

Name: _____
Date: _____

Global History & Geography 9
Class: _____

Tang, Song, Mongol, Ming Quiz

Part I: MATCHING

Match each term on the right to a phrase on the left. It is possible that these terms will be used one, more than once, or not at all. (3 Points Each)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ United tribes across the step-lands in order to form the largest continuous empire | A. Camel |
| 2. _____ This dynasty claimed the mandate of heaven after the five dynasties and ten kingdoms period, allowing China's high cultural achievements to continue | B. Christopher Columbus |
| 3. _____ Established the Yuan Dynasty of China | C. Confucius |
| 4. _____ A time when global trade expanded rapidly due to the political stability provided by the rulers. | D. Dog |
| 5. _____ The Chinese exploration began under this dynasty | E. Elephant |
| 6. _____ The Mongols valued this animal, as it ensured survival of the people while wandering through the step lands. | F. Ferdinand Magellan |
| 7. _____ This explorer reportedly reached the western coast of North America during his culture's age of exploration. | G. Genghis Kahn |
| 8. _____ The Mongols rulers realized their ruling skills were lacking, so they invited these men to their courts. | H. Han |
| 9. _____ In contrast to the Mongols, the Romans lived this type of life. | I. Horse |
| 10. _____ This scholar's ideas were largely ignored during this Chinese Dynasty. | J. Kublai Kahn |
| | K. Marco Polo |
| | L. Ming |
| | M. Nomadic |
| | N. Pax Mongolia |
| | O. Pax Romana |
| | P. Qin Dynasty |
| | Q. Qin Shi Huangdi |
| | R. Sages |
| | S. Scholars |
| | T. Scribes |
| | U. Sedentary Life |
| | V. Song Dynasty |
| | W. Taklimakan Crossing |
| | X. Tang Dynasty |
| | Y. Yuan Dynasty |
| | Z. Zeng He |

Part II: MULTIPLE CHOICES

(4 Points Each)

1. Akhbar's religious policies are most similar to the policies of:
A) Qin Shi Huangdi
B) Ashoka
C) Pericles
D) Charlemagne
E) Alexander The Great
2. The Mongols played a significant role in Russian history by
A) Supporting Czar Nicholas II during the Russian Revolution
B) Supporting the rule of Ivan the Terrible
C) Ending the reign of Catherine the Great
D) Isolating Russia from Western Europe during the early Renaissance
E) Destroying Kiev in order to establish a new Mongol Empire.
3. The capital of China during the Tang Dynasty was:
A) Biajing
B) Chang'an
C) Lin'an
D) Beijing
E) Luoyang

For question 4, refer to the image below of a Tang Printing Press and your knowledge of Global Studies.



During the Tang Dynasty, the printing press was developed. It carved a reverse image of an entire page into a wooden block. The block was then inked and a sheet of paper was pressed on top of it.

4. The printing press allowed for large production and distribution of Buddhist texts in China. These Chinese Buddhist texts are a product of
A) Social Mobility
B) Ethnocentrism
C) Religious Beliefs
D) Siddhartha Gautama
E) Cultural Diffusion

5. Which of these were Chinese Tributary states during the Tang or Song dynasties?

I: Vietnam II: Manchukuo III: Japan IV: Korea

- A) Statement II only
- B) Statements I, II and III
- C) Statements I, II
- D) Statement I, III, and IV
- E) Statement I, II, and IV

6. Which traditional Chinese practice developed by the Tang and Song dynasties involves the therapeutic insertion of needles into the body?

- A) Vaccination
- B) Acupuncture
- C) Leeching
- D) Garroting
- E) Foot Binding

7. Ghangis Kahn died in _____ from a "hunting accident"

- A) 622
- B) 1095
- C) 1227
- D) 1291
- E) 1520

8. One cause for Tang decline during the mid-eighth century was that

- A) The emperors neglected public affairs in favor of music and mistresses.
- B) Military campaigns in central Asia, Korea, and Vietnam drained Tang finances.
- C) The government abolished the equal-field system
- D) The Mongols consistently invaded
- E) All of the Above

9. Compared to the Tang dynasty, the Song dynasty was

- A) Shorter Lived
- B) Less Centralized
- C) Equal In Size
- D) Less Militarized
- E) All Of The Above

10. The Mongol army was organized into units called tumens, which traveled separately but could converge into armies. How large an army was Genghis Khan able to assemble when all his tumens joined?

- A) Less than 25,000 Men B) 25,000 Men B) 50,000 Men
- C) 100,000 Men D) 250,000 Men E) More than 250,000 Men

Part III: SHORT ANSWER

*Answer 5 of the 6 questions. Do not let the length of the lines determine your answer.
Place an X through the question you wish to omit. (6 Points Each)*

Why was the building of the Mongol Empire an important turning point in history?

Identify Tang Taizong. How did his rule help advance China?

State *one* achievement of the Tang and Song dynasties. Explain the impact of that achievement on history.

The Mongols were merciless conquerors, yet tolerant rulers. Explain how this is possible.

What happened during the Chinese age of explorations? How did the conclusion of these voyages impact history?

How did the rule of the Mongols compare to the rule of the Ming Dynasty?