

Short Answer Practice - Period 1 to 3**Short Answer**

1. Answer all parts of the question that follows.
 - a) Identify and explain one common geographic feature of the Neolithic Revolution as it occurred in East Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.
 - b) Identify and explain ONE feature that distinguished the Neolithic Age from the Paleolithic Age.
 - c) Identify and explain ONE significant technological development that occurred during the Neolithic Age.

Use the following passage to answer all parts of the question.

“The royal Mauryan palace in the city of Pataliputra* still stands today. The great Mauryan Emperor Ashoka [ruled circa 268–232 b.c.e.] is said to have conjured spirits to pile the giant stones that form the palace walls, raise the gates, and make the elegant sculptures that adorn the building. Certainly no human hands could have accomplished this work. By the side of the stupa of Ashoka, there are two very grand and beautiful Buddhist monasteries containing six or seven hundred monks. These monks’ exemplary behavior and their great scholarly learning are remarkable.”

**an ancient city in present-day India which served as the capital of both the Mauryan and the Gupta Empires*

— Faxian, Chinese Buddhist monk, A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms, travel narrative of his journey to South Asia, written circa 420 c.e.

2. Answer all parts of the question that follows.
 - a) Describe ONE way in which Ashoka’s religious policies were reflected in his building projects in Pataliputra, as outlined in the passage.
 - b) Explain ONE way in which Faxian’s point of view may have influenced his description of Ashoka’s palace in the passage.
 - c) Explain ONE way in which the passage illustrates broader developments in Eurasian religious history during the period circa 600 b.c.e. to circa 600 c.e.

Use the passage and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question that follows.

The king of Ghana, when he calls up his army, can put 200,000 men in the field. The city of Ghana consists of two towns situated on a plain. One of these towns, which is inhabited by Muslims, is large and possesses twelve mosques. When they assemble for the Friday prayer the king adorns himself like a woman, wearing necklaces round his neck and bracelets on his forearms, and he puts on a high cap decorated with gold and wrapped in a turban of fine cotton. Their religion is paganism and the worship of idols. They make sacrifices to their dead and make offerings of intoxicating drinks.

On the opposite bank of the Niger River is another great kingdom, the king of which has the title of *Daw*. The king had as his guest a Muslim who read the Quran and was acquainted with the Sunna* to him. To this man the king complained of the calamities that assailed him and his people. The man said, "if you accepted all the religious laws of Islam, I would pray for your deliverance from your plight and that God's mercy would envelop all the people of your country." Thus he continued to press the king and the latter accepted Islam and became a sincere Muslim.

Abu Ubaydallah Al-Bakri, Muslim scholar living in Córdoba,
Spain, 1067

*The traditional portion of Muslim law based on Muhammad's words or acts, accepted (together with the Quran) as authoritative by Muslims.

3. Answer all parts of the question.

- a) Identify and explain ONE way in which Islam successfully spread to Sub-Saharan Africa by the eleventh century.
- b) Identify and explain ONE way in which Islamic practices were changed as the religion spread to Sub-Saharan Africa by the eleventh century.
- c) Identify and explain ONE factor that influenced the point of view of the author of this passage.

Short Answer Practice - Period 1 to 3
Answer Section

SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:
A

PTS: 1
2. ANS:
A

PTS: 1
3. ANS:
A

PTS: 1