Smith test bank: Chapter 20

**What prompted Russian territorial expansion?**

1. Until the 19th century, most Russian peasants were
   1. slaves
   2. tenants
   3. merchants
   4. serfs\*

(p. 724)

1. The Russian Orthodox Church
   1. was fiercely anti-Catholic\*
   2. completely ignored the existence of the Catholic Church
   3. sought to align with the Catholic Church against Ottoman incursions
   4. saw the Catholics as their allies against Protestantism

(p. 725)

1. In the later sixteenth century, Russian monarchs allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchants to settle and trade in the capital.
   1. non-Catholic European\*
   2. Ottoman
   3. Catholic European
   4. Muscovite

(p. 725)

1. In the 1560s, Russia’s Ivan IV established a personal fiefdom called the
   1. timar
   2. devshirme
   3. daimyo
   4. oprichnina\*

(p. 725)

1. Russia’s first massive peasant rebellion was sparked by the
   1. death of Ivan the Great
   2. king of Poland and Lithuania’s attempt to place his Catholic son on the Russian throne\*
   3. occupation of Moscow by Polish forces
   4. Romanov family’s seizure of the Russian throne

(p. 726)

1. As part of Tsar Peter the Great’s attempt to Westernize Russia, all courtiers were required to learn
   1. Latin
   2. English
   3. French\*
   4. Italian

(p. 726)

**How did the shift to a silver cash economy transform Chinese government and society?**

1. Although Ming China was virtually self-sufficient, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was in short supply, especially after 1550.
   1. manufactured goods
   2. timber
   3. silver\*
   4. iron

(p. 728)

1. In the late Ming dynasty, the Chinese again faced mounted enemies from the north in the
   1. Mongols
   2. Russians
   3. Jurchen
   4. Manchu\*

(p. 728)

1. Ming emperor Wanli required that all taxes be collected in
   1. silver\*
   2. rice
   3. labor service
   4. gold

(p. 728)

1. China’s most-admired export during the Ming dynasty was
   1. silk\*
   2. porcelain
   3. tea
   4. rice

(p. 729)

1. Most silk spinning and weaving was done by
   1. children
   2. men
   3. women\*
   4. those too old to work in rice cultivation

(p. 729)

1. By 1700 much of mainland Southeast Asia
   1. was directly ruled by China’s Qing emperor
   2. was independent
   3. was engaged in rebellion against China
   4. paid tribute to the Qing emperor in exchange for political autonomy\*

(p. 734)

1. The Confucian ideal of Chinese society emphasized
   1. autonomy
   2. commercial exchange
   3. efficiency
   4. self-sufficiency\*

(p. 735)

**How did self-isolation affect Japan?**

1. Japan’s regional lords were called
   1. daimyo\*
   2. shogun
   3. samurai
   4. nanban

(p. 736)

1. Tokugawa Ieyasu was notable for
   1. deposing the emperor
   2. declaring the role of shogun to be hereditary\*
   3. first unifying all of Japan
   4. eliminating the daimyo

(p. 737)

1. The shoguns’ concern about Christianity was its
   1. monotheism
   2. tradition of proselytization
   3. believers’ insistence that it was the one true religion\*
   4. focus on eternal salvation

(737-738)

1. After the 1630s, the shoguns requirement that subordinate lords maintain households in the new capital of Edo was an effort to
   1. control Japan’s interior\*
   2. prevent the spread of Christianity
   3. ensure sufficient personnel for the army
   4. promote order in the new city

(p. 738)

1. Unlike other societies of the time, Japan’s urban and rural areas were tied together by
   1. trade
   2. building codes necessitated by the threat of earthquakes
   3. religion
   4. waste collection and recycling\*

(p. 739)

1. The geisha, private entertainers for Japan’s wealthiest men, were
   1. slaves
   2. indentured servants\*
   3. freed upon reaching adulthood
   4. granted freedom once they had been “deflowered”

(p. 742)

1. After early kabuki theater performances prompted violence among audience members, the Tokugawa government
   1. banned kabuki
   2. required that audiences be segregated by gender
   3. required that all performances include Neo-Confucian speeches
   4. required all performers to be men\*

(p. 742)

**How did life for common folk in early modern Korea differ from life in China or Japan?**

1. The Korean institution known as the Samsa was
   1. a kind of academic oversight committee, with power even over the king and acting as a moral police force\*
   2. the class of nobles that staffed high councils and regional governorships
   3. the Neo-Confucian constitution that advocated more radical state takeover and redistribution of land to peasants
   4. the practice of confiscating temple lands and distributing them to loyal officials

(p. 744)

1. One defense strategy adopted by the Choson state against the Jurchen in the north was
   1. mandatory military service for all Korean men
   2. the construction of a wall along the northern border
   3. to settle the northern frontier with land-hungry peasants from the south\*
   4. to improve the military by awarding promotions based on merit, as determined by written examinations

(p. 745)

1. Slavery in Korea was different from that in China in that it
   1. was banned
   2. was often penal servitude
   3. usually persisted for many generations\*
   4. was often debt peonage

(p. 748)

**What trends did mainland Southeast Asia share with China, Korea, Japan, and Russia?**

1. The early modern period in Southeast Asia was characterized by
   1. colonization by European powers
   2. conquest by China and India
   3. gunpowder-fueled, dynastic state-building\*
   4. political fragmentation

(p. 748)

1. Southeast Asia’s high overall population was largely the result of
   1. wet-rice agriculture and acquired immunity to many lowland tropical maladies\*
   2. a long period of peace and wet-rice agriculture
   3. millet and barley production and European trade
   4. acquired immunity to many lowland tropical maladies and an ingenious system of waste processing

(p. 750)

1. Most of the kingdoms of mainland Southeast Asia collected tribute in the form of
   1. silver
   2. labor
   3. gold
   4. rice and goods\*

(p. 750)

1. Imports to mainland Southeast Asia consisted primarily of
   1. porcelain from China
   2. consumer goods from Europe
   3. metal ware from China
   4. cloth from India\*

(p. 751)

**In contrast to the general trend of political consolidation in early modern Asia, why did the Philippines fall to a European colonizing power?**

1. With the exception of some areas in the south, the Philippines at the dawn of early modern times had
   1. no dynastic rulers or overarching religious or ethical traditions\*
   2. a single common language spoken across the archipelago
   3. a social structure defined by a series of small kinship groups ruled by a king who controlled the entire archipelago
   4. a strong Buddhist tradition

(p. 752)

1. Filipino life was forever altered in 1565 with the arrival of the
   1. Spanish\*
   2. Portuguese
   3. Dutch
   4. English

(p. 753)

1. Before the end of early modern times, nearly all of the Philippines had been converted to Catholicism, with the exception of Southern Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, which remained staunchly
   1. Buddhist
   2. Confucian
   3. Muslim\*
   4. Hindu

(p. 754-755)