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**Chapters 26-27 Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

**Choose the letter that best answers each question.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. After the arrival of the Europeans,
A. east Asian societies quickly fell under indirect European economic control.
B. the rapid spread of Christianity threatened the very survival of Buddhism.
C. east Asian societies immediately fell under direct European control.
D. east Asian societies largely controlled their own affairs until the nineteenth century.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. In an effort to stabilize China internally, the Ming emperors
A. accepted the Yuan traditions that had been in place for a century.
B. stressed Chinese traditions from the era before the Mongol Yuan dynasty.
C. followed the more successful Indian centralization model.
D. adopted the methods used by the powerful early modern European states.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following was NOT an action of the Manchus after conquering China?
A. They encouraged intermarriage between Chinese and Manchus.
B. They forbade Chinese from learning the Manchurian language.
C. They forced Chinese men to grow a queue as a sign of submission.
D. They did not allow the Chinese to travel to Manchuria.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. In regard to ruling philosophy and techniques, the Qing
A. followed the same pattern that the Ming had established.
B. borrowed Persian techniques.
C. relied on the Yuan approach but left out the reliance on terror.
D. ignored the Ming approach and instead relied on more familiar Manchurian techniques.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. The phrase "Son of Heaven" refers to the
A. near godlike status that the Jesuit Matteo Ricci reached in China.
B. explanation for the incredible appeal of Christianity in Japan.
C. Chinese emperor's role in maintaining order on the earth.
D. belief that the Japanese emperors were direct descendants of the sun goddess Amaterasu.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following was NOT one of the responsibilities assumed by the Chinese clans?
A. providing educational opportunities for poor relatives
B. bringing the different social classes in the clan up to equality with the gentry
C. maintaining local order
D. organizing local economies

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. During the Ming and Qing dynasties,
A. women achieved a level of equality and freedom never seen before in Chinese history.
B. women had many more literary and cultural opportunities than ever before.
C. the role of women was fashioned after the prevailing pattern in Japan.
D. patriarchal authority over females became tighter than ever before.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Foreign trade during the Qing dynasty was
A. carried out exclusively with the Europeans.
B. actively supported by the government and grew much larger than ever before.
C. based on free-market principles.
D. limited and under tight governmental control.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. China fell behind technologically during the Ming and Qing dynasties in large part because
A. of the collapse of the civil service examination system.
B. the Europeans refused to share their advanced technology with the Chinese.
C. of a massive Qing-forced exile of intellectuals as part of a governmental crackdown.
D. the governments favored political and social stability over technological innovation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. With the exception of the emperor and his family, the most exalted members of Chinese society were the gentry and the
A. scholar-bureaucrats.
B. peasants.
C. merchants.
D. army.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_11. The Chinese were hesitant to convert to Christianity partly because
A. of Matteo Ricci's refusal to respect Chinese traditions.
B. by that time Islam had already made important inroads into China.
C. of what had happened to Korea when they converted to Christianity.
D. of Christianity's exclusivity concerning other beliefs such as Daoism and Buddhism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. The term *bakufu* means
A. "tent government."
B. "mandate of heaven."
C. "the country at war."
D. "warrior state."

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. In 1600, Tokugawa Ieyasu
A. started a centuries-long civil war that tore Japan apart.
B. established a military government and ruled as shogun.
C. fought off an attempted Chinese invasion.
D. founded the Qing dynasty.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_14.*Daimyo* were
A. Buddhist monks.
B. women writers.
C. warriors.
D. powerful Japanese territorial lords.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15. Beginning in the 1630s and enduring for the next two centuries, Japanese foreign policy included all of the following EXCEPT
A. forbidding Japanese travel overseas.
B. a prohibition on the construction of large ships.
C. a ban on the importation of foreign books.
D. open, vibrant trade with Europeans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16. One of the results of the peace brought by the Tokugawa period was
A. a tremendous growth in European trade.
B. an even greater political role for the samurai.
C. the tripling of the Japanese population between 1600 and 1850.
D. a reduction in status for the samurai and daimyo.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. The term "floating worlds" originally related to
A. the entertainment and pleasure districts of cities such as Osaka.
B. a Japanese attempt to understand the advanced technology as part of the "Dutch learning."
C. the Tokugawa emphasis on "alternate residences."
D. a Japanese attempt during the "native learning" period to re-instill enthusiasm in Buddhism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires all originally came from
A. descendants of the prophet Muhammad.
B. renegade Byzantine generals.
C. offshoots of the older Mongol empires.
D. nomadic, Turkish-speaking tribes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_19. The word *ghazi* refers to
A. the tax that non-Muslims paid in Islamic countries.
B. Islamic merchants with protected social status in Ottoman society.
C. the law codes of Süleyman.
D. Muslim religious warriors.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20. Which of the following empires began as an Islamic frontier state on the border of the Christian world?
A. Ottoman
B. Safavid
C. Mughal
D. Yuan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_21. The Ottoman institution that provided Balkan slaves for the formation of the Janissaries was the
A. *jizya*.
B. *devshirme*.
C. *dhimmi*.
D. *sharia*.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_22. Central to the belief of Twelver Shiism was the idea that
A. any true believer could be the leader of the Islamic world.
B. the twelfth infallible imam was still alive and would return to spread his faith.
C. Ali had betrayed the prophet Muhammad and therefore his descendants could not rule.
D. there were twelve principle manifestations of Allah.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_23. At the battle of Chaldiran in 1514,
A. the Byzantines temporarily captured Constantinople.
B. Mehmed II captured the southern Italian port of Otranto.
C. Zahir al-Din Muhammad conquered the leading Indian princes and unified India.
D. the Ottomans defeated the Safavids.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_24. Akbar's answer to the religious diversity and tension of India was to
A. declare India an atheistic state.
B. push Christianity in return for European-supplied advanced weapons.
C. attempt to crush all Hindu resistance.
D. encourage a syncretic religion called the "divine faith" that all could embrace.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_25. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb
A. carried on the policy of religious toleration established by Akbar.
B. built the magnificent Taj Mahal to honor his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
C. converted to Hinduism.
D. reversed the religious toleration of Akbar and began to tax the Hindus.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_26. Sikhism was a syncretic combination of
A. Hinduism and Buddhism.
B. Christianity and Hinduism.
C. Hinduism and Islam.
D. Islam and Buddhism.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_27. The *jizya* was the tax paid by
A. Muslims to Hindus as a means of fostering better relations between the two faiths.
B. European merchants for access to trade through the Indian Ocean.
C. Chinese merchants as a sort of bribe to allow them access to Indian markets.
D. non-Muslims as the price for retaining their religion in an Islamic country.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_28. Which of the following was NOT among the factors in the decline of the Islamic empires?
A. a series of weak and incompetent rulers
B. a collapse in the centuries-old civil service examination system
C. rising tensions between different religious groups
D. changing trade routes that bypassed the empires and hurt them financially

**Questions 29-30 refer to the passage below.**

”The business of the samurai is to reflect on his own station in life, to give loyal service to his master if he has one…to devote himself to duty above all…. Although these are also the fundamental moral obligations of everyone in the land, the farmers, artisans, and merchants have no leisure from their occupations, and so they cannot constantly act in accordance with them and fully exemplify the Way. Because the samurai has dispensed with the business of the farmer, artisan, and merchant and confined himself to practising this Way, if there is someone in the three classes of the common people who violates these moral principles, the samurai should punish him summarily and thus uphold the proper moral principles in the land. It would not do for the samurai to know martial and civil virtues without manifesting them. Since this is the case, outwardly he stands in physical readiness for any call to service… Within his heart he keeps to the ways of peace, but without, he keeps his weapons ready for use. The three classes of the common people make him their teacher and respect him. By following his teachings, they are able to understand what is fundamental and what is secondary.”

Excerpts from the Way of the Samurai (Shido), By Yamaga Soko; Tokugawa Japan, ca 1650

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_29. The document discussing the samurai code (Bushido) is best understood in the context of which of the following developments during the period from 1450-1750?

A. Samurai transformed from warriors of the daimyo to hereditary bureaucrats in the government’s employ.

B. Samurai became more powerful as they seized the lands of the daimyo.

C. Samurai became the social elite in Japan as they gained more money and power.

D. Samurai lost all power in Japan, having been overcome in position by the more highly esteemed merchants.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_30. The samurai’s position in Tokugawa Japan’s government was most similar to that of

A. A highly ranked military officer in Spain.

B. A member of the scholar gentry in China.

C. Soldiers in the Aztec Empire

D. A knight or vassal in feudal Europe.

**Short Answer Questions**

**Answer all of the following questions in the given box.**

**Historical Thinking Skill: Comparison**

A. Using specific historical evidence, explain ONE similarity in how the Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid empires expanded their control over neighboring states.

B. Using specific historical evidence, explain ONE similarity in how the Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid empires used religion to govern their states.

C. Using specific historical evidence, explain ONE similarity in how the Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid empires came to decline and fall.

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