

1. Which of the following was the greatest of the Third-Wave civilizations, having a massive impact with ripple effects across Afro-Eurasia?

- a. a) India
  - b. d) Indonesia
  - c. c) The Abbasid Caliphate
  - d. b) China
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2. This dynasty reunified China in 589 C.E. after centuries of political fragmentation.

- a. a) Tang
  - b. b) Song
  - c. d) Sui
  - d. c) Han
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3. What era of history is known as the Chinese golden age of arts and literature?

- a. d) The Yuan dynasty
  - b. b) The Qin dynasty
  - c. a) The Han dynasty
  - d. c) The Tang and Song dynasties
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4. By 1200 C.E., which state was the most urbanized in the world?

- a. b) Japan
  - b. c) Korea
  - c. a) China
  - d. d) Vietnam
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5. Which statement best describes the economy of Tang and Song China?

- a. c) China's internal economy flourished in the period but had little trade with the world beyond China.
  - b. d) The Chinese economy was the world's largest.
  - c. b) The Chinese economy was thrown into disarray by the growth of cities, since all economic resources had to be focused on providing food to urban dwellers.
  - d. a) The Chinese economy was stagnant in this period, failing to keep pace with population growth.
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6. Which of the following countries produced the world's first printed books?

- a. c) Japan
  - b. b) China
  - c. d) Korea
  - d. a) Vietnam
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7. Which of the following statements best describes women in Song China?

- a. d) Patriarchal restrictions on women tightened in this period.
  - b. a) Women enjoyed greater freedom, as foreign influences spread among the Chinese population.
  - c. c) Women moved to positions of economic centrality with increasing trade, greatly increasing their economic value and thus their status.
  - d. b) Women enjoyed about the same economic and social position that they had always experienced in China.
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8. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between China and the northern nomads in the period 500–1300?

- a. d) The only relationship between China and the northern nomads was adversarial, each side raiding the other whenever opportunity allowed.
  - b. a) The nomads were parasites on China, desperately needing Chinese products while giving little in return.
  - c. c) The Chinese were parasites on the nomads, desperately needing nomadic products like horses, skins, and furs while giving little in return.
  - d. b) Each society needed the products of the other.
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9. How did the Chinese tribute system work?

- a. d) Nomadic raiders imposed annual payments on China in return for the promise not to attack again.
  - b. c) The Chinese government paid annual subsidies to Chinese nobles in return for their peaceful cooperation.
  - c. a) Chinese emperors demanded ritual submission from foreigners, in return granting trade privileges and gifts that were frequently worth more than the foreigners paid in tribute.
  - d. b) China imposed annual payments on territories it conquered.
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10. Which is the correct definition of Xiongnu?

- a. a) A Chinese stringed musical instrument, popularized during the Song era
  - b. b) A foreign resident given a license to trade in China
  - c. c) The Chinese practice of footbinding
  - d. d) An early nomadic confederacy that was a serious threat to China
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11. What is the significance of the Jin or Jurchen peoples?

- a. c) They established the first state in Vietnam.
  - b. b) They were nomadic peoples who established a state that included much of the steppes as well as parts of northern China.
  - c. a) They were an urban underclass in Chinese cities that frequently threatened rebellion.
  - d. d) They established a vital trade link between China and Japan.
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12. Which of the following statements best describes Chinese influence on the peoples of the steppes?
- a. a) The steppe peoples, attracted to Chinese sophistication, adopted Chinese culture on a large scale.
  - b. c) The steppe peoples kept their own culture.
  - c. d) The steppe peoples adopted the Chinese language without giving up their own cultural traditions.
  - d. b) The steppe peoples adopted agriculture, but not other elements of Chinese culture.
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13. Which period of Chinese history saw a great love for the “western barbarians,” including the adoption of new religions, fashions, and art?
- a. c) The Song dynasty
  - b. a) The Tang dynasty
  - c. b) The Qin dynasty
  - d. d) The Sui dynasty
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14. The Silla kingdom brought political unity for the first time to which country in the seventh century C.E.?
- a. a) Angkor
  - b. b) Japan
  - c. c) Korea
  - d. d) Vietnam
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15. Which of the following statements best describes relations between China and Korea in the period 500–1300?
- a. b) China engaged in trade with Korea but made no effort to dominate the region except culturally.
  - b. c) Korean elites felt deep resentment at Chinese efforts to dominate their country, thus limiting cultural penetration.
  - c. a) China gradually penetrated Korea, popularizing Chinese culture before turning to conquest.
  - d. d) At first the Chinese attempted conquest, but soon withdrew their military forces in favor of a tributary relationship with independent Korea.
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16. In which cultural area did Chinese influence in Korea extend beyond the elite to the main populace?
- a. c) Confucianism
  - b. a) Language
  - c. b) Art
  - d. d) Buddhism
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17. This state was ruled by China for over a thousand years.
- a. c) Korea
  - b. b) Vietnam
  - c. d) Siam
  - d. a) Tibet
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18. Popular religion in which country included female nature deities and a “female Buddha,” usually taken as evidence of women’s higher status in the region?

- a. b) Kitan
  - b. c) Japan
  - c. d) Korea
  - d. a) Vietnam
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19. Japan’s deep borrowing from China occurred

- a. a) because the Japanese were under military threat.
  - b. d) because Chinese forces occupied Japan.
  - c. b) thanks to intensive Chinese missionary activity.
  - d. c) voluntarily.
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20. Why is Shotoku Taishi important to world history?

- a. a) He was the founder of Korea’s Silla dynasty.
  - b. c) He was a major Japanese poet.
  - c. b) He was the leader of the great rebellion that drove China out of Vietnam.
  - d. d) He was the first leader of the effort to turn Japan into a centralized bureaucratic state.
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21. What is the name of the Japanese document that proclaims the Japanese ruler as a Chinese-style emperor and encourages both Buddhism and Confucianism?

- a. a) The Seventeen Article Constitution
  - b. c) The Laws of Manu
  - c. d) The Twelve Tablets
  - d. b) The Articles of Confederacy
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22. What is *bushido*?

- a. c) The ethic of the *samurai* warrior class
  - b. d) A Korean national food
  - c. b) A Vietnamese musical instrument
  - d. a) A sophisticated form of Japanese court poetry that developed c. 1000 C.E.
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23. Murasaki Shikibu’s great novel of c. 1000 C.E., which describes Japanese court life, is called

- a. b) *Dream of the Red Chamber*
  - b. a) *Pillow Book*
  - c. c) *Ramayana*
  - d. d) *The Tale of Genji*
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24. Which of the following statements best describes the Japanese belief system later known as Shinto?

- a. c) The popular form of Confucianism that developed in Japan
  - b. a) Beliefs and practice focused on sacred spirits associated with human ancestors and natural phenomena
  - c. b) The popular form of Buddhism that developed in Japan
  - d. d) The popular form of Daoism that developed in Japan
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25. What is the most important factor that made Japanese women begin to lose status in the twelfth century and later?

- a. b) The rise of *samurai* culture that emphasized warrior virtues and relationships between warriors and their lords
  - b. a) The spread of Confucian values among the Japanese elite
  - c. d) Population pressures that made the Japanese limit family size, thus reducing the role of Japanese women as mothers of families
  - d. c) A series of conquests that led to the import of large numbers of female slaves, who competed with free Japanese women for the available men
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26. Buddhism heavily influenced the development of which of these technologies?

- a. d) Printing
  - b. a) Silk manufacture
  - c. b) Windmills
  - d. c) Metallurgy
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27. What caused the Chinese to develop the frontier region south of the Yangzi River?

- a. b) Introduction of a new, drought-resistant strain of rice from Vietnam
  - b. d) A change in world weather patterns that made agriculture in the area south of the Yangzi possible for the first time
  - c. a) Large-scale migration away from the northern border to escape nomadic incursions
  - d. c) Settlement that became so heavy in more northerly China that it could not support any further population increase
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28. What was the world's first printed book?

- a. a) The Bible
  - b. c) The *Diamond Sutra*
  - c. b) *The Analects* of Confucius
  - d. d) *The Tale of Genji*
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**29.** What was the only large-scale cultural borrowing in Chinese history before Marxism in the twentieth century?

- a.** c) Buddhism
  - b.** d) Civil service examination system
  - c.** a) Writing
  - d.** b) Daoism
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**30.** This branch of Buddhism emphasizes salvation by faith without study or intensive meditation; it became very popular in China.

- a.** c) Lotus Sutra
  - b.** a) Theravada
  - c.** b) Mahayana
  - d.** d) Pure Land
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