

Chapter 2

1. As in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the first civilization in China developed _____.

- a. along seashores
- b. in mountainous areas
- c. in river valleys
- d. in high plains

Answer: c Page Ref. 23

2. Yangshao culture is an example of _____ culture.

- a. Bronze Age
- b. Neolithic
- c. early modern
- d. Paleolithic

Answer: b Page Ref. 25

3. Oracle bones are an important historical source, informing us about both _____ and _____.

- a. society; commerce
- b. gender relations; beliefs
- c. political expansion; farming
- d. religion; writing

Answer: d Page Ref. 27



4. Looking at the Tarim Basin Mummy, historians could NOT tell us much about which of these areas?

- a. technology
- b. religious beliefs
- c. politics
- d. social hierarchies

Answer: c Page Ref. 29

5. In the classic conception of the dynastic cycle, rulers may be justifiably overthrown if they _____.

- a. lack legitimate male heirs
- b. promote Buddhism
- c. fail to repel invaders
- d. rule unfairly

Answer: d Page Ref. 32

6. Which of these dominated Chinese bureaucracy beginning in the Zhou period?

- a. warriors
- b. the *shi* class
- c. merchants
- d. the landed aristocracy

Answer: b Page Ref. 34

7. The Zhou era marks a decline in _____ for women in Chinese culture.
- public roles
 - education
 - respect
 - domestic roles

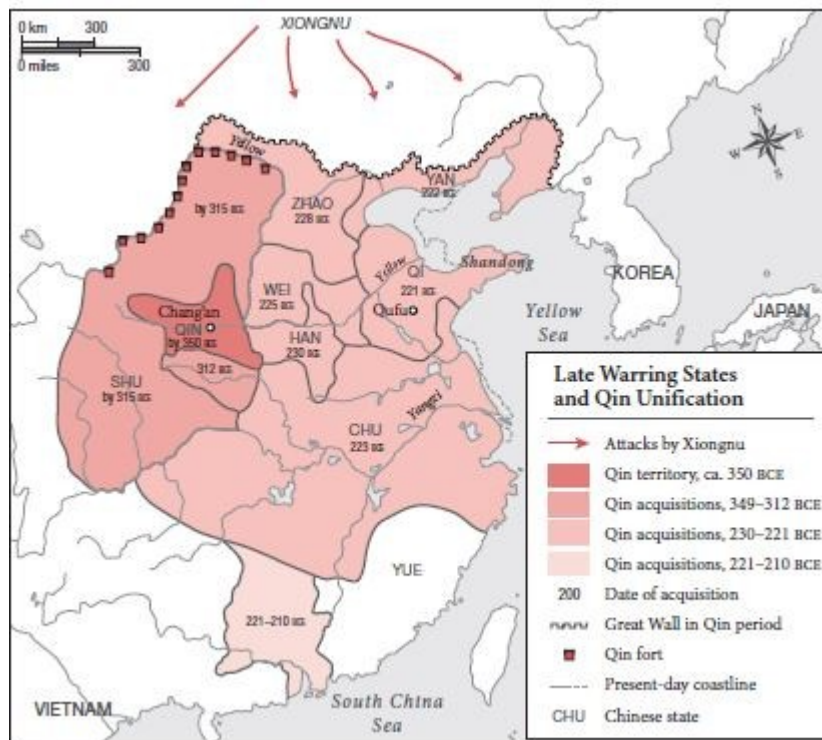
Answer: a Page Ref. 35

8. To whom are the questions of the oracle bones addressed?
- gods
 - local spirits
 - ancestors
 - the Buddha

Answer: c Page Ref. 35

9. The author of the *Analects* was _____.
- Mencius
 - Laozi
 - Kong fuzi
 - Xunzi

Answer: c Page Ref. 39



10. Looking at Map 2.4, by the time of Shi Huangdi's accession in 221, the Qin _____.
a. controlled all of then China
b. were being pushed out by the Han
c. has successfully driven the Xiongnu back
d. were beginning to unify China

Answer: a Page Ref. 41

11. Compared to Legalists, Daoists would prefer a(n) _____ ruler.
a. stronger
b. more ruthless
c. elected
d. less interventionist

Answer: d Page Ref. 42

12. Qin Shi Huangdi is notable as the first Chinese _____.
a. philosopher
b. emperor
c. historian
d. female ruler

Answer: b Page Ref. 44

13. Relative to the Qin dynasty, the Han dynasty represented _____.
a. a reversal
b. collapse
c. uninterrupted tradition
d. a change in direction

Answer: d Page Ref. 46

14. The periods of Restoration in Chinese history are best characterized as _____.
a. the end of the dynastic cycle
b. loss of the Mandate of Heaven
c. partial recoveries of dynasties' control
d. period of chaos

Answer: c Page Ref. 48

15. The Tang dynasty was a high point in China's _____.
a. southward expansion

- b. international contacts
- c. experimentation with new schools of thought and belief
- d. political instability

Answer: b Page Ref. 50

16. Xuanzang is most associated with the development of _____ in China.

- a. Buddhism
- b. commerce
- c. military technology
- d. literature

Answer: a Page Ref. 53

17. Taizong was an expansionist emperor of the _____ dynasty.

- a. Han
- b. Tang
- c. Song
- d. Zhou

Answer: b Page Ref. 55

18. Like the examination reforms of the same period, administrative reforms of Wang Anshi had the goal of _____.

- a. supporting local interests
- b. promoting military over bureaucratic power
- c. increasing central authority
- d. controlling peasant unrest

Answer: c Page Ref. 58

19. The *fengche* is an example of the _____ in early imperial China.

- a. religious innovation
- b. political centralization
- c. spread of learning
- d. technological advances

Answer: d Page Ref. 61

20. Neo-Confucianism is best seen as a _____ early Confucianism.

- a. substantial revision of
- b. dramatic shift away from
- c. continuation of

d. critique

Answer: a Page Ref. 64