

# Quiz Chapter 10

## Question 1

In terms of its relations with neighboring powers, the Song  
learned from the mistakes of the Tang and avoided a similar fate.  
conquered Japan, the first time that this had happened.  
reconquered the northern region controlled by the Uighurs.  
met their ultimate demise at the hands of the Mongols  
was able to maintain a permanent dominance over the Jin Dynasty of the Jurchens.

## Question 2

Wu Zhao

translated "The Way of the Dao" into Khitan.  
was the founder of the Ming Dynasty.  
was the founder of the White Lotus sect.  
became empress of China.  
was the Chinese name of Marco Polo.

## Question 3

With the increase in trade and urban activities during the Tang and Song eras,  
the rural population declined.  
the scholar-gentry provided considerable financial support to Christians.  
most of the population resided in urban areas.  
a landed gentry class assumed a position of social and economic dominance.  
the social stagnation of the population became institutionalized.

## Question 4

The Mongols

established their capital in China at NanJing.  
made use of Chinese institutions in governing China.  
ruled China, by means of the Yuan Dynasty, for 437 years.  
were, under Genghis Khan, aggressive traders virtually obsessed with making profits.  
destroyed the Chinese economy by outlawing all trade.

## Question 5

The motives for the voyages of Zheng He possibly included all of the following EXCEPT  
All of the above  
curiosity  
military conquest  
trading profits  
to seek information on an earlier emperor who might have escaped into exile

## Question 6

Buddhism was brought to China by  
barbarian invasions  
Chinese fleets returning from the West  
gurus from Angkor  
merchants from India  
travelers from Indonesia

### Question 7

The fundamental purpose of Neo-Confucianism was:

- to unite the metaphysical speculations of Buddhism and Daoism with the pragmatic Confucian approach to society.
- to broaden the base of literacy in Chinese society.
- to preserve the essentials of the traditional Chinese way of life in the face of Western advances.
- to re-assess the worth of the individual within traditional Chinese society.
- to diminish the disproportionate influence of the aristocracy.

### Question 8

In Song China

- a curfew required urban residents to be in their homes shortly after nightfall.
- cities were governed by Qin officials.
- storytellers and minstrels provided information at elegant social gatherings.
- though city gates were closed, entertainment centers inside the walls were open all night.
- urban life entirely disappeared.

### Question 9

In the Chinese civil service examination system

- the system entirely eliminated aristocratic influence in the government bureaucracy
- candidates from southern China always received the highest positions
- many candidates who passed the first examination did not go on to a higher level
- the Song severely restricted the eligibility for taking the exam
- very few of the successful candidates came from the landed gentry

### Question 10

During the Han Dynasty, Chinese literature was stimulated by the invention of

- kabuki
- bronze-block printing
- a vernacular language
- paper
- sake