

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 12 Reunification and Renaissance in Chinese Civilization: The Era of the Tang and Song Dynasties

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) What was the capital of the southern Song dynasty?

- A) Hangzhou
- B) Changan
- C) Loyan
- D) Beijing

Answer: A

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following statements concerning urbanization in China during the Tang-Song era is most accurate?

- A) Chinese urbanization was more pronounced in northern China, but lagged in southern China.
- B) The imperial capitals were enormous, but there were few other Chinese cities of size.
- C) The degree of urbanization reached during the Han dynasty was never achieved during the Tang-Song era, although some recovery of cities accompanied the commercial revival.
- D) Chinese urbanization mushroomed during the Tang-Song era with a higher proportion of the population living in cities.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 266

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

3) The dynasty that ended the period of political chaos after the fall of the Qin-Han was the

- A) Tang.
- B) Chou.
- C) Song.
- D) Sui.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 267

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

- 4) What made possible the rapid revival of empire under the Tang?
- A) The abandonment of Confucianism in favor of the more widely practiced Buddhism
 - B) The brevity of the period of political dislocation
 - C) The willingness of the Tang to abandon traditional approaches to government
 - D) The rebuilding of the imperial bureaucracy using Confucian ideology

Answer: D

Page Ref: 270

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

- 5) The man responsible for the creation of the Sui dynasty was

- A) Xuanzong.
- B) Yang Guifei.
- C) Wendi.
- D) Li Yuan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

- 6) Which kingdom was conquered by Wendi in 589?

- A) Liao
- B) Chen
- C) Korea
- D) Manchuria

Answer: B

Page Ref: 267

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

- 7) What made the reunification of China under the first Sui emperor possible?

- A) The support of the nomadic warrior elite
- B) The support of the ethnic Chinese aristocracy
- C) The support of the Buddhist monasteries
- D) The support of the Confucian scholar-gentry

Answer: A

Page Ref: 267, 270

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

8) What was the primary reform enacted during the reign of the first Sui emperor?

- A) The reconstruction of the Confucian scholar-gentry
- B) Persecution of the Buddhists
- C) The creation of granaries to relieve the threat of famine
- D) The construction of the Grand Canal

Answer: C

Page Ref: 267

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

9) Unlike his father, the second Sui emperor favored

- A) the Confucian scholar-gentry class.
- B) the great Chinese aristocratic families.
- C) the Buddhists.
- D) nomadic elements in northern China.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 267, 268

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

10) What led to the downfall of the Sui dynasty?

- A) Nomadic invasions
- B) Unsuccessful military campaigns
- C) Widespread Buddhist rebellion
- D) Famines, which led to a depletion of economic resources

Answer: B

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

11) Who was the founder of the Tang dynasty?

- A) Yangdi
- B) Li Bo
- C) Li Yuan
- D) Zhao Kuangyin

Answer: C

Page Ref: 269

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

12) Which of the following statements concerning the extent of the Tang empire is most accurate?

- A) The Tang extended the empire in all directions except westward, where the Turks remained entirely independent of the Chinese emperor.
- B) The Tang empire was unable to recover the territorial extent of the Han, but did recover northern areas from the nomads.
- C) The Tang empire incorporated India and southeast Asia as well as the areas north of the Yellow River plain.
- D) The Tang built an empire that was far larger than the Han, an empire whose boundaries in many directions extended beyond the borders of modern China.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 269, 270

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

13) What was the attitude of the Tang emperors toward the Confucian scholar-gentry?

- A) The Tang continued to support and patronize the growth of Buddhism in China at the expense of the Confucian scholar-gentry.
- B) The Tang supported the rebirth of the Confucian scholar-gentry, often at the expense of the aristocracy.
- C) The Tang feared the development of the scholar-gentry and continued to support the nomadic aristocracy of China.
- D) Confucianism continued to wane during the Tang dynasty and was only resuscitated under the Song.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 270, 271

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

14) What ministry of the central imperial government was responsible for the administration of the examination system?

- A) Rites
- B) Public Works
- C) Justice
- D) Education

Answer: A

Page Ref: 270

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

- 15) The title of *jinshi* was reserved for those who
- A) were members of the Chinese aristocracy.
 - B) served in the Chinese military.
 - C) were members of the imperial family.
 - D) passed the most difficult exams on Chinese literature.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 270, 271

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

- 16) Which of the following statements concerning entry into the Chinese bureaucracy is most accurate?

- A) Birth and family connections continued to be important in securing high office.
- B) Under the Tang, family connections ceased to be of significance, as all candidates received office based on their score in the examination system.
- C) Although the examination system continued to be monitored, almost all official positions were the result of family connections.
- D) The examination system was eliminated during the Tang dynasty, and only members of the imperial family served in the bureaucracy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 271

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

- 17) Members of the elite class of China were more attracted to what variant of Buddhism?

- A) Legalist
- B) Chan
- C) Daoist
- D) Xuanzong

Answer: B

Page Ref: 272

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following descriptions of Pure Land Buddhism is NOT accurate?

- A) It was founded by Chinese monks.
- B) It appealed to upper class Chinese.
- C) It appealed to the Chinese commoners.
- D) It offered a refuge from war and turmoil.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 271, 272

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

19) What Tang ruler actually attempted to have Buddhism recognized as a state religion?

- A) Yangdi
- B) Wendi
- C) Empress Wu
- D) Empress Wei

Answer: C

Page Ref: 272

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

20) What proved to be the most damaging attack on Buddhism's popularity with the people during the early Tang dynasty?

- A) The Buddhists' insistence on rebellion against the emperor
- B) The Confucians' campaign to convince the emperor that the Buddhist monastic establishment represented an economic threat
- C) The aristocracy's concern that the growing Buddhist monastic establishment was monopolizing land that otherwise would belong to them
- D) The entry of nomadic invaders who were Islamic during the ninth century

Answer: B

Page Ref: 273

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

21) In what decade did open persecution of Buddhism within the Chinese empire begin?

- A) 720s
- B) 790s
- C) 840s
- D) 910s

Answer: C

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

22) What was the result of the imperial attempt by the Tang to suppress Buddhism within the Chinese empire?

- A) Despite official attempts to suppress Buddhism, monastic orders continued to exert political influence and control landed wealth as they did in the first decades of Tang rule.
- B) Buddhism survived the brief imperial persecution and was restored as the primary religion of the state during the Song dynasty.
- C) Buddhism survived the repression, but in a reduced state without the political influence of the early Tang years.
- D) Buddhism became a sect of minor importance but with many followers among the scholar-gentry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

23) What was the impact on Confucianism of the Tang repression of the Buddhists?

- A) Confucianism emerged as the central ideology of Chinese civilization until the 20th century.
- B) Confucianism emerged in a strengthened condition, but still remained behind Buddhism in the sense of providing a basis for the intellectual rationale of Chinese civilization.
- C) Because Confucian scholar-gentry were associated with the persecution, Confucianism failed to generate much popular support outside the imperial government.
- D) Confucianism, like Buddhism, declined in popularity, and its place was taken by Daoism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

24) Which emperor's reign marked the high point of Tang power?

- A) Wu
- B) Wei
- C) Yang Guifei
- D) Xuanzong

Answer: D

Page Ref: 274

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Factual

25) Which of the following was NOT a problem during the last years of the Tang dynasty?

- A) The revolt of An Lushan
- B) The entry of nomads into large areas of the northern China plain
- C) The Huang-chao rebellion
- D) A Buddhist rebellion in southern China

Answer: D

Page Ref: 274, 275

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

26) Who was the founder of the Song dynasty?

- A) Zhao Kuangyin
- B) Xuanzong
- C) Li Bo, Duke of Song
- D) Xi-Xia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Factual

27) The first Song emperor restored the unity of China EXCEPT for what northern dynasty?

- A) Jurchen
- B) Silla
- C) Liao
- D) Hangzhou

Answer: C

Page Ref: 275

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Factual

28) How did the Song empire compare to the Tang?

- A) The Song empire was greater in territorial extent than the Tang empire.
- B) The Song empire and the Tang empire were virtually identical in territorial extent.
- C) The Song empire was smaller in territorial extent than the Tang empire.
- D) Although approximately the same size, the Song empire extended farther north than the Tang.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 275, 276

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

29) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the position of the scholar-gentry under the Song dynasty?

- A) The Confucian scholar-gentry continued to exist, but the examination system weakened noticeably, causing the imperial bureaucracy to depend more and more on the aristocracy.
- B) The domination of the scholar-gentry over its aristocratic and Buddhist rivals was fully secured in the Song era.
- C) The Song emperors came to rely increasingly on the military as defense of the borders demanded less emphasis on the role of intellectual ideology and more on warfare.
- D) The Song continued to rely on the Confucian scholar-gentry, but more rigorous examination systems resulted in fewer men entering the civil service as a result of education.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 276, 277

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

30) Who was the most prominent of the neo-Confucians during the Song era?

- A) Li Bo
- B) Yang Guifei
- C) Hangzhou
- D) Zhu Xi

Answer: D

Page Ref: 276

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Factual

31) Which of the following was NOT an eventual impact of the development of neo-Confucian schools of thought?

- A) Hostility to foreign philosophical systems like Buddhism
- B) The stifling of innovation and critical thinking in favor of traditionalism
- C) Destruction of the mandarins
- D) Reinforcement of class, age, and gender distinctions

Answer: C

Page Ref: 276, 277

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

32) Wang Anshi, a prime minister in the 1070s and 1080s, attempted to reform Song government on the basis of what Confucian school of thought?

- A) Daoism
- B) Shiism
- C) Constructionism
- D) Legalism

Answer: D

Page Ref: 277

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Factual

33) Which of the following was NOT one of the reforms introduced by Wang Anshi in the face of conservative opposition?

- A) The introduction of government-assisted irrigation projects to encourage agricultural expansion
- B) Taxation of the landlord and scholarly classes
- C) The establishment of well-trained mercenary forces
- D) The end of tribute payments to nomadic dynasties on the northern border

Answer: D

Page Ref: 277

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

34) What caused the flight of the Song dynasty from its capital in northern China?

- A) The invasions of the Jurchens who had formed the Jin kingdom
- B) The Huang-chao rebellion
- C) A rebellion led by a nomadic general, An Lushan
- D) Attempted takeover by the Khitans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 278

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

35) Why was the construction of the Grand Canal necessary?

- A) Major river systems in China ran from north to south, and the canal was necessary to connect the coastal regions with the western frontier.
- B) Chinese population was increasingly concentrated along the northern plains of the Yangtze River.
- C) The Yangtze River valley was becoming the major food-producing region of China by the late Tang era.
- D) Peasants were moving from the countryside of southern China to the urban areas of the North.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 278

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following was NOT an economic development during the period of commercial expansion during the Tang and Song dynasties?

- A) Trade increasingly carried by Chinese ships and sailors
- B) Enlarged market quarters found in all cities and major towns
- C) Overland silk routes between China and Persia reopened
- D) Military domination of the seas

Answer: D

Page Ref: 278-280

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Factual

37) Which of the following was NOT a result of the agricultural policies of the Sui and Tang emperors?

- A) The number of free peasants increased.
- B) The scholar-gentry were removed as landlords.
- C) Fortunes of the old aristocratic families declined.
- D) Lands were distributed more equitably to the free peasant households of the empire.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 280, 281

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

38) What was a primary difference between marriages, families, and households of the upper and lower classes in Tang-Song China?

- A) In the upper classes, males frequently married females of a younger generation.
- B) Extended family households were more common in upper-class households than in lower-class ones.
- C) Members of the elite often married before the age of puberty.
- D) Households of the lower classes tended not to be patriarchal.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 281

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

39) Which of the following statements concerning the status of women in the Tang-Song era is most accurate?

- A) Tang-Song law recognized no women's rights.
- B) The condition of women in general improved during the Tang-Song era.
- C) The assertion of male dominance within the family was especially pronounced in the thinking of the neo-Confucian philosophers.
- D) Women had more rights than ever before due to the influence of the Legalists.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 281, 282

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

- 40) Which of the following statements about Chinese landscape painting is most accurate?
- A) Landscape painting was virtually unknown until after the Mongol invasions.
 - B) As in the West, landscape painting was the special skill of the military elite.
 - C) Members of the ruling political elite in China produced many of the paintings in the Song era.
 - D) Song subsidies to foreign painters resulted in the production of magnificent landscapes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

- 41) In what way did foot-binding serve to diminish the independence of Chinese women by the end of the Song era?

- A) Because foot-binding could only be afforded by the elite, poorer women were assigned to a lower social status.
- B) Foot-binding sufficiently crippled women that it effectively confined their mobility to their household.
- C) As foot-binding was required in order to practice certain professions, Chinese women found that occupational alternatives were diminished.
- D) Foot-binding, although considered socially attractive, was condemned by neo-Confucians.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 282

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

- 42) Which of the following was NOT a technological innovation of the Tang-Song era?

- A) Gunpowder
- B) Abacus
- C) Paper
- D) Complex bridges

Answer: C

Page Ref: 283

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Factual

43) Which of the following intellectual schools was responsible for the production of most literary and artistic works during the Tang-Song era?

- A) Confucian
- B) Daoist
- C) Pure Land Buddhist
- D) Legalist

Answer: A

Page Ref: 283

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

44) What artisan was responsible for the development of movable type?

- A) Li Bo
- B) Bi Sheng
- C) Gaozu
- D) Zhu Xi

Answer: B

Page Ref: 283

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Factual

45) The outstanding poet of the Tang era was

- A) Li Bo.
- B) Bi Sheng.
- C) Gaozu.
- D) Zhao Kuangyin

Answer: A

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Factual

46) During the Song dynasty the interest of Confucian intellectuals in nature was most apparent in their production of

- A) riddles.
- B) devotional objects.
- C) religious homilies.
- D) landscape paintings.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 284

Topic: Thinking Historically: Artistic Expression and Social Values

Skill: Factual

47) What group was responsible for the fall of the southern Song dynasty in 1279?

- A) Jurchens
- B) Tanguts
- C) Liao
- D) Mongols

Answer: D

Page Ref: 286

Topic: The End of the Song, Legacy of Two Great Dynasties

Skill: Factual

Essay Questions

1) Contrast the Era of Division with the Sui-Tang era.

Answer: Era of Division: dominated by political division among many small warring states often ruled by nomadic invaders; period of Buddhist dominance; growth of monastic movement; loss of imperial centralization; loss of dominance of scholar-gentry in favor of militarized aristocracy. Sui-Tang: return to centralized administration, unified empire; reconstruction of bureaucracy; reconstruction of Confucian scholar-gentry at expense of both Buddhists and aristocracy; restoration of Confucianism as central ideology of state.

Page Ref: 267-271

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

2) Explain the decline of Buddhism in the later Tang and Song dynasties.

Answer: Restoration of imperial government implied strengthening of traditional schools of Confucianism and resuscitation of scholar-gentry; Confucians attacked Buddhism as a foreign innovation in China; convinced emperors that monastic control of land represented an economic threat; persecution of Buddhists introduced in 840s.

Page Ref: 272-274

Topic: Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Era

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast the empire under the Tang and the Song dynasties.

Answer: Similarities: continued intellectual and political dominance of Confucian scholar-gentry; growth of bureaucracy essential to imperial administration. Differences: smaller in size; unable to control nomadic dynasties of the North; payment of tribute to nomadic states; military decline with subjection of aristocracy to scholar-gentry; failure of Wang Anshi's reforms led to military defeat.

Page Ref: 274-277

Topic: Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song

Skill: Conceptual

4) What were the elements of Tang-Song economic prosperity?

Answer: The full incorporation of southern China into the economy as a major food-producing region, center of trade; commercial expansion with West, southern Asia, southeast Asia; establishment of Chinese merchant marine; development of new commercial organization and credit techniques; improved agricultural productivity with expansion of acreage, greater production per acre; expanded urbanization throughout China.

Page Ref: 278-281

Topic: Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

Skill: Conceptual

5) In what ways did the Chinese empire during the Tang-Song era depart from previous developments in Chinese civilization?

Answer: Full incorporation of southern China into economy; dominance of South as food-producing region, center of population, political capital of southern Song; decline of influence of Buddhism; increasing trend toward intellectual and technological isolation; extraordinary level of urbanization—up to 10 percent of population; level of technology.

Page Ref: 278-283

Topic: The End of the Song, Legacy of Two Great Dynasties

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

- 1) General Li wanted to
A) reform the bureaucracy.
B) help establish Buddhism.
C) bring petty brigands to order.
D) build more canals.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 272

Topic: Ties That Bind: Paths to Power

Skill: Factual

- 2) According to the document, individuals hoping for a government position had to
A) give great praise to the hiring official.
B) stress their individual qualifications.
C) list all their accomplishments.
D) attend a special school.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 272

Topic: Ties That Bind: Paths to Power

Skill: Factual