



**INSTITUTO BILINGÜE LA SILLA  
JR. HIGH SCHOOL  
2008 - 2009  
WORLD HISTORY II  
GUIDE FOR THE BIMONTHLY EXAM**

**Guide for the bimonthly exam:**

**Review and Assesment**

**Comprehension and Critical Thinking**

**Chapter 4, 5, and 6.**

**Use the following texts to answer the questions.**

**Write the questions and answers in your not book.**

**Book: World Srudies *The Ancient World***

**Prentice Hall ( Jehangir Gazdar)  
Pages 134, 164, and 202.**

## Review and Assessment

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

**8. (a)** The Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea limited contact with lands to the east and west. India was separated from the rest of the continent by the Himalaya Mountains and the Hindu Kush range. India's climate was dominated by the summer and winter monsoons. **(b)** The monsoons helped create a fertile soil that allowed the people to grow a surplus of food. The surplus helped the population grow. The city of Mohenjo-Daro had to be built on higher ground to prevent flooding from the Indus River. **(c)** Scientists have studied the ruins of the ancient city.

**9. (a)** The Aryans were people from central Asia who moved into the Indus Valley. **(b)** Many Aryans were herders and warriors; the Aryans were always on the move. The Aryans organized their society in a caste system. **(c)** The Aryans spread their culture into the Indus valley. They also introduced their tools and the caste system to the people of the Indus valley.

**10. (a)** Aryan hymns and religious ideas mixed with those of India's preexisting cultures to form the beginnings of Hinduism. **(b)** The basic beliefs in Hinduism include the belief in reincarnation based on people's behavior, the belief that people must obey their dharmas, or religious and moral duties, and the belief in ahimsa, or nonviolence. **(c)** It is considered to be a complex religion because it absorbed the beliefs of many different religions and does not have one central god.

**11. (a)** The Buddha was Siddhartha Gautama, a young prince who gave up everything he had to find the cause of human suffering. **(b)** The central idea of Buddhism is that one must give up selfish desires in order to avoid human suffering. It appealed to many people because it taught that suffering would end if people followed the Buddha's path. **(c)** Possible answer: Hinduism and Buddhism were able to coexist because they shared many of the same beliefs.

**12. (a)** Asoka issued writings of moral advice, established laws that required people to treat each other with humanity, spread Buddhism by sending out missionaries, and united India. **(b)** Asoka encouraged nonviolence, posted laws and advice encouraging people to treat each other humanely, and

## Review and Assessment

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

**9. (a)** in the north, along the Huang River **(b)** Deserts, mountains, and seas were barriers to contact with civilizations to the west. **(c)** Other civilizations may not have considered themselves to be the center of the world but might have been influenced more by other cultures.

**10. (a)** They should set good examples and be respectful and just. **(b)** He believed that if authority figures set a good example, the people would follow, resulting in a stable, peaceful society. **(c)** Some of the wealthy, important, and powerful felt threatened. They would have to treat others fairly, face more competition for government jobs, and possibly lose some of their power. The Han dynasty thought his ideas were useful and incorporated them into the civil service system.

**11. (a)** Possible answers: He built the Great Wall for defense, built new roads to connect the empire, organized China into districts run by his trusted officials, standardized currency, weights and measurements, improved the system of writing and created a law code. **(b)** He killed or imprisoned his opponents and attempted to control his people's thoughts and beliefs by burning books and killing scholars. **(c)** Because of the harshness of the Qin dynasty, Liu Bang became a leader of a rebellion and eventually emperor of a new dynasty.

**12. (a)** stable government; a Confucian civil service; growth of the Chinese empire; prosperity; contact with the west via the Silk Road; advances in the arts, scholarship, and technology **(b)** It was a time of many achievements. **(c)** They are proud of the Han legacy and hope to continue the Han tradition of achievement.

**13. (a)** began in Xi'an, went west along the Great Wall, between the Gobi Desert and the Nan Shan, around the edge of the Takla Makan Desert, over the Pamir Mountains, through Persia and Mesopotamia, and ended in Antioch **(b)** Goods and ideas passed from trader to trader along the road. **(c)** It was the route by which they learned of the Chinese achievements.

## Review and Assessment

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- 13. (a)** The Minoans were a Bronze Age civilization that lived on Crete. They were sea traders with a vibrant culture. The Mycenaeans controlled the Aegean Sea around 1400 B.C. They used conquest to gain power. **(b)** The Dark Ages brought poverty, little trade, and the disappearance of writing. **(c)** The story of the Trojan War helped Greeks to understand their gods and heroes.
- 14. (a)** Historians believed that around 750 B.C. villages joined together to form a city. Each city had its own traditions, government, and laws. **(b)** The Greek middle class wanted to have a voice in the government of their cities. They gradually gained military strength and replaced many of the aristocratic governments with tyrants. **(c)** The middle and working classes usually supported tyrants. Some tyrants ruled well; others ruled harshly.
- 15. (a)** The Greeks believed in a family of immortal gods and goddesses. Each ruled different aspects of life. **(b)** Oracles were sacred sites where Greeks believed the gods spoke, offering advice and predictions. **(c)** Greek philosophers believed that people could use reason to understand the world.
- 16. (a)** Men gathered at the Agora to trade and discuss business, politics, and philosophy. Women stayed home and ran the household. **(b)** Free men could take part in politics, vote, and own property. Free women ran home and family. Enslaved workers labored on farms and in the mines, assisted artisans, and worked in households. **(c)** If slavery were not common in Athens many Greeks would have had a difficult time running farms, shops, and homes.
- 17. (a)** Spartan warriors began training at age 7. They were encouraged to steal food to learn how to live off the land during war. They were expected to bear pain in silence. **(b)** The Persians invaded Greece and the Athenians defeated them in the Battle of Marathon. Many Greek city-states banded together to drive away the Persians. Afterwards, many city-states paid tribute to Athens as protection against future invasions by Persia. However, the money was used for other purposes. Angered, these city-states turned to Sparta for protection. In 431 B.C. Spartan and Athenian allies fought. This was the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. **(c)** During the Peloponnesian War, a plague struck Athens and one-third of the population died. Sparta was able to conquer Athens and tear down its walls.

## Review and Assessment

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- 7. (a)** by a senate of 300 patricians and two consuls; in emergencies a temporary dictator would be appointed **(b)** expansion of Roman-controlled territory, conflict between patricians and plebeians, rise of powerful generals; Caesar ruled Rome as a dictator
- 8. (a)** Caesar conquered all of Gaul, amassing great wealth and gaining the loyalty of his army, which supported him in challenging the senate. Augustus was Caesar's adopted son. He fought and won a civil war after Caesar's death. **(b)** The senate disagreed with and hated Caesar for challenging its power. After Augustus gained power, however, he respected the senate, which led it to support him.
- 9. (a)** The Romans broke their territory into provinces, each with its own governor and army. People could worship as they wished and, often, local rulers remained in place. **(b)** Rome wanted conquered peoples to provide the empire with the raw materials it needed.
- 10. (a)** Roman law codes are the basis for many laws in western civilization. The Romans invented concrete, used the arch in their architecture, and built sturdy roads and aqueducts. **(b)** Many of these contributions are still seen today: some aqueducts are still in use, and Roman architectural style can be seen in many buildings.
- 11. (a)** Rich: city mansions, country villas, rich feasts with exotic foods; many slaves; control of the government. Poor: crowded apartment buildings; no indoor plumbing; shortages of food; unemployment. Slaves: some lived well, but others did not; could buy their freedom. **(b)** People of all classes were attracted to the events presented at the circuses.
- 12. (a)** Jesus taught that God was loving and forgiving, people should treat each other well, and if one believed in God one would live eternally. **(b)** because Christianity gave the poor and enslaved the promise of eternal life if they followed Jesus
- 13. (a)** Sample answer: The Roman Empire was strong in its ability to run a government and rule a giant and varied territory, and to be tolerant of other cultures. The Romans were also brilliant organizers, engineers, and lawmakers. The Empire was weak in its production of original art, and the power of the government was often based on who