

Unit 5--Test Prep

China

Chapters 16-19



1. What is an imperial government? What did China's emperors base their right to govern on?
2. Under what dynasty was the golden age of expansion and prosperity for China? What was the Han dynasty most known for? What happened after the fall of the Han dynasty (when it lost the Mandate of Heaven) that was similar to what happened in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?
3. What is a bureaucracy? How are bureaucracies structured? What happened to the people when the bureaucracy in China became corrupt? Beginning with the Han dynasty, what group of people ran the government after acquiring their positions through examinations? What was the examination for scholar-officials primarily based on?
4. What dynasty reunited China 350 years after the fall of the Han?
5. During the Tang dynasty, which followed the Sui, how were government officials selected? Why did scholar-officials mostly come from the upper-class aristocrats?
6. What word best describes how government workers got their jobs during the Song dynasty? What new group of people was allowed to become government officials during the Song period?
7. What belief system has had an important tradition in Chinese government because of its emphasis on order, good conduct, scholarship, and public service? What was the basis for civil service exams during the Song dynasty? What was it? According to Confucius, what was common in the five important relationships? According to emperors and scholars, knowledge of Confucius would produce what type of government official?
8. What was one problem with the civil service exams that actually hurt China?
9. What group conquered almost all of Asia in the 13th century and overthrew the Song dynasty capturing China's imperial capital in 1276? What Chinese system did the Mongols under Kublai Khan put an end to? Who was the Mongol leader who began the Yuan dynasty, 1000 years of foreign rule in China? Who did he choose to fill important government positions? How did the government of China change under Mongol leaders?
10. What led Chinese landowners to leave the north and move south? What improvements led to an increase in crop production in the south? What important improvement in agriculture transformed China during the Song dynasty? What technological advances helped increase crop yield? What two changes did that lead to?
11. Where was tea grown? What was its original use? How did it become important in China?
12. On what group of people did Tang emperors ease restrictions to increase trade? What did the government print which spurred growth in commerce?
13. What Chinese invention(s) made it easier for sailors to find their way on long voyages? What were the great Chinese ships with bamboo sails that could hold hundreds of men? What unique form of transportation helped China become so prosperous during the Tang dynasty? What did the Chinese construct to help water transportation?
14. As trade increased large commercial centers began to spring up. What did many of them grow into? Why did many landowners leave their farms and move to the cities?
15. What influence did Confucianism have on the lives of women during the Song dynasty? What custom first became common during the Song Dynasty?

16. What is the process in which manufacturing is broken down into separate tasks with each worker doing one task over and over? What does that process make possible?
17. What did Chinese inventors discover while working with saltpeter? What Chinese invention most affected relations among competing groups in Europe?
18. What three inventions contributed greatly to the spread of learning in China? What Chinese invention was used to print entire pages at a time? What invention did the Chinese use when making paper money and playing cards in the ninth century? What Chinese invention used individual characters arranged to create a page of print? What substance that we still use today did the Chinese first make from the bark of mulberry trees?
19. What did the Chinese produce from blowing air into molten iron?
20. To treat a sick person, many ancient Chinese burned a chemical or steamed the sick person's clothes. What did they use these techniques for? In trying to protect people from getting smallpox, the Chinese developed a system of inoculation which eventually led to the development of drugs called what?
21. What religion, foreign in origin, became very popular in China? From what country did it come? What is the Buddhist term for perfect peace and blessedness?
22. What 1500 mile structure did the Chinese construct to help fortify the northern border and provide it security and stability?
23. What was the name of the east-west highway—actually a network of trade routes connecting oasis to oasis across the deserts of central Asia—that linked China to the rest of the world? At the beginning of the Tang dynasty, Buddhist monks and nuns ran schools and hospitals, provided lodging, and paid no taxes. What does that suggest about the role of Buddhism in Chinese life? How did many Chinese respond to the growing wealth of Buddhist monasteries? What did the Tang government, which needed money, begin doing in 843? How did this effect the power of their monasteries?
24. Under the Tang dynasty, the Silk Road was once again made safe for travel. What impact did that have on trade? Who became China's trade partners? What likely resulted from this new influx of foreign trade and contacts?
25. Which dynasty was marked by Mongol rule? Unlike other dynasties, what social class did the Mongols respect and encourage? What did the Mongols do along the Silk Road to encourage trade? What other form of trade flourished under the Mongols? What was the most notable skill of the Mongol warriors?
26. Who was the Mongol leader who helped to establish Mongol rule in China? What group enjoyed high status under the Mongols? Who was the most famous foreigner to serve in the Mongol government? Under Mongol rule, who was at the bottom of the social order?
27. Under what dynasty did contact with other nations end? Who, under the direction of the Ming emperor led a series of seven maritime expeditions to India, the Persian Gulf, and eventually the east coast of Africa? What was a major result of the voyages of Zheng He?
28. Over the course of its history, did China foster an open- or closed-door policy with the world?