



YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
REVIEW PACKET**

EMERGENCE OF BELIEF SYSTEMS



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REVIEW PACKET

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MAJOR BELIEF SYSTEMS

Religious beliefs developed even in very early cultures. As civilizations arose in Africa, Europe, and Asia, more complex systems of belief developed.

Animism

The belief that every living and nonliving thing in nature has a spirit is called **animism**. Animism was a feature of the belief systems of many early people. Stone Age paintings on the walls of caves probably express these early beliefs.

Religions of some early civilizations combined animism with reverence for ancestors. People in Shang China and in some traditional African societies, for example, believed that the spirits of deceased ancestors could affect life in a positive or negative way. The prayers of ancestors were thought to be an important way to influence the gods. Therefore, people would offer food and other necessities to their ancestors' spirits.

Hinduism

Hinduism is one of the oldest and most complex religions in the world. Unlike most major religions, Hinduism has no single founder. Hinduism developed and changed over 3,500 years, growing out of the diverse peoples who settled India. These groups include the original inhabitants of the Indus Valley as well as the nomadic Aryans who entered India in about 1500 B.C.

UNIVERSAL SPIRIT Hindus believe in one unifying spirit, **brahman**. Because brahman is too complex for humans to understand, Hindus worship gods that give a more concrete form to brahman. The three most important Hindu gods are Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Shiva the Destroyer. The goal of life is to achieve union with brahman.

REINCARMATION Achieving union with brahman is said to occur as people free themselves from the selfish desires that separate them from the universal spirit. Most people cannot achieve this union in one lifetime. The concept of **reincarnation**, the rebirth of the soul in a new body, allows people to continue their journey toward union with brahman. People get closer to this union by being born into higher and higher levels of existence.

KARMA AND DHARMA In each lifetime, a person can come closer to union with brahman by obeying the law of karma. **Karma** consists of all the deeds of a person's life that affect his or her existence in the next life. By living in a right way, a person will be reborn at a higher level. Evil deeds cause people to be reborn into a lower level. Good deeds involve following **dharma**, the moral and religious duties that are expected of an individual. A person's gender, class, age, and occupation all affect his or her dharma.

SECTION OVERVIEW

Belief systems developed with the earliest humans, who saw the world as being full of spirits. With the rise of civilization, more complex belief systems developed. Hinduism and Buddhism emerged in India. In China, Confucianism and Taoism developed. In the Middle East, three great world religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—grew. Each of these religions had its own beliefs and sacred texts, though all shared some concepts. Several of these religions spread and had an impact far beyond their places of origin.

KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

Belief Systems What are the characteristics of the major religions? How are they similar and different?

Culture How did major religions affect cultures?

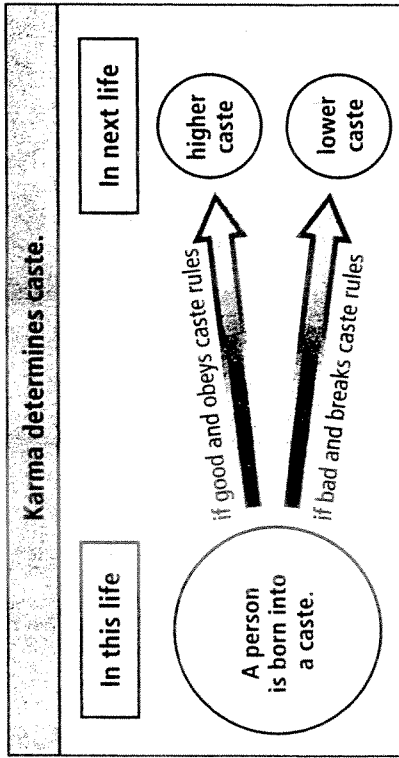
Movement of People and Goods How did belief systems spread over large areas?

KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

animism	Buddha	hijra
brahman	nirvana	Quran
reincarnation	monotheistic	Sharia
karma	Torah	missionary
dharma	Messiah	diaspora
Upanishads	Bible	

The Caste System



CASTES The caste system is an important part of Hinduism. Castes are social groups into which people are born and out of which they cannot move during a lifetime. A person may, however, by acquiring good karma, be born into a higher caste in the next life. The three basic caste groups during Aryan times were priests (Brahmins), warriors (Kshatriyas), and a group that included herders, farmers, artisans, and merchants (Vaisyas). Later, a separate group was created for non-Aryans. This group (Sudras) included farm workers and servants. The lowest-ranked people, called Untouchables, were at the bottom of the social system.

SACRED TEXTS Over several thousand years, Hindu teachings were developed and recorded in a number of sacred texts. These include the Vedas, collections of prayers and sacred verses, and the **Upanishads**, philosophical dialogues about Hindu beliefs.

Buddhism

Buddhism also developed in India but later spread into other areas, such as China. Its founder, a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, was born a Hindu in the 500s B.C.

THE ENLIGHTENED ONE Siddhartha Gautama left his wealthy home to search for the meaning of human suffering. While meditating under a sacred tree, he found the answer to his question, and he was thereafter referred to as the **Buddha**, or the Enlightened One.

THE FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS The central philosophy of Buddhism revolves around the Four Noble Truths. Briefly, these are:

1. All life is suffering.
2. Suffering is caused by desire for things that are illusions.
3. The way to eliminate suffering is to eliminate desire.
4. Following the Eightfold Path will help people overcome desire.

THE EIGHTFOLD PATH The Eightfold Path involves right views, right intentions, right speech, right conduct, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right meditation. The ultimate goal is **nirvana**, union with the universe and release from the cycle of death and rebirth.

COMPARISON WITH HINDUISM Buddhism accepts the Hindu concepts of karma, dharma, and reincarnation. However, Buddhism rejects the many Hindu gods as well as the rituals and priesthood of Hinduism. Buddhists do, however, accept the idea of religious communities that include monks and nuns. Buddhism also rejected the caste system.

SACRED TEXTS After the Buddha died, his teachings were collected into the *Tripitaka*, or "Three Baskets of Wisdom." This collection is made up of rules for Buddhist monks; sermons; and discussions of Buddhist beliefs. Later, other Buddhists added many more scriptures.

Two Philosophies of China

The late Zhou dynasty was a troubled time in China. There were many wars, and economic and social changes disrupted everyday life. Beginning in the 500s B.C., several major Chinese philosophies developed. Two of the most important were Confucianism and Taoism. These philosophies shared the common purpose of restoring harmony.

CONFUCIANISM Confucius, born in 551 B.C., was China's most influential thinker. Confucius's teachings, collected in *The Analects*, taught people to accept their given places in society. These individual places were expressed through five key relationships.

Confucius believed that, except for friendships, none of these relationships was equal. Older people were superior to younger, for example, and men were superior to women. Every person had duties and responsibilities that depended on his or her position.

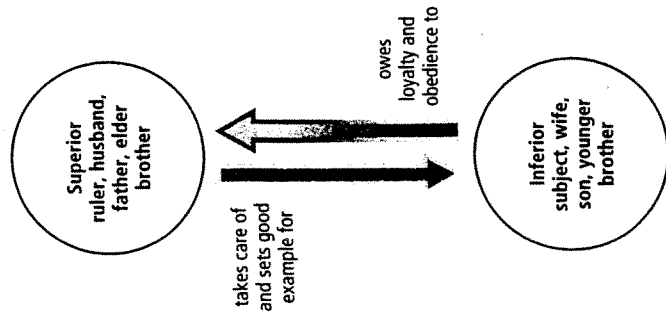
Other ideas of Confucius include the following:

- People are naturally good.
- Education should be the road to advancement in society.
- To ensure social order, the individual must find and accept his or her proper place in society.

TAOISM Another influential Chinese philosophy was Taoism (often spelled *Daoism*). Taoism sought to help people to live in harmony with nature. Laozi, who founded Taoism, taught people to contemplate the Tao, or the "way" of the universe. Important virtues in Taoism are yielding and acceptance. Followers of Laozi rejected the world and human government and often withdrew to become hermits, mystics, or poets.

Taoists also believe in a balance between yin and yang. The yin stands for Earth, darkness, and female forces. The yang stands for Heaven, light, and male forces. The peace and well-being of the universe depend on harmony between yin and yang.

Proper Relationships



The beliefs of Taoism are collected in two works. Laozi is traditionally thought to be the author of the first, *The Way of Virtue*. A second text is the *Zhuang-zi*, written several centuries later. It contains fables, sayings, and dialogues.

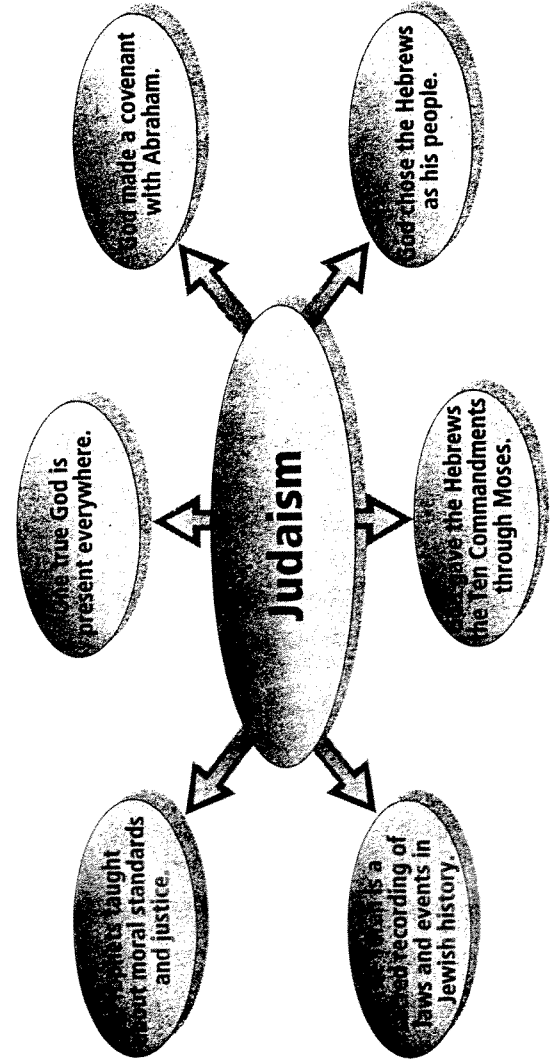
Judaism

The Hebrews were one of the nomadic groups who lived in the Fertile Crescent. According to Hebrew tradition, the Hebrews became enslaved in Egypt, and God helped them escape this slavery. By about 1000 B.C., the Hebrews had set up the kingdom of Israel with Jerusalem as its capital. They believed that God had promised them this land. Over time, Hebrew beliefs evolved into the religion we today call Judaism. Several beliefs are very important to Judaism.

BELIEF IN ONE GOD Judaism is **monotheistic**, teaching a belief in one God. Most other religions of the time worshipped many gods and goddesses. The Hebrews believed that God was their special protector and was all-knowing, all-powerful, and present everywhere.

SACRED TEXTS AND MORAL TEACHINGS According to the sacred scriptures of the Hebrews, the **Torah**, God made a covenant, or a binding agreement, to be the God of the Hebrews. Jews also believe that God gave them the Ten Commandments through Moses. These are laws that describe how people should behave toward God and each other. The Old Testament of the Bible includes the Torah, which is made up of five books. The Torah also sets out many other laws that establish the moral basis for Judaism.

Judaism

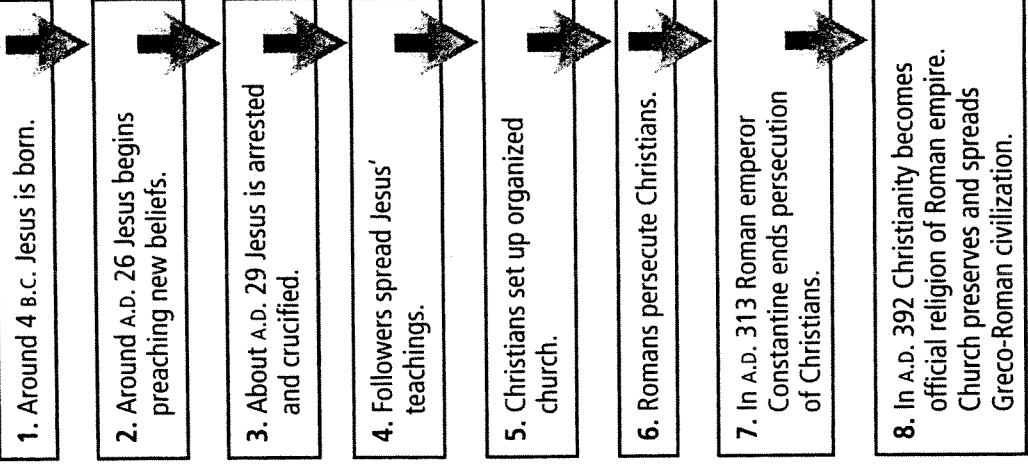


Hebrew sacred scriptures also include the writings of spiritual leaders called prophets, who urged Hebrews to act according to God's teachings. The prophets preached a strong code of ethics, or moral standards of behavior. Judaic thought had a strong influence on two other world religions: Christianity and Islam.

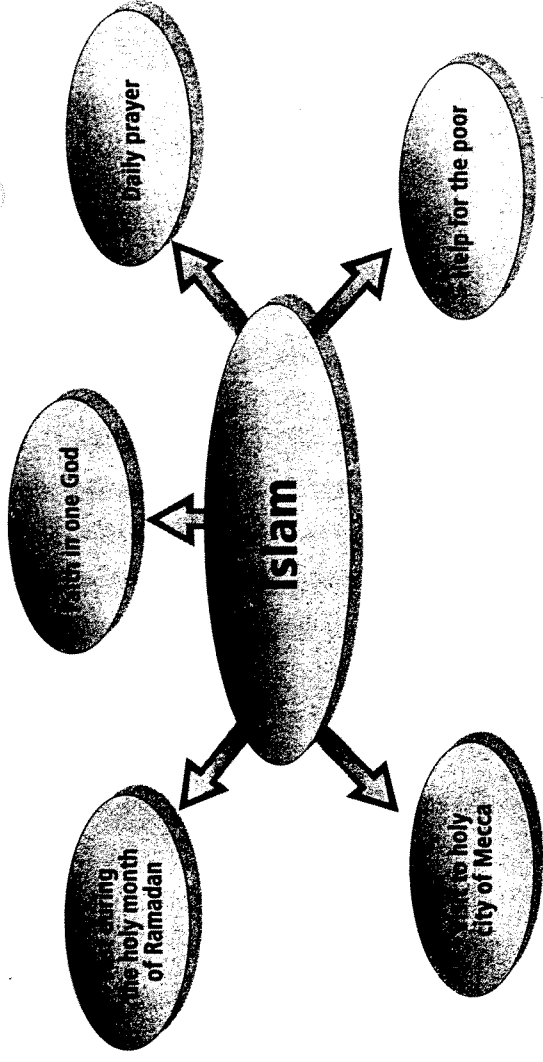
Christianity

Christianity began in Palestine with the teachings of a Jew named Jesus in about A.D. 30. Beginning with a small group of followers, Christianity grew and spread to become the official religion of the Roman empire by A.D. 392.

Growth of Christianity



The Five Duties of Islam



LIFE AND DEATH OF JESUS According to Christian tradition, Jesus' mother, Mary, had been told before his birth that he would be the Messiah. **Messiah** is the Jewish word, derived from Hebrew, for a savior sent by God. Jesus grew up worshipping God and following Jewish law. At about age 30, he began to travel through the countryside preaching and teaching.

Many Jews and Romans worried that Jesus was dangerous. The Romans arrested Jesus, tried him, and executed him by crucifixion. By this method a person was tied or nailed to a cross and left to die. After Jesus' death, many of his followers said that he had risen from the grave. His followers worked to spread his teachings.

TEACHINGS OF JESUS The teachings of Jesus were rooted in Jewish tradition. For example, Jesus accepted the Ten Commandments that God had given to the Jews through Moses. At the same time, he preached new ideas. According to his followers, he was the son of God and the savior that the Jews had been expecting. His mission was to bring salvation and eternal life to anyone who would follow his teachings. Jesus taught mercy and sympathy for the poor and helpless. Jesus also preached brotherhood and the equality of people before God.

SACRED TEXT The sacred text of Christianity is the Christian **Bible**. It has two parts. The Old Testament includes the Hebrew scriptures, books of law, history, prophetic writing, and poetry. The New Testament includes the Gospels (describing Jesus and his teachings) and other writings, mostly letters written by Christians that explain Christian doctrine.

Islam

In A.D. 622, a new religion called Islam arose in Arabia. Like Christians and Jews, people who follow Islam believe in one God.

LIFE OF MUHAMMAD In about 570, an Arab named Muhammad was born in Mecca. Muhammad became a caravan merchant, married, and had children. He was troubled, however, by the idol worship of the Arabs of the time. According to Muslim tradition, the angel Gabriel commanded Muhammad to spread the message of Islam.

Muhammad obeyed this command. Soon Meccan merchants sought to kill him. In 622, Muhammad and his followers left Mecca for Yathrib (later named Medina) on a journey known as the **hijra** (often spelled *hejira*). The hijra was a turning point for Islam. Muslim converts in Medina welcomed Muhammad, and the religion grew.

MUSLIM BELIEFS The followers of Islam are called Muslims. All Muslims accept five basic duties, known as the Five Pillars. First, Muslims believe in one God, Allah, who is compassionate and all-powerful. Muhammad is God's greatest prophet. Second, Muslims are expected to pray five times daily. Third, Muslims are expected to give

money to the poor. Fourth, Muslims are expected to fast from sunrise to sunset during the holy month of Ramadan. Fifth, Muslims are supposed to visit Mecca at least once in their lives.

SACRED TEXT The sacred scriptures of Islam are contained in the **Quran**. The Quran is the final authority on all matters and provides a guide to life for Muslims. Muslim scholars have also developed an immense body of laws, called the **Sharia**, that covers all aspects of life. Over time, this system of law acted as a means to unite Muslims of differing backgrounds.

EXPANSION OF WORLD RELIGIONS

Some of the religions discussed here, such as Confucianism and Taoism, remained within a fairly limited geographical area. Hinduism spread throughout India and into Southeast Asia. Other religions spread more widely.

Spread of Buddhism

Over the centuries, the Buddha's teachings won wide acceptance. The Mauryan ruler Asoka converted to Buddhism and sent messengers to spread Buddhist beliefs. Over time, traders and **missionaries**, or people dedicated to spreading a religion, spread Buddhism far beyond India to many parts of Asia, including China, Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia. In India, where Buddhism started, it eventually declined.

Spread of Judaism

Judaism spread in a unique way. The Romans expelled the Jews from Palestine in A.D. 135. This event became known as the **diaspora**, or scattering of people. Wherever Jews settled, they lived in close-knit communities and maintained their identity through the careful preservation of tradition.

Spread of Christianity

Christianity first spread through the work of Christian missionaries such as Paul. Even though Roman rulers persecuted Christians, the religion continued to spread throughout the Roman empire. This occurred for many reasons. The poor and oppressed found comfort in Jesus' message of love and a better life after death. Also, Christian missionaries often added Greek concepts to their teaching of the religion, appealing to educated Romans as well as others. In 313, Emperor Constantine allowed freedom of worship throughout the Roman empire. Later, Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official religion of the empire.

After the fall of the Western Roman empire, missionaries continued to spread Christianity through Europe. Trading networks also spread Christianity, especially as Europe began voyages of exploration and expansion in the 1400s. Europeans took Christianity with them when they established settlements in the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

Spread of Islam

In the 150 years after the death of Muhammad, Islam spread over three continents. Skillful Arab fighters spread Islam through military conquest. Because the Arabs treated conquered peoples in a fair way, many people converted to Islam willingly. The teaching of Islam appealed to many because it emphasized honesty, generosity, and social justice.

Trade had always been considered an honorable occupation for Muslims. Muslims built vast trading empires. Merchants established trading networks with Africa, China, and India. In India, Muslim traders were an important means of spreading Islam. At the other end of the Eurasian landmass, Islam spread from North Africa into Spain.

SUMMARY

Many belief systems emerged over time in various parts of the world. In India, Hinduism and Buddhism developed. In China, Confucianism and Taoism were significant philosophies. In the Middle East, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam developed. All of these belief systems had important effects on the civilizations of their time as well as later on. Several belief systems spread widely through missionary effort, conquest, and trade.

Name: _____

- 1) Traditional animistic beliefs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are based on
- 1) a desire for wealth
 - 2) a written tradition
 - 3) a willingness to accept Christianity
 - 4) an appreciation for the forces of nature
- 2) The animist religions, which are widespread throughout Africa, share a belief in
- 1) monotheism
 - 2) making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem
 - 3) the importance of the spirits of nature
 - 4) the writings of Mohammed
- 3) Which religious belief is shared by the followers of Shinto in Japan and of animism in Africa?
- 1) Social status in a subsequent life depends on behavior in this life.
 - 2) Spirits are found in all natural things.
 - 3) Waging holy wars is an appropriate way to spread religious beliefs.
 - 4) Only one universal, all-powerful God exists.
- 4) Which is a valid statement about the role of religion in modern India?
- 1) Religion and politics are rigidly separated.
 - 2) Religious beliefs and social structure are closely related.
 - 3) Buddhism has replaced Hinduism as the major religion.
 - 4) Religion has lost most of its influence and importance.
- 5) In traditional India, the caste system and the Hindu beliefs in karma and dharma most directly resulted in
- 1) the establishment of a set of rules for each individual in the society
 - 2) a strong belief in the importance of education
 - 3) the rapid industrialization of the economy
 - 4) a strong emphasis on the acquisition of wealth
- 6) In India, the caste system determined a person's occupation, personal associations, and marriage partner. This situation shows that the caste system
- 1) has promoted social mobility within Indian society
 - 2) has helped eliminate ethnic and religious rivalries
 - 3) has been a way of life as well as an element of religion
 - 4) has been stronger in urban areas than in rural areas
- 7) In India, the people have resisted changing their attitudes toward the caste system because
- 1) national Muslim leaders have supported the caste system
 - 2) the government is unwilling to end the caste system
 - 3) continued religious conflict prevents changes in the caste system
 - 4) the Hindu beliefs of karma and dharma reinforce the caste system
- 8) In India, the caste system has existed for many centuries because
- 1) the Indian Congress Party supported a rigid class structure
 - 2) the caste system promoted industrialization
 - 3) the Hindu doctrines of dharma and karma support the caste system
 - 4) contact between India and the rest of the world has been limited
- 9) Which statement would most likely be spoken by a Hindu and *not* by a Muslim?
- 1) "My good deeds today will serve me well in my next reincarnation."
 - 2) "I always enjoy the feast that follows the end of Ramadan."
 - 3) "My belief in the teachings of the Koran are very important to me."
 - 4) "I am planning to go to Mecca next year to participate in the hajj."
- 10) In addition to providing water for Indian agriculture, the Ganges River remains important to India because it is
- 1) the only source of Indian hydroelectric power
 - 2) an unofficial boundary between the Hindus and Muslims
 - 3) the birthplace of Hindu civilization
 - 4) a sacred river for the Hindu population
- 11) "Your words are wise, Arjuna, but your sorrow is for nothing. The truly wise mourn neither for the living nor for the dead. There never was a time when I did not exist, nor you, nor any of these kings. Nor is there any future in which we shall cease to be..."
- This passage *best* reflects a belief in
- 1) ancestor worship
 - 2) nirvana
 - 3) reincarnation
 - 4) the Eightfold Path

- 12) Hinduism and Buddhism are similar in that *both* religions
- 1) stress attainment of a better life through spiritual rebirth
 - 2) practice a belief in many gods
 - 3) look to the teaching of one person for their basic beliefs
 - 4) provide followers with a rigid social caste system
- 13) The Buddhist religion teaches that salvation is earned by
- 1) learning to give up selfish desire
 - 2) being baptized and confirmed
 - 3) worshipping Allah as the one true god
 - 4) following the Ten Commandments
- 14) A goal common to Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism is to
- 1) promote individual artistic creativity
 - 2) establish peace and harmony
 - 3) return the power of the emperors
 - 4) provide the basis for democratic government
- 15) Confucianism in traditional China served to
- 1) emphasize material wealth
 - 2) create ethnic unrest
 - 3) support democratic government
 - 4) maintain social order
- 16) According to the teachings of Confucius, the key to the successful organization of society is that
- 1) the ruler should be chosen democratically
 - 2) individuals should know and do what is expected of them
 - 3) the evil in humans must be eliminated
 - 4) ancestor worship should be discontinued
- 17) Which was an important teaching of Confucius?
- 1) Intellectual knowledge is secondary to a person's emotions.
 - 2) The family group can hinder the smooth functioning of society.
 - 3) Each person should accept and perform his or her duties in society.
 - 4) Those who have military strength should hold the greatest political power.
- 18) The teachings of Confucius encouraged people to
- 1) reject government authority
 - 2) follow a code of moral conduct
 - 3) put their own interests first
 - 4) believe in reincarnation
- 19) The philosophy of Confucius stresses the importance of
- 1) owning land
 - 2) respect for authority
 - 3) religious beliefs
 - 4) a classless society
- 20) Confucianism emphasizes the idea that
- 1) each person has an important responsibility to family and society
 - 2) government should own the means of production
 - 3) economic success is more desirable than knowledge and learning
 - 4) an individual's personal goals are more important than the goals of the group
- 21) Which statement *best* summarizes a *main* principle of Confucianism?
- 1) The afterlife should be each individual's main concern.
 - 2) How a person acts toward other people is the all-important concern.
 - 3) All persons should read the holy book and make pilgrimages to the holy city.
 - 4) Saving as many souls as possible is the most important task of all citizens.
- 22) Traditional Chinese values emphasized that the *best* society was one in which people
- 1) received equal treatment
 - 2) carried out their assigned tasks and duties
 - 3) shared political power with the emperor
 - 4) tried to improve their status in life
- 23) "By nature men are pretty much alike; it is learning and practice that set them apart." —Confucius
- This statement suggests that significant human differences in the world are mostly due to differences in
- 1) culture
 - 2) physical appearance
 - 3) inherited characteristics
 - 4) emotions
- 24) One similarity between the cultures of traditional China and traditional Japan was that
- 1) the people elected the political leaders
 - 2) social mobility was encouraged
 - 3) the educated class was held in high esteem
 - 4) religion played a minor role in society

- 25) In ancient China, one effect on government of the teachings of Confucius was the high status of
- 1) soldiers
 - 2) scholars
 - 3) farmers
 - 4) merchants
- 26) In traditional Chinese culture, which philosophy had the *greatest* influence on the development of social order and political organization?
- 1) Confucianism
 - 2) Shintoism
 - 3) Taoism
 - 4) Marxism
- 27) The cultural development of modern Israel has been greatly influenced by the
- 1) Ramayama
 - 2) Kamasutra
 - 3) Upanishads
 - 4) Talmud
- 28) Jewish religious and cultural identity has been greatly influenced by
- 1) the Koran and the code of bushido
 - 2) the New Testament and the Four Noble Truths
 - 3) the Torah and the Diaspora
 - 4) Ramadan and the concept of reincarnation
- 29) Judaism and Christianity are similar because they
- 1) promote the practice of polygamy
 - 2) stress belief in reincarnation
 - 3) base their beliefs on the Koran
 - 4) are monotheistic
- 30) One way in which Eastern Orthodoxy, Roman Catholicism, and Protestantism are similar is that each
- 1) is a branch of Christianity
 - 2) accepts the supreme authority of the Pope
 - 3) was once the official religion of the Byzantine Empire
 - 4) rejects the Old Testament as part of the Bible
- 31) Which *best* describes a major characteristic of Islam?
- 1) Islam, like other major religions, is composed of sects which sometimes disagree on beliefs and practices.
 - 2) A major goal of Islamic religious leaders is the adaptation of Western cultural ideas.
 - 3) Separation of church and state is a fundamental belief of Islam.
 - 4) Islam has largely lost its influence on the daily lives of its followers.
- 32) Which development has had the most lasting influence upon the peoples of North Africa?
- 1) Crusader attempts to take over the Holy Land
 - 2) establishment of Islam as a major religion in the area
 - 3) conquest of the area by the ancient Romans
 - 4) introduction of Soviet influence in the area
- 33) The Hejira, Mohammed's journey from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622, is important to Muslims because the journey
- 1) signified the establishment of the Islamic faith
 - 2) ended Mohammed's attempts to spread Islam throughout Arabia
 - 3) established Byzantine rule throughout the region
 - 4) resulted in Mohammed's early death
- 34) After the death of Mohammed, Islam spread rapidly mainly because
- 1) Mecca became the capital of the Islamic empire
 - 2) Christians invaded the Holy Land
 - 3) the Arab people developed a strong sense of purpose
 - 4) Arab women were encouraged to join Muslim armies
- 35) Which activity is an example of an Islamic practice?
- 1) a bishop conducting a Mass in a church
 - 2) a muezzin calling the faithful to prayer five times a day
 - 3) a monk meditating and praying in a temple
 - 4) a rabbi reading from the Torah
- 36) Since the 8th century, a major source of disunity among Muslims has been the
- 1) use of the human figure in art
 - 2) establishment of production quotas for oil
 - 3) differences in the religious teachings of Shiites and Sunnis
 - 4) spread of Islam as a result of invasion and trade

Questions 37 and 38 refer to the following:

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
 THE COMPASSIONATE
 THE MERCIFUL
 Praise be to Allah, Lord of the creation,
 The compassionate, the merciful,
 King of the last judgement!
 You alone we worship,
 and to you alone we pray for help.

- 37) People who accept the beliefs stated in this passage believe in
- 1) papal authority
 - 2) monotheism
 - 3) polytheism
 - 4) emperor worship

- 38) In which book can this passage be found?
- 1) Talmud
 - 2) Old Testament of the Bible
 - 3) Analects of Confucius
 - 4) Koran
- 39) The Koran, jihad, and the hegira are *most* closely associated with the practice of
- 1) Islam
 - 2) Judaism
 - 3) Shinto
 - 4) Buddhism
- 40) A similarity between Christian, Islamic, and Confucian teachings is that they
- 1) emphasize belief in ancestor worship
 - 2) urge obedience to caste rules
 - 3) establish rules of moral conduct
 - 4) support an organized church
- 41) Islam, Judaism, and Christianity are similar in that they *all*
- 1) require their members to settle in the Holy Land
 - 2) place great value on having many statues and images of holy people
 - 3) believe in Mohammed as the Prophet of God
 - 4) are monotheistic in belief
- 42) The city of Jerusalem is important because it
- 1) is a major port for Israel
 - 2) serves as the financial center of the Middle East
 - 3) has become the center of industrial development for Palestinian Arabs
 - 4) has religious significance for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
- 43) Judaism, Islam, and Christianity share a belief in
- 1) monotheism and ethical conduct
 - 2) a prohibition on the consumption of pork
 - 3) reincarnation and the Four Noble Truths
 - 4) the central authority of the Pope
- 44) The religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam share a common belief in
- 1) reincarnation
 - 2) animism
 - 3) monotheism
 - 4) nirvana
- 45) Christianity and Islam are similar in that *both*
- 1) have the same religious holidays
 - 2) are polytheistic religions
 - 3) have practiced a strict code of nonviolence
 - 4) have roots in Judaism

- 46) One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that *both*
- 1) encourage the use of statues to symbolize God
 - 2) promote learning as a means to salvation
 - 3) provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior
 - 4) support a belief in reincarnation
- 47) The Five Pillars of Faith of Islam, the Ten Commandments of Judaism and Christianity, and the Eightfold Path of Buddhism, are similar in that they *all*
- 1) indicate exactly how to achieve salvation
 - 2) offer a happy and easy life for those who follow their teachings
 - 3) were set forth by the founder of the particular religion
 - 4) serve as guidelines to follow in personal conduct

Questions 48 and 49 refer to the following:

Base your answer(s) on the speakers' statements below.

Speaker A: "The eightfold noble path and four noble truths as expressed by Siddhartha Guatama are the foundations of our faith."

Speaker B: "There is one God and his name is Allah and his truth has been revealed to us through his prophet Mohammed."

Speaker C: "The Ten Commandments and the teachings of the Gospels guide us in our quest for a fulfilling spiritual life."

Speaker D: "To achieve union with Atman, we must pass through many births and acquire good karma by being obedient to moral laws and societal regulations."

- 48) Which speaker is most likely a Buddhist?
- 1) A
 - 2) B
 - 3) C
 - 4) D
- 49) Which speaker expresses a belief in reincarnation?
- 1) A
 - 2) B
 - 3) C
 - 4) D
- 50) From the 9th to the 14th century, Muslim rule of conquered territories was characterized by
- 1) the toleration of members of other cultures
 - 2) a decrease in trade and commerce
 - 3) the creation of democratic governments
 - 4) the rejection of Greek and Roman scientific works

51) A characteristic of the Golden Age of Muslim culture was the

- 1) increased participation of women in government
- 2) creation of democratic governments
- 3) tolerance of other religions and cultures
- 4) restriction of trade and commerce

52) Which effect did the Mughals have on India during their rule?

- 1) Muslim culture dominated in parts of India.
- 2) Parliamentary republics were established.
- 3) India became unified under one language.
- 4) Hinduism became the dominant religion in northern India.

53) The spread of Islam throughout the African continent is an example of

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) national security | 3) cultural diffusion |
| 2) socialism | 4) self-determination |

54) Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?

- 1) innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
- 2) expansion of trans-Atlantic trade
- 3) legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire
- 4) cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments

55) Many Muslims live in Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Indonesia. Based on this information, which conclusion is valid?

- 1) Most Muslims live in areas that are sparsely populated.
- 2) Most Muslims tend to support repressive governments.
- 3) Islamic nations produce surplus food for export.
- 4) Islam is practiced by people of many different cultures.

56) Which is a valid statement about the history of South Asia?

- 1) Religious beliefs have both unified and divided the people of the region.
- 2) Urbanization has strengthened the traditional beliefs and lifestyles of the people of the region.
- 3) Superpower involvement has brought peace and economic prosperity to the region.
- 4) Little cultural diffusion has occurred in this region.

57) Which is a valid statement about the cultural development of Southeast Asia?

- 1) Southeast Asia has not been influenced by European powers.
- 2) Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam have had a major impact on Southeast Asia.
- 3) Early Southeast Asian civilizations were strongly influenced by long periods of Japanese rule.
- 4) Ethnic conflicts have not been a problem in Southeast Asia.