

Unit 3: Chapter End Questions & Exam Outline

The unit end exam is made up of three parts: part one presents students with a series of objective questions (multiple choice, true/false, ordering, matching, map work) and part two consists of various written questions and tasks (these are used to create written questions on tests). Part three requires students complete some map work related work or more complicated task.

Part One: The Glossary

Write down definitions for all the terms listed in the table below. Students are tested on these terms in part 1 of the unit end exam. Mastering these terms is achieved by making use of the review activities on the course website at www.vcanada2.com. You can use Google Docs to store the definitions for your glossary terms and the answers to your section end questions (see part 2).

Terms			
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4
Indo-Europeans (p.61)	Reincarnation (p.67)	Minoans (p.72)	Palestine (p.77)
Steppes (p.61)	Karma (p.67)	Aegean Sea (p.72)	Canaan (p.77)
Migrations (p.62)	Jainism (p.67)	Knossos (p.72)	Torah (p.77)
Hittites (p.62)	Siddhartha Gautama (p.68)	King Minos (p.72)	Abraham (p.77)
Anatolia (p.62)	Enlightenment (p.68)	Phoenicians (p.73)	Monotheism (p.78)
Aryans (p.63)	Buddha (p.68)	Carthage (p.74)	Covenant (p.78)
Vedas (p.63)	Middle Way (p.69)		Moses (p.79)
Brahmins (p.63)	Nirvana (p.69)		Israel (p.81)
Castes (p.64)			Tribute (p.82)
<i>Mahabharata</i> (p.64)			

Part Two: Written Questions & Tasks

Be prepared to answer questions related to the following questions. Also, there isn't near enough room to answer these questions by just writing underneath them. Put in the work required to compose a meaningful and detailed answer.

Section 1: The Indo-Europeans

- 1.1. The languages of the Indo-Europeans were the ancestors of many of the modern languages of Europe, Southwest Asia, and South Asia. Explain (p.61).
- 1.2. The chart on page 61 shows a series of words from five different languages that are strikingly similar. How do historians and linguists explain this similarity (critical thinking)?
- 1.3. The Hittites used their own Indo-European language with one another; however, for international use they adopted Akkadian (the language of the Babylonians, a people they had conquered). Why (critical thinking)?
- 1.4. The Hittites were the first in Southwest Asia to work with iron and harden it into weapons of war. Why were they the first out of the gate when it comes to entering the Iron Age (p.63)?
- 1.5. Aryan society was hierarchically organized into five groups. What were the four castes and who belonged to them? Also, who belonged to the fifth group called the "untouchables" (p.63-64)?

Section 2: Hinduism and Buddhism Develop

- 2.1. What is Hinduism (p.66)?
- 2.2. How did Hindu ideas about karma and reincarnation, etc. strengthen the caste system (p.67)?
- 2.3. Siddhartha was protected from the outside world by his father; however, at the age of 29 he

reputedly left the safety of his family's palace and met an old man, a sick man, a corpse, and then a holy man. What lesson about life did Siddhartha realize from his first experience with the outside world (p.68)?

2.4. According to the Buddha what are the "Four Noble Truths" (p.69)?

2.5. In what sense is *moksha* for Hindus and nirvana for Buddhists similar (p.69)?

2.6. Buddhism never gained a significant foothold in India, the country of its origin. Several theories exist about Buddhism's gradual disappearance in India. Provide an explanation of one of those theories (p.70-71).

2.7. Throughout human history, trade has been a powerful force for the spread of ideas. Explain (p.71).

Section 3: Seafaring Traders

3.1. In what sense was Crete a "stepping stone" for exchanges between cultures throughout the Mediterranean World (p.72)?

3.2. What are three potential explanations for the disappearance of Minoan civilization (p.73)? Which explanation, in your mind, is the most plausible¹ (critical thinking)?

3.3. What is Phoenicia's greatest legacy to the world (p.74)?

Section 4: The Origins of Judaism

4.1. Describe the political organization of the Hebrews while they lived in Canaan (p.80).

4.2. Moses is considered a great "law giver" in Hebrew tradition. The Ten Commandments are considered part of a code of laws given to Moses by God. This code included other rules regulating social and religious behavior. In what ways was the Code of Moses similar to, and in what ways different from, *Hammurabi's Code* (p.80)?

4.4. What is ethical monotheism (p.80)?

4.5. Why did the Hebrews eventually come to be named Jews (p.81)?

4.6. What is one reason why the Kingdom of Israel ended up splitting into two kingdoms—Israel and Judah—following the death of King Solomon (p.81)?

4.7. What is the name of the two empires that besieged and eventually conquered Israel and Judah (p.82)?

¹ Plausible literally means "reasonable or probable."