CHAPTER 7 Test

Part 1: Multiple Choice
Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

1. The 350 years between the Han Dynasty and the Sui Dynasty were characterized by
   a. growing trade with Southeast Asia and natural disasters.
   b. the rise of several new religions and expanded trade.
   c. natural disasters and weak, divisive kingdoms.
   d. the expansion of China’s borders and exploration to the north.

2. Daoism was different from Buddhism and Confucianism in that it was also concerned with people’s relation to
   a. nature.  
   b. government.  
   c. suffering.  
   d. morality.

3. One way that Taizong, founder of the Tang Dynasty, differed from the rulers of the previous dynasty, was that he
   a. ended the system of scholar-officials.
   b. did not overburden the peasants with high taxes.
   c. rebuilt the Grand Canal.
   d. raised taxes to pay for projects.

4. Two reasons the Tang might have kept the same capital as the previous dynasty were
   a. location and cost.
   b. tradition and honor.
   c. trade and schools.
   d. continuity and trade.

5. One innovation in government NOT started by the Tang was
   a. a bureaucracy.
   b. scholar-officials.
   c. state exams for government jobs.
   d. a code of law.

6. The population of China grew rapidly during the Tang and Song dynasties because of
   a. a widespread system of education and better rice.
   b. better rice and advances in farming technology.
   c. irrigation and a bureaucracy of educated officials.
   d. trade throughout Asia and Europe and lower taxes.

7. Two things Kublai Khan had to balance in order to be a successful leader were
   a. Chinese culture and traditions and the Mongol desire to learn.
   b. the Chinese system of government and Mongol traditions.
   c. Mongol control of government and the need for Chinese respect.
   d. the Mongol desire for increased trade and Chinese caution.

8. Contact, through trade, with foreign people benefited China because
   a. interest in Chinese goods grew and trade increased.
   b. people from other countries began visiting China.
   c. China could raise taxes on foreign visitors.
   d. the desire to expand China’s boundaries grew.
**CHAPTER 7 TEST CONTINUED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9. The Forbidden City was a symbol of a government that was wealthy and</th>
<th>10. Which statement is true?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. curious.</td>
<td>a. China continued to expand trade after ending its maritime voyages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. learned.</td>
<td>b. China was isolated after ending its maritime voyages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. powerful.</td>
<td>c. China expanded its northern borders after ending its maritime voyages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. secretive.</td>
<td>d. China established colonies after ending its maritime voyages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part 2: Map Skills**

Using the map, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

**Voyages of Zheng He, A.D. 1405–1433**

11. What was the farthest west that Zheng He traveled?

12. In which city might Zheng He have found goods from eastern Europe?

13. Which trip covered a longer distance, from Calicut to Aden or from Calicut to Mogadishu?
Part 3: Interpreting a Time Line
Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

16. What happened in Europe to cause demand for Chinese silk to grow?
   a. Interest in all things Chinese grew.
   b. Silk became fashionable in Rome.
   c. Chinese merchants made lavish gifts to Europeans.
   d. The price of silk in Europe fell.

17. How much time passed between Christianity reaching China and Islam reaching Europe?
   a. 40 years    c. 58 years
   b. 44 years    d. 59 years

18. In what year was the Silk Road the busiest?
   a. 638 A.D.    c. 750 A.D.
   b. 632 A.D.    d. 1206 A.D.
CHAPTER 7 TEST CONTINUED

19. What was NOT a cause of the slowing of activity along the Silk Road?
   a. increase in maritime trade
   b. growth of silk industry in Europe
   c. Chinese government interference in trade
   d. collapse of silk market in Europe

20. Which phrase best describes the effect of the Silk Road?
   a. Europeans became isolated.
   b. Technologies and religions spread east and west.
   c. The economies of many nations decreased.
   d. China became isolated.

Part 4: Essay

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

21. Explain why trade routes were important to China and give specific examples from the text.

22. Describe the dynastic cycle using the example of one Chinese dynasty.