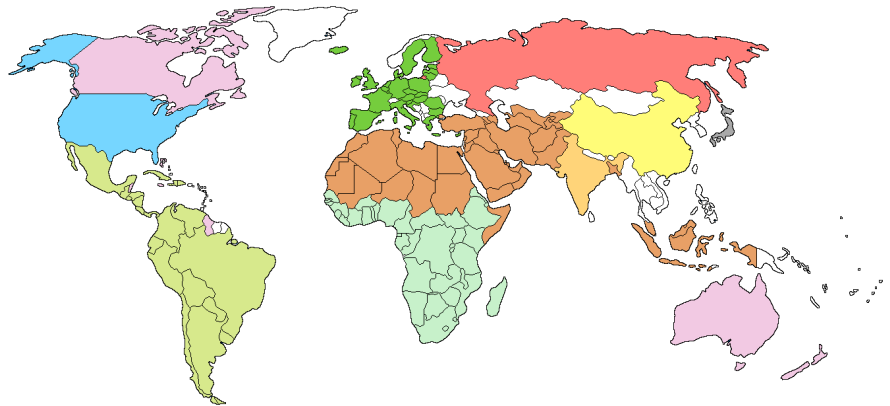


Part 1: Cultural Blocks and Anchor Facts

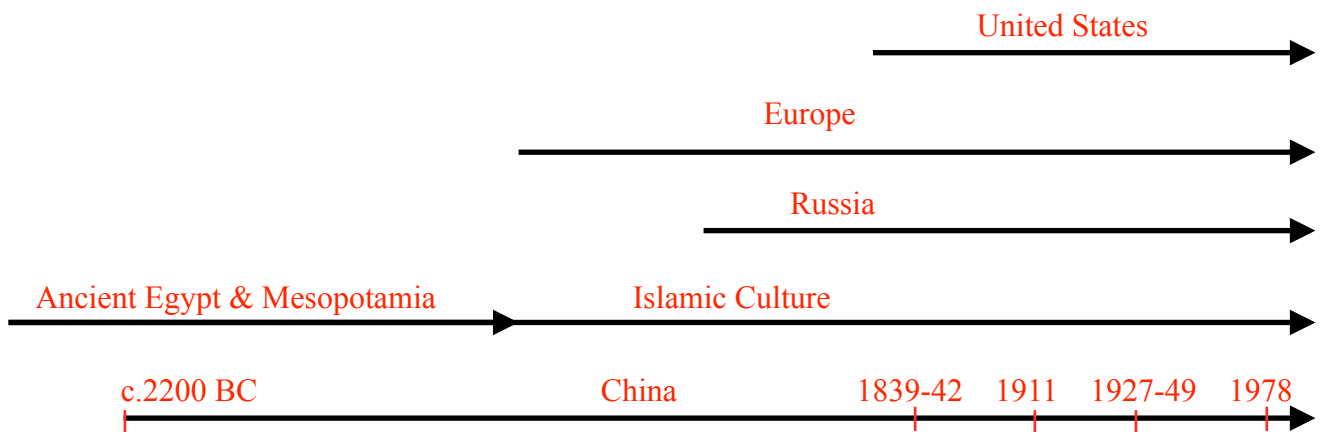
1. What are the five cardinal cultures of the world, and the other five major cultures, which are all shown on this map?

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.



(6 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 five cardinal anchor facts of Chinese history.



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

Total Points This Page: 11 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*?

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, and Yu who used his power to help the people with the flooding of the Yellow river. **(5 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 spelling and grammar)**

4. Who fought in the First Opium War, and why? What happened to China leaders soon after? Why did China not get a new government right away?

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. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Britain vs. China; 1 pt for revolution; 1 pt for deaths; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

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)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

6. What is the name of the Chinese belief that China is the most important country in the world? When did modern China start to become this important, and how?

The belief that China is the most important country is the “Middle Kingdom” idea. Modern China started to become important again in 1978 when Deng Xiaoping gave the people the permission to trade with the world.
(3 pts: 1 pt for Middle Kingdom; 1 pt for 1978 and Deng Xiaoping; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 3 pts

Part 3: Bonus

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

Confucius (0.5 bonus points)

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

Sun Yat-Sen (0.5 bonus points)

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

Chiang Kai-shek (0.5 bonus points)

10. 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: 26 points