

1. Which of the following is a reason that the Tang and Song dynasties are regarded as a “golden age” in China?
- a. The nearly universal adoption of Buddhism by the population
  - b. The development of democratic institutions
  - c. The peaceful transfer of power from the Tang to the Song
  - d. The setting of standards of excellence in art and literature
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2. Those who participated in the Chinese tribute system gained
- a. a permanent garrison of Chinese troops.
  - b. lower tax rates.
  - c. a gift of gunpowder and cannons.
  - d. the opportunity to trade in China.
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3. Which of the following explains why women's lives were more restricted in the Song dynasty than in the Tang dynasty?
- a. The revival of Confucianism
  - b. The influence of nomadic cultures
  - c. The spread of Daoism
  - d. The introduction of Buddhism
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4. Which of the following statements about the Chinese tribute system is true?
- a. China's neighbors in the premodern period often refused to submit to the rituals of the tribute system, resenting China's assumption of superiority.
  - b. The tribute system operated at the end of wars of conquest and was designed to humiliate the conquered people.
  - c. The Chinese government often gave other states gifts that were in fact worth more than the tribute that those states paid to China.
  - d. The tribute system was an exploitative “one-way street,” with foreign states paying tribute to China but the Chinese government offering nothing in return.
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5. China's most enduring and intense interaction with outsiders was with
- a. Muslim traders in the Indian Ocean.
  - b. the various empires that ruled India.
  - c. the gathering and hunting societies of Southeast Asia.
  - d. the nomadic pastoral peoples of the northern steppes.
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6. 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.
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7. What do the Xiongnu, the Uighurs, the Khitan, and the Jurchen have in common?
- a. All four established states in the southern portions of the Chinese empire.
  - b. All four required China to send them valuable goods in return for not attacking.
  - c. All four were ultimately conquered by China.
  - d. All four paid tribute to China in return for military protection.
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8. Chinese interaction with the northern nomads during the Tang dynasty resulted in
- a. the launching of maritime expeditions in the Indian Ocean.
  - b. the evolution of a mixed Chinese/Turkic culture in northern China.
  - c. the permanent abandonment of the tribute system.
  - d. the conversion of large numbers of the northern nomads to Daoism.
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9. 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. Korean rulers never participated in the Chinese tribute system in an effort to assert their independence from China.
  - c. Korea was a subject state ruled directly by China for most of its history.
  - d. Korea adopted many elements of Chinese culture while still retaining a distinctive culture and separate political existence.
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10. Which of the following was a factor in the growth of Buddhism in China after 300 C.E.?
- a. The withdrawal of rival Shinto priests to Japan following persecution by the Tang Dynasty
  - b. Sustained missionary endeavors undertaken by Buddhist monks from Korea
  - c. The celibacy of Buddhist monks and their withdrawal from society correlated well with Confucian values
  - d. Increased disorder following the collapse of the Han dynasty, which discredited Confucianism
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11. Chinese references to "western barbarians" in the Tang dynasty included which group of people?
- a. Koreans
  - b. Portuguese
  - c. Indians
  - d. Vietnamese
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12. What did Korea, Japan, and Vietnam all develop that reflected their unique culture?

- a. Their own writing systems
  - b. Their own court rituals
  - c. Their own tribute systems
  - d. Their own law codes
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13. In what respect was Japan's borrowing of Chinese culture different from the experiences of Korea and Vietnam?

- a. Japan adopted many elements of Chinese culture but completely rejected Confucianism.
  - b. Japan's borrowing was wholly voluntary rather than occurring under conditions of direct military threat or outright occupation.
  - c. Japanese people viewed their own country less as a separate nation than as an extension of a universal civilization centered in China.
  - d. In Japan, only the lower classes and women embraced Chinese culture while elite men resisted Chinese influence in all arenas.
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14. Which of the following is an example of how Chinese inventions stimulated innovations in distant lands?

- a. The Chinese invention of the magnetic compass spurred the Scientific Revolution in Europe.
  - b. The Chinese formula for gunpowder triggered the development of cannons in Europe.
  - c. The Chinese invention of movable type was the inspiration for the creation of the world's first copy machine in the Islamic world.
  - d. The Chinese technique for producing salt by solar evaporation made possible the invention of windmills in Persia.
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15. The invention of printing in China was linked with which religion?

- a. Daoism
  - b. Buddhism
  - c. Christianity
  - d. Islam
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16. Which of the following shows the effect of the Indian Ocean trade on China?

- a. The emergence of Hong Kong as an international hub for all ocean-based trade routes
  - b. The transformation of southern China from a subsistence economy to an export-oriented economy
  - c. The transfer of Vietnam from Chinese control to the Southeast Asian sphere of influence
  - d. The replacement of the tribute system with a trade system based on free and equal access to markets
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17. Which religion provided an element of cultural commonality for the East Asian region?

- a. Islam
  - b. Daoism
  - c. Christianity
  - d. Buddhism
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18. Which of the following is an example of how Indian Buddhism was modified after its introduction into China?

- a. The Buddhist term *dao* was translated as the Confucian term *dharma*.
  - b. The patriarchal assumptions of early Indian Buddhism were replaced by an explicit message of equality between husbands and wives.
  - 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.
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19. How did the changed environment in China in the ninth century affect Buddhism?

- a. Buddhism was completely wiped out for centuries in China as a result of state-sponsored policies of persecution.
  - b. State support and popular acceptance of Buddhism made Buddhism the official religion of China.
  - c. Buddhist monasteries came under state control as a xenophobic reaction set in.
  - d. 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.
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20. 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.
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21. Membership in the Islamic community known as the umma was based on a common

- a. culture.
  - b. faith.
  - c. race.
  - d. class.
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22. What initiated the division within Islam between the Sunnis and Shias?

- a. The belief that Husayn, the son of Ali, was the real messiah
  - b. Disagreement over who should assume leadership in the Islamic world
  - c. The imam Ali's new revelation and elaboration of the teachings of Islam
  - d. Fear that Muslims in conquered lands were “going native” and abandoning Islamic teachings
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23. Which of the following was the most thoroughly Islamized region in the period from 600 to 1500?

- a. India
  - b. Anatolia
  - c. West Africa
  - d. Southeast Asia
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24. Which of the following contributed to the rapid expansion of the Islamic/Arab Empire in the century following the death of Muhammad?

- a. The weakened condition of the Byzantine and Persian empires
  - b. The violent campaigns against infidels
  - c. The uniting of all Arabs behind Muhammad's relative Ali
  - d. A smooth succession of caliphs selected by election
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25. Which of the following religious traditions blended elements of Hinduism and Islam?

- a. Shia Islam
  - b. Sufism
  - c. Sikhism
  - d. Sunni Islam
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26. Which of the following statements expresses a view of women found in the Quran?

- a. Women were always to remain veiled and secluded.
  - b. Women were spiritually equal to men.
  - c. Women were socially equal to men.
  - d. Women were solely to blame for the existence of evil in the world.
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27. In contrast to the Umayyad dynasty, the caliphs of the Abbasid dynasty

- a. did not identify themselves as Arabs.
  - b. rejected Persian cultural influence.
  - c. were not challenged by the forces of local autonomy.
  - d. allowed non-Arabs to play a prominent role in society.
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28. Sufi practitioners facilitated the conversion to Islam of people living in Anatolia and India by

- a. freeing large numbers of slaves who agreed to convert.
  - b. promoting the enforcement of the sharia by local Islamic rulers.
  - c. emphasizing personal experience of the divine, rather than the law.
  - d. initiating campaigns to close Christian and Hindu schools.
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29. In which region was conversion to Islam motivated by a desire to expand trading networks rather than from the result of conquest and Islamic rule?
- a. Spain
  - b. West Africa
  - c. India
  - d. Anatolia
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30. Which of the following refers to the pilgrimage to Mecca that Muslims should try to make at least once in their lifetime?
- a. Hajj
  - b. Jihad
  - c. Hijra
  - d. Umma
- 
31. The Arab Empire that accompanied the spread of Islam stretched from
- a. Spain to India.
  - b. the Gulf of Mexico to the Red Sea.
  - c. the Andes to the Himalayas.
  - d. Mesoamerica to Madagascar.
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32. Why was the city of Mecca important?
- a. Jews, Christians, and Muslims all regarded it as the Holy Land.
  - b. It was the site of the Kaaba where pilgrims congregated.
  - c. It was a crossroad for all the major long-distance trade routes.
  - d. It was the only city in pre-Islamic Arabia that enjoyed a high degree of social equality.
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33. Which of the following events marked the beginning of the new Islamic calendar?
- a. Muhammad's realization that he was Allah's messenger
  - b. Muhammad's conquest of Mecca
  - c. Muhammad's emigration to Yathrib/Medina
  - d. The birth of Muhammad
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34. Which of the following describes the effect of Islam on West Africa?
- a. The Arabic language was used in daily life by both Muslims and non-Muslims.
  - b. Islam had the greatest influence on rulers and urban elites.
  - c. Farmers comprised the majority of converts to Islam.
  - d. Merchants generally rejected Islam because of its hostility towards trade.
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35. Which of the following is an example of a role assumed by the ulama?

- a. Warriors
  - b. Doctors
  - c. Judges
  - d. Rulers
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36. Which of the following was a goal of the education offered at the madrassas?

- a. To train young scholars in logic, reason, and the laws of nature
  - b. To preserve an established body of Islamic learning
  - c. To revise the Quran to make it relevant for contemporary society
  - d. To prepare young men for military service
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37. Which of the following refers to the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad?

- a. The Quraysh
  - b. The Pillars of Islam
  - c. The hadiths
  - d. The “Islamic Green Revolution”
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38. Islam had roots in which set of religious or philosophical traditions?

- a. Legalism, Daoism, and Confucianism
  - b. Hinduism, Buddhism, and Manichaeism
  - c. Judaism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism
  - d. Sufism, Sikhism, and Greek rationalism
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39. In contrast to the spread of Buddhism and Christianity, the early spread of Islam

- a. gave rise to a large empire.
  - b. was checked by surrounding older civilizations.
  - c. occurred at a much slower pace.
  - d. was limited to the immediate vicinity of its birthplace.
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40. Map 9.3 in the textbook shows that different parts of the Islamic world were connected through

- a. madrassas.
  - b. ethnicity.
  - c. trade.
  - d. language.
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41. What advantage did the Byzantine Empire have that enabled it to survive as a political entity for a thousand years longer than the western part of the Roman Empire?
- a. More territory under its control
  - b. A stronger military
  - c. A longer frontier
  - d. Assimilation to Germanic culture
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42. Which of the following was a long-term impact of the Crusades in Europe?
- a. The Crusades weakened significantly the influence of Turkic-speaking peoples in the Islamic world.
  - b. People from the Middle East migrated to Europe in large numbers.
  - c. Animosity from the Crusades ended the flow of Muslim learning into Europe.
  - d. Spain, Sicily, and the Baltic region permanently joined the world of Western Christendom.
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43. Disagreement over which of the following contributed to the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church?
- a. The religious authority of the Bible
  - b. Veneration of icons
  - c. A church hierarchy of patriarchs, bishops, and priests
  - d. The missionary impulse
- 
44. Which of the following is an example of the Byzantine Empire's influence on Eurasia?
- a. Acceptance of Latin as the international language of diplomacy
  - b. Spread of Eastern Orthodox Christianity to North Africa and Central Asia
  - c. Control of the trade routes along the Silk Roads and across the Sahara
  - d. Transmission of ancient Greek learning to Western Europe and the Islamic world
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45. In Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire, what system emerged that emphasized the reciprocal ties between a king and his vassals, and between a lord and his serfs?
- a. Paganism
  - b. Caesaropapism
  - c. Investiture
  - d. Feudalism
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46. Which of the following describes the situation in Western Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire in 476?
- a. Germanic peoples became a minority population.
  - b. Society became increasingly urban and literate.
  - c. Long-distance trade was limited to Italy.
  - d. The population doubled from what it had been at the peak of the Roman Empire.
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47. Technological changes in which field limited women's opportunities in Western Europe by the fifteenth century?

- a. Shipbuilding
  - b. Metallurgy
  - c. Farming
  - d. Weaving
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48. Besides Islam, which of the following was also a target of Western European crusaders?

- a. Eastern Orthodox Christianity
  - b. Protestantism
  - c. Buddhism
  - d. Roman Catholicism
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49. During the period from 1000 to 1300, the rulers in which region held the least power?

- a. The Byzantine Empire
  - b. Russia
  - c. China
  - d. Western Europe
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50. Which of the following is an example of a European innovation made possible by borrowing technologies from other civilizations?

- a. The use of papermaking in mills
  - b. The use of the compass in farming
  - c. The use of the lateen sail in textile production
  - d. The use of gunpowder in cannons
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51. Which of the following describes the situation of Christian communities in the Middle East and North Africa from 650 to 1300?

- a. Self-sufficient communities in isolated regions
  - b. Shrinking communities of second-class subjects
  - c. Marginalized communities threatened by state persecution
  - d. Thriving communities connected by inter-regional trade
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52. Outside of Europe, the strongest presence of Christianity from 500 to 1300 was in

- a. Ethiopia.
  - b. Egypt.
  - c. China.
  - d. Syria.
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53. Which of the following is an example of how Christianity was reinterpreted as it spread throughout Asia and Africa?
- a. Greek fire
  - b. Russification
  - c. Cyrillic script
  - d. Jesus sutras
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54. Which of the following describes a feature of the Byzantine state?
- a. Political authority was decentralized.
  - b. Competing interests contributed to the fragmentation of the state.
  - c. The state tightly controlled local affairs in the provinces.
  - d. The emperor claimed to be God's representative on earth.
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55. Which of the following brought the Byzantine Empire to an end?
- a. The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Empire
  - b. The loss of territory to an expanding Persian Empire
  - c. Emperor Justinian's attempt to reconquer the Mediterranean basin
  - d. The Roman Catholic Church's excommunication of Eastern Orthodox Christians
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56. In the eleventh century, the religious culture of the Byzantine Empire had a significant impact on
- a. the Roman Catholic Church in Western Europe.
  - b. the Nestorian church in China.
  - c. the rulers of the Axum state in Ethiopia.
  - d. Slavic-speaking peoples in the Balkans and Russia.
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57. In the centuries between 500 and 1000, Europe's center of gravity shifted away from the Mediterranean toward
- a. the Pacific Ocean.
  - b. the north and west.
  - c. the Indian Ocean.
  - d. the south and east.
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58. Which of the following describes the relationship between politics and religion in Western Europe from 500 to 1300?
- a. The ruler was the head of both the state and the Church.
  - b. The pope was the head of both the state and the Church.
  - c. Rulers were appointed by the pope of the Catholic Church.
  - d. Rulers provided protection for the Church in return for religious legitimacy.
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**59.** In which civilization was the rationalism and secularism of Greek thought used to explain religious doctrines?

- a. The Abbasid Caliphate
  - b. The Byzantine Empire
  - c. Western Europe
  - d. China
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**60.** Based on the information in Map 10.3 in the textbook, which region was the least threatened by foreign invasion between 700 and 1000?

- a. Al-Andalus
  - b. Kievan Russia
  - c. Byzantine Empire
  - d. Holy Roman Empire
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**61.** In what ways did Japanese women enjoy greater freedom than their counterparts in Korea despite the arrival of Confucian thought in Japan in the seventh century?

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**62.** Explain how, in theory, the Chinese tribute system worked.

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**63.** In what respects was China's relationship with the northern nomads one of mutual dependence?

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**64.** In what ways did Korea, Vietnam, and Japan develop cultural traditions distinctive from Chinese culture?

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**65.** In China during the first millennium of the Common Era, what accounts for the initial resistance to Buddhism and the later persecution of Buddhism?

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**66.** What are the five Pillars of Islam?

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**67.** Explain the difference between the greater and lesser forms of jihad.

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**68.** In what ways did the experience of Islam in West Africa differ from its experience in Anatolia?

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**69.** In what respects did the birth of Islam differ from that of Christianity?

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**70.** How did the rulers of the Arab Empire treat subjects in the newly conquered territories?

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**71.** In what ways did the multiple competing states in Western Europe shape European civilization?

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**72.** What factors enabled Christian communities in Africa and Asia to survive in the face of Islamic expansion?

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**73.** How did Western Europe's situation during the High Middle Ages (1000–1300) differ from the situation after the fall of the Roman Empire in the fifth century?

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**74.** How did Western Europe compare to China in the eleventh century?

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**75.** How did the understanding of the relationship between reason and faith in Western Europe differ from that found in the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic world?

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