

**Chapter 9 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following was a major development in Chinese society that took shape in the centuries following the collapse of the Han dynasty?
- A) Northern nomads conquered some portions of China.
  - B) The Chinese began a migration northward toward the Yellow River valley.
  - C) The Chinese rejected Daoism.
  - D) Buddhism's influence on Chinese culture declined.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following contributed to the doubling of the Chinese population during the Tang and Song dynasties?
- A) The conquest of Japan
  - B) The adoption of a fast-ripening strain of rice from Vietnam
  - C) The end of warfare with pastoral peoples
  - D) The massive importation of food crops from Central Asia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following is a reason that the Tang and Song dynasties are regarded as a "golden age" in China?
- A) The peaceful transfer of power from the Tang to the Song
  - B) The development of democratic institutions
  - C) The setting of standards of excellence in art and literature
  - D) The nearly universal adoption of Buddhism by the population
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Those who participated in the Chinese tribute system gained
- A) a permanent garrison of Chinese troops.
  - B) a gift of gunpowder and cannons.
  - C) the opportunity to trade in China.
  - D) lower tax rates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following explains why women's lives were more restricted in the Song dynasty than in the Tang dynasty?
- A) The spread of Daoism
  - B) The introduction of Buddhism
  - C) The revival of Confucianism
  - D) The influence of nomadic cultures

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following statements about the Chinese tribute system is true?
- A) The tribute system operated at the end of wars of conquest and was designed to humiliate the conquered people.
  - B) China's neighbors in the premodern period often refused to submit to the rituals of the tribute system, resenting China's assumption of superiority.
  - C) The tribute system was an exploitative "one-way street," with foreign states paying tribute to China but the Chinese government offering nothing in return.
  - D) The Chinese government often gave other states gifts that were in fact worth more than the tribute that those states paid to China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. China's most enduring and intense interaction with outsiders was with
- A) the gathering and hunting societies of Southeast Asia.
  - B) the nomadic pastoral peoples of the northern steppes.
  - C) the various empires that ruled India.
  - D) Muslim traders in the Indian Ocean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following describes Korea's relationship with China?
- A) Korea was incorporated into the Chinese empire for over a thousand years.
  - B) Korean male elites developed their own alphabet as a way to resist Chinese cultural influence.
  - C) Its capital city of Kumsong was modeled directly on the Chinese capital of Chang'an.
  - D) Korea was able to avoid participating in China's tribute system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following contributed to China's economic revolution during the T'ang and Song dynasties?
- A) The active suppression of internal trade in order to increase long-distance trade
  - B) The import of large numbers of slaves to work in agriculture and industry
  - C) The large scale immigration of Japanese workers
  - D) A complex network of internal waterways that provided cheap transportation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What do the Xiongnu, the Uighurs, the Khitan, and the Jurchen have in common?
- A) All four paid tribute to China in return for military protection.
  - B) All four were ultimately conquered by China.
  - C) All four established states in the southern portions of the Chinese empire.
  - D) All four required China to send them valuable goods in return for not attacking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Chinese interaction with the northern nomads during the Tang dynasty resulted in
- A) the conversion of large numbers of the northern nomads to Daoism.
  - B) the evolution of a mixed Chinese/Turkic culture in northern China.
  - C) the launching of maritime expeditions in the Indian Ocean.
  - D) the permanent abandonment of the tribute system.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In their relations with China, Korea and Japan both
- A) came under direct Chinese political rule.
  - B) rejected Chinese civilization.
  - C) declined to participate in the Chinese tribute system.
  - D) sent people to China to study Chinese thought and culture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following statements best describes Korea's relationship with China in the premodern period?
- A) Korean elites rejected Chinese culture while peasants and slaves adopted it wholesale.
  - B) Korea adopted many elements of Chinese culture while still retaining a distinctive culture and separate political existence.
  - C) Korea was a subject state ruled directly by China for most of its history.
  - D) Korean rulers never participated in the Chinese tribute system in an effort to assert their independence from China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following was a technological innovation that spread from China to the rest of Eurasia?
- A) The processing of sugar
  - B) Printing
  - C) Cannons
  - D) The processing of cotton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following was a factor in the growth of Buddhism in China after 300 C.E.?
- A) Increased disorder following the collapse of the Han dynasty, which discredited Confucianism
  - B) The celibacy of Buddhist monks and their withdrawal from society correlated well with Confucian values
  - C) Sustained missionary endeavors undertaken by Buddhist monks from Korea
  - D) The withdrawal of rival Shinto priests to Japan following persecution by the Tang Dynasty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. In Song dynasty China, masculine identity came to be defined in terms of
- A) archery, horseback riding, and athleticism.
  - B) the way of the warrior.
  - C) calligraphy, scholarship, painting, and poetry.
  - D) weakness, reticence, and delicacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following was a political contribution of the Tang and Song dynasties?
- A) The creation of an aristocracy that transformed the government from a monarchy to an oligarchy
  - B) The introduction of administrative procedures that made the bureaucracy obsolete
  - C) The democraticization of the political system with the establishment of the Censorate
  - D) The construction of a state structure that lasted until the twentieth century

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Chinese references to “western barbarians” in the Tang dynasty included which group of people?
- A) Koreans
  - B) Indians
  - C) Portuguese
  - D) Vietnamese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. How was the tribute system an expression of the Chinese view of themselves and their relationship to the world?
- A) The tribute system required non-Chinese to acknowledge Chinese superiority and their own subordinate place in a Chinese-centered world order.
  - B) The tribute system was based on the assumptions that unity was a natural condition and that China was destined to rule the entire world.
  - C) The tribute system maintained the racial purity of the Chinese people by prohibiting intermarriage between Chinese and non-Chinese peoples.
  - D) The tribute system celebrated the multicultural diversity of the Chinese people and encouraged cultural borrowing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The emergence of which practice during the Song dynasty suggests that Chinese women’s lives were more restricted than they had been in the Tang dynasty?
- A) Remarriage of widows
  - B) Tribute system
  - C) Foot binding
  - D) Worship of the Queen Mother of the West
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. What did Korea, Japan, and Vietnam all develop that reflected their unique culture?
- A) Their own court rituals
  - B) Their own writing systems
  - C) Their own tribute systems
  - D) Their own law codes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. In what respect was Japan’s borrowing of Chinese culture different from the experiences of Korea and Vietnam?
- A) Japanese people viewed their own country less as a separate nation than as an extension of a universal civilization centered in China.
  - B) In Japan, only the lower classes and women embraced Chinese culture while elite men resisted Chinese influence in all arenas.
  - C) Japan adopted many elements of Chinese culture but completely rejected Confucianism.
  - D) Japan’s borrowing was wholly voluntary rather than occurring under conditions of direct military threat or outright occupation.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following is an example of how Chinese inventions stimulated innovations in distant lands?
- A) The Chinese formula for gunpowder triggered the development of cannons in Europe.
  - B) The Chinese invention of movable type was the inspiration for the creation of the world's first copy machine in the Islamic world.
  - C) The Chinese technique for producing salt by solar evaporation made possible the invention of windmills in Persia.
  - D) The Chinese invention of the magnetic compass spurred the Scientific Revolution in Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The invention of printing in China was linked with which religion?
- A) Christianity
  - B) Daoism
  - C) Buddhism
  - D) Islam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following shows the effect of the Indian Ocean trade on China?
- A) The transfer of Vietnam from Chinese control to the Southeast Asian sphere of influence
  - B) The transformation of southern China from a subsistence economy to an export-oriented economy
  - C) The replacement of the tribute system with a trade system based on free and equal access to markets
  - D) The emergence of Hong Kong as an international hub for all ocean-based trade routes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The emergence of the samurai reflected Japan's
- A) imperial ambitions to conquer China.
  - B) embrace of Confucianism.
  - C) ancient emperor system.
  - D) decentralized political structure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which religion provided an element of cultural commonality for the East Asian region?
- A) Buddhism
  - B) Daoism
  - C) Islam
  - D) Christianity

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following is an example of how Indian Buddhism was modified after its introduction into China?
- A) The patriarchal assumptions of early Indian Buddhism were replaced by an explicit message of equality between husbands and wives.
  - B) The Buddhist term *dao* was translated as the Confucian term *dharma*.
  - C) The Buddhist notion of “morality” was translated with the Confucian term for “filial submission and obedience.”
  - D) The social orientation of Indian Buddhism was replaced with an emphasis on individual salvation and enlightenment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. How did the changed environment in China in the ninth century affect Buddhism?
- A) State support and popular acceptance of Buddhism made Buddhism the official religion of China.
  - B) Buddhist monasteries came under state control as a xenophobic reaction set in.
  - C) Buddhism reached its peak of influence as people flocked to the religion as a way to deal with the chaos and violence of the period.
  - D) Buddhism was completely wiped out for centuries in China as a result of state-sponsored policies of persecution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. What does Map 8.5 in the textbook reveal about how Buddhism spread?
- A) Buddhism entered Japan directly from India.
  - B) Buddhism spread to Europe via the Silk Road.
  - C) Buddhism spread from north to south.
  - D) Buddhism entered Korea via China.