

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 13 The Spread of Chinese Civilization: Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) What regions of Asia were most drawn to Chinese cultural and political models?

- A) The agrarian societies in the East and South
- B) The nomadic societies in the North
- C) Indianized peoples of Southeast Asia
- D) The island societies of the Pacific rim

Answer: A

Page Ref: 290

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) What is the name of the nature spirits of Japan?

- A) Kami
- B) Hara-kiri
- C) Genji
- D) Heian

Answer: A

Page Ref: 292

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

3) When did Chinese influence on Japan peak?

- A) 1st century B.C.E.
- B) 2nd and 3rd centuries C.E.
- C) 5th and 6th centuries C.E.
- D) 7th and 8th centuries C.E.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 291

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

4) What religion played a key role in the transmission of Chinese civilization to Japan?

- A) Buddhism
- B) Daoism
- C) Islam
- D) Hinduism

Answer: A

Page Ref: 291-292

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

5) In which of the following Japanese periods was Chinese cultural influence most significant?

- A) Taika
- B) Nara
- C) Heian
- D) Tokugawa

Answer: A

Page Ref: 291-292

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

6) What were the reforms enacted in 646 that intended to thoroughly incorporate Chinese culture and political structure into Japanese society?

- A) Onin
- B) Gempei
- C) Taika
- D) Heian

Answer: C

Page Ref: 291-292

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

7) What was the central purpose of the reforms of 646 in Japan?

- A) To remake the Japanese monarch into an absolutist Chinese-style emperor
- B) To destroy the Confucian scholar-gentry in favor of a military aristocracy
- C) To increase the power of the Buddhist monastic structure
- D) To decentralize the imperial government

Answer: A

Page Ref: 291-292

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

8) What group so threatened the security of the Japanese imperial court in the 8th century that the imperial family moved to Heian?

- A) The aristocracy
- B) Buddhist monks
- C) The peasantry
- D) The scholar-gentry

Answer: B

Page Ref: 292

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

9) What was the immediate impact of the imperial move to Heian?

- A) Buddhism ceased to play a major role in Japanese society.
- B) The scholar-gentry was able to assert itself through the state's acceptance of a formal examination system modeled on the Chinese bureaucracy.
- C) The aristocracy was restored to counterbalance the power of the Buddhist monasteries and took over most of the positions in the central government.
- D) The aristocrats gave up positions in the central government under pressure from the Buddhists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 293

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

10) What was the military organization of the Heian government in Japan?

- A) The emperor formalized the creation of a peasant-conscript army on the model of the Chinese.
- B) The emperor accepted the introduction of Chinese troops as the basis for the Japanese army.
- C) Formal military organization was abandoned by the emperor as a way to control the bushi.
- D) Members of the aristocracy were ordered to organize local militia forces.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 293

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

11) Life in the imperial court at Heian was described in what Japanese novel?

- A) *Ashikage Analects*
- B) *Tale of Genji*
- C) *Mirror of Lady Murasaki*
- D) *Romance of the Rose*

Answer: B

Page Ref: 294

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

12) What appear(s) to have been the primary concern(s) at the imperial Japanese court at Heian?

- A) Military exercise
- B) Science and technology
- C) Social interaction and status
- D) Commerce and trade

Answer: C

Page Ref: 293-294

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

13) By the middle of the 9th century, what aristocratic family exerted exceptional influence over imperial affairs at the Japanese court at Heian?

- A) Minamoto
- B) Fujiwara
- C) Taira
- D) Genshin

Answer: B

Page Ref: 295

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

14) Warrior leaders in the 10th century in Japan who controlled provincial areas and ruled from small fortresses in the countryside were called

- A) *bushi*.
- B) *samurai*.
- C) *kata*.
- D) *seppuku*.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 296

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

15) Which of the following statements concerning the rise of a provincial military elite during the 10th century in Japan is NOT correct?

A) Provincial elite families often arose from local landowners, estate managers, or local state officials.

B) The provincial elite came to control land and labor locally and to deny these resources to the imperial court.

C) The rise of the provincial elite corresponded to the recovery of the imperial government and its overthrow of the aristocracy of the court.

D) A warrior code developed that stressed family honor and death rather than retreat or defeat.

Answer: C

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Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

16) Mounted troops owing loyalty to the military elite were called

A) *bushi*.

B) *samurai*.

C) *kata*.

D) *bakafu*.

Answer: B

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Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Factual

17) Which of the following statements concerning the relationship of the imperial court to the provincial military elite is most accurate?

A) The provincial military elite was kept in check by the continued development of the imperial peasant-conscript army.

B) The provincial military elite was rapidly subjected to the aristocratic armies of the imperial court.

C) In the absence of an imperial military force, law and order broke down, leading both the emperor and high officials to hire provincial lords and their military retainers.

D) The emperor created an alliance with the Chinese that permitted him to crush the regional military lords.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 296, 297

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

18) Which of the following statements concerning the nature of warfare among the *bushi* is most accurate?

- A) The *bushi* depended on infantry tactics, equipping the *samurai* initially with long spears.
- B) The introduction of gunpowder in the 11th century allowed the *bushi* to rely on cannon and rockets as their primary means of assault.
- C) Battles depended on the Japanese phalanx of mounted *samurai* and massed assaults predicated on the willingness of the retainers to sacrifice themselves for their leaders.
- D) Battles hinged on man-to-man duels of great champions typical of the heroic stage of warfare.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 296

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

19) What was the impact of the rise of the *samurai* on the peasantry in Japan?

- A) Japanese peasants were reduced to the status of serfs bound to the land they worked.
- B) The *samurai* were critical to the development of a free peasantry on which the warriors depended for supplies of food and arms.
- C) The creation of the *samurai* created a period of great social mobility in Japan during which people rapidly moved out of the peasantry and into the class of warriors.
- D) Although separated from the warriors by rigid class barriers, the peasantry achieved greater levels of personal freedom and economic prosperity.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 296

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

20) In the 11th and 12th centuries, what was the status of the Japanese court aristocracy?

- A) They continued to dominate the imperial government and to depend on their alliance with the Buddhist monasteries.
- B) Aristocratic families at the court depended on alliances with the provincial warrior elite in order to exercise any power.
- C) The resuscitation of the emperor led to the destruction of the court aristocracy and the suppression of the regional warrior elite.
- D) The court aristocracy succeeded by the 11th century in setting aside the emperor in favor of regionalized government.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 296

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

21) What wars between 1180 and 1185 decided the struggle between the two major provincial families—the Taira and the Minamoto?

- A) Onin
- B) Koguryo
- C) Gempei
- D) Tang

Answer: C

Page Ref: 296-297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

22) The victory of the Minamoto in 1185 led to the creation of

- A) the *bakufu*, or military government at Kamakura.
- B) the Ashikaga Shogunate.
- C) the Tokugawa Shogunate.
- D) a new dynasty led by the first Minamoto emperor.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

23) The victory of the Minamoto marks the beginning of what period in Japanese history?

- A) The Taika period
- B) The feudal age
- C) The Onin wars
- D) The Tokugawa Shogunate

Answer: B

Page Ref: 297-299

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

24) The development of regional power bases in Japan among the warrior elites of the countryside corresponded to what events in China?

- A) The Mongol conquest of the southern Song
- B) The period of the Six Dynasties
- C) The rise of the Tang dynasty
- D) The decline of the Tang dynasty

Answer: D

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

25) In what year did the Japanese cease to send official embassies to the Chinese emperor?

A) 634

B) 722

C) 838

D) 932

Answer: C

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

26) What title was given to the military leader of the *bakufu* at Kamakura?

A) *bakshi*

B) *shogun*

C) *kata*

D) *kiri*

Answer: B

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

27) Following the death of Yoritomo, what family dominated the military government of the *bakufu* at Kamakura?

A) Yoshitsune

B) Fujiwara

C) Minamoto

D) Hojo

Answer: D

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of the Japanese government following the death of Yoritomo?

A) Real power rested in the Hojo family, who manipulated the Minamoto shoguns, who in turn claimed to rule in the name of the emperor at Kyoto.

B) There was a two-tiered system of government with power resting with the restored emperor at Heian who commanded a body of aristocratic warriors associated with the *bakufu* at Kyoto.

C) Power was rapidly dissipated after the emperor was officially deposed without a successor.

D) The successors of Yoritomo seized the imperial throne in their own name and set off a civil war between the old imperial family at Nara and the new one in Kamakura.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

29) What government replaced the Kamakura regime in the early 14th century?

- A) Tokugawa Shogunate
- B) Ashikaga Shogunate
- C) Bushido Shogunate
- D) Onin Shogunate

Answer: B

Page Ref: 297

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

30) What was the relationship between the Ashikaga Shogunate and the emperor?

- A) The Ashikaga shoguns unseated the emperor at Heian and took the imperial title for themselves.
- B) The Ashikaga shoguns swore fealty to the emperor at Kyoto and restored imperial authority.
- C) The Ashikaga shoguns fought the emperor at Kyoto, who refused to recognize their authority.
- D) The Ashikaga shoguns brought the imperial family to Kamakura in order to more closely control their activities.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 297-298

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

31) What Japanese ruling faction was destroyed by the full-scale civil war that raged from 1467 to 1477?

- A) the Fujiwara
- B) the Minamoto
- C) the Kamakura
- D) the Ashikaga

Answer: D

Page Ref: 298

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Factual

32) What was the political result of the wars that destroyed the Ashikaga Shogunate?

- A) Restored authority for the emperor
- B) Restored authority for the court aristocracy
- C) Division of Japan into 300 little states under the *daimyos*
- D) The rise of four large aristocratic states under powerful *bushi*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 298

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

33) How did the principles of warfare change under the *daimyos*?

- A) Heroic combat between champions remained the rule, but the weapon of choice changed from the bow to the curved sword.
- B) Peasant forces were reduced in significance, as they were replaced by professional soldiers.
- C) Warfare based on spying, timely assaults, wise command, and organization of massive armies replaced heroic combat.
- D) The rise of gunpowder and cannon made the fortresses and castles of the warrior elite obsolete.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 298-299

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

34) Which of the following statements concerning the society and economy of the warlord or shogun era in Japanese history is most accurate?

- A) Due to the incessant warfare, the Japanese economy was reduced to barbarism.
- B) The peasantry were further reduced in status as the agricultural economy experienced rapid reductions in the acreage under production.
- C) Despite political chaos, incentives and improvements in agricultural techniques led to occupation of previously uncultivated areas.
- D) The frequent combat of the warlord era suppressed the development of artisan or merchant classes in Japan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 299-300

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

35) Which of the following statements concerning the status of women during the era of the *daimyos* is most accurate?

- A) Women's status among the elite certainly improved during the era of the warlords, as they gained rights to inheritance.
- B) Women often participated in martial training during the era of the warlords, thus improving their social status.
- C) Women were excluded from inheritance and treated as defenseless appendages of their warrior fathers or husbands.
- D) The rise of the handicraft industry caused the status of women to decline throughout the period.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 300

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

36) During the period of the warring *daimyos*, what was the factor that led to a revival of Chinese influence on the cultural level?

- A) Confucianism
- B) The strength of the merchant class
- C) Chinese military technology
- D) Zen Buddhism

Answer: D

Page Ref: 301

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

37) In what year did the Han emperors conquer the first Korean kingdom of Choson?

- A) 109 B.C.E.
- B) 220 C.E.
- C) 476 C.E.
- D) 500 C.E.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 302

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Factual

38) What kingdom was successful in establishing a unified and independent government in Korea?

- A) Choson
- B) Silla
- C) Paekche
- D) Kyoto

Answer: B

Page Ref: 303

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Factual

39) Which of the following lists gives the correct chronological sequence for the Korean dynasties?

- A) Silla, Mongol, Koryo, Yi
- B) Silla, Yi, Mongol, Koryo
- C) Silla, Yi, Koryo, Mongol
- D) Silla, Koryo, Mongol, Yi

Answer: D

Page Ref: 292, 302-305

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Factual

40) Which of the following statements concerning the Korean bureaucracy under the influence of China is most accurate?

- A) With the establishment of the Confucian examination system, advancement within the civil service was determined almost exclusively by test scores.
- B) Although Korea emulated the Chinese bureaucratic structure, the satellite never created a Confucian examination system as a means of qualification.
- C) Korea established a Confucian examination system on the Chinese model, but admission to the bureaucracy was determined almost exclusively by birth.
- D) Korean absolutism depended more on a warrior elite than administrative sophistication, so a formal bureaucracy was never established.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 302

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Conceptual

41) What was the religious preference of the Korean elite?

- A) Confucianism
- B) Christianity
- C) Buddhism
- D) Islam

Answer: C

Page Ref: 302

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Factual

42) Which of the following statements concerning the nature of the Korean society before 1400 is most accurate?

- A) Like the Japanese during the same period, Korean society is typified by the rise of strong merchant and artisan classes.
- B) Like the Chinese, a wealthy merchant class arose in Korea, but according to Confucian dictates it never achieved high social status.
- C) Because of the monopolization of all things Chinese by the tiny Korean elite, neither a merchant nor an artisan class developed in Korea.
- D) Korean society followed the Chinese model of a strong scholar-gentry, a weak aristocracy, and a highly regarded though politically impotent peasantry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 303-304

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following was NOT a difference between the Viet and Chinese cultures prior to their conquest by the Han emperors?

- A) Language
- B) Village autonomy among the Viets
- C) Higher social status for Viet women
- D) Viet tendency to extended families and clan groups

Answer: D

Page Ref: 305

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

44) What was the political result of the Vietnamese drive to conquer regions south of the Red River basin?

- A) The creation of a highly centralized kingdom with its capital at Hanoi
- B) The defeat of the Vietnamese and the fragmentation of the kingdom into 300 small kingdoms ruled by a warrior elite
- C) The reconquest of the Red River valley by the Chinese during the Southern Song era
- D) The division of Vietnam into two kingdoms with capitals at Hue and Hanoi

Answer: D

Page Ref: 310-311

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

45) Which of the following cultural traits was NOT introduced into Vietnam from China following the Han conquest of 111 B.C.E.?

- A) Chinese examination system and bureaucracy
- B) Chinese agricultural cropping techniques and irrigation technology
- C) Chinese reliance on the nuclear family
- D) Chinese military organization

Answer: C

Page Ref: 305-306

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

46) Which of the following was a critical factor in the failure of the Chinese to conquer or assimilate the Vietnamese?

- A) Vietnamese resistance to the Chinese crossed both class and gender barriers
- B) The failure of the Chinese to introduce Buddhism
- C) The continued cultural impact of Indian culture in Southeast Asia, particularly among the Vietnamese
- D) The widespread destruction of the Vietnamese elite

Answer: A

Page Ref: 305-308

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

47) Following the assertion of Vietnamese independence from China in the tenth century, what aspects of Chinese culture were retained by the Vietnamese rulers?

- A) Chinese family organization
- B) The Chinese administrative system based on the Confucian examination system
- C) A highly centralized administrative system manned by a powerful scholar-gentry
- D) The successful suppression of the peasantry

Answer: B

Page Ref: 307, 308

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) How did the Japanese importation of Chinese culture differ from that of Vietnam and Korea?
Answer: Japan was never conquered and directly ruled by Chinese as were Vietnam and Korea; able to import Chinese culture selectively; after failure of Taika reforms, influence of Chinese culture waned; no growth of scholar-gentry; lack of central administration; basically received only Chinese script, art, and Buddhism.

Page Ref: 291-295

Topic: Japan: The Imperial Age

Skill: Conceptual

2) Discuss the government of Japan between the Gempei wars and the Tokugawa Shogunate.
Answer: Gempei wars marked dominance of provincial military aristocracy over imperial court; Minamoto family established first dominance with military government or *bakufu* at Kamakura; decline of central administration and scholar-gentry; Hojo family dominated *bakufu*; finally Kamakura government overthrown by Ashikaga Shogunate; all central authority dissipated during Onin War from 1467-1477; country divided up into 300 small kingdoms ruled by *daimyos*.

Page Ref: 297-300

Topic: The Era of Warrior Dominance

Skill: Conceptual

3) How did the social development of postclassical Japan differ from the development of Korea during the period of Chinese influence?

Answer: Under *daimyos* decline of court aristocracy in Japan; complete decentralization of political authority; *daimyos* sought to foster trade and merchant class; growth of both merchant and artisan classes contrary to Confucian social precepts. In Korea, court aristocracy monopolized all Chinese imports; took over central administration; forestalled development of merchant or artisan class; Korea failed to develop much beyond aristocracy and status-poor peasantry.

Page Ref: 301-305

Topic: Korea: Between China and Japan

Skill: Conceptual

4) Why was China unable to assimilate the Vietnamese despite direct rule for almost a millennium?

Answer: Vietnamese were culturally different from the outset: different language, tradition of local authority inherent in village leaders, emphasis on nuclear family rather than typically Chinese extended families, higher status accorded to women; Chinese able to exert some influence: introduction of central administration based on Confucian exam system, some introduction of extended family and ancestor worship, use of Chinese military organization; ultimate failure based on inability to impact Vietnamese peasantry who remained significant on local level; only Buddhism impacted peasantry; obvious disdain of Vietnamese by Chinese, which led to rebellion supported by all classes.

Page Ref: 305-311

Topic: Between China and Southeast Asia: the Making of Vietnam

Skill: Conceptual

5) How did the extension of Chinese culture to its satellite civilizations differ from other global civilizations such as Islam?

Answer: Chinese culture extended only within semi-closed east Asian cultural system; unlike Islam that spread from the Middle East to Africa and to south and southeast Asia; unlike common cultural exchanges between Islam and post classical West; east Asian cultural exchange occurred in semi-isolation from other global cultures.

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Topic: In the Orbit of China: The East Asian Corner of the Global System

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Which universal view most clearly agrees with the sentiments in these passages?

- A) The moment must be seized whatever the cost to others.
- B) Submission to divine will is the only path to satisfaction.
- C) Life is a struggle, but each person must put forth effort to live honorably.
- D) Conformity is prized above all.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 311

Topic: Literature as a Mirror for the Exchanges between Civilized Centers

Skill: Conceptual

2) Which idea is NOT found or implied in these writings?

- A) Characters in literature can say and describe events that one could not voice in ordinary conversation.
- B) Different sides of a single problem can be exposed through literature.
- C) Regrets and aspirations can be universal regardless of cultural differences.
- D) No writer can ever imagine another's life enough to exhibit understanding.

Answer: D

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Topic: Literature as a Mirror for the Exchanges between Civilized Centers

Skill: Conceptual