HIST 211 Quiz #1

From Chapter 3 – Philosophy

1. Chinese philosophy tended focus more on ____________________ than on the ______________.

2. Early Chinese Philosophers, prior to Confucius, were largely
   a. university professors
   b. religious hermits
   c. practical, professional politicians
   d. teachers, first and foremost
   e. priests and prophets

3. The early philosophers were largely products of
   a. the humanistic philosophy of India
   b. the spread of literacy
   c. interstate anarchy
   d. the introduction of Buddhism
   e. the great floods which spread through the Yellow River Valley

4. The Book of Songs contains _________________ songs or poems.

5. The Thirteen Classics includes
   a. The Analects
   b. Menicus
   c. Tradition of Tso
   d. the Five Classics & commentaries
   e. all of the above

6. The Confucian doctrine of cheng ming stands for ___________________________ and means
   _____________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________.

7. The true measures of political success for Confucius were the
   a. prosperity of the country and foreign trade
   b. absolute power and solid hereditary rule
   c. ruler’s virtue and the contentment of the people
   d. bureaucracy and the balance of yin & yang

8. List the three books of the Chou period and one characteristic of each.
   a. _________________________________________
   b. _________________________________________
   c. _________________________________________

9. For the Taoists, knowledge was viewed as
   a. the ultimate path to balance and wu wei
   b. only a corrupting influence
   c. necessary only for the priests
   d. the wall between yin and yang

10. The proliferation of teachings during the late Chou period is often called
     _____________________________________________________________________.

11. The __________________________ emphasized the inter-connectedness of yin & yang and the five
    elements or powers.

12. The __________________________ focused on the analysis of words and their meanings, most
    famously debating that a white horse was not a horse.

13. Mo-tzu argued that
    a. hereditary government was always the best
    b. all emotions should be expressed fully
    c. warfare was the greatest waste of all
    d. graded love was better than universal love

14. Menicus, or _____________________ (fill in the blank), argued
    a. that man was basically evil
    b. a true king would provide for the welfare of the people
    c. education brought corruption
    d. that the well-field system was a corrupting influence on society
15. Hsün-tzu disagreed with Menicus and said that
   a. man was basically evil  b. a true king would provide for the welfare of the people
   c. education brought corruption  d. that the well-field system was a corrupting influence on society

16. The Legalists were influenced by
   a. a rejection of all utilitarian doctrines  b. the Taoist concept of an amoral order
   c. an acceptance of conventional ethics  d. rejection of severe laws & harsh punishments

17. The Legalists can be legitimately compared to
   a. Fascists  b. Conservatives  c. totalitarians  d. Liberals

18. The state whose success was based in part on Legalist philosophies was
   a. Tsin  b. Qi  c. Ch’u  d. Ch’in