

Ancient China**Chapter Test**

DIRECTIONS Read each question, and circle the letter of the best response. 4

- 1 Which landform separates China from its neighbors to the north?
A the Pacific Ocean
B the Plateau of Tibet
C the Gobi Desert
D the Himalayan Mountains
- 2 Which of the following best describes the weather and temperature patterns in China's northeastern and eastern sections?
A It is warmer and wetter in the northeast.
B The eastern section receives more rainfall.
C The northeast section receives more rainfall.
D It is colder and drier in the eastern section.
- 3 Which of the following best describes how Chinese society changed as a result of the Shang dynasty?
A The social order in China became more organized.
B The number of poor people in China increased.
C The control of the people by kings decreased.
D The landowners were forced to give up their wealth.

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 the technique above
- A is effective only when used with bones, not shells.
 - 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 not suitable for predicting the future.
- 5 According to the Zhou kings, what gave them the power to lead?
A democracy
B heaven
C nobility
D courage
- 6 Which of the following took place first?
A The era called the Warring States period began.
B The lords' loyalty to the Zhou king lessened.
C The lords began to ignore the commands of the king.
D The Zhou lost a battle against foreign invaders.

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- 7 Which of the following guidelines of Confucius might be objected to today?
- A Fathers should display high moral values.
 - B Wives should obey their husbands.
 - C Children should respect their parents.
 - D Family members should be loyal to each other.
- 8 Compare Legalism to Confucianism. In what way were they similar?
- A Both philosophies were based on morality and ethics.
 - B Both philosophies were intended to help society.
 - C Both philosophies were focused on religious beliefs.
 - D Both philosophies were based on government laws.
- 9 Ying Zheng gave himself the name Shi Huangdi, which means
- A “strong leader.”
 - B “first emperor.”
 - C “great one.”
 - D “all powerful.”
- 10 Why did Shi Huangdi have the Great Wall of China built?
- A to unify the nation
 - B to protect the nation
 - C to beautify the nation
 - D to energize the nation
- 11 Which of the following shows that Shi Huangdi was a follower of Legalism?
- A He provided landowners with more land for farming.
 - B He encouraged people to always act decently.
 - C He insisted that the Chinese people respect nature.
 - D He created a strong government with strict laws.
- 12
- Shi Huangdi ordered the burning of all writings that did not agree with Legalism.
- What can you infer about Shi Huangdi from the statement above?
- A He was a tolerant leader who respected other people’s beliefs.
 - B He felt that the other writings in existence at the time were weak.
 - C He believed that nobles should read different writings than farmers.
 - D He was an intolerant leader who did not respect other people’s beliefs.

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- 13 Which of the following best summarizes Liu Bang's approach to ruling China?
- A weak and ineffective
 - B harsh and overly strict
 - C moderate and reasonable
 - D undisciplined and unfair
- 14 Which of the following became China's official government policy under Wu-ti?
- A Daoism
 - B Legalism
 - C Buddhism
 - D Confucianism
- 15 Which of the following was of the highest importance to Chinese people during the Han dynasty?
- A earning a lot of money
 - B understanding Confucianism
 - C honoring one's family
 - D serving in the military
- 16 The seismograph was invented during the Han dynasty. What does a seismograph do?
- A increases the vitality of crops
 - B measures the strength of earthquakes
 - C relieves pain in the human body
 - D holds pages together in a scroll
- 17 Which of the following led China to make contact with other cultures?
- A The Chinese empire fell into great poverty.
 - B The Chinese empire became prosperous.
 - C The Chinese empire developed a powerful army.
 - D The Chinese empire was invaded by other groups.
- 18 The Silk Road began in China and ended
- A at the Mediterranean Sea.
 - B in the Middle East.
 - C in Central Asia.
 - D at the Atlantic Ocean.
- 19 What was the effect on China of the popularity of silk in Rome?
- A China started a war.
 - B China ended farming.
 - C China became wealthy.
 - D China stopped trading.

- 20 Evaluate this opinion: Buddhism would not have caught on in China if the people weren't suffering so badly. Which of the following statements supports this opinion?
- A Most of the people in China who turned to Buddhism were wealthy.
 - B The suffering was caused by the harsh leadership, not by religion.
 - C Only small groups of people suffered, because they were Daoists.
 - D There was great suffering in China, and Buddhism deals with human suffering.