Chapter 6

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement.

a. Shi Huangdi  
   n. diffusion
b. Laozi  
   o. lord
c. Confucius  
   p. acupuncture
d. sundial  
   q. wheelbarrow
e. jade  
   r. Liu Bang
f. Shiji  
   s. oracle
g. iron plow  
   t. peasant
h. Silk Road  
   u. seismograph
i. Confucianism  
   v. Legalism
j. silk  
   w. innovation
k. Great Wall  
   x. ethics
l. Sima Qian  
   y. Buddhism
m. Daoism

E  1. A hard gemstone
K  2. A barrier to stop invaders
J  3. A soft, light, highly valued fabric
N  4. The spread of ideas from one culture to another
D  5. A device that uses the position of shadows to tell time
S  6. A prediction
I  7. The ideas of Confucius
X  8. Moral values
P  9. The practice of using fine needles to cure disease or relieve pain
C  10. The most influential teacher in Chinese history

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

A  11. What was the effect on China of the popularity of silk in Rome?
   a. China became wealthy.
   b. China stopped trading.
   c. China started a war.
   d. China ended farming.
B  12. During the Han dynasty, Chinese painters became experts at
   a. making paper.
   b. painting figures.
   c. drawing shapes.
   d. sketching buildings.
D  13. Which of the following best explains how Qin rule affected China?
   a. China became divided under Qin rule.
   b. China had more problems under Qin rule.
   c. China had more poverty under Qin rule.
   d. China became unified under Qin rule.
14. What was the effect of all people in China using the same coins and the same writing system?
   a. The government strengthened.  
   b. People were happier.  
   c. Trade became much easier.  
   d. There were fewer gold coins.

15. Which landform separates China from its neighbors to the north?
   a. the Pacific Ocean  
   b. the Plateau of Tibet  
   c. the Himalayan Mountains  
   d. the Gobi Desert

16. Which of the following best describes the weather and temperature patterns in China’s northeastern and eastern sections?
   a. The eastern section receives more rainfall.  
   b. It is warmer and wetter in the northeast.  
   c. The northeast section receives more rainfall.  
   d. It is colder and drier in the eastern section.

17. Which of the following became China’s official government policy under Wudi?
   a. Daoism  
   b. Buddhism  
   c. Legalism  
   d. Confucianism

Shi Huangdi ordered the burning of all writings that did not agree with Legalism.

What can you infer about Shi Huangdi from this?
   a. He believed that nobles should read different writings than farmers.  
   b. He was an intolerant leader who did not respect other people’s beliefs.  
   c. He felt that the other writings in existence at the time were weak.  
   d. He was a tolerant leader who respected other people’s beliefs.

19. The Silk Road began in China and ended
   a. at the Atlantic Ocean.  
   b. at the Mediterranean Sea.  
   c. in the Middle East.  
   d. in Central Asia.

20. In what way did the social order of the Han dynasty differ from the social order of the Shang dynasty?
   a. Scholars had a higher rank during the Shang dynasty than during the Han dynasty.  
   b. Merchants had a higher rank during the Han dynasty than during the Shang dynasty.  
   c. Peasants had a higher rank during the Han dynasty than during the Shang dynasty.  
   d. Nobles had a higher rank during the Shang dynasty than during the Han dynasty.

21. Which of the following actions could result in severe punishment during the Qin dynasty?
   a. eating the wrong kind of fruit or vegetable  
   b. using the standardized gold or copper coins  
   c. writing sentences using the official symbols  
   d. making the axle of your cart the wrong length

22. Priests had carved questions about the future on bones or shells, which were then heated, causing them to crack. The priests believed they could "read" these cracks to predict the future.

A scientist today would think that this technique
   a. is not suitable for predicting the future.  
   b. is one of the most reliable ways we have of predicting the future.  
   c. shows that the early Chinese were very scientific.  
   d. is effective only when used with bones, not shells.
23. Which of the following best describes how the fu and shi styles of Chinese writing differed?
   a. Fu was poetry that was sung, while shi used long passages that were only read.
   b. Shi was based on the teachings of Confucius, while fu was based on Legalism.
   c. Fu combined prose and poetry, while shi featured short lines that could be sung.
   d. Shi was poetry written by nobles, while fu was the poetry of commoners.

24. Which of the following best summarizes Liu Bang's approach to ruling China?
   a. harsh and overly strict
   b. weak and ineffective
   c. moderate and reasonable
   d. undisciplined and unfair

25. Which of the following best describes how Chinese society changed as a result of the Shang dynasty?
   a. The number of poor people in China increased.
   b. The landowners were forced to give up their wealth.
   c. The control of the people by kings decreased.
   d. The social order in China became more organized.

26. Which of the following was of the least importance to Shi Huangdi?
   a. control
   b. morals
   c. compassion
   d. invasion

27. Which of the following statements best summarizes the philosophy of Daoism?
   a. All people should follow the rules of society.
   b. All people should live in an ethical manner.
   c. All people should be allowed to own property.
   d. All people should live in harmony with nature.

28. According to the Zhou kings, what gave them the power to lead?
   a. courage
   b. democracy
   c. nobility
   d. heaven

29. Which of the following is the most appropriate response to the statement "The Qin dynasty was bad for China"?
   a. "That is correct. The dynasty weakened and divided China."
   b. "That is false, because the people were unhappy with Shi Huangdi."
   c. "That is true, because the people adored Shi Huangdi."
   d. "That is incorrect. The dynasty strengthened and unified China."

30. Which of the following led China to make contact with other cultures?
   a. The Chinese empire fell into great poverty.
   b. The Chinese empire was invaded by other groups.
   c. The Chinese empire became prosperous.
   d. The Chinese empire developed a powerful army.

Short Answer

31. What kind of government did Wudi want to create?
32. What do legends say Yu the Great accomplished?
33. Why was revealing the secret to making silk punishable by death?
34. What was the background of Confucius, China's most influential teacher?
35. What effect did standardization have on trade during the Qin period?

When writing systems and different measurements were standardized, it became easier for people in different regions to trade with each other.
Completion
Complete each statement.

36. The Qin was a ________ that defeated the armies of others. (state/family)
37. Trading with Central Asia benefited the Chinese _______. (peasantry/military)
38. _______ between regions increased during Shi Huangdi’s rule. (Trade/War)
39. The Shang period influenced __________ in China today. (writing/waterways)
40. ______ would be considered more honorable in the Han period. (Selling lamps/Farming)

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

T  41. Military technology advanced in the Shang period.
F  42. The military was a high-ranking social class in the Han period.
F  43. A merchant would often travel 4,000 miles on the Silk Road.
F  44. Early Chinese civilizations probably did not have social classes.
F  45. Confucius said a king should use harsh punishments to rule.
F  46. Confucius would agree with Shi Huangdi’s method of ruling.
T  47. Tales of the Xia dynasty show that cooperation was important in ancient China.
T  48. Some natural events were very meaningful to Han emperors.
F  49. The first Han emperor was born a peasant.
F  50. Doing well on exams was the only way to get a government job.