China: Review / Study Guide

Matching

__d__ 1. ruthless but effective Tang dynasty ruler  
   a. Kublai Khan

__b__ 2. a set of letters or characters that can be moved to
   create different lines of text
   b. movable type

__i__ 3. leader who united the Mongols and began invasion
   of China
   d. Empress Wu

__e__ 4. body of unelected government officials
   e. bureaucracy

__h__ 5. thin, beautiful pottery
   f. Zheng He

__g__ 6. a device that indicates direction
   g. compass

__j__ 7. policy of avoiding contact with other countries
   h. porcelain

__a__ 8. founder of the Yuan dynasty
   i. Genghis Khan

__l__ 9. a mixture of powders used in explosives
   j. isolationism

__f__ 10. commanded a huge fleet of ships
   k. incentive

__c__ 11. educated government worker
   l. gunpowder

__k__ 12. something that leads people to follow a certain
   course of action

13. Why is the Tang dynasty considered a golden age of Chinese civilization? __________
   __many laws, reforms, poems, and other cultural achievements during the Tang__
   __dynasty led to the growth and prosperity of China__

Label:
A - Gobi Desert
B - Himalayas
C - Plateau of Tibet
D - Yangtze River
E - Yellow River
14. Why did people turn to Buddhism during the Period of Disunion? ________________
   Buddhism offered people a way to find internal peace in a chaotic world

15. What were the following people’s accomplishments? Li Bai (Bo) one of the best poets
   Du Fu another great poet, Li Quingzhao greatest female poet

16. What led to the growth of cities in China? ________________
   The growth of agriculture and the ability to produce plenty of food

17. What were China’s cities like during the Tang and Song dynasties? ________________
   Many cities were large and prosperous and had people from many cultures.

18. Which Chinese invention has had the greater impact on world history - the magnetic compass or gunpowder? EXPLAIN!! ________________

19. What are the 2 basic principles of Confucianism? What does each mean? ________________
   Ren - concern for others
   Li - appropriate behavior

20. How did Confucianism change after the Song dynasty? ________________
   It became Neo-Confucianism and was more concerned about spiritual matters.

21. What was the main purpose of the Grand Canal? ________________
   to move agricultural products (food) into the cities

22. What were the main products (3) Chinese merchants exported to other countries? ________________
   tea, rice, spices, jade, SILK

23. Why industry did the Chinese keep secret and why? ________________
   producing silk cloth they wanted to maintain their monopoly

24. What was Confucianism called after the Song Dynasty? ________________
   Neo-Confucianism

25. Why do you think the civil service examinations were created? ________________
   to ensure that only the most qualified officials ran the government

26. Why were China’s civil service examinations so difficult? ________________
   scholar-officials were elevated members of society so they had to prove they were worthy of the job

27. What was the official policy of the Song dynasty? ________________
   Neo-Confucianism

28. How did the Mongols create their huge empire? ________________
   Genghis began the conquest in 1211 his sons continued the conquests and his grandson completed it in 1279

29. What modern areas were a part of the Mongol empire? ________________
   China, parts of Russia
30. How did Marco Polo and Zheng He help shape foreigners opinion of China? 
Both helped expose the beauty and wonder of China to a world that had never heard of China, and created a desire for the products found there.

31. What events contributed to the collapse of the Yuan dynasty? The defeat of the Mongol army during 2 attempts to invade and conquer Japan. A weakened economy caused by expensive public works projects and resentment from Chinese.

32. Who was the founder of the Mongol empire? Genghis Khan

33. Who extended the Mongol empire the furthest? Kublai Khan

34. Who was the first leader of the Ming dynasty? Zhu Yuanzhang

35. Why did Ming leaders establish a policy of isolationism? They wanted no outside influence on their culture, they wanted to prevent any more invasions by groups like the Mongols.

36. What were the dimensions of the Great Wall during the Ming dynasty? 2,000 m long, 25 feet high and 12 feet wide

37. Why do you think the Ming dynasty spent so much time and money on rebuilding and enlarging the Great Wall? To make the Chinese people feel safe from invaders from the northern tribes.

38. How did the strong agricultural and trading economy of Tang and Song China affect the country? The strong economy allowed some people to concentrate their talents and skills on the arts and inventions instead of just working to survive.

39. What were the major advancements made during the Tang dynasty? Grand Canal was expanded and improved, overland trade routes, some of the greatest writers Li Bai and Du Fu, porcelain, woodblock printing, gunpowder, improved magnetic compass, paper money.

40. What were the major advancements made during the Song dynasty? Underground wells, dragon backbone pump, fast ripening rice, sea routes for trading, Li Qingzhao, movable type, gunpowder.