

1. Who was Chu Hsi?
 - A) A prominent Chinese philosopher and scholar
 - B) A famous poet from the Tang Dynasty
 - C) A military general during the Han Dynasty
 - D) A Buddhist monk from the Song Dynasty
2. During which dynasty did Chu Hsi live?
 - A) Tang Dynasty
 - B) Han Dynasty
 - C) Song Dynasty
 - D) Ming Dynasty
3. What is Neo-Confucianism?
 - A) A philosophical and ethical system that blended Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism
 - B) A school of thought that emphasized the importance of individualism
 - C) A political ideology that advocated for the overthrow of the ruling dynasty
 - D) A religious movement that combined Confucianism and Daoism
4. What is filial piety?
 - A) The Confucian virtue of respect for one's parents, elders, and ancestors
 - B) The practice of fasting and meditation in Buddhism
 - C) The Taoist belief in the balance of yin and yang
 - D) The practice of chanting sutras in Zen Buddhism
5. According to Chu Hsi, what is the foundation of all social relationships?
 - A) Filial piety
 - B) Individualism
 - C) Daoism
 - D) Buddhism
6. What role did family rituals play in Chu Hsi's philosophy?
 - A) They played a key role in maintaining social order and stability
 - B) They were seen as unnecessary and outdated
 - C) They were seen as a way to undermine the ruling dynasty
 - D) They were seen as a way to promote individualism

7. What were some of the family rituals that Chu Hsi wrote about?
 - A) Ancestor worship and maintaining the family shrine
 - B) The practice of meditation and mindfulness
 - C) The study of Confucian classics
 - D) The practice of martial arts and archery
8. How did Chu Hsi believe family rituals should be performed?
 - A) With sincerity, reverence, and attention to detail
 - B) With indifference and nonchalance
 - C) With skepticism and doubt
 - D) With rebelliousness and defiance
9. What is the importance of family in Chu Hsi's philosophy?
 - A) The family is viewed as a unit of social organization
 - B) The family is viewed as an obstacle to individualism
 - C) The family is viewed as a threat to social order
 - D) The family is viewed as irrelevant to society
10. What is the significance of ancestor worship in Chu Hsi's philosophy?
 - A) It is a way to honor and respect one's ancestors
 - B) It is a way to promote individualism
 - C) It is a way to undermine the ruling dynasty
 - D) It is a way to promote Buddhism

Identity and Community: Villages, Cities and States

1. What is the main focus of "The Greek City States" by P.J. Rhodes?
 - A) The history of ancient Greece
 - B) The geography of ancient Greece
 - C) The political organization of ancient Greece
 - D) The religious practices of ancient Greece
2. How were the Greek city-states organized politically?
 - A) As monarchies ruled by kings
 - B) As oligarchies ruled by a small group of elites
 - C) As democracies where all citizens had a say in government
 - D) As theocracies ruled by priests

3. Which city-state is considered the birthplace of democracy?
 - A) Athens
 - B) Sparta
 - C) Corinth
 - D) Thebes
4. What was the role of women in ancient Greek city-states?
 - A) They were fully equal citizens with men
 - B) They had no rights or political power
 - C) They could participate in government but only in certain roles
 - D) Their role was limited to managing households and raising children
5. What was the Peloponnesian War?
 - A) A war between Athens and Sparta and their allies
 - B) A war between Greece and Persia
 - C) A war between Macedonia and Greece
 - D) A war between Rome and Greece
6. What was the Delian League?
 - A) A military alliance led by Athens
 - B) A religious organization based in Sparta
 - C) A trade agreement between multiple city-states
 - D) A philosophical society founded in Corinth
7. Who was Pericles?
 - A) An Athenian statesman and general
 - B) A Spartan king
 - C) A Corinthian philosopher
 - D) A Theban poet
8. What was the significance of the Battle of Marathon?
 - A) It was a decisive victory for Athens over Persia
 - B) It was a decisive victory for Sparta over Athens
 - C) It marked the end of the Peloponnesian War
 - D) It was a significant religious event in ancient Greece
9. Who was Socrates?
 - A) A philosopher who lived in Athens
 - B) A general who led the Spartan army
 - C) A playwright who wrote tragedies
 - D) A poet who wrote epic poetry

10. What was the legacy of ancient Greek city-states?

- A) Their ideas about democracy and civic participation continue to influence modern society
- B) They had no lasting impact on world history
- C) Their cultural achievements were destroyed and lost forever
- D) They were conquered and absorbed by the Roman Empire

Answer

- 1. C) The political organization of ancient Greece
- 2. B) As oligarchies ruled by a small group of elites
- 3. A) Athens
- 4. D) Their role was limited to managing households and raising children
- 5. A) A war between Athens and Sparta and their allies
- 6. A) A military alliance led by Athens
- 7. A) An Athenian statesman and general
- 8. A) It was a decisive victory for Athens over Persia
- 9. A) A philosopher who lived in Athens
- 10. A) Their ideas about democracy and civic participation continue to influence modern society

1. What is the subject of the article "On Current Urban Dance Life In and Around Regensburg"?

- A) The history of folk music in Regensburg
- B) The impact of global culture on dance in Regensburg
- C) The popularity of disco dancing in Regensburg
- D) The influence of ballet on dance in Regensburg

2. What dance styles are discussed in the article?

- A) Folk dance, ballet, and rock 'n roll
- B) Disco dancing, tango, and folk dance
- C) Ballet, tango, and jazz dance
- D) Salsa, hip hop, and tap dance

3. What was excluded from the research conducted for the article?

- A) Dance genres that lead to sport or professional dancing

- B) The phase of learning dance or any kind of dance school practice
 - C) Closed and private dance events
 - D) All of the above
4. What was the "Tanzlust" project and why was it important for the research?
- A) It was a dance school in Tübingen that taught various dance genres
 - B) It was a study that investigated the dance life of Tübingen and helped to compare it to other cities
 - C) It was a dance competition that took place in Regensburg
 - D) It was a festival that showcased contemporary dance performances
5. What is the significance of the folk dance scene in Bavaria, according to the article?
- A) It is not very important compared to other dance genres in Regensburg
 - B) It is an example of global culture that has spread to Bavaria
 - C) It is a traditional dance genre that is unique to Bavaria
 - D) It is a trend in contemporary dance that is gaining popularity in Bavaria

Answers:

- 1. B) The impact of global culture on dance in Regensburg
- 2. B) Disco dancing, tango, and folk dance
- 3. D) All of the above
- 4. B) It was a study that investigated the dance life of Tübingen and helped to compare it to other cities
- 5. C) It is a traditional dance genre that is unique to Bavaria

1. When was the Constitution of France 1791 adopted?
- A) 1789
 - B) 1791
 - C) 1792
 - D) 1793
2. What was the main goal of the Constitution of France 1791?
- A) To establish a constitutional monarchy in France
 - B) To establish a republic in France

- C) To establish a dictatorship in France
 - D) To establish an absolute monarchy in France
3. What were the key principles of the Constitution of France 1791?
 - A) Separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and civil liberties
 - B) Absolute monarchy, divine right, and censorship
 - C) Military dictatorship, martial law, and state control of the economy
 - D) None of the above
 4. What was the role of the king under the Constitution of France 1791?
 - A) The king was the head of state but had limited powers
 - B) The king was the head of state and had absolute power
 - C) The king was abolished and replaced by a president
 - D) The king was elected by the people
 5. What was the Legislative Assembly?
 - A) The executive branch of the French government
 - B) The judicial branch of the French government
 - C) The legislative branch of the French government
 - D) A group of military generals who ruled France
 6. What was the significance of the Constitution of France 1791?
 - A) It established a constitutional monarchy in France
 - B) It established a republic in France
 - C) It was a key document in the French Revolution
 - D) All of the above
 7. What happened to the Constitution of France 1791 during the French Revolution?
 - A) It was repealed and replaced by a new constitution
 - B) It was modified but remained in effect throughout the revolution
 - C) It was ignored by the revolutionary government
 - D) None of the above
 8. Who was the main author of the Constitution of France 1791?
 - A) Maximilien Robespierre
 - B) Georges Danton
 - C) Marquis de Lafayette
 - D) King Louis XVI

Answers:

1. B) 1791
2. A) To establish a constitutional monarchy in France
3. A) Separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and civil liberties
4. A) The king was the head of state but had limited powers
5. C) The legislative branch of the French government
6. A) It established a constitutional monarchy in France
7. A) It was repealed and replaced by a new constitution
8. C) Marquis de Lafayette

1. What is "Sources of Japanese Tradition: Early Shinto"?
 - A) A book about the history of Japan
 - B) A collection of primary source documents on early Shinto
 - C) A documentary film about Japanese religion
 - D) A novel about Japanese mythology
2. What is Shinto?
 - A) A form of Buddhism practiced in Japan
 - B) A form of Confucianism practiced in Japan
 - C) An indigenous religion of Japan
 - D) A form of Taoism practiced in Japan
3. What are kami?
 - A) Divine spirits or gods in Shinto
 - B) Buddhist monks in Japan
 - C) Confucian scholars in Japan
 - D) Taoist philosophers in Japan
4. What is the significance of the Kojiki and the Nihon Shoki?
 - A) They are historical chronicles that describe the mythology and early history of Japan
 - B) They are Buddhist sutras that were influential in Japan
 - C) They are Confucian texts that were influential in Japan
 - D) They are Taoist treatises that were influential in Japan
5. What is the Torii?
 - A) A type of Shinto shrine gate
 - B) A type of Japanese sword

- C) A type of Buddhist temple
 - D) A type of Confucian academy
6. What is the significance of the Meiji Restoration?
- A) It marked the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the restoration of imperial rule in Japan
 - B) It marked the end of World War II and the beginning of the Allied occupation of Japan
 - C) It marked the beginning of the Kamakura period in Japan
 - D) None of the above
7. What is the relationship between Shinto and Buddhism in Japan?
- A) Shinto and Buddhism have coexisted and influenced each other for centuries in Japan
 - B) Shinto and Buddhism are completely separate and distinct religions in Japan
 - C) Shinto and Buddhism are in conflict and have been at war with each other throughout Japanese history
 - D) None of the above
8. What is the significance of the Ise Shrine?
- A) It is the most important shrine in Japan and is dedicated to the sun goddess Amaterasu
 - B) It is a Buddhist temple in Kyoto that houses important relics
 - C) It is a Confucian academy in Tokyo that produced many famous scholars
 - D) It is a Taoist monastery in China that was influential in Japan

Answers:

- 1. B) A collection of primary source documents on early Shinto
- 2. C) An indigenous religion of Japan
- 3. A) Divine spirits or gods in Shinto
- 4. A) They are historical chronicles that describe the mythology and early history of Japan
- 5. A) A type of Shinto shrine gate
- 6. A) It marked the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the restoration of imperial rule in Japan
- 7. A) Shinto and Buddhism have coexisted and influenced each other for centuries in Japan

8. A) It is the most important shrine in Japan and is dedicated to the sun goddess Amaterasu

1. What are oracle bone inscriptions?
 - A) Inscriptions on bones used for divination in ancient China
 - B) Inscriptions on bronze vessels used for ritual purposes in ancient China
 - C) Inscriptions on silk scrolls used for calligraphy in ancient China
 - D) Inscriptions on bamboo slips used for record keeping in ancient China
2. What dynasty produced oracle bone inscriptions?
 - A) Shang Dynasty
 - B) Zhou Dynasty
 - C) Qin Dynasty
 - D) Han Dynasty
3. What was the purpose of oracle bone inscriptions?
 - A) To divine the future or seek answers to questions from the gods
 - B) To record historical events and important dates
 - C) To record laws and regulations
 - D) To record religious scriptures and teachings
4. Who used oracle bone inscriptions?
 - A) The ruling elite and diviners in ancient China
 - B) The common people in ancient China
 - C) Foreign invaders of ancient China
 - D) None of the above
5. What is the significance of the discovery of oracle bone inscriptions?
 - A) They provide valuable insights into the religious beliefs and practices of ancient China
 - B) They provide valuable insights into the political and social structures of ancient China
 - C) They provide valuable insights into the economy and trade of ancient China
 - D) They were used to create a written language in ancient China
6. What material were oracle bones made of?
 - A) Tortoise shells and cattle bones
 - B) Jade and gold

- C) Bronze and iron
- D) Silk and paper
- 7. What is the relationship between oracle bone inscriptions and Chinese calligraphy?
 - A) Oracle bone inscriptions were an early form of Chinese calligraphy
 - B) Chinese calligraphy was created as a way to record oracle bone inscriptions
 - C) There is no relationship between the two
 - D) None of the above
- 8. Who deciphered oracle bone inscriptions and when?
 - A) Scholars in the early 20th century using modern methods of analysis
 - B) Diviners during the Shang Dynasty using their own methods of divination
 - C) Confucius in the 6th century BCE using his knowledge of ancient Chinese history
 - D) None of the above

Answers:

- 1. A) Inscriptions on bones used for divination in ancient China
- 2. A) Shang Dynasty
- 3. A) To divine the future or seek answers to questions from the gods
- 4. A) The ruling elite and diviners in ancient China
- 5. A) They provide valuable insights into the religious beliefs and practices of ancient China
- 6. A) Tortoise shells and cattle bones
- 7. A) Oracle bone inscriptions were an early form of Chinese calligraphy
- 8. A) Scholars in the early 20th century using modern methods of analysis
- 9. What is "Sweetness and Power"?
 - A) A cookbook featuring recipes for sweet dishes
 - B) A memoir of the author's experiences with sugar
 - C) A history of the global sugar industry
 - D) A novel about a sugar plantation in the Caribbean
- 10. What is the main argument of "Sweetness and Power"?
 - A) The global sugar industry has had a significant impact on the world economy and society
 - B) Sugar is a highly addictive substance that should be banned

- C) Sugar is a symbol of power and wealth in Western societies
 - D) None of the above
11. What is the historical significance of sugar?
- A) Sugar was a luxury item consumed only by the wealthy in ancient times
 - B) Sugar played a key role in the development of global trade and capitalism
 - C) Sugar was unknown in the Western world until the 20th century
 - D) None of the above
12. What were the conditions like for workers on sugar plantations in the Caribbean?
- A) They were well-paid and had comfortable living conditions
 - B) They were treated fairly and had good working conditions
 - C) They were subjected to brutal labor practices and often worked in harsh conditions
 - D) None of the above
13. What is the significance of the "sugar boycott" in the 1970s?
- A) It was a successful campaign to reduce sugar consumption in the United States
 - B) It was a protest against the exploitation of sugar workers in developing countries
 - C) It was a movement to promote the use of alternative sweeteners
 - D) None of the above
14. What is the role of sugar in contemporary society?
- A) It is still a luxury item consumed only by the wealthy
 - B) It is a staple food item consumed by people all over the world
 - C) It is a symbol of power and wealth in Western societies
 - D) None of the above
15. What is the relationship between sugar and slavery?
- A) Sugar played a key role in the development of the transatlantic slave trade
 - B) Sugar was only produced on plantations that used slave labor
 - C) There is no relationship between sugar and slavery
 - D) None of the above
16. What methods does Sidney Mintz use to explore the history of sugar in "Sweetness and Power"?
- A) Analysis of historical documents and primary sources

- B) Ethnographic research and interviews with sugar industry workers
- C) Literary analysis of sugar-related texts
- D) None of the above

Answers:

1. C) A history of the global sugar industry
2. A) The global sugar industry has had a significant impact on the world economy and society
3. B) Sugar played a key role in the development of global trade and capitalism
4. C) They were subjected to brutal labor practices and often worked in harsh conditions
5. B) It was a protest against the exploitation of sugar workers in developing countries
6. B) It is a staple food item consumed by people all over the world
7. A) Sugar played a key role in the development of the transatlantic slave trade
8. A) Analysis of historical documents and primary sources

1. What is "On War"?
 - A) A memoir of the author's experiences in military service
 - B) A novel about a fictional war
 - C) A theoretical treatise on the nature of war and military strategy
 - D) A historical account of famous battles and wars
2. What is the main argument of "On War"?
 - A) War is an inevitable part of human existence
 - B) War can be avoided through diplomacy and negotiation
 - C) War is a social and political phenomenon that can be understood and controlled through careful analysis and strategy
 - D) None of the above
3. What is the concept of "friction" in "On War"?
 - A) The difficulty of achieving success in war due to the unpredictability and complexity of human behavior and the environment
 - B) The use of deceit and trickery in military strategy

- C) The need for speed and mobility in modern warfare
 - D) None of the above
4. What is the significance of "center of gravity" in military strategy, according to Clausewitz?
- A) It is the key element in a military campaign that must be identified and targeted in order to achieve victory
 - B) It is the location of the commander's headquarters in a battle
 - C) It is the most heavily fortified position in an army's defenses
 - D) None of the above
5. What is the relationship between politics and war in "On War"?
- A) War is a continuation of politics by other means
 - B) War and politics are completely separate and distinct
 - C) War and politics are in constant conflict with each other
 - D) None of the above
6. What is the significance of Clausewitz's "trinity" in "On War"?
- A) It describes the three main types of military strategy: offensive, defensive, and guerrilla
 - B) It describes the three main components of a successful military campaign: troops, supplies, and intelligence
 - C) It describes the three main factors that influence the outcome of a war: the people, the army, and the government
 - D) None of the above
7. What is the role of strategy and tactics in "On War"?
- A) Strategy is the overall plan for achieving victory in war, while tactics are the specific actions taken to achieve that plan
 - B) Strategy and tactics are interchangeable terms used to describe military planning
 - C) Strategy is the use of deception and trickery in war, while tactics are the use of force and direct action
 - D) None of the above
8. What is the historical context of "On War"?
- A) It was written during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century
 - B) It was written during World War I in the early 20th century
 - C) It was written during the Cold War in the mid-20th century
 - D) None of the above

Answers:

1. C) A theoretical treatise on the nature of war and military strategy
2. C) War is a social and political phenomenon that can be understood and controlled through careful analysis and strategy
3. A) The difficulty of achieving success in war due to the unpredictability and complexity of human behavior and the environment
4. A) It is the key element in a military campaign that must be identified and targeted in order to achieve victory
5. A) War is a continuation of politics by other means
6. C) It describes the three main factors that influence the outcome of a war: the people, the army, and the government
7. A) Strategy is the overall plan for achieving victory in war, while tactics are the specific actions taken to achieve that plan
8. A) It was written during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century

1. What is "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) A historical account of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia
 - B) A collection of essays and articles about the legacy of slavery in the United States
 - C) A documentary film about the civil rights movement
 - D) A novel about the Underground Railroad
2. What is the significance of the year 1619 in American history?
 - A) It was the year that the first Africans were brought to North America as slaves
 - B) It was the year that the Mayflower arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts
 - C) It was the year that the Declaration of Independence was signed
 - D) It was the year that the American Revolution began
3. What is the main argument of "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) Slavery was a necessary evil in the development of the United States
 - B) Slavery was a minor issue in American history that has been overemphasized by historians
 - C) Slavery was the primary force driving the development of the United

States and has had a lasting impact on American society and culture
D) None of the above

4. Who wrote "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) A group of historians, journalists, and writers
 - B) A single author
 - C) The editor of a major newspaper
 - D) None of the above
5. What are some of the topics covered in "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) The history of slavery in the United States, the economic and social impact of slavery, and the legacy of slavery in modern America
 - B) The history of the Civil War, the role of Abraham Lincoln in ending slavery, and the Reconstruction era
 - C) The history of the civil rights movement, the rise of Black nationalism, and the Black Lives Matter movement
 - D) None of the above
6. What is the controversy surrounding "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) Some historians and politicians have criticized the project for its alleged inaccuracies and political bias
 - B) Some activists and scholars have criticized the project for not going far enough in its critique of American society and history
 - C) There is no controversy surrounding the project
 - D) None of the above
7. What is the relationship between "The 1619 Project" and education?
 - A) The project has been incorporated into some school curricula as a way to teach students about the history of slavery and its impact on American society
 - B) The project has been banned from some schools and curricula due to its controversial nature
 - C) The project has not had any significant impact on education in the United States
 - D) None of the above
8. What is the legacy of "The 1619 Project"?
 - A) It has sparked a renewed interest in the history of slavery and its impact on American society and culture
 - B) It has contributed to ongoing debates about race and racism in American

society

C) It has been criticized for its alleged inaccuracies and political bias

D) All of the above

Answers:

1. B) A collection of essays and articles about the legacy of slavery in the United States
2. A) It was the year that the first Africans were brought to North America as slaves
3. C) Slavery was the primary force driving the development of the United States and has had a lasting impact on American society and culture
4. A) A group of historians, journalists, and writers
5. A) The history of slavery in the United States, the economic and social impact of slavery, and the legacy of slavery in modern America
6. A) Some historians and politicians have criticized the project for its alleged inaccuracies and political bias
7. A) The project has been incorporated into some school curricula as a way to teach students about the history of slavery and its impact on American society
8. D) All of the above

1. What is the epilogue of "A Brief History of Justice" about?
 - A) The nature and evolution of justice throughout history
 - B) The importance of individual rights in modern society
 - C) The use of punishment as a deterrent to crime
 - D) The role of religion in shaping ideas about justice
2. According to Johnston, has justice remained a fixed concept throughout history?
 - A) Yes, justice has always been understood in the same way
 - B) No, justice has changed and evolved over time

- C) No, justice has become less important over time
 - D) None of the above
3. What are some examples of the different forms justice has taken throughout history, according to Johnston?
- A) Strict retributive justice and rehabilitative and restorative justice systems
 - B) Strict retributive justice and rehabilitative and punitive justice systems
 - C) Strict retributive justice and rehabilitative and retributive justice systems
 - D) Strict retributive justice and rehabilitative and preventive justice systems
4. What is the importance of justice in modern society, according to Johnston?
- A) Justice is essential for maintaining the rule of law
 - B) Justice is essential for protecting individual rights
 - C) Justice is essential for promoting social equality and fairness
 - D) All of the above
5. What does the epilogue of "A Brief History of Justice" encourage readers to do?
- A) Strive for a more just and equitable world
 - B) Abandon the concept of justice altogether
 - C) Focus on individual rights rather than justice
 - D) None of the above

Ans:

- 1. A) The nature and evolution of justice throughout history
- 2. B) No, justice has changed and evolved over time
- 3. A) Strict retributive justice and rehabilitative and restorative justice systems
- 4. D) All of the above
- 5. A) Strive for a more just and equitable world

David A. Palmer and Joseph F. McCormick's article "What went wrong with democracy in America?":

1. According to the article, what is one of the main factors contributing to the decline of American democracy?
 - A) The rise of third-party politics
 - B) Increasing economic inequality
 - C) The lack of term limits for politicians
 - D) The influence of foreign governments on elections

Answer: B) Increasing economic inequality

2. What is the authors' view on the role of partisan politics in the decline of democracy?
 - A) They argue that partisan politics is an important part of a healthy democracy
 - B) They argue that partisan politics is a minor factor in the decline of democracy
 - C) They argue that partisan politics has become too divisive and is contributing to the decline of democracy
 - D) They argue that partisan politics is necessary to maintain political stability

Answer: C) They argue that partisan politics has become too divisive and is contributing to the decline of democracy

3. What is the authors' view on the influence of money in politics?
 - A) They argue that money in politics is a necessary evil to fund campaigns
 - B) They argue that money in politics is a minor factor in the decline of democracy
 - C) They argue that money in politics has undermined the democratic process
 - D) They argue that money in politics is necessary to maintain the influence of the wealthy elite

Answer: C) They argue that money in politics has undermined the democratic process

4. What is the authors' overall argument regarding the decline of democracy in America?

- A) It is a simple problem with a single solution
- B) It is a complex problem with multiple underlying factors that require a range of solutions
- C) It is a problem that can be solved by limiting the power of the executive branch
- D) It is a problem that can be solved by limiting the power of the judiciary

Answer: B) It is a complex problem with multiple underlying factors that require a range of solutions

5. What is the authors' view on the concentration of political power in the hands of the wealthy elite?
- A) They argue that it is a necessary consequence of a capitalist system
 - B) They argue that it is a minor factor in the decline of democracy
 - C) They argue that it is a major factor in the decline of democracy
 - D) They argue that it is a necessary condition for a healthy democracy

Answer: C) They argue that it is a major factor in the decline of democracy