MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. During the political crisis following the fall of the Han, the Great Wall
   A) became ineffective as a barrier to invasion because it was held by many small kingdoms.
   B) was destroyed and replaced by the Grand Canal as a defensive barrier to nomadic peoples.
   C) continued to serve as a barrier to the penetration of nomadic peoples.
   D) provided the materials from which many Buddhist temples were constructed.
   E) became a drain of Chinese resources as the government fought to keep it strong.

2. What made possible the rapid revival of the empire under the Tang?
   A) The abandonment of Confucianism in favor of the more widely practiced Buddhism.
   B) The brevity of the period of political dislocation.
   C) The willingness of the Tang to abandon traditional approaches to government.
   D) The preservation in the many kingdoms of the Confucian traditions that had been central to Chinese civilization.
   E) The government's focus on using people with practical technical skills as opposed to the scholar-gentry.

3. Wendi was the man responsible for the
   A) banning of Confucianism.
   B) banning of Buddhism.
   C) establishment of the Sui dynasty.
   D) return to Legalist principles of government.
   E) building of an impressive Chinese navy.

4. Under the first Sui emperor
   A) the Confucian scholar-gentry gained dominance.
   B) the Buddhists were persecuted.
   C) the merchant class gained much social prestige.
   D) the Grand Canal was constructed.
   E) ever-ready granaries were created to relieve the threat of famine.

5. Excessive military expenses and grandiose building projects led to
   A) a widespread Buddhist rebellion.
   B) the downfall of the second Sui emperor and the collapse of the dynasty.
   C) the reunification of China under the Shang dynasty.
   D) massive rejection of the Confucian scholar-gentry.
   E) a successful peasant revolt.

6. Li Yuan was
   A) a Buddhist monk who founded the Song dynasty.
   B) the most famous poet of the Tang-Song era.
   C) the Duke of Tang, founder of the new dynasty.
   D) the second Sui emperor who murdered his father to gain the throne.
   E) the most aggressive persecutor of Buddhism.

7. Which of the following statements concerning entry into the Chinese bureaucracy is most accurate?
   A) Although a higher percentage of candidates under the Tang received office through the examination system than during the Han dynasty, birth continued to be important in securing high office.
   B) Under the Tang, family connections ceased to be of significance.
   C) Although the examination system continued to be monitored, almost all officials received positions as the result of family connections.
   D) The examination system was eliminated during the Tang dynasty, and only members of the imperial family served in the bureaucracy.
   E) The government strove to allow fair access to all people who could demonstrate talent.

8. Pure Land Buddhism
   A) appealed to the members of the Chinese elite.
   B) only allowed upper-class believers.
   C) was rejected by the Chinese peasantry.
   D) stressed meditation and the appreciation of natural and artistic beauty.
   E) stressed salvation.

9. Which of the following statements concerning the Tang dynasty's attitude toward Buddhism is most accurate?
   A) Under the Tang, Buddhism became the official religion of the state.
   B) After initial attempts to suppress Buddhism, later Tang emperors actually resuscitated Buddhist monasteries, particularly in southern China.
   C) Although Empress Wu attempted to have Buddhism recognized as the official religion of the state, later emperors persecuted Buddhism as an economic threat to the state.
   D) From the outset, Buddhism was persecuted under the Tang.
   E) Although Tang rulers disliked the practice of Buddhism, they adopted a policy of toleration.
10. As a result of imperial suppression,
   A) monastic orders continued to exert political influence and control landed wealth as they did in the first decades of Tang rule.
   B) Buddhism was restored as the primary religion of the state during the Song dynasty.
   C) Buddhism gained much underground support, which eventually led to its becoming the prominent religion of China.
   D) Buddhism was eradicated in China.
   E) Buddhism survived in a reduced state without much political influence.

TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. Wendi, the first Sui emperor, rapidly restored the position of the Confucian scholars-gentry.
2. The second Sui emperor undertook the enormous building project of the Great Canal, a decision that contributed to the dynasty's downfall.
3. The bureaucracy during the Tang dynasty was exclusively recruited from those who passed the examination system without regard to family connections.
4. The southern Song dynasty was little more than a rump state carved from the much larger domains ruled by the Tang and northern Song.
5. The capital of the Tang dynasty with a population of 2 million was Beijing.
6. The nomadic Mongols were the founders of the Qin Kingdom that succeeded the Liao in northern China and forced the Song to flee to the South.
7. Originally a general following the fall of the Tang, Zhao Kuangyin was the founder of the Song dynasty.
8. The Chan variant of Buddhism, more attractive to the members of the Chinese elite, stressed meditation and appreciation of natural and artistic beauty.
9. The era between 220 and 589 that featuredceless wars fought by the patchwork of regional kingdoms following the fall of the Han in China was referred to as the Era of Division.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. ________ was a member of a prominent northern family following the fall of the Han, who proclaimed himself emperor and established the Sui dynasty.
2. Minister for Yangdi, ________ , the deke of Tang, took over the empire following the assassination of the last emperor of the Sui dynasty.
3. The ________ variant of Buddhism emphasized the salvationist aspects of the faith and appealed to the masses of Chinese society.
4. A general of nomadic origins named ________ led a widely supported revolt to depose the Tang dynasty in 755.
5. The much-reduced state of the Song dynasty from 1127 to 1279 was referred to as the ________ .
6. Chinese ships equipped with watertight bulkheads, stern-post rudders, compasses, and bamboo fenders were called ________ .
7. ________ was a Chinese credit instrument that provided vouchers to merchants to be redeemed at the end of the voyage.
8. The Chinese counterpart of the Islamic veil and seclusion, ________ , produced pain and restricted women's movement outside the household.
9. The most famous poet of the Tang era, ________ , blended images of the mundane world with philosophical musings.
10. The invention of ________ was originally used for entertainment purposes, but by the late Song era was used in military applications as well.
2. In what year were the Taika reforms enacted in Japan?
A) 101 B.C.E.
B) 111 B.C.E.
C) 646 C.E.
D) 589 C.E.
E) 1222 C.E.

3. When the emperor moved his government from Nara to Heian,
A) Buddhism ceased to play a major role in Japanese society.
B) the scholar-gentry was able to assert itself through the examination system.
C) the aristocracy took over most of the positions in the central government.
D) Shintoism was formally suppressed.
E) he centralized his power and tightened control over the aristocracy.

4. The Tale of Genji described
A) the military organization of the Bakufu in Kamakura.
B) the life at the imperial court at Heian.
C) the structure of society under the Ashikaga Shogunate.
D) the travels of an imperial emissary in China.
E) how the Ashikaga Shoguns came to power.

5. Bushi were
A) warrior leaders in the tenth century who controlled provincial areas of Japan from small fortresses.
B) mounted troops who served the provincial military elite.
C) curved swords introduced into Japanese warfare at the time.
D) aristocrats of the imperial court at Heian who controlled the administration.
E) people who worked the rice fields.

6. Samurai were
A) provincial military commanders based in small fortresses.
B) close advisors to the emperor.
C) curved swords introduced into Japanese warfare in the tenth century.
D) mounted troops who served the provincial military elite.
E) aristocratic families who dominated the central administration at Heian.

7. The Gempei wars
A) brought the Nara empire to a close.
B) devastated the Ashikaga Shogunate.
C) damaged the emperor’s prestige.
D) destroyed the Bakufu at Kamakura.
E) settled the power struggle between the Taira and Minamoto families.

8. The end of the Gempei wars signaled the beginning of
A) the centralized Confucian bureaucracy.
B) the Japanese feudal age.
C) the Tokugawa Shogunate.
D) the Ashikaga Shogunate.
E) Fujiwara power.

9. In 838, the Japanese
A) created the Ashikaga Shogunate.
B) initiated the Confucian examination system typical of Confucian China.
C) ceased to send official embassies to the Chinese emperor.
D) ended the Bakufu at Kamakura.
E) began an armed resistance to Chinese influence.

10. The Korean bureaucracy
A) admitted members almost exclusively by birth rather than test scores.
B) did not employ the Confucian examination system found in China.
C) was modeled exactly on the Chinese Confucian system, with most admissions to the civil service based on tests of classical Chinese literature.
D) depended on the Buddhist monks for its existence.
E) although based upon the Chinese system, grew to be much larger than China’s bureaucracy.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The ________ reforms of 646 represented the culmination of centuries of Japanese borrowing from China and attempted to remake the Japanese monarch into an absolute ruler.

2. Written by Lady Murasaki, the ________ was the first Japanese novel.

3. The ________ were aristocratic Japanese of the ninth century who exercised exceptional influence over imperial affairs.
4. The military government established by the Minamoto following their defeat of the Taira was called the ________

5. ________ were military leaders of the military government established by the Minamoto.

6. The ________ were warlord rulers of three hundred small states established following the disruption of the Ashikaga Shogunate.

7. The earliest kingdom in Korea, ________ was conquered by the Han emperor Wudi in 109 B.C.E.

8. ________ is the extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions, particularly in Japan and Korea.

9. The Hanoi-based dynasty of the north that ruled during the period of Vietnamese expansion was the ________.

10. The dynasty that emerged in the frontier areas of south Vietnam and who challenged the Hanoi-based dynasty was the ________.

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. The purpose of the Taika reforms was to create a genuine professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army in Japan to match those of Han-Tang China.

2. During the period of the bunshu, combat frequently hinged on the outcome of man-to-man struggles between champions typical of heroic warfare.

3. Zen Buddhism played a critical role in securing a place for the arts in this era of strife and destruction dominated by the warrior elite.

4. The Silla monarchs of Korea strove to free themselves from the cultural baggage imposed on Korea by the Tang dynasty.

5. The independent dynasties of Vietnam continued to rule through a bureaucracy that was a much smaller copy of the Chinese administrative system.

6. Regional warriors in Japan who ruled small kingdoms from fortresses were called samurai.

7. A full-scale civil war was fought between rival heirs of the Kamakura regime between 1467 and 1477.

8. A kingdom in southeastern Korea, Paekche allied with the Tang emperors of China to defeat their Korean rivals.

9. The Trung sisters led one of the frequent peasant rebellions in Vietnam against Chinese rule in 39 C.E.

10. The capital of the southern dynasty in Vietnam was located at Hue.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

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F 1. Wendi, the first Sui emperor, rapidly restored the position of the Confucian scholar-gentry.

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The Taika reforms of 645 represented the culmination of centuries of Japanese borrowing from China and attempted to remake the Japanese monarch into an absolute ruler.

2. Written by Lady Murasaki, the Genji was the first Japanese novel.

3. The Nihonmura were aristocratic Japanese of the ninth century who exercised exceptional influence over imperial affairs.
4. The military government established by the Minamoto following their defeat of the Taira was called the **bakufu**.

5. **Shogun** were military leaders of the military government established by the Minamoto.

6. The **Nobunaga** were warlord rulers of three hundred small states established following the disruption of the Ashikaga Shogunate.

7. The earliest kingdom in Korea, **Choson**, was conquered by the Han emperor Wudi in 109 B.C.E.

8. **Sino-Japanese** is the extensive adaptation of Chinese culture in other regions, particularly in Japan and Korea.

9. The Han-dynasty of the north that ruled during the period of Vietnamese expansion was the **Triệu**.

10. The dynasty that emerged in the frontier areas of southern Vietnam and who challenged the Han-dynasty was the **Nguyễn**.

**TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS**

**T** 1. The purpose of the Taika reforms was to create a genuine professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army in Japan to match those of Han-Tang China.

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