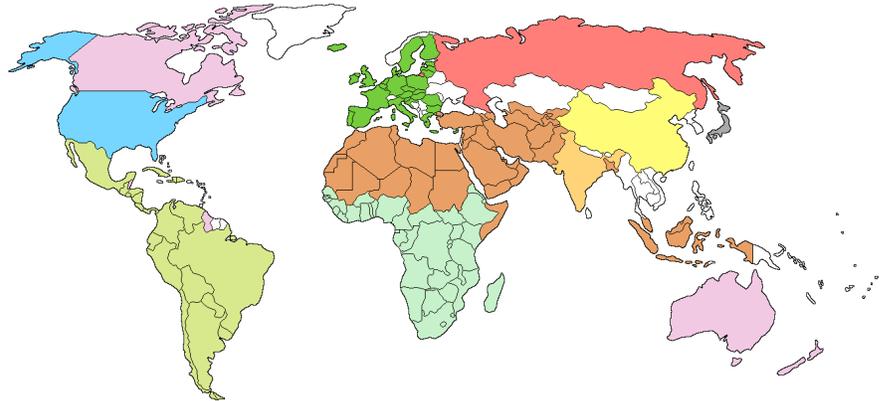


**Part 1: Cultural Blocks and Anchor Facts**

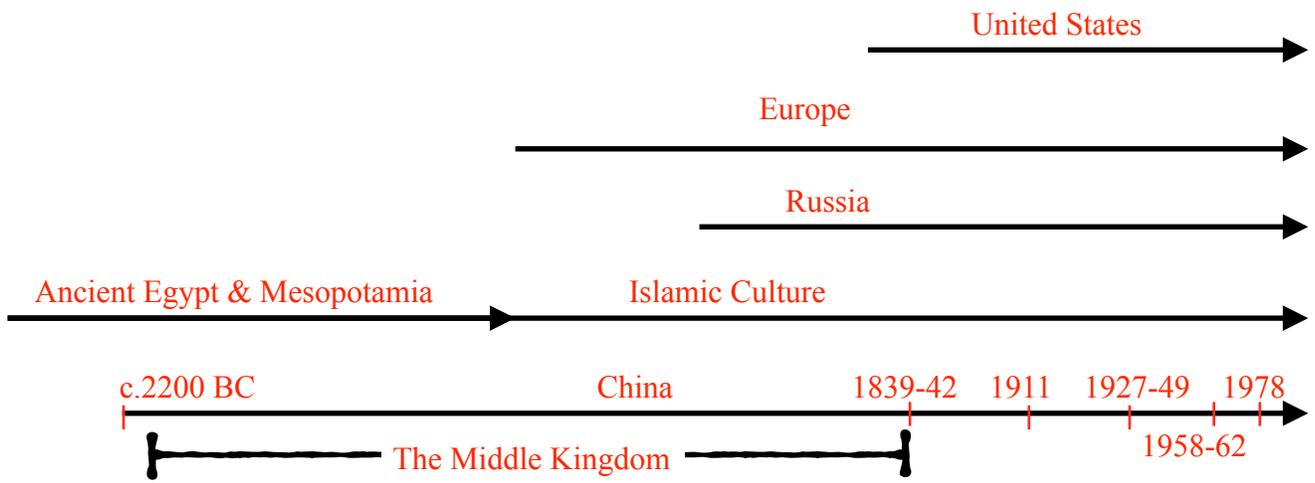
1. What are the five cardinal cultures of the world, and the other five major cultures, which are all shown on this map? Why are some cultures “cardinal” cultures?

The five cardinal cultures of the world are 1) the United States, 2) China, 3) Russia, 4) Europe / the European Union, and 5) Islamic Culture. The other five major blocks are: 1) Japan, 2) India, 3) the Anglosphere, 4) the Iberosphere, and 5) Sub-Saharan Africa. The first five are the cardinal



cultures because they are the ones that affect history the most today. They are the one upon which history hinges. (7 pts: 2.5 pts for cardinal cultures; 2.5 pts for major ones; 1 pt for cardinality; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

2. Draw a diagram of the cardinal cultures of world history in the space below. Label the lines, and label the diagram with the dates of the six cardinal anchor facts of Chinese history.



x

(6 pts: 0.5 pts for each labeled item, with one spare)

**Total Points This Page: 13 pts**

**Part 2: Chinese History**

3. What is it called when a ruler has all the power, but still tries to rule in a good way or on behalf of his people? When did rulers in China start to act this way? Who were the first two rulers to do it *and how*? What pattern did Chinese history have for thousands of years relating to how this idea works in practice?

When a ruler has all the power, he is a despot. If he still tries to rule well (in the service of the people) he is known as a *benevolent despot*. Chinese benevolent despotism begins c.2200 BC. The first benevolent despots were Shun, who chose Yu instead of his own son because he believed Yu would do a better job, and Yu who used his power to help the people with the flooding of the Yellow river. Because absolute power corrupts, the despots of China would periodically become corrupted, and a cycle of the rise and fall of dynasties developed. **(6 pts: 1 pt for benevolent despot; 1 pt for c.2200BC; 1 pt for Shun choosing Yu; 1 pt for Yu's works; 1 pt for cyclical pattern; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. Who fought in the First Opium War, and why? How did China's leaders respond to it? Using the anchor facts of the story, explain how communism arose.

Britain fought China in the First Opium War, in order to force China's rulers to give back seized opium and allow the opium trade in China. China's leaders faced rebellions after losing, and were overthrown in the Chinese Revolution of 1911. China did not get a new government right away because the leaders of the revolution, Sun Yat-Sen and Yuan Shikai both died. What followed was the Chinese Civil War (1927-49) which resulted in a communist victory. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Britain vs. China; 1 pt for revolution; 1 pt for deaths; 1 pt for civil war; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

5. What is the rule that people would live by under communism, according to Karl Marx? Who imposed this idea on China as a form of government?

The famous rule of communist life is “From each according to his ability; to each according to his need.” Mao Zedong imposed this idea on China as a form of government. **(3 pts: 1 pt for quote; 1 pt for Mao; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What anchor fact of Chinese history illustrates the reality of communism as a form of government, and how?

The anchor fact that shows the true meaning of communism is the Great Leap Forward. It was supposed to create amazing progress. In truth, the orders of the communist government caused 45 millions deaths in China from either the incompetence of the leaders or as punishment to peasants for not being good communists. **(3 pts: 1 pt Great Leap Forward; 1 pt for 45 million dead; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What is the name of the Chinese belief that China is the most important country in the world? Give two examples of how Chinese rulers acted in history according to this belief? When did modern China start to become this important again, and how?

The belief that China is the most important country is the “Middle Kingdom” idea. A great ancient example of this mindset is the construction of the Great Wall of China to keep out northern barbarians. Another is the Chinese refusal to trade with Europe. Another is their inability to modernize in the face of constant pressure, because they could not let go of their belief in their own superiority. Modern China started to become important again in 1978 when Deng Xiaoping gave the people the permission to trade with the world. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Middle Kingdom; 2 pts for two examples; 1 pt for 1978 and Deng Xiaoping; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

**Part 3: Bonus**

8. What famous Chinese person made rules for benevolent despots to follow?

Confucius (0.5 bonus points)

9. Who wanted to make China into a republic like the United States?

Sun Yat-Sen (0.5 bonus points)

10. Who fought against Mao Zedong in the Chinese Civil War?

Chiang Kai-shek (0.5 bonus points)

11. What monument was built to protect the “Middle Kingdom” from barbarians to the north?

The Great Wall of China (0.5 bonus points)

**Total Bonus Points: 2 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 35 points**