

# TCH2A Blank Quizzes

## Chapter 1 Quiz

### What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>  D  </u> 1. <i>Agoge</i>     | A. The most famous of the Greek <i>poleis</i> , known for its remarkable architecture, philosophers, writers, and scientists |
| <u>  A  </u> 2. Athens           | B. The most powerful of the Peloponnesian <i>poleis</i> , known for its excellent army and strict military lifestyle         |
| <u>  E  </u> 3. <i>Acropolis</i> | C. The wide-open, flat space that was in the center of a Greek city and served as both the marketplace and a meeting place   |
| <u>  C  </u> 4. <i>Agora</i>     | D. The Spartan military training program, in which boys took part from age seven to age twenty                               |
| <u>  F  </u> 5. <i>Polis</i>     | E. The fortified high point of a Greek city and the place where the most important temples were often built                  |
| <u>  B  </u> 6. Sparta           | F. The Greek word for a city-state   |

### Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- The Greek *poleis* had \_\_\_\_\_ sizes and personalities.  
many different                      mostly the same
- The *polis* was the center of the Greeks' \_\_\_\_\_.  
social life                      family farms
- The Greeks believed that a man could only be \_\_\_\_\_ if he was allowed to participate in his government.  
successful and prosperous                      truly free
- Each *polis* worshipped its own \_\_\_\_\_.  
unique pantheon                      patron deity

### It Takes Two

Describe life in Sparta by filling in the two blanks in each of the following sentences with the correct answers.

- While training at the *agoge*, a Spartan boy was given \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ piece of clothing and \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.
- A Spartan boy was \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ given enough food, so he often had to \_\_\_\_\_ steal \_\_\_\_\_.
- Spartan boys had to stay fit and \_\_\_\_\_ healthy \_\_\_\_\_ and were expected to keep their living quarters \_\_\_\_\_ clean/tidy \_\_\_\_\_.
- Women in Sparta had more \_\_\_\_\_ freedom \_\_\_\_\_ and respect than other Greek women and were allowed to own \_\_\_\_\_ property/land \_\_\_\_\_.
- The farming in Sparta was done by \_\_\_\_\_ slaves \_\_\_\_\_ because the free men were busy serving as professional \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers/warriors \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 2 Quiz

### What If...

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

1. If you were a *helot*, you would be a Spartan slave owned by the *polis*.
2. If you were a member of the largest of the three parts of a typical Greek government, you would be voting in the assembly.
3. If your government allows every citizen to have an equal say in the decisions being made, it would be a democracy.
4. If you elect leaders to make decisions and to vote on laws for you, your government would be a republic.
5. If you were a member of a small group of people who meet to give advice, help make decisions and laws, and resolve disagreements, you would be part of a council.

### Make the Connection

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

1. The Greek assembly (*ekklesia*) could not vote or elect someone unless \_\_\_\_\_.  
a quorum was present a sacrifice was made to the gods
2. The *poleis* did *not* allow \_\_\_\_\_ to become citizens.  
men older than eighteen slaves, women, and barbarians
3. The Greek council (*boule*) had the important job of \_\_\_\_\_.  
electing the next kings deciding which issues the assembly should vote on
4. Athens is known as “the birthplace of democracy” because \_\_\_\_\_.  
so many *poleis* borrowed its ideas it had the most magistrates (*archons*)
5. It is impossible to have a *true* democracy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
the Greeks did not leave us any written records describing how their government worked  
far too many people would have to travel to the capital, attend important discussions, and agree on decisions

### True or False?

Underline *all* of the statements that are true about Greek government.

The Greeks were ruled by kings during the Archaic Period.

The king gave all of the tasks he disliked to the magistrates.

Sparta had a council, two assemblies, and one king.

By the Classical Period, most *poleis* had some form of a democracy.

If a Greek was a member of the council, he was also allowed to participate in the assembly.

The Greeks copied their ideas about government from the Mycenaeans.

# Chapter 3 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>B</u> 1. Zeus    | A. The complete set of armor and weapons that a Greek soldier needed   |
| <u>E</u> 2. Phalanx | B. The Greek god of the sky and chief god  |
| <u>D</u> 3. Colony  | C. A heavily armored Greek soldier who fought with a large shield, a sturdy spear, and a short sword   |
| <u>A</u> 4. Panoply | D. An area settled by a group of people who move to and establish control over the new territory but continue to follow the culture of their native land |
| <u>C</u> 5. Hoplite | E. An infantry formation in which soldiers fight in tight rows, creating a large, organized block of foot soldiers                                       |

## Write It Down

In the chapter, we discussed several of the main reasons why the Greeks built colonies. Write down two of the reasons. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

- Answers will vary but should include versions of two of the following:
- The Greeks needed more land for the people to live on, farm, and raise animals.  
• The Greeks wanted to create new centers for trade.  
• The Greeks wanted to establish colonies on or close to the coast so that they could sail to and trade with faraway places.
  - The Greeks were curious and wanted to explore the world.  
• The Greeks were inspired by the journeys and adventures of their legendary heroes, such as Hercules and Odysseus.

## Know the Reason Why

For each of the following groups of words, circle the word or phrase that does *not* belong with the others. Be ready to explain to your teacher or parent why you chose that word or phrase as your answer!

1. sturdy iron spear      square shield      bronze helmet  
cotton tunic      bronze breastplate

**Hoplite shields were round, not square.**

2. required teamwork      soldiers shielded each other      tight formations

required expensive equipment      hoplites

**Phalanxes did not involve expensive equipment.**

**A hoplite only needed to buy his panoply and receive some basic training on fighting in formation.**

3. first, second, and third place winners      held in honor of Zeus  
wrestling, boxing, and racing      some similar events today      no team events

**In the ancient Olympics, athletes competed only for first prize.**

4. “mother polis”      “Greater Greece”      centers of shipbuilding

different language and religion

**The Greek colonists brought with them their language, religion, and other traditions when they set out to form colonies.**

# Chapter 4 Quiz

## Who Am I?

Can you identify who would have said each of the following statements? Write your answer on the line below each speech bubble. Use the word bank if you need a hint!

- Leonidas
- Xerxes I
- Darius I
- Themistocles

I am the son of Darius I and continued the Persian Wars against Greece.



Xerxes I

I am the political leader who convinced the Assembly to increase the size of the Athenian navy after the Battle of Marathon.



Themistocles

I am the Spartan king who was killed at the Battle of Thermopylae along with 300 of my warriors.



Leonidas

I am the Persian ruler who attacked Greece in 490 BC to get revenge for the Ionian Revolt.



Darius I

## Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- The Persian Empire attacked the Greek peninsula because \_\_\_\_\_.  
the Athenians and Eretrians had helped the Ionians  
the Persians needed to get away from their pesky neighbors, the Babylonians
- The Spartans did not arrive at the Battle of Marathon in time because \_\_\_\_\_.  
they did not have enough well-trained men at the *agoge*  
they were in the middle of an important religious festival
- The Greek hoplites surprised the Persian army at Marathon with their \_\_\_\_\_.  
sudden charge                      much larger forces
- At the Battle of Salamis, the Athenians used their powerful \_\_\_\_\_.  
phalanx formations                      fleet of triremes
- The conflict between the Greeks and the Persians continued after the Battle of Plataea because \_\_\_\_\_.  
the Greeks still wanted to free the Ionian *poleis*  
the Persian fleet was destroyed and the soldiers were trapped on the Greek peninsula

## Which Is Which?

For each of the following battles of the Persian Wars, write a *W* in the blank if the Greeks won the battle or an *L* in the blank if the Greeks lost the battle.

W Battle of Marathon

L Battle of Thermopylae

W Battle of Salamis

W Battle of Plataea

# Chapter 5 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- C 1. Lyre                      A. A long poem that tells a story, usually about the adventures and deeds of a well-known hero (either historical or legendary)
- E 2. Symmetrical        B. A long story divided into three separate books
- D 3. Lyric poetry        C. A small, handheld stringed instrument that is similar to a harp
- A 4. Epic                    D. Poems that are shorter and describe ordinary people or real-life events, such as falling in love, festivals, or funerals
- B 5. Trilogy                E. Balanced

## Make the Connection

1. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with the Greek writer Homer.

The Iliad                      blind                      The Odyssey  
*The Republic*                epic poems                sad plays

2. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with *The Iliad*.

story of the Peloponnesian War                      story of the Trojan War  
comedy                      Hector and Achilles                      no remaining copies

3. Circle all of the names of well-known early Greek poets.

Euclid                      Aristotle                      Hesiod  
Pindar                      Herodotus

4. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with the Greek playwrights.

comedies                      tragedies                      *acropolis*  
amphitheaters                *helotes*                      monologues  
dialogues                      many actresses                a chorus

5. Circle all of the words or phrases that have something to do with Greek architecture and sculpture.

lopsided body parts                      Ionic columns                      Carpathian columns  
lifelike sculptures                animal heads                      very few pieces left

## It Takes Two

Answer each of the following questions by writing down two correct answers.

1. What were two materials the Greek sculptors used for their statues?

marble/stone or gold and or wood or ivory (All of these are correct answers.)

2. What are two things that Greek temples usually had in common? Answers will vary. See **TE** note.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3. What were two uses for ancient Greek amphitheaters?

theater performances and a meeting place for the assembly  
(thanks to the great acoustics!)

# Chapter 6 Quiz

## What If?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct word or name.

1. If your government was led by the most privileged, wealthiest, or best-educated people in a society, it would be an aristocracy.
2. If your *polis* was the Greek mainland's second largest center of naval power and trade (after Athens), you would live in Corinth.
3. If you lived during the thirty years immediately after the Peloponnesian War, it would be the "Period of Three Rivals."
4. If your *polis* became a strong and powerful rival of Athens and Sparta after the Peloponnesian War, you would live in Thebes.
5. If you lived in ancient Athens between ca. 461 and 429 BC, you might have gotten to hear a speech by one of history's most famous public speakers, Pericles.

## True or False?

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

1. The Delian League was created to protect the Ionian *poleis* from attacks by Persia.  T  F
2. The Peloponnesian League was created because the Ionians did not trust the Spartans.  T  F
3. Problems began when the Athenians started taking a lot of money from the league's treasury.  T  F
4. The first part of the Peloponnesian War began when Sparta attacked Thebes.  T  F
5. Sparta defeated Athens at sea during the second part of the war because the Persians helped the Spartans build ships.  T  F
6. The most powerful *polis* at the end of the Peloponnesian War was Ionia.  T  F

## Which Is Which?

Write *DL* next to the words or phrases that refer to the Delian League and *PL* next to the words or phrases that refer to the Peloponnesian League.

- DL Treasury at Delos                      PL Corinth and Thebes
- DL Led by Athens                          DL Protected by a strong navy
- PL Led by Sparta
- DL *Poleis* felt like they were paying tribute to an empire
- PL Protected by a strong army on land
- DL *Poleis* supposed to have democratic governments
- PL *Poleis* supposed to have aristocratic government

**TE** Greek temples were usually rectangular, lined with tall columns on all four sides, built on top of a platform with three low steps leading up to a front porch, and had a beautiful sculpture of the deity in the main room. Temples were also put together using clamps instead of mortar (cement) so that the building pieces could shift slightly in an earthquake rather than cracking.

# Chapter 7 Quiz

## Who Were They?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct responsibility beside each deity name.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <u>E</u> 1. Athena    | A. God of the underworld                           |
| <u>D</u> 2. Zeus      | B. God of the sea, earthquakes, and storms at sea  |
| <u>B</u> 3. Poseidon  | C. Queen of the gods and wife of Zeus              |
| <u>F</u> 4. Aphrodite | D. King of the Greek gods and lord of the universe |
| <u>A</u> 5. Hades     | E. Goddess of wisdom and strategy in war           |
| <u>C</u> 6. Hera      | F. Goddess of love and beauty                      |

## Know the Reason Why

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

1. The Olympians were the most important gods, but the list changed throughout the centuries because \_\_\_\_\_.

the Greeks changed their minds about which gods to include

the Greeks believed the gods later preferred to live down on earth

2. The Greeks believed no man (or woman) could ever become one of the gods because \_\_\_\_\_.

to become gods, humans would have to give up enjoying things such as marriage, having children, and listening to music

the gods were immortal and gifted with supernatural powers, and humans were not

3. The Greek gods have Roman names because \_\_\_\_\_.

the gods were Roman first and the Roman names are easier to pronounce

the Greeks and Romans shared many parts of their cultures over time, and eventually their pantheons merged

## Make the Connection

1. Circle all of the phrases that describe the Greeks' practice of worship.

prayers and sacrifices

one sacred text and set of beliefs

deep affection (love) for the gods

gods/goddesses looked like humans

least important part of daily life

gods never changed

two families of gods

many yearly festivals

everyone in the *polis* took part in religious practices

gods could only be found in the temples

2. Circle all of the phrases that describe or have to do with the Greek heroes.

local celebrities

performed only good deeds

granted special abilities

less powerful than a god

more powerful than a god

defeated the Persians and other enemies of the Greeks

Hermes and Hephaestus

Theseus and Hercules

usually had one divine parent

defeated dangerous monsters and other fearsome creatures

# Chapter 9 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

Complete the following chart with key facts about Philip II.

Question	Answer
1. What kingdom did he rule?	<b>Macedonia</b>
2. What was the name of his famous son?	<b>Alexander the Great</b>
3. What kind of spear did his soldiers use?	<b>Pike (<i>sarissa</i> in Greek)</b>
4. What kind of phalanx formation did he use in battle?	<b>Pike hedge ("Macedonian phalanx," as opposed to the Greek phalanx, would also be a correct answer.)</b>
5. What <i>poleis</i> league did he form?	League of <u>          <b>Corinth</b>          </u>
6. How did he die?	He was <u>assassinated/murdered</u> .

## Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word(s).

- Alexander became the king of Macedonia when he was (young / old).
- Alexander (was / was not) a well-educated man.
- Alexander's first success was against the (Persian governors / Greek *poleis*) at Granicus River.
- The siege of Tyre was one of Alexander's (easiest / hardest) fights.
- Alexander did not try to conquer India because his men were (too tired / outnumbered).

## Make the Connection

For each of the following questions, circle the correct answer.

- Who was the Persian king defeated by Alexander the Great?
  - Cyrus II
  - Darius III**
- Which capital founded by Alexander became one of the most important cities of the Hellenistic world?
  - Philippi
  - Alexandria**
  - Corinth
- Which of the following were reasons for Alexander's success?
  - He had skilled administrators and an army of war elephants.
  - He had a strong military and conquered an existing empire.**
- Why was Philip II's style of phalanx formation so successful?
  - The soldiers could stab the enemy from farther away.**
  - Two soldiers could share one weapon.



# Chapter 10 Quiz

## Write It Down

For each of the following questions, write the answer on the line provided. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

1. Why was there a problem with knowing who Alexander's successor would be?

Answers will vary but should include a version of the following: Alexander did not name a successor before he died. His half-brother was not mentally capable of ruling the empire alone, and Alexander's wife (Roxane) had not yet given birth to their child to know if it would be a boy.

2. Who were the Successors (with a capital S)?

Answers will vary but should include a version of the following: The Successors were the group of men (Macedonian generals) who ruled Alexander's empire after his death.

3. What is Hellenization?

Hellenization is the process of spreading Greek culture.

## Know the Reason Why

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

1. Two ways Hellenization was accomplished included \_\_\_\_\_. (Hint: Circle *all* of the correct answers.)

- a. bringing Greek people to settle in the Successor kingdoms
- b. celebrating Greek festivals in cities far away from the Greek peninsula
- c. only allowing people to trade with Greek cities

2. During the Hellenistic Period, Greek became important because it was the common language used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. singing hymns and reciting poetry
- b. doing business and writing important documents

3. Hellenization was important because it was the first time in history that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. everyone spoke the same language
- b. many different parts of the Near East and Mediterranean world were united by a shared culture

## Which Is Which?

Write *A* next to the phrases that refer to Antigonus I ("the One-Eyed"), *P* next to phrases that refer to Ptolemy I Soter, and *S* next to the phrases that refer to Seleucus I Nicator.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <u>  P  </u> Region of Egypt                             | <u>  S  </u> Region of Mesopotamia                 |
| <u>  A  </u> Region of Anatolia                          | <u>  S  </u> Received 500 war elephants            |
| <u>  A  </u> Died in Battle of Ipsus                     | <u>  P  </u> Buried Alexander's body in his region |
| <u>  A  </u> Ruled with his son, Demetrius I             | <u>  A  </u> First Successor to crown himself king |
| <u>  P  </u> Did <i>not</i> fight at the Battle of Ipsus | <u>  S  </u> Nickname means "the Victor"           |
| <u>  P  </u> Nickname means "the Savior"                 |  |

# Chapter 11 Quiz

## Who Am I?


Can you identify who would have said each of the following statements? Write your answer on the line below each speech bubble. Use the word bank if you need a hint!

- Antiochus I Soter
- Ptolemy Ceraunus (“the Thunderbolt”)
- Antigonus II
- Ptolemy II

I, the son of Demetrius I, set up a stable dynasty that ruled Macedonia and most of Greece for more than a century.

 Antigonus II

I killed Seleucus I Nicator and declared myself king of Macedonia.

 Ptolemy Ceraunus (“the Thunderbolt”)

I brought order and stability to the Near East and was the son of Seleucus I Nicator.

 Antiochus I Soter

I was chosen to inherit the kingdom in Egypt.

 Ptolemy II

## Make the Connection

1. Circle all of the statements that are true about the Second Generation Successors.

resulted in three strong kingdoms

only one died a violent death

all of them were killed in battle

stopped Hellenizing the world

several fought the Gauls

brought peace and stability to the Near East, Greece, and Macedonia

were not actually related to the first Successors

2. Circle all of the statements that are true about the city of Alexandria.

founded by Alexander

capital of Seleucid Kingdom

center of military training

founded by Philip II and named for his son

capital of Ptolemaic Kingdom

center of learning, medicine, and science

less important than Athens

site of a museum and library

3. Circle all of the statements that are true about the Hellenistic Period.

libraries were important

kings had no interest in books

no trade with the Far East

lively, fun culture

Greek-style theaters were popular

many Hellenistic written works survived

hardly any opportunities for Greek scholars

Athens remained center of arts and culture

## It Takes Two

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the two correct answers.

1. The longest-lasting Hellenistic kingdom was the Ptolemaic Kingdom, which had a capital at Alexandria and was conquered by the Romans.
2. The Seleucid Kingdom was the largest of the three Hellenistic kingdoms and included most of the Near East.
3. The Antigonid Kingdom included Macedonia and some of Greece, and was ruled by descendants of Antigonus I and Demetrius I.
4. Important new cities established in the Hellenistic kingdoms included Seleucia-on-the-Tigris and Antioch (in Syria).

# Chapter 12 Quiz

## Who Were They?

Complete the following chart by listing each gifted Greek in the correct category.

Aristotle • Euclid • Herodotus • Plato • Pythagoras • Socrates • Thucydides • Archimedes

### Mathematicians

Euclid  
Pythagoras  
Archimedes

### Historians

Herodotus  
Thucydides

### Philosophers

Socrates  
Plato  
Aristotle

## Can You Recall?

For each of the following questions, circle the correct answer.

- Hippocrates believed that poor health was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
punishments from the gods      physical problems, such as poor diet
- Pythagoras set out to prove his belief that \_\_\_\_\_.  
the world was round      the world was flat
- Socrates's way of teaching was to \_\_\_\_\_.  
write many well-researched books      ask many questions in order to find the best answer
- The Greeks changed the study of history by \_\_\_\_\_.  
recording events as accurately as possible      recording as many events as possible
- Aristotle is famous for \_\_\_\_\_.  
founding the Lyceum and tutoring Alexander the Great  
founding the Academy and tutoring Socrates

## True or False

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

- Archimedes discovered a way to measure volume.      T F
- Aristotle was a student of Plato.      T F
- Herodotus wrote about the Peloponnesian War and the plague in Athens.      T F
- Plato was a student of Socrates.      T F
- Herodotus is often called "the father of history."      T F
- Students at the Lyceum learned by performing experiments, doing research, and drawing conclusions.      T F

# Chapter 14 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>  C  </u> 1. <i>Varna</i>        | A. An aristocratic state in ancient India that was led by a chief and a council and usually located in the foothills of the Himalayas |
| <u>  E  </u> 2. <i>Mahajanapada</i> | B. A state in ancient India that was ruled by a king and usually located in the fertile plains of the Ganga river valley              |
| <u>  D  </u> 3. Caste               | C. The Indian term for a hereditary social class  |
| <u>  A  </u> 4. <i>Gana</i>         | D. A traditional social class that is often based on a person's wealth or job   |
| <u>  B  </u> 5. <i>Rajya</i>        | E. One of the sixteen states that formed toward the end of the Vedic Period in northern India   |

## It Takes Two

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the two correct words or names. Use the word bank if you need a hint!

Chandragupta • Ashoka • Vedic • Seleucus • Mauryan • Indus • rivalries • Ganges

- Two important rivers in India are the   Indus   and the   Ganges  .
- The   Mauryan   ruler who decided to prioritize peace in the empire over war and violence was   Ashoka  .
- The *mahajanapadas* formed by the end of the   Vedic   Period and often had   rivalries  .
- The two rulers who met to discuss the border between their empires were   Chandragupta   Maurya and   Seleucus   I Nicator.

## Can You Recall?

Number the following to put the events of the first three Indian empires in the correct order.

- 1   Bimbisara founds the Magadhan Empire.
- 5   The Mauryan Empire conquers the southern territory of Kalinga.
- 2   The Nanda Empire conquers the Magadhan Empire.
- 4   Ashoka inherits his grandfather's Mauryan Empire.
- 3   Chandragupta Maurya rules the largest Indian empire.

# Chapter 15 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

Use the words in the word bank to fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with the correct vocabulary word.

*Ahimsa • nirvana • enlightenment • Reincarnation • ascetic • Meditation*

1. Reincarnation is the process of living, dying, and then being reborn as a different person or creature.
2. The state of being freed from suffering and the cycle of reincarnation is known as nirvana.
3. Meditation is the practice of sitting quietly and trying to clear the mind of unnecessary thoughts in order to reach a greater level of awareness, clarity, or focus.
4. A person who, for personal or religious reasons, gives up all worldly pleasures to live a life of self-discipline, prayer, fasting, and good deeds is an ascetic.
5. Ahimsa is the Indian principle of non-violence.
6. The act of gaining a sudden, deep knowledge or understanding about something, usually after having a spiritual experience is known as enlightenment.

## Make the Connection

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word in parentheses.

1. The word “Hinduism” originally comes from an early Indian form of the word “(Ganges / Indus),” meaning “river.”
2. The founder of (Buddhism / Jainism) became known as the Mahavira.
3. Siddhartha Gautama is believed to have founded (Buddhism / Hinduism).
4. Two key Buddhist ideas are the Four Noble Truths and the (Eightfold Path / Sanskrit).
5. (Hindus / Jains) practice an extreme form of *ahimsa*.

## Which Is Which?

Put an X on the line beside each of the statements that are true.

1. X Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism can be labeled as both “religions” and “pathways of life.”
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Buddha was born into a poor family and knew from an early age what it was like to suffer.
3. X Hinduism is the result of how cultures in India merged and beliefs and practices gradually changed.
4. X Buddhists believe that the way of salvation is to say “no” to human desires.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism all have specific founders.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Hindus believe that reincarnation will only happen once or twice.

# Chapter 16 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <u>  E  </u> 1. <i>Ren</i>     | A. The idea of people living together in a peaceful and friendly way   |
| <u>  A  </u> 2. Social harmony | B. A formal practice that needs to be done a certain way   |
| <u>  F  </u> 3. Annals         | C. A student who follows the teachings and principles of someone and helps to spread the teacher's beliefs                     |
| <u>  E  </u> 4. King Wen       | D. The idea that the ruler of a kingdom has a divine right to reign  |
| <u>  B  </u> 5. Ritual         | E. The Chinese ruler who believed the Zhou dynasty had a divine right to replace the Shang dynasty                             |
| <u>  C  </u> 6. Disciple       | F. Records of the key events of a kingdom, civilization, or organization; usually written in chronological order, year by year |

## Write It Down

Complete the following chart with key facts about Confucius.

QUESTION	ANSWER
1. In what state was he born?	<u>  Lu  </u>
2. What did his mother make sure he received growing up?	A <u>  good  </u> <u>  education  </u>
3. Confucius enjoyed reading the histories of which early rulers?	The <u>  Western  </u> <u>  Zhou  </u> kings
4. Whom did Confucius try to convince to accept his ideas?	The <u>  rulers/dukes  </u> of the <u>  states  </u>
5. What did Confucius's disciples write down in <i>The Analects</i> ?	<u>  Wise  </u> <u>  sayings  </u> and short stories

## Make the Connection

- Circle *all* of the phrases that describe China's Spring and Autumn Period.
 

a time of constant civil war      lasted about 300 years      Shang dynasty ruled  
capital city moved to the east      Zhou dynasty still had the mandate of heaven  
 no use of iron for tools      more people could read and write  
 no interest in musical instruments      better roads and canals      no trade between states  
some rivalry between states      Zhou dynasty became weak
- Circle *all* of the phrases that describe Confucianism.
 

still important in Asia today      no specific founder(s)  
involves practice of rituals and filial piety      The Analects      yin-yang  
major focus is social harmony      main focus is on "going with the flow"  
*The Book of the Way*      founded by the Mahavira
- Circle *all* of the phrases that describe Daoism.
 

"not striving"      main focus is social harmony      founded by Confucius  
founded by Laozi      The Book of the Way      emphasis on *ren* and filial piety  
focus on living simply and in harmony with nature      yin-yang