

World Culture Test



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WORLD CULTURE TEST

- 1.** 'Agricultural Revolution' means a transition from hunting to agriculture as a primary source of food. This term can be considered an inappropriate one as it was not a revolution in the common meaning – it was a very slow one. In most areas, it took five to ten generations, from 200 to 400 years, for peoples to complete it.
- 2.** Pharaoh Akhnaton tried to alter the existing nature of Egyptian religion. He wanted to turn Egypt to monotheism, which means 'one-god', by introducing a cult of Aton, the god of sun. The pharaoh announced that Aton to be his heavenly father and that Aton was the only god of all creations. The priests were against this change and presumably poisoned Akhnaton.
- 3.** The Greeks are considered to develop the first alphabet, which was an adaptation of Phoenicians' alphabet. The Greeks added signs for the vowels, which were absent in the Phoenicians' version. Therefore, they created the prototype of the alphabet used in Western scripts today.
- 4.** Constantine's support of Christianity had both positive and negative outcomes. The growth of Christianity increased due to its new favored status. Soon Christians were a majority in the cities. However, it also linked the Christian church with the state and the governors. It resulted in disregarding of religious concerns.
- 5.** The Europeans considered the Africans undeveloped civilization. Taking advantage of them was not immoral. The Europeans thought of them as not quite human.
- 6.** Muhammad gave women the right to education.



7. He gave them freedom in the matters concerning marriage and property rights.
8. The first agricultural societies appeared in the Middle East and spread from there into Asia and Africa. Slightly later, the people began raising first domesticated animals. The common plant and animal species were first cultivated or domesticated in Europe and the Middle East. According to the diffusion theory of cultural accomplishment, knowledge of new techniques spreads through human contacts, which enabled the regions that first began to domesticate animals to develop and dominate, like both Americas and Africa.
9. Athenians were great architects and builders. Spartans were focused on the military strength. Athens promoted creativity and intellectual work among its citizens while Sparta prepared all men to the war. Athens developed the trade in order to increase its wealth. Sparta was taking everything by force. Athens was improving food production by introducing new techniques. Sparta was concerned solely about agriculture.
10. The Classical Greece was a period in Greek culture, when architecture developed greatly.
11. Classical Period brought brilliant masterpieces of sculptures and paintings, providing models for later Western civilizations.
12. Particular mastery of literature, such as poetry and drama, was achieved at that period.
13. Under the Pax Romana people of the empire lived under a common concept of peaceful order. They were allowed an extensive freedom of action in the local matters while being protected by Roman soldiers.
14. What is remarkable about the physician's description is that she used to bleed the sick to heal them.



15. By dividing the church into Catholic and Protestant, the Reformation ruined the religious unity weakening the European Church, which was the primary institution of medieval society.

16. Protestantism contributed to the growth of political liberty, which influenced the modern West societies. It provided religious justification for revolution against the reign of tyranny.

17. The Reformation put forward the idea of equality. Martin Luther proclaimed that there was no distinction between the lay people and clergy as all were considered equal Christians.

18. The Reformation focus on an individual conscience has helped to develop the capitalist spirit, which is a basic modern economic view on life.

19. Peter the Great did not want to share power with anyone. He put down such attempts with great cruelty. At the same time, he brought thousands of foreign specialists to Russia, which had great influence on the country's development in the next century.

20. The Atlantic slave trade had a huge impact on Africa. Many African countries suffered from a growth of violence, capturing of people, and economic dependence on the Europeans. Another social aspect of the influence of The Atlantic Slave Trade was the emergence of many and mulattos, the children of white people and Africans. Despite the impact, Africans still were able to make significant progress in areas such as literacy and textile production.

21. The Versailles Treaty contributed to the rise of Nazism because the Treaty deteriorated Germany. Consequently, Hitler was able to gain power because German people were desperate to have any kind of hope for prosperity.

22. The Treaty reduced the economic situation of Germany, stripped the



country's political power, and eliminated German Army. Hitler promised to change the situation and inspired people to follow him.

23. According to the Final Solution for the 'Jewish problem', the Jewish people were taken from the ghettos in Germany and occupied parts of Europe, and sent to the concentration camps for death. The Final Solution caused the Holocaust, which lasted until the defeat of Germany in 1945. As a result, about 6 million Jews were murdered by the Nazis.

