

AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Five (Chapter Four)

Use the passage below to answer questions 1 - 3

"I am not satisfied simply with hard work or carrying out the affairs of state, for I consider my work to be the welfare of the whole world...There is no better deed than to work for the welfare of the whole world, and all my efforts are made that I may clear my debt to all beings. I make them happy here and now that they may attain heaven in the life to come....But it is difficult without great effort."

-- Edicts of King Ashoka 268 B.C.E. - 232 B.C.E.

____ 1. How did Ashoka fulfill the goal he stated in the passage above?

- A) he conquered other kingdoms and brought them under his rule
- B) he sent out envoys to make peace with his neighbors in order to make amends for the wars he had waged against them
- C) he first had to subdue rebellions in India before he could start to work for the welfare of the rest of the world
- D) he encouraged the practice of Hinduism, by which he hoped to end the suffering of the people in his empire and in neighboring lands

____ 2. Many Indian elites disagreed with Ashoka primarily because they believed that his policies could:

- A) lead to a rejection of the caste system in Indian society
- B) encourage foreign powers to seize territory from Indian
- C) result in the spread of religious toleration in India
- D) allow Buddhists to participate in India's government

____ 3. What evidence might a historian use to suggest a relationship between Buddhism and the Greek city-states?

- A) a modern-day statute of King Ashoka in the city of Athens
- B) the ruins of a Buddhist stupa found outside of Cairo
- C) similarities between the ethical beliefs taught in Buddhism and by Aristotle
- D) Chinese armor and weapons found among the graves of Spartan soldiers

Use the passage below to answer questions 4 - 6

"Following the laws of nature; utilizing the earth to the best advantage according to the various qualities of the soil; restricting one's personal desires and enjoyment in order to support one's parents-this is the finality of the common people. So it is that, from the Son of Heaven [the Emperor] to the commoners, if filial piety is not pursued from beginning to end, disasters are sure to follow.

The relation between father and son is rooted in nature and develops into the proper relation between prince and ministers....Therefore, to love others without first loving one's parents is to act against virtue....In this there is no goodness; it is all evil. Although such a person may gain position, men of learning and virtue will not esteem him.

The practice of a virtuous man is different: his speech is praiseworthy; his actions are enjoyable; his righteousness is respected; his management of affairs is [worthy of imitation]....He descends to his people; therefore, they look on him with awe and love; they imitate and seeks to resemble him. Thus, he realizes his own virtuous teaching and puts into effect his own directives. The Odes say: the virtuous man, the princely one, has nothing wrong in his deportment [the way a person behaves]."

-- Confucius, c. 551 B.C.E. – 479 B.C.E.

____ 4. Which describes the duty of "common people" in Confucianism?

- A) to farm, to take care of their parents, and to respect the emperor
- B) to demand that the emperor take care of their parents
- C) to become individuals of learning and virtue
- D) to strive to improve their wealth and social status

____ 5. Which was the duty of the emperor according to Confucian philosophy?

- A) to enact laws that required the common people to act virtuously
- B) to act virtuously in order to act as an example for his subjects
- C) to expand the size of the country and to increase its power
- D) to live as a peasant briefly in order to understand their conditions

____ 6. Confucianism helped to bring about social and political order in China by:

- A) emphasizing filial piety, a concept that shaped social relationships and encouraged obedience to the state
- B) creating harsh laws and punishments that discouraged people from disobeying the state
- C) encouraging the development of a military state that replaced the family unit in importance
- D) elevating the status of merchants, thus creating general prosperity in China based on trade