

Name \_\_\_\_\_

AP World History MC Questions – China

1. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the writing system in Zhou China?
  - A. The earliest form of Chinese writing was the pictograph.
  - B. Chinese writing contrasted with other early writing systems in that it included an alphabet.
  - C. The Chinese writing system was less complex than other early writing systems.
  - D. Chinese writing was closely associated with merchants and long-distance trade.
2. An important difference between civilization in early China and early Mesoamerica is that in China
  - A. civilization centered on river valleys but civilization in Mesoamerica did not
  - B. social hierarchies were more authoritarian than in Mesoamerica
  - C. priests had more political power than in Mesoamerica
  - D. the economy was more dependent on agriculture than in Mesoamerica
3. The Roman Empire, Han China and Gupta India differed from the earliest civilizations that emerged before 600 B.C.E. in that they had
  - A. more contact with nomads
  - B. access to trade with the Americas
  - C. writing systems
  - D. authoritarian government structures
4. Which of the following pairs of ancient civilizations put the most emphasis on secularism?
  - A. Greece and Gupta India
  - B. Persia and Rome
  - C. Maurya India and Rome
  - D. Greece and Han China
5. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about the rule of Shi Huangdi?
  - A. The first fortifications of the Great Wall were built.
  - B. Laws and currencies were standardized to apply across regional states.
  - C. He mandated that one version of Chinese script be used all over the empire.
  - D. He was one of the most popular leaders in Chinese history.
6. Which of the following had the highest social status in Han China?
  - A. priests
  - B. merchants
  - C. skilled artisans
  - D. scholar-gentry
7. The Roman Empire and Han China were similar in that both had
  - A. huge landholdings with long borders to defend
  - B. large numbers of slaves to build roads and public buildings

- C. harmonious relations between peasants and landowners
  - D. weak central control over the diverse people they ruled
8. Chinese General Zhang Jian's discovery of the "heavenly horses" was a significant event because it
- A. inspired the Han to challenge the authority of the Qin Dynasty
  - B. shaped religious beliefs that centered on Confucianism
  - C. initiated trade that eventually created the Silk Roads
  - D. contributed to the decline of pastoral nomadism in central Asia
9. Which of the following pairs were (are) "universalizing religions"?
- A. Hinduism and Buddhism
  - B. Christianity and Buddhism
  - C. Christianity and Judaism
  - D. Daoism and Confucianism
10. The Confucian value of xiao emphasizes the importance of
- A. devotion of the individual to family
  - B. kindness and benevolence
  - C. a sense of propriety and orderly rituals
  - D. the mandate of heaven
11. Internal trade in the Sui Dynasty was greatly stimulated by the
- A. construction of the Great Wall
  - B. creation of the Silk Roads
  - C. construction of the Grand Canal
  - D. development of the South China Sea lanes
12. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Tang and Song Dynasties of China?
- A. The Song Dynasty had a larger and stronger army.
  - B. The Song Dynasty had control of more land space in Asia.
  - C. Trade and commerce were stronger during the Tang Dynasty.
  - D. Women probably had access to a broader range of activities during the Tang Dynasty.
13. In what important ways was the orientation of Yuan leaders different than that of traditional Chinese rulers?
- A. Yuan leaders gave merchants higher status.
  - B. Yuan leaders valued Confucian scholarship above practical knowledge.
  - C. Yuan leaders did not retain traditional Chinese music and rituals in their courts.
  - D. Yuan leaders did not strongly promote trade.
14. One reason that the Ming decided to stop Zheng He's voyages was that
- A. they doubted that Chinese sailors had the necessary skills to sail the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Oceans
  - B. money was needed to contain attacks from nomadic groups on the northern and western borders
  - C. Portuguese ships prevented Chinese junks from sailing any further than the South China Sea

- D. Confucian scholars who supported the voyages fell out of favor with the emperors
15. Which of the following accurately compares Yuan and Qing China?
- A. Both extended political control over Korea and Japan.
  - B. Both were founded by outside groups that defeated the Han Chinese.
  - C. The Qing rulers emphasized interregional trade more than the Yuan leaders did.
  - D. Both elevated the status of Confucian scholar in the imperial court.
16. Population growth during the Qing Era before 1750 was supported by
- A. migrations of central Asians into Qing territory
  - B. changes in values that favored large families over small families
  - C. intensives agricultural methods that increased crop yields
  - D. medical advances that increased the average life span
17. In contrast to Ming China, political power in Tokugawa Japan was not
- A. centered in the hands of the emperor
  - B. supported by the military
  - C. influenced by Confucian values
  - D. enhanced by economic prosperity
18. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, China's autonomy as a nation was most directly compromised by
- A. colonial imperialism
  - B. political imperialism
  - C. economic imperialism
  - D. social-cultural imperialism

19.

The Xiongnu had defeated the king of the Yuezhi people and had made his skull into a drinking vessel. As a result the Yuezhi...bore a constant grudge against the Xiongnu, though as yet they had been unable to find anyone to join them in an attack on their enemy...When the emperor [Wudi] heard this, he decided to try to send an envoy to establish relations with the Yuezhi.

Sima Qian. *Records of the Grand Historian*

According to historian Sima Qian and your knowledge of the Han Dynasty, which of the following was NOT a form of diplomacy employed by the Han toward the Xiongnu?

- A. paying the Xiongnu tribute
- B. resettling the Xiongnu border area with Chinese soldiers
- C. creating alliances with the enemies of the Xiongnu
- D. creating confederacies and recruiting Xiongnu into ever expanding bureaucracy

20.

*"And fills their bellies;  
He weakens their ambitions,  
and strengthens their bones.  
He strives always to keep the people innocent of knowledge and desires, and to  
keep the knowing ones from meddling."*

According to the *Dao De Jing*, a wise ruler governs well by

- A. displaying power and wealth
- B. promoting education
- C. holding up some people as most worthy
- D. feeding and supporting the people

21.

*"Behave when away from home as though you were in the presence of an important guest. Deal with the common people as though you were officiating [presiding] at an important sacrifice. Do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you, then there will be no dissatisfaction either in the state or at home...*

*Lead the people by laws and regulate them by penalties, and the people will try to keep out of jail, but will have no sense of shame. Lead the people by virtue and restrain them by the rules of decorum [social expectations], and the people will have a sense of shame, and moreover will become good."*

How does Confucius say rulers should treat common people?

- A. with harsh but just punishments and occasional rewards
- B. with the same respect they would show at an important ceremony
- C. with the same distrust and fear they feel toward rivals
- D. with disinterest

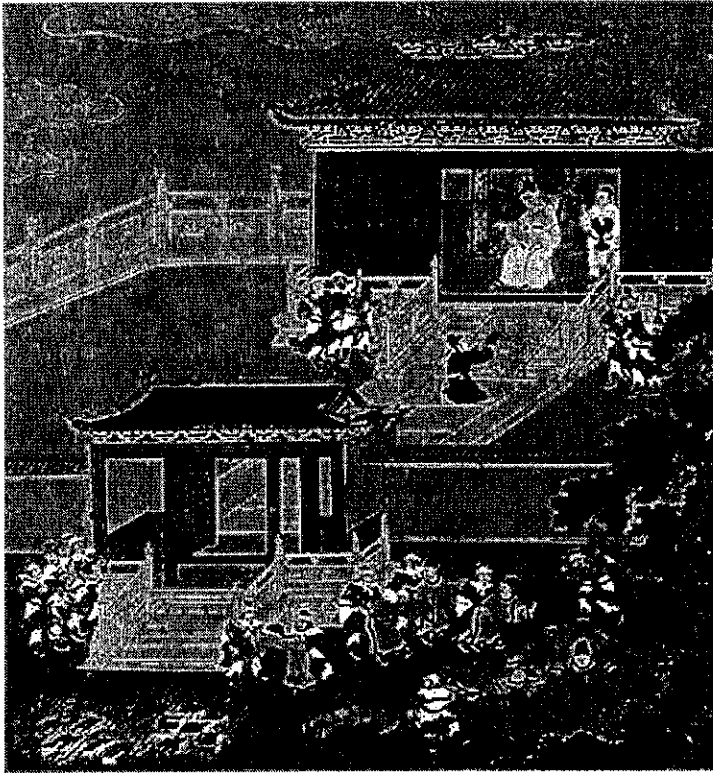


*British Museum – The Art Archive*

In the above painting, Confucius is presenting a baby Buddha to the Daoist teacher Laozi.

This is an example of which of the following?

- A. The spread of Buddhism from China to Japan.
- B. The coexistences of various belief systems in China.
- C. The diminished importance of Daoism in China.
- D. The rejection of Buddhism by the Tang emperor.



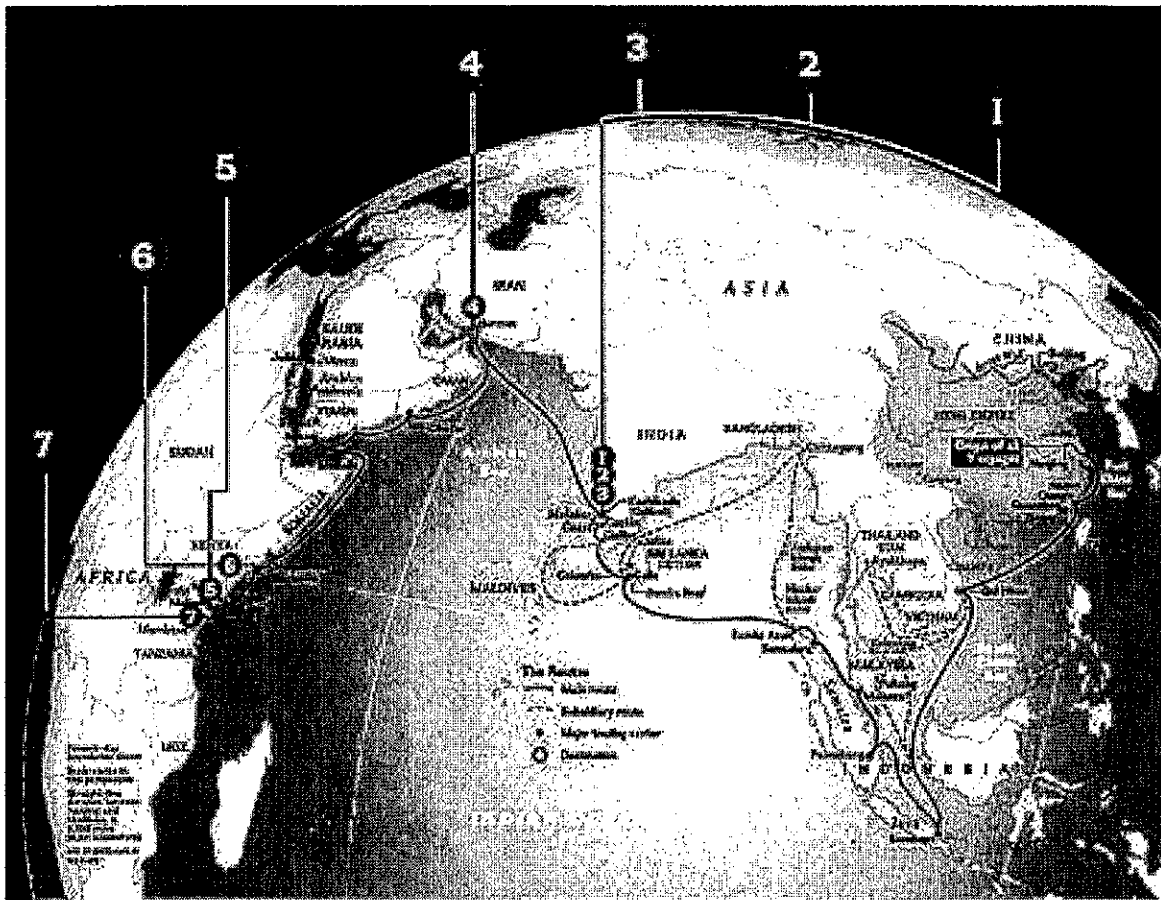
[Before Shi Huangdi became emperor, Qin's rulers followed the teachings of the philosopher Confucius (551-479 B.C.). Confucius believed in a well-ordered society tied to tradition and the past. He also valued learning and scholarship. In his view, the state resembled a large family guided by the righteous behavior of the ruler. The ideal leader ruled by compassion, not force, and avoided war while easing the burdens of the poor. According to Confucius, a ruler who failed to set the example of goodness for his subjects would lose the "Mandate of Heaven," and his reign would end in disaster.

Shi Huangdi, however, preferred another school of thought called Legalism. The Legalists believed that people were basically motivated by self-interest and therefore had to be controlled by a strong ruler and stern punishments. Han Fei-tzu, a Legalist and the tutor of Shi Huangdi, wrote, "The ruler alone should possess the power, wielding it like lightning or like thunder."

Li Si, the first emperor's grand counselor, was also a Legalist. He created a law code to govern the newly unified China. Under the Qin Law Code, district officials, all appointed by the emperor, investigated crimes, arrested suspects, and acted as judges. When arrested, criminal suspects were often beaten to get a confession. Those arrested were presumed guilty until they could prove their innocence. Trials took place before a judge with no jury or lawyers.] **This information was not on the test with the question.**

The picture above depicts which of the following regarding Shi Huangdi?

- A. Shi Huangdi's use of force against Legalists in securing his power
- B. Shi Huangdi's use of force against Confucians (scholars) in securing his power
- C. Shi Huangdi's use of force against the foreign influence of Buddhism
- D. Shi Huangdi's use of force in his quest to gain immortality



Voyages of the Chinese Admiral Zheng He, 1405-1433 (National Geographic Society)

How did the voyages of Zheng He affect later European voyages that were looking for a water route to east Asia?

- A. Zheng He's voyages proved to the Europeans that there was an established water route to south and east Asia encouraging them to continue their explorations.
- B. Zheng He's voyages established that there were other rich trading nations to the east that merited further exploration.
- C. The people in those ports visited by Zheng He warned the Europeans that his ships were heavily armed with canons, so the Europeans went heavily armed on their explorations.
- D. Since they were sixty years earlier Zheng He's voyages had no effect on the later European explorations.



What does this political cartoon depict?

- A. Russo-Japanese War
- B. Chinese spheres of influence
- C. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- D. Formation of the Triple Alliance