Pulse Check Religions:

1. Emile Durkheim (20th century French sociologist)
	1. Compares the beliefs of the monotheists with that of the polytheists
	2. States that all religious belief is universal
	3. States that God is not needed in today’s secular society
	4. Contrasts the concepts of the sacred and the profane.
2. The Polytheism of the ancient Chinese was unique
	1. In that it concentrated on spirits in nature
	2. In that it had deities that were responsible for the creation of mankind
	3. In that it emphasized the will of the ancestors
	4. In that it was missionary in nature
3. Ethnic Religions generally
	1. Were able to be universalized through trade routes
	2. Did not focus on the conversion of others
	3. Came easily under attack and were nearly wiped out
	4. Were constantly evolving in practice and ritual
4. Judaism
	1. Spread because of being conquered
	2. Took many ideas from their captors in Babylon and Egypt
	3. Always had strong representation in the area of Judea
	4. Was in decline in the era of Saul, David and Solomon
5. Christianity
	1. Started during the rule of Julius Caesar
	2. Was spread through the missionary work of Emperor Theodosius in 381 CE
	3. Was particularly attractive to the middle class who wanted to break the chains of Roman rule
	4. Became tolerated with the Edict of Milan in 313 CE
6. Hinduism
	1. Emphasized the concepts of nirvana, filial piety and atman
	2. Emphasized the concepts of moksha, ethical monotheism, and papal infallibility
	3. Emphasized the concepts of dharma, karma, and moksha
	4. Emphasized the concepts of atman, Vedas, and the Four Noble Truths
7. Mahayana Buddhism
	1. Is practiced today in Southeast Asia
	2. Believe in the assistance of boddhisatvas
	3. Is the original form of Buddhism directly from the sutras of Siddhartha Gautama
	4. Is also known as the “lesser vehicle” or the “narrower vehicle”
8. Confucian principles
	1. Include concepts of Ren, Li, and Xiao
	2. Reject the principle of reciprocity
	3. Can be read in the writings known as the Dao De Jing (Tao Te Ching)
	4. Were created during the Han period
9. Laozi
	1. Believed in a strong central government
	2. Came up with his principles well after Confucianism took hold
	3. Believed that adherents must live within the world and know its rules
	4. Focused on the wise man’s search for the meaning of life through the following of the Dao
10. The birth of Islam occurred
	1. After Hinduism - Before Christianity,
	2. After Zoroastrianism – Before Neo Confucianism
	3. After Christianity – Before Sikhism
	4. After Legalism – Before Judaism
11. Muhammed was from the
	1. Ka’ba tribe
	2. Quraysh Bedouin tribe
	3. Meccan tribe
	4. “Empty Quarter” tribe
12. The hijrah took place
	1. In 0 AH
	2. In 600 CE
	3. In 570 CE
	4. In 622 (Republican Calendar or Jacobin Calendar)
13. The umma
	1. Was the name of the Muslim’s return to and victorious capture of Mecca
	2. The sacred writing of the Muslims
	3. The name of the successors to the prophet
	4. The name of the Muslim community
14. The Five Pillars of Faith include
	1. Libation, Alms, and Prayer
	2. Sacrifice, Fasting, and Confession of Faith
	3. Hajj, Alms, Fasting
	4. Belief in the Caliphate, Jihad, and Confession of Faith
15. The first Caliph was
	1. Ali
	2. Abu Bakr
	3. Umar
	4. Uthman
16. Under the Umayyads
	1. The “People of the Book” were allowed to worship as they pleased
	2. The Abbasid rule came to an end
	3. The Sunni and Shi’ite sects were united
	4. Mawali were fully integrated citizens
17. Under the Abbasids
	1. Rule was moved to Damascus
	2. Society was incredibly homogeneous
	3. Poverty and economic strife was commonplace
	4. The shari’a was institutionalized
18. The Islamic Golden Age
	1. Corresponds to the Italian Renaissance
	2. Occurred during the Rise of the Sultanate of Delhi
	3. Stretched for 400 years
	4. Resulted from years of isolationism
19. Social distinction among the Muslims of the Abbasid Dynasty included
	1. Abolition of slavery
	2. the assimilation of the conquered peoples through the use of Arabic
	3. the destruction of madrasas schools
	4. gender equality
20. The fall of the Abbasids can be compared to
	1. The Romans hiring foreign mercenaries
	2. The brain drain of 20th century Germany
	3. The slow legal decline of the British Empire
	4. The partitioning of Poland in the Age of Absolutism
21. Early Christianity replaced the lands of the
	1. Fallen Han Empire
	2. Fallen Mongolian Empire
	3. Fallen Mesoamerican cultures
	4. Fallen Roman Empire
22. The Middle Ages
	1. Lasted approximately 500 years
	2. Had very little change take place
	3. Had a period of revival of learning in about the year 1000
	4. Had close to a 100% illiteracy rate
23. Political speaking during the Early Middle Ages
	1. The Spaniards were the first Christian Empire
	2. The Franks would unite all of western Europe under one king
	3. Germany would be the first major power
	4. The Vikings would accept Christianity
24. Manorialism
	1. Emphasized the economic and political obligations between lords and peasants
	2. Was short lived
	3. Depended upon the invention of Medieval coinage
	4. Saw no innovation in agricultural technology
25. Clovis’s conversion
	1. Represented the acceptance of the Benedictine Rule
	2. Solidified the idea of sovereign rule of kings, rather than religious leaders
	3. Strengthened Arianism
	4. Represented the development of hierarchal organization of monarchs and church leaders
26. The High Middle Ages
	1. Were equal to the Early Middle Ages, but occurred in the Northern Regions of Europe
	2. Saw fierce colonization from the Vikings
	3. Saw an increase in agricultural production due to the moldboard plow, the three field system and the horse collar
	4. Was marked by isolationism
27. Cannon Law emerged from
	1. Military conquest (“from the Cannon”)
	2. Religious institutionalization
	3. Economic realities
	4. Artistic Renaissance
28. The Crusades resulted in
	1. Cultural diffusion between Europe and the rest of the world
	2. The capture of Jerusalem
	3. Unabated warfare in Christiandom itself
	4. Pope Urban II’s calling upon Christian knights to save the holy city of Jerusalem from “an accursed race”
29. The Hanseatic League
	1. Signified the role the rise of central government throughout Europe
	2. Was an important step in the building of a merchant fleet – the precursor to navies
	3. Shunned the idea of artisan guilds
	4. Signified the urbanization of commerce and a deathblow to feudalism in the areas using the League
30. The Carolingian Renaissance
	1. Occurred mostly in Italy with artists such as Michalangelo and DaVinci
	2. Was a direct result of Clovis’ conversion
	3. Lasted only during the reign of Charlemagne
	4. Was led by the monk Alcuin and therefore was only a religious renaissance
31. The Byzantine Empire is unique in that
	1. It obtained more land than its original Roman Empire
	2. It was the only classical civilization to survive beyond the year 1000
	3. It produced high quality manufactured goods
	4. It was surrounded and eventually dismembered by encroaching enemies
32. The Sassanids were
	1. Attempting to rebuild the Persian Empire to the east of Byzantium
	2. Muslim invaders from the South
	3. One of the three Gunpowder Empires
	4. Instrumental in setting the tone of Christian orthodoxy in Byzantium
33. The Byzantine economy
	1. Was based on laissez faire ideals
	2. Encouraged barter among its population
	3. Had little control over foreign trade
	4. Was centrally controlled and utilized price fixing practices
34. The Eastern Orthodox Church
	1. Used the Roman alphabet
	2. Converted the Poles, Czechs and Croats
	3. Excommunicated the Roman Catholic pope in 1054
	4. Disallowed priests from marrying
35. In Russia, Byzantine ideals
	1. Came via the Mongolian invaders
	2. Came through the conversion of Prince Vladimir of Kiev in c. 989 CE
	3. Came via warfare
	4. Came via the marriage of Justinian (Byzantine) and Theodora (Russian)