

## Chapter 12

1. Which of the following statements concerning the situation at the end of the Qin-Han period is most accurate? **Non-Chinese nomads ruled much of China and a foreign religion, Buddhism, eclipsed Confucian teachings.**
2. Which of the following dynasties did **NOT** fall into the chronological period following the political chaos after the fall of the Qin-Han? **Shang**
3. During the political crisis following the fall of the Han, the Great Wall **became ineffective as a barrier to invasion, because it was held by many small kingdoms.**
4. What made possible the rapid revival of the empire under the Tang? **the preservation in the many kingdoms of the Confucian traditions that had been central to Chinese civilization**
5. Wendi was the man responsible for the **establishment of the Sui dynasty**
6. The support of which of the following groups was most critical to the reunification of China under the Sui? **the nomadic warrior elite**
7. Under the first Sui emperor **ever-ready granaries were created to relieve the threat of famine.**
8. Excessive military expenses and grandiose building projects led to **the downfall of the second Sui emperor and the collapse of the dynasty.**
9. Li Yuan was **the Duke of Tang, founder of the new dynasty.**
10. What was the attitude of the Tang emperors toward the Confucian scholar-gentry? **The Tang supported the resuscitation of the Confucian scholar-gentry, often at the expense of the aristocracy.**
11. The Ministry of Rites was responsible for the **administration of the Confucian examination system.**
12. What was the title reserved for those who passed the most difficult exams on all of Chinese literature? **Jinshi**
13. Which of the following statements concerning entry into the Chinese bureaucracy is most accurate? **Although a higher percentage of candidates received office through the examination system than during the Han dynasty, birth continued to be important in securing high office.**
14. Pure land Buddhism **stressed salvation**
15. Which of the following statements concerning the Tang dynasty's attitude toward Buddhism is most accurate? **Although Empress Wu attempted to have Buddhism recognized as the official religion of the state, later emperors persecuted Buddhism as an economic threat to the state.**
16. As a result of imperial suppression, **Buddhism survived in a reduced state without much political influence.**
17. Yang Guifei was **an imperial concubine who exerted great influence on a Tang emperor and introduced many of her relatives into the imperial government.**
18. What accounts for the relative weakness of the Song empire? **The military was subordinated to the civilian administrators of the scholar-gentry, leaving the dynasty vulnerable to nomadic dynasties on the frontier.**
19. Under the Song emperors, the scholar-gentry **continued its ascent over its aristocratic and Buddhist rivals.**
20. Zhu Xi was **the most prominent of the neo-Confucians during the Song era.**

21. The growing influence of neo-Confucianism in China during the Tang-Song era **led to reinforcement of class, age, and gender distinctions.**
22. What Song prime minister in the 1070s and 1080s attempted to introduce reforms based on the Legalist school of Confucianism? **Wang Anshi**
23. What invading group caused the flight of the Song from northern China? **Jurchens**
24. Which of the following statements concerning the economy of China during the Tang-Song era is **not** accurate? **The Chinese transportation and communication network deteriorated.**
25. Which of the following was **not** a technological innovation of the Tang-Song era? **paper**
26. Wendi, the first Sui emperor, rapidly restored the position of the Confucian scholar-gentry. **false**
27. The second Sui emperor undertook the enormous building project of the Great Canal horizontal decision that contributed to the dynasty's downfall. **true**
28. The bureaucracy during the Tang dynasty was exclusively recruited from those who passed the examination system without regard to family connections. **false**
29. The southern Song dynasty was little more than a rump state carved from the much larger domains ruled by the Tang and northern Song. **true**
30. Marriages among the Chinese elite were consummated at a later age than those of the peasantry. **true**
31. The era between 220 and 589 that featured endless wars fought by the patchwork of regional kingdoms following the fall of the Han in China was referred to as the **era of division**
32. **Wendi** was a member of a prominent northern family following the fall of the Han who proclaimed himself emperor and established the Sui dynasty.
33. The second member of the Sui dynasty **Yangdi** murdered his father to gain the throne, then restored the Confucian examination system.
34. Minister for Yangdi, **Li Yuan** the Duke of Tang, took over the empire following the assassination of the last emperor of the Sui dynasty.
35. The **Ministry of Rites** administered examinations to students from Chinese government schools or those recommended by distinguished scholars.
36. The title granted to those students who passed the most difficult Chinese examinations on all of Chinese literature was **jinshi**
37. The **Chan** variant of Buddhism, more attractive to the members of the Chinese elite, stressed meditation and appreciation of natural and artistic beauty.
38. The **Pure Lands** variant of Buddhism emphasized the salvationist aspects of the faith and appealed to the masses of Chinese society.
39. **Wuzong** was the emperor of the Tang dynasty who openly persecuted the Buddhist monasteries beginning in 840.
40. Raised to the status of royal concubine during the reign of Xuanzong, **Yang Guifei** introduced members of her family into the administration leading to revolt.
41. Originally a general following the fall of the Tang, **Zhao Kuangyin** was the founder of the Song dynasty.
42. The most prominent of the Neo-Confucian scholars during the Song dynasty, **Zhu Xi** stressed the importance of applying philosophical principles to everyday life and action.
43. **Wang Anshi** was a Confucian scholar and chief minister of a Song emperor in the 1070s who introduced sweeping reforms based on the Legalists.

44. The nomadic **Jurchens** were the founders of the Qin kingdom that succeeded the Liao in northern China and forced the Song to flee to the south.
  45. The rump state of the Song dynasty from 1127 to 1279 was referred to as the **Southern Song**
  46. Chinese ships equipped with watertight bulkheads, stern-post rudders, compasses, and bamboo fenders were called **junks**
  47. **Flying money** was a Chinese credit instrument that provided vouchers to merchants to be redeemed at the end of the voyage.
  48. The capital of the Tang dynasty with a population of two million was **Changan**
  49. **Hangzhou** was the capital of the later Song dynasty.
  50. The Chinese counterpart of the Islamic veil and seclusion, **footbinding** produced pain and restricted women's movement outside the household.
  51. The most famous poet of the Tang era, **Li Bo** blended images of the mundane world with philosophical musings
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### Chapter 13

1. Japan began borrowing heavily from China's culture **in the 5th and 6th centuries C.E.**
2. In what year were the Taika reforms enacted in Japan? **646 C.E**
3. What was the central purpose of the Taika reforms in Japan? **to remake the Japanese monarch into an absolutist Chinese-style emperor**
4. When the emperor moved his government from Nara to Heian, **the aristocracy took over most of the positions in the central government.**
5. The Tale of Genji described **the life at the imperial court at Heian.**
6. the ninth century, what Japanese family dominated the imperial court? **Fujiwara**
7. Bushi were **warrior leaders in the tenth century who controlled provincial areas of Japan from small fortresses.**
8. Which of the following statements concerning the rise of a provincial military elite during the tenth century in Japan is **not** correct? **The rise of the provincial elite corresponded to the recovery of the imperial government and its overthrow of the aristocracy of the court.**
9. Samurai were **mounted troops who served the provincial military elite.**
10. Which of the following statements concerning the nature of warfare among the bushi is most accurate? **Battles hinged on man-to-man duels of great champions typical of the heroic stage of warfare.**
11. The rise of the samurai in provincial Japanese society **reduced peasants to the status of serfs bound to the land they worked.**
12. The Gempei wars **settled the power struggle between the Taira and Minamoto families.**
13. The end of the Gempei wars signaled the beginning of **the Japanese feudal age.**
14. Which of the following was **not** a result of the growth of power of the provincial warrior elite? **The Confucian precept that warriors should dominate the social and political world was strengthened.**
15. In 838 the Japanese **ceased to send official embassies to the Chinese emperor.**
16. The Ashikaga Shoguns who succeeded the Minamoto government at Kamakura **drove the emperor from Kyoto to Yoshino and set up a puppet emperor in his place.**
17. Which of the following was **not** an early Korean kingdom? **Kanchi**

18. The Korean bureaucracy admitted members **almost exclusively by birth rather than test scores**.
19. One of the major reasons for the Chinese failure to assimilate the Vietnamese was **the lack of impact of Chinese cultural imports on the Vietnamese peasantry**.
20. The purpose of the Taika reforms was to create a genuine professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army in Japan to match those of Han-Tang China. **true**
21. During the period of the bushi, combat frequently hinged on the outcome of man-to-man struggles between champions typical of heroic warfare. **true**
22. Zen Buddhism played a critical role in securing a place for the arts in this era of strife and destruction dominated by the warrior elite. **true**
23. The Silla monarchs of Korea strove to free themselves from the cultural baggage imposed on Korea by the Tang dynasty. **false**
24. The independent dynasties of Vietnam continued to rule through a bureaucracy that was a much smaller copy of the Chinese administrative system. **true**
25. The **Taika** reforms of 646 represented the culmination of centuries of Japanese borrowing from China and attempted to remake the Japanese monarch into an absolute ruler.
26. **Heian** was the Japanese capital later called Kyoto.
27. Written by Lady Murasaki, the **Tale of Genji** was the first Japanese novel.
28. The **Fujiwara** were aristocratic Japanese of the ninth century who exercised exceptional influence over imperial affairs.
29. Regional warriors in Japan who ruled small kingdoms from fortresses were called **bushi**
30. The mounted troops of the bushi, the **samurai** were loyal to local lords rather than the emperor.
31. The ritual suicide practiced by defeated Japanese warriors was called **seppukku** or hara-kiri.
32. The **Gempei** Wars were waged for five years from 1180 on Honshu between the Taira and Minamoto families.
33. The military government established by the Minamoto following their defeat of the Taira was called the **Bakufu**.
34. **Shoguns** were military leaders of the military government established by the Minamoto.
35. A Japanese warrior family who dominated the Kamakura regime, the **Hojo** claimed to rule in the name of the emperor.
36. A member of the Minamoto family, **Ashikaga Takauji** overthrew the Kamakura regime and established the Ashikaga Shogunate from 1336 to 1573.
37. A full-scale civil war was fought between rival heirs of the **Ashikaga Shogunate** between 1467 and 1477.
38. The **daimyos** were warlord rulers of three hundred small states established following the disruption of the Ashikaga Shogunate.
39. The earliest kingdom in Korea, **Choson** was conquered by the Han emperor Wudi in 109 B.C.E.
40. The **Koguryo** tribe of northern Korea established an independent kingdom in the northern half of the Korean peninsula.
41. **Sinification** is the extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions horizontal particularly in Japan and Korea.
42. A kingdom in southeastern Korea, **Silla** allied with the Tang emperors of China to defeat their Korean rivals.

43. Ritual bows introduced from China and indicating submissiveness and deference were referred to as **kowtow**.
44. The first dynasty of the kingdom of Silla was the **Koryo** dynasty.
45. The Korean dynasty that succeeded the Koryo dynasty following the Mongol invasions was the **Yi** dynasty.
46. The Indianized rivals of the Vietnamese who moved into the Mekong delta region at the time of the Vietnamese drive to the south were the **Khmers**.
47. The Indianized rivals of the Vietnamese who lived along the lowland areas along the coast and who were driven into the highlands were the **Chams**.
48. The Hanoi-based dynasty of the north that ruled during the period of Vietnamese expansion were the **Trinh**.
49. The dynasty that emerged in the frontier areas of south Vietnam and who challenged the Hanoi-based dynasty was the **Nguyen**.
50. The capital of the southern dynasty in Vietnam was located at **Hue**

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#### Chapter 14

1. During what period did the nomads of central Asia impact the other global civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere in the postclassical era? **1200 to 1400**
2. Which of the following statements concerning the nomadic society of the Mongols prior to the establishment of the empire is **not** accurate? **The Mongols were primarily herders of cattle and horses.**
3. Who was the great leader of the Mongols prior to Chinggis Khan? **Kabul Khan**
4. In 1206 Chinggis Khan **was elected Khagan (supreme ruler) of the Mongol tribes.**
5. Tumens were **military units within the Mongol armies.**
6. What favorite tactic on the field of battle was frequently employed by Chinggis Khan's troops? **pretended flight to draw the enemy out followed by heavy cavalry attacks on the flanks**
7. Karakorum was **the new capital constructed by Chinggis Khan for his empire.**
8. Which of the following reforms was not established by Chinggis Khan to provide for a lasting peace in his domains? **Chinese and Islamic bureaucrats were strictly banned from service in the Mongol administration.**
9. Following the death of Chinggis Khan, who succeeded him as Khagan of the Mongols? **Ogedei**
10. the time of the Mongol invasion, Russia **was divided into numerous petty kingdoms centered on trading cities.**
11. Which of the following Russian cities was **not** destroyed in the Mongol invasions of 1236 and 1240? **Novgorod**
12. a result of the Mongol invasion, Moscow **used its position as collector of tribute for the Mongols and the seat of Russian Orthodoxy to emerge as the political leader of Russia.**
13. In addition to the destruction of the Abbasid political capital at Baghdad and the weakening of the Muslim military strength, what significant impact did the Mongol conquest have on the Islamic heartland? **The destruction of cities from central Asia to the shores of the Mediterranean devastated the focal points of Islamic civilization.**
14. The founder of the Yuan dynasty in China was **Kubilai**

15. Which of the following was **not** a method utilized by the Yuan to maintain the separation of Mongols and Chinese? **Chinese were forbidden to serve at any level of the Mongol administration.**
16. In order to reduce the power of the scholar-gentry in China, the Yuan **refused to reinstate the examination system for the civil service.**
17. Who was the founder of the Ming dynasty? **Ju Yuanzhang**
18. The Turkic expansion under Timur-i Lang disrupted all of the following regions except **China**
19. The Mongol armies incorporated the technological capability to make use of gunpowder and cannon. **true**
20. Chinggis Khan was converted by Buddhist monks from China to the Pure Lands Buddhist interpretation. **false**
21. The Mongol invasion of the Islamic heartland resulted in the defeat of the Ottoman Turks, paving the way for the creation of the Seljuk empire. **false**
22. The Mongol conquest of Song China was so difficult that it required more than 35 years to accomplish. **true**
23. The more rapid recovery of the sedentary agricultural civilizations from the ravages of the Black Death is one of the most important reason for the subsequent eclipse of nomadic cultures. **true**
24. Though the empire was divided after Chinggis Khan's death in 1227, the four **khanates** or kingdoms that emerged in the struggles for succession ruled most of Asia.
25. Born Temujin, **Chinggis Khan** was elected Khagan of all Mongol tribes in 1206.
26. The meeting of all of the Mongol chieftains or **kuriltai** elected the supreme ruler of the Mongol tribes.
27. The title of the supreme ruler of the Mongol tribes was **khagan**.
28. Mongol forces were divided into armies made up of basic fighting units called **tumens**.
29. The Turkic ruler of Khwarazm, **Muhammad Shah II**, attempted to resist the Mongol conquest but failed.
30. Chinggis Khan refused to live in the cities of conquered peoples and built a new capital at **Karakorum** on the steppes.
31. **Ogedei**, the third son of Chinggis Khan, was elected Grand Khan of the Mongols after his father's death.
32. The **Golden Horde** was one of the four regional subdivisions of the Mongol empire after the death of Chinggis Khan and covered much of what is today south-central Russia.
33. Chinggis Khan's grandson, **Batu**, was responsible for the invasion of Russia beginning in 1236.
34. Prince **Alexander Nevskii** saved the city of Novgorod from the Mongols by submitting to Mongol demands.
35. The princes of Moscow along with other Russian vassals raised an army that defeated the forces of the Golden Horde at the battle of **Kulikova**.
36. **Prester John** was the name given to a mythical, rich, and powerful Christian monarch whose kingdom had supposedly been cut off from Europe by the Muslim conquests.
37. **Hulegu** , ruler of the Ilkhan khanate, was responsible for the capture and destruction of Baghdad.
38. The Mongols were finally defeated in the Middle East by the armies of the **Mamluks**, a slave dynasty of Egypt.

39. The commander of the Egyptian forces at the battle of Ain Jalut was **Baibars**, who had originally been enslaved by the Mongols.
40. Hulegu was threatened by his cousin **Berke**, the khan of the Golden Horde who had converted to Islam.
41. A grandson of Chinggis Khan, **Kubilai Khan** was commander of the Mongol forces responsible for the conquest of China and the founder of the Yuan dynasty.
42. The Mongol capital in China was located at **Tatu** or Beijing.
43. The influential wife of Kubilai Khan, **Chabi**, promoted the interests of Buddhists in China.
44. The most famous dramatic work of the Yuan period was the **Romance of the West Chamber**, indicative of the continued literary vitality of China during Mongol rule.
45. Secret religious sects, such as the **White Lotus Society**, were dedicated to the overthrow of the Yuan dynasty.
46. A man from an impoverished peasant family, **Ju Yuanzhang**, emerged to found the Ming dynasty.
47. Leader of Turkic nomads, **Timur-i Lang** launched a series of attacks in the 1360s from his base at Samarkand into Persia, the Fertile Crescent, India, and southern Russia.