants
- 36) The Grand Canal, completed during the Sui dynasty linked which of the following? 36) _____
A) the Yangzi and the Huang He B) the Yangzi and the Mekong
C) the Yangzi and the Ganges D) the Yangzi and the Yellow River systems

- 37) China and Rome were similar in all of the following ways, except for: 37) _____
A) the role of the emperor. B) religious policies.
C) influence on neighbors. D) concentration of wealth.
- 38) The political experience shared by India, Rome and China was: 38) _____
A) widespread internal revolts
B) invasion and at least partial conquest by the Hunas and by the peoples they displace.
C) the rejection of Buddhism
D) the development of a long-standing, geographically expansive empire
- 39) The Guptas: 39) _____
A) discouraged the use of Sanskrit and encouraged the use of Urdu.
B) shut down most Buddhist monasteries and centers of learning.
C) discouraged the arts, since they felt they stirred up anti-government feelings.
D) encouraged a resurgence of Hindu philosophy.
- 40) The Tang dynasty: 40) _____
A) persecuted Buddhism.
B) abandoned the imperial examination system.
C) presided during a major flowering of Chinese poetry.
D) made major changes in the policies of the previous dynasty.
- 41) Buddhism in China: 41) _____
A) enjoyed immediate and lasting favor from the ruling classes.
B) developed a sect called Chan, which later became Zen in Japan.
C) came from India via sea trading routes.
D) conflicted sharply with Daoism.
- 42) The Zhou dynasty: 42) _____
A) created the first true Chinese empire.
B) was briefly interrupted by a 24-year interregnum.
C) disintegrated, leading to the Warring States period.
D) stayed strong up to the point it was overthrown.
- 43) Asoka's empire: 43) _____
A) expelled many Hindus.
B) was overthrown by barbarian invasions from the north.
C) was not described in known historical records until a find about 100 years ago.
D) included the island of Sri Lanka.

- 44) Shinto beliefs: 44) _____
A) prohibit worship of the sun or any sun gods or goddesses.
B) have had no relevance in Japan since the Meiji restoration in the nineteenth century.
C) found spirits inherent in nature.
D) believe that only the one god can bring salvation.
- 45) Buddhism: 45) _____
A) did not have a specific founder. B) began in Tibet.
C) had an order of monks. D) did not develop scripture.
- 46) The Aryan peoples in India: 46) _____
A) first arrived in the Indus valley in 1000 B.C.E.
B) formed political groupings called *janapadas*.
C) were expelled from the region by the Maurya dynasty.
D) spoke a Semitic language.
- 47) The Mandate of Heaven: 47) _____
A) blessed moral rulers.
B) showed it was pleased by creating natural disasters.
C) could allow a dynasty to rule forever.
D) was a personal god worshipped by emperors.
- 48) Confucius: 48) _____
A) had little lasting impact on the conduct of government in China.
B) lived during the period of the Warring States.
C) was made a high ranking advisor to a Chinese leader.
D) felt that some people were born evil and could not be changed.
- 49) For the Buddha, the source of unhappiness in the world was: 49) _____
A) the inability of many souls to get incarnated into healthy bodies.
B) the wish to reach enlightenment.
C) desire.
D) the inaccurate teachings of the Hindu *brahmins*.
- 50) The dance of this god symbolizes the cycle of creation and destruction: 50) _____
A) Brahma B) Vishnu C) Krishna D) Shiva

- 51) Which of the following statements drawn from the teachings of the Upanishads is NOT correct? 51) _____
- A) *Karma* can be either bad or good.
 - B) In the last stage of life one should be a *brahmacharya*.
 - C) *Dharma* is a set of proper duties that can vary from individual to individual.
 - D) An *atman* that does not reach *moksha* will continue in *samsara*.
- 52) The Hindu culture developed before which of the following religious cultures? 52) _____
- A) Hittite
 - B) Jewish
 - C) Islamic
 - D) Sumerian
- 53) Japan: 53) _____
- A) accepted the cultural hegemony of China.
 - B) was conquered twice by China.
 - C) was careful to keep its borders closed to immigrants during its early years.
 - D) modeled its art on that of the southeast Asian islands.
- 54) The Buddha taught all of the following, except: 54) _____
- A) the way to reach nirvana.
 - B) the possibility of leaving the cycle of birth and rebirth.
 - C) the existence of the soul.
 - D) the non-existence of god.
- 55) Which dynasty completed the construction of the 1500-mile Great Wall of China? 55) _____
- A) Han
 - B) Qin
 - C) Zhou
 - D) Tang
- 56) Angkor Wat: 56) _____
- A) is situated in the southern tip of India.
 - B) was built around 200 C.E.
 - C) is dedicated to Vishnu, one of the major Hindu gods.
 - D) was once the center of the Maurya dynasty.
- 57) Hinduism and Buddhism were similar in all of the following aspects, except: 57) _____
- A) their development of sacred languages.
 - B) the degree of respect they gave to *brahmins*.
 - C) their belief in reincarnation.
 - D) their place of origin.
- 58) Which ideology had the most influence on the Qin dynasty? 58) _____
- A) Daoism
 - B) legalism
 - C) Confucianism
 - D) paganism

- 59) Which of the following is NOT a legacy of the Hunas? 59) _____
A) introduction of new groups into areas already settled
B) increase in inter-regional trade
C) dismemberment of the Gupta empire
D) flowering of Hindu philosophy
- 60) Regarding Hinduism, it is most true that: 60) _____
A) religion and politics were strictly separated.
B) *brahmin* priests often donated their land to the king.
C) *brahmin* priests often supported local rulers.
D) temples were usually directed by the peasants.
- 61) Over the last 2000 years, India: 61) _____
A) has been ruled by one empire after another.
B) has become primarily a Muslim state.
C) hosted empires that never managed to expand beyond the subcontinent.
D) has managed to maintain administrative continuity.
- 62) Huna control of India was effectively ended when the Turkic and Persian armies defeated the Hunas in: 62) _____
A) Bactria. B) Lanka. C) Deccan. D) Kashmir.
- 63) Mahayana Buddhism: 63) _____
A) never presented a serious challenge to Theravada Buddhism.
B) believed in the bodhisattva concept.
C) took its name from the Sanskrit term for "lesser vehicle".
D) argued there was no heaven.
- 64) The oldest religion still in practice is: 64) _____
A) Buddhism. B) Christianity. C) Hinduism. D) Judaism.
- 65) The Puranas focus least on this: 65) _____
A) stories of goddesses
B) stories of gods
C) the deep philosophical concepts of Hinduism
D) folk tales
- 66) Which empire or series of empires left the least amount of detailed records? 66) _____
A) Chinese empires B) Ottoman Empire
C) Roman Empire D) Indian empires

- 67) In India's history over the last 2400 years, this type of attachment has been the most transient: 67) _____
 A) familial B) caste C) religious D) political
- 68) The "three kingdoms and six dynasties" period: 68) _____
 A) saw many Chinese near border areas drop the Chinese language in favor of barbarian tongues.
 B) managed to maintain the dominant culture and ethics of earlier times.
 C) was a dismal time for the practice of Chinese arts.
 D) began after the fall of the Tang dynasty.
- 69) The most important of the internal functions of the Mauryan empire was: 69) _____
 A) ensuring that citizens had the opportunity to pursue the four major goals of Hindu philosophy.
 B) regulating the activities of guilds.
 C) maintaining the caste system.
 D) enforcing gender roles.
- 70) Chinese silk reached Rome via the first silk route in: 70) _____
 A) 138 B.C.E. B) 40 C.E. C) 11 C.E. D) 57 B.C.E.
- 71) Regarding military policy of the Han empire, it is true that: 71) _____
 A) the Han emperors were much less militaristic than the Qin emperors.
 B) nearly all able-bodied men had to serve in the military.
 C) there was little trouble with the tribes beyond the Great Wall.
 D) the Han military was at a disadvantage at times because it had no horses for a cavalry.
- 72) Findings at Roman trade sites dating to about 0 C.E. suggest that of the following groups, this group was least involved in ocean trade between the Roman Empire and India: 72) _____
 A) Romans B) Indians C) Arabs D) Jews
- 73) India's "adivasis": 73) _____
 A) farm some of India's richest soil.
 B) have rarely been able to assert any independence.
 C) usually live in the less-accessible areas.
 D) are well described in ancient historical records.
- 74) Since 3000 B.C.E., most invasions of India have come from the: 74) _____
 A) southwest. B) southeast. C) northwest. D) ocean.

75) Shingon Buddhism:

75) _____

- A) prohibits dancing.
- B) believes in the recitation of mantras.
- C) prohibits music.
- D) holds that the most important phrase is "Praise to Amida Buddha".