1. Xuanzang became a well-known monk of the Tang dynasty because
   A. he was the only Chinese who made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
   B. his travels and study in India helped to popularize Buddhism in China.
   C. he was persecuted by the emperor for his violation of the ban on traveling abroad.
   D. he helped to develop neo-Confucianism.
   E. none of the above.

2. Which of the following does NOT describe the Sui dynasty?
   A. It reunified China and launched military campaigns in central Asia and Korea.
   B. It imposed high taxes and compulsory labor services for construction of the Grand Canal.
   C. It brought about great prosperity in China and long-lived imperial rule.
   D. It only lasted a short period of time.
   E. The last emperor was assassinated, bringing the dynasty to an end.

3. The Tang maintained an efficient communication network, which can be seen by the fact that
   A. the Tang court could communicate with the most distant cities of the empire in about three months.
   B. emperors at Chang’an could have fresh seafood delivered from Ningbo, a city 620 miles away.
   C. the Grand Canal was initiated under Tang rule.
   D. they utilized camels and caravans almost exclusively.
   E. all of the above.

4. Under the equal-field system, the Tang government
   A. allotted land according to the land’s fertility and the recipients’ needs.
   B. eliminated the possibility of concentrated landholdings among the wealthy.
   C. was able to levy heavy taxes on the recipients.
   D. forbade the Buddhist monasteries from controlling land.
   E. none of the above.

5. The Tang government was run primarily by
   A. hereditary aristocratic families.
   B. royal kinsmen and relatives.
   C. descendents of the Sui.
   D. bureaucrats of intellectual merit.
   E. samurai warriors.

6. “There was always something of a fictional quality to the [tributary] system.”
   By this statement the authors mean that
   A. envoys from subordinate lands were not sincere in performing the ritual kowtow to Chinese emperors.
   B. Chinese authorities had little real influence in the supposedly subordinate lands.
   C. Chinese courts also gave lavish gifts to foreign envoys.
   D. the Chinese did not actually receive any tribute from these lands.
   E. none of the above.

7. One cause for Tang decline during the mid-eighth century was that
   A. the emperors neglected public affairs in favor of music and mistresses.
   B. military campaigns in central Asia, Korea, and Vietnam drained Tang finances.
   C. the central government abolished the equal-field system.
   D. the Mongols continued to invade.
E. all of the above.
8.____ Compared with the Tang dynasty, the Song dynasty was
   A. shorter-lived.
   B. less centralized.
   C. equal in size.
   D. less militarized.
   E. all of the above.

9.____ The Song government moved from north to south in the early twelfth century because of the invasion of
   A. the Khitan.
   B. the Jurchen.
   C. the Uighurs.
   D. the Mongols.
   E. the Muslims.

10.____ Fast-ripening rice
    A. was introduced to China from Vietnam.
    B. enabled cultivators to harvest two times a year.
    C. increased food supply and supported a large population.
    D. adapted well to southern Chinese soil.
    E. all of the above.

11.____ The practice of foot binding
    A. was to venerate family ancestors.
    B. discouraged peasant women from working in the fields.
    C. became universal in China by the end of the Song.
    D. placed women of the privileged classes under male supervision.
    E. none of the above.

12.____ Which of the following was NOT a major technological innovation of Tang and Song China?
    A. Gunpowder.
    B. The magnetic compass.
    C. Movable type printing.
    D. Paper making.
    E. Fine porcelain.

13.____ The Chinese term *flying cash* meant
    A. paper money printed by the government as a substitute for heavy copper currency.
    B. letters of credit used by merchants.
    C. that money changed hands so quickly it seemed as though it could fly.
    D. runaway inflation.
    E. none of the above.

14.____ During Tang times, several foreign religions came to China. The foreign faiths that did NOT arrive in China included
    A. Nestorian Christianity and Manichaeanism.
    B. Hinduism and Jainism.
    C. Zoroastrianism and Islam.
    D. Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.
    E. All of the above did come to China.

15.____ In order for Buddhism to be accepted in China, Chinese Buddhists
    A. changed the Buddha and the *bodhisatvas* into Daoist deities.
    B. accommodated Buddhism to Chinese values such as filial piety.
    C. paid high taxes from their monasteries to the Chinese government.
    D. persecuted believers in Daoism and Confucianism.
    E. all of the above.

16.____ The poet of the Tang who wrote of the social life in cities was
    A. Zhu Xi.
    B. Xuanzang.
    C. Song Taizu.
    D. Li Bo.
    E. Du Fu.
17. ____ Despite cultural borrowing and imitation, Korea was still different from China in that
   A. aristocrats dominated Korean society while bureaucrats dominated Chinese life.
   B. Koreans accepted neo-Confucianism but rejected Buddhism.
   C. the Silla capital at Kumsong did not resemble the Chinese capital at Chang’an.
   D. the Koreans were not nearly as scholarly as the Chinese.
   E. all of the above.

18. ____ Which of the following is true of Vietnam during Tang and Song times?
   A. Many Vietnamese retained their indigenous traditions in preference to Chinese cultural traditions.
   B. Vietnamese authorities established an administrative system and bureaucracy modeled on that of China.
   C. Vietnamese women had more freedoms than their Chinese counterparts did.
   D. The Viets won their independence from China with the fall of the Tang.
   E. all of the above.

19. ____ The earliest phases of Japanese history included
   A. the Kamakura and Muromachi periods.
   B. the Nara and Heian periods.
   C. the Taira and Minamoto periods.
   D. the age of the samurais.
   E. the medieval period.

20. ____ In medieval Japan, professional warriors were called
   A. samurai.
   B. bushido.
   C. shogun.
   D. seppuku.
   E. none of the above.

21. ____ He began work on the Grand Canal to facilitate trade between the north and the south.
   A. An Lushan
   B. Xuanzang
   C. Murasaki Shikibu
   D. Sui Yangdi
   E. Tang Taizong
   F. Zhu Xi
   G. Du Fu
   H. Song Taizu

22. ____ Considered one of the greatest poets in Chinese history.

23. ____ Author of the fictitious Tale of Genji.

24. ____ Ambitious and ruthless emperor of China in the 7th century,

25. ____ Military leader who led a rebellion that left the Tang in a permanently weakened state.

26. ____ Buddhist monk who was responsible for popularizing his faith in China.

27. ____ Philosopher who blended Confucian values with Buddhist thought.

28. ____ Emperor who consciously weakened the military and built up the bureaucracy.
# Answer Key

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