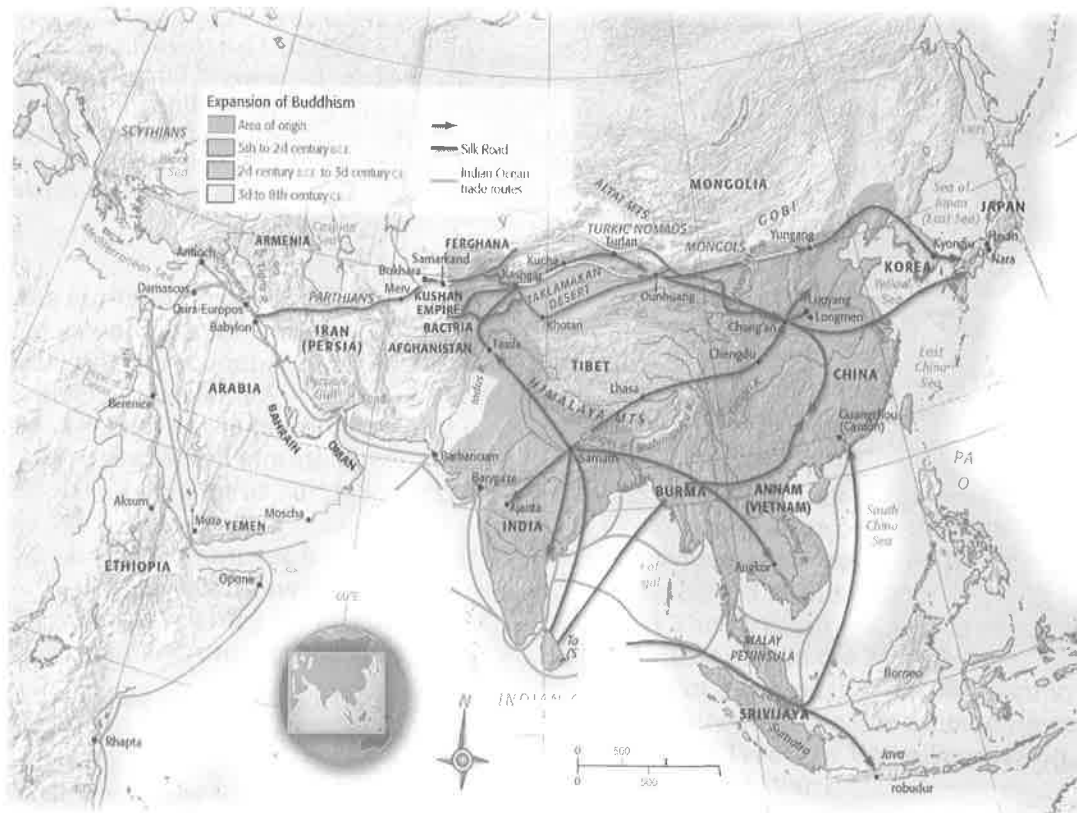


Questions 43–46 refer to the following map.



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43. The overland trade network featured in the map above connected what two major empires in the period 600 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.?
- (A) The Caliphate and Mughal empires
 (B) The Mongol and Mamluk empires
 (C) The Roman and Han empires
 (D) The Egyptian and Mesopotamian empires
44. Which of the following represents an accurate comparison between the spread of Buddhism, illustrated in the map above, and the spread of Christianity up to 1450 C.E.?
- (A) While Christianity remained practiced only around the Mediterranean basin by 1450, Buddhism had already spread across Asia.
 (B) Trade networks and commercial activities facilitated the spread of both religions.
 (C) Buddhism spread as a consequence of increasing commercial activities, while Christianity primarily spread through conquest.
 (D) Although knowledge of both religions spread along trade networks, neither religion gained many followers beyond their places of origin.
45. Which of the following accurately describes a change in Chinese society as a result of widespread diffusion of Buddhism through 1450 C.E.?
- (A) Buddhism supplanted Confucianism as the guiding influence in Chinese domestic policy.
 (B) Buddhist beliefs in China allowed for women to have more access to education.
 (C) Buddhism blended with Daoist and Confucian practices, leading to the formation of a new priestly class.
 (D) Buddhist practices encouraged the development of foot binding among elite Chinese women