

## 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](http://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
Hyksos (p.89)	Assyria (p.95)	Cyrus (p.99)	Confucius (p.104)
New Empire (p.90)	Sennacherib (p.95)	Cambyses (p.100)	Filial Piety (p.104)
Hatshepsut (p.90)	Nineveh (p.96)	Darius (p.100)	Bureaucracy (p.105)
Thutmose III (p.90)	Ashurbanipal (p.96)	Satrap (p.101)	Laozi (p.105)
Ramses II (p.90)	Nebuchadnezzar (p.98)	Royal Road (p.101)	Daoism (p.106)
Piankhi (p.93)		Zoroaster (p.103)	<i>I Ching</i> (p.107)
Meroe (p.94)			Yin and Yang (p.107)
			Qin Dynasty (p.107)
			Shi Huangdi (p.107)
			Autocracy (p.109)

### 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. Why do historians think the Hyksos invited the Hebrews to live in Egypt (p.89)?
- 1.2. The Egyptians faced attacks from the north, south, west and east. What are some of the names of Egypt's invaders (p.91)?
- 1.3. Why was Nubia such an important trading partner with Egypt (p.92)?
- 1.4. Kush boasted abundant supplies of iron ore. As a result, they became a major center for the manufacture of iron weapons and tools. What are some of the things the Kushites traded their iron for (p.94)?

#### Section 2: The Assyrian Empire

- 2.1. The Assyrians came from the northern part of Mesopotamia. Their homeland was flat and exposed making it an easy target for others to attack. The Assyrians eventually developed into a "warlike" people. Why (critical thinking)?
- 2.2. Describe the ways Assyria glorified military strength and war (p.95-96).
- 2.3. Describe how Assyrians ruled their empire (p.96).

### **Section 3: The Persian Empire**

- 3.1. The Assyrians used a combination of cruelty and military force to control a vast empire. By contrast the Persians based their empire upon which two qualities (p.99)?
- 3.2. Cyrus' most enduring legacy was his method of governing. Explain (p.99-100).
- 3.3. What two tools did Darius introduce to the Persian Empire promoting greater internal trade (p.101)?
- 3.4. What beliefs do Zoroastrianism and Judaism, Islam and Christianity share in common (p.103)?
- 3.5. The Persians through their tolerance and good government brought political order to Southwest Asia. Explain (p.103).

### **Section 4: The Unification of China**

- 4.1. The end of the Zhou Dynasty of China is sometimes attributed to the loss of which values (p.104)?
- 4.2. Confucius believed social order and harmony in China could be restored around five basic relationships. What were these five relationships (p.104)?
- 4.3. Filial piety, according to Confucius, meant what (p.104)?
- 4.4. Confucianism is not a religion. Instead, it's an ethical system. Explain (p.105).
- 4.5. What do Confucianism and Legalism share in common and how do these two systems differ from Daoism (p.106 and critical thinking)?
- 4.6. Both the *I Ching* and the concept of yin and yang helped Chinese people do what (p.107)?
- 4.7. Why did Shi Huangdi command all the nobles' families of China to live in his capital city (p.107 and critical thinking)?
- 4.8. Why do political leaders like Shi Huangdi dislike being publicly criticized (critical thinking)?
- 4.9. Are there ever any benefits to being able to publicly criticizing political leaders (critical thinking)?
- 4.10. The Qin Dynasty was extremely unpopular. Explain (p.109).