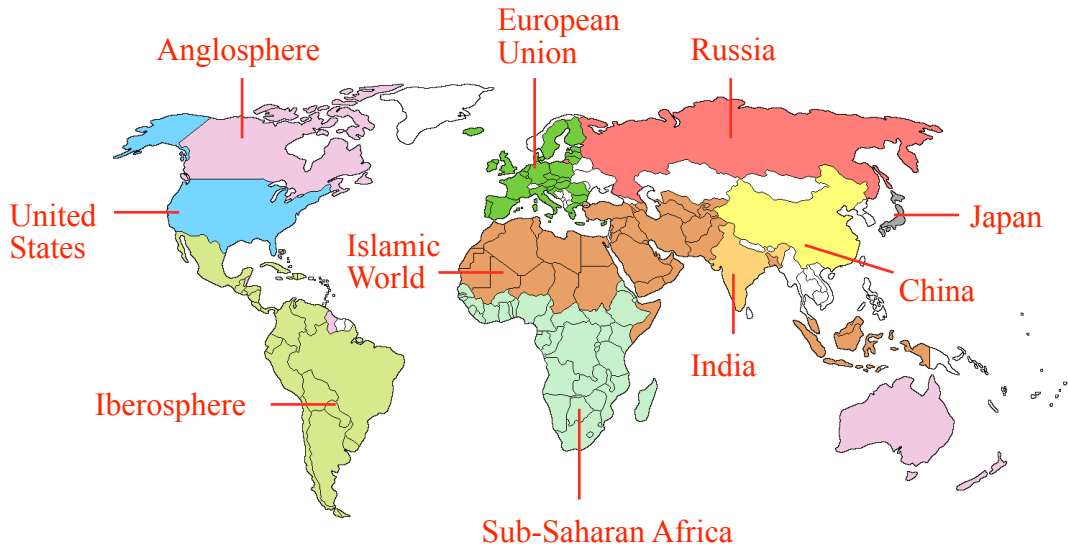


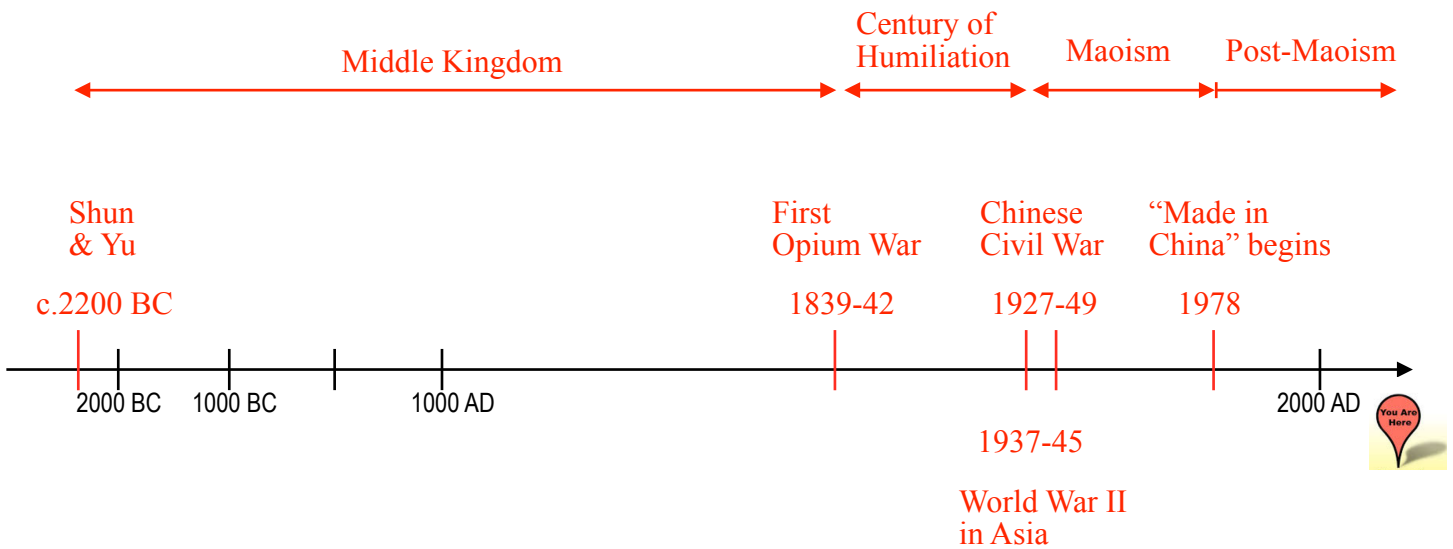
Part 1: Cultural Blocks and Anchor Facts

1. Label the ten major cultural blocks on the map below.



(5 pts: 0.5 pts for each labeled item)

2. On the timeline provided, indicate the top five anchor facts of Chinese history, and write their dates and a (very) brief description. Find a way to indicate the four *periods* of Chinese history on your diagram as well.



(9 pts: 0.5 pts for each event and label; 1 pt for each period)

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

Part 2: The Cardinal Anchor Facts of 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? What pattern did Chinese history follow for thousands of years because of 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, and Yu who used his power to help the people with the flooding of the Yellow river. However, power corrupts, and no Chinese dynasty was able to escape this reality. Each dynasty in turn rose up and then was corrupted and then declined and crashed. The pattern exhibited for thousands of years is thus a cyclical pattern. **(5 pts: 1 pt for benevolent despot; 1 pt for c.2200BC; 1 pt for Shun and Yu; 1 pt for cyclical pattern; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. How did China respond to the arrival of European explorers and, later, European merchants and missionaries? What key concept was the driver for this response, and how did it prevent China from embracing globalization for its own good?

China dismissed the European explorers and merchants as being unimportant. The key concept driving China's response is the belief that China is the most important country in the world, i.e. the "Middle Kingdom" idea. The inability to modernize in the face of constant pressure, because they could not let go of their belief in their own superiority was the main damaging outcome of this belief. Had they been able to modernize, they could surely have taken advantage of globalization. **(4 pts: 1 pt for dismissal/rejection; 1 pt for Middle Kingdom; 1 pt for failing to modernize; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 9 pts

5. Who fought in the First Opium War, and why? What did the continuing failure of the monarchy to protect China lead to?

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 fought in order to perform their assigned function as benevolent despots and prohibit the use of opium, which was destructive to their people. China's leaders faced rebellions after losing, and were overthrown in the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and instability resulted in much more damage to the country until the rise of Mao Zedong, who proposed a new way to make China great again. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Britain vs. China; 1 pt for opium trade; 1 pt for rebellions and revolution; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. How did Mao Zedong propose to reverse China's "century of humiliation"? Why did he think this approach would work, and what actually happened when he tried it?

Mao Zedong proposed to reverse China's "century of humiliation" by implementing communism. He believe this would work for two reasons. First, communism claims to be a form of benevolent despotism, whereby a revolutionary leader command the people for their own good, and this is compatible with the entire history of Chinese rule. Second, China's pattern of history was the same as Russia's, where Lenin had already seemingly created a successful form of communism. What actually happened when he commanded the Chinese people according to his communist thinking is that industrialization was prioritized in the "Great Leap Forward" at the expense of agriculture, which suffered such shortages than an artificial famine resulted. To make matters worse, Mao punished the people for their failures in the so-called "Cultural Revolution" by killing anyone who was critical of communism. The total dead is impossible to calculate, but is surely in excess of 40 million! **(6 pts: 1 pt for communism; 1 pt for communism as benevolent despotism; 1 pt for pattern of Russia & China; 1 pt for famine in the "Great Leap Forward"; 1 pt for Cultural Revolution, 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

7. Why is Deng Xiaoping an important person in Chinese history?

Deng Xiaoping saved China from strict Maoism, which almost destroyed the country, by giving the people permission to freely produce and trade with the world in 1978. His famous words to liberate China were “to get rich is glorious!” Because of the change in policy that he implemented, China has made dramatic progress in the past 40+ years and the wealth of China has skyrocketed. The direction he set for Chinese culture is followed to this day in the form of “post-Maoism.” **(5 pts: 1 pt for ending Maoism; 1 pt for permission to trade; 1 pt for “to get rich is glorious!”; 1 pt for dramatic progress in the time since 1978; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 5 pts

Total Points On Test: 38 pts