

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. all of the above.
5. \_\_\_\_ The Tang government was run primarily by
  - A. hereditary aristocratic families.
  - B. royal kinsmen and relatives.
  - C. descendants 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 Manichaeism.
  - 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 *bodhisattvas* 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.
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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.
- A. An Lushan
  - B. Xuanzang
  - C. Murasaki Shikibu
  - D. Sui Yangdi
  - E. Tang Taizong
  - F. Zhu Xi
  - G. Du Fu
  - H. Song Taizu

**Answer Key**

**Multiple Choice**

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|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. D | 9. B  |
| 2. C | 6. B | 10. E |
| 3. B | 7. A | 11. D |
| 4. A | 8. D | 12. D |

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|-------|-------|
| 13. B | 17. A |
| 14. B | 18. E |
| 15. B | 19. B |
| 16. D | 20. A |

**Matching**

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|-------|-------|
| 21. D | 25. A |
| 22. G | 26. B |
| 23. C | 27. F |
| 24. E | 28. H |