

## Chapter 9 & 10

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. caste
- b. raja
- c. Himalaya
- d. Sanskrit
- e. monsoons

- \_\_\_ 1. strong seasonal winds that have a large influence on India's climate
- \_\_\_ 2. a social group that one is born into and cannot change
- \_\_\_ 3. the prince or leader of an Aryan tribe
- \_\_\_ 4. mountain range blocking Indian subcontinent from Asia
- \_\_\_ 5. the written language developed in Aryan villages

*Match each item with the correct description below.*

- a. acupuncture
- b. censor
- c. Han Wudi
- d. Silk Road
- e. Qin Shihuangdi

- \_\_\_ 6. wanted to unify China
- \_\_\_ 7. vast network of trade routes for Chinese goods stretching as far west as Greece and Rome
- \_\_\_ 8. reformed and improved government through changing civil service hiring practices
- \_\_\_ 9. Chinese medical practice that eases pain through the use of needles stuck into the patient's skin
- \_\_\_ 10. appointed officer who makes sure that government workers do their job

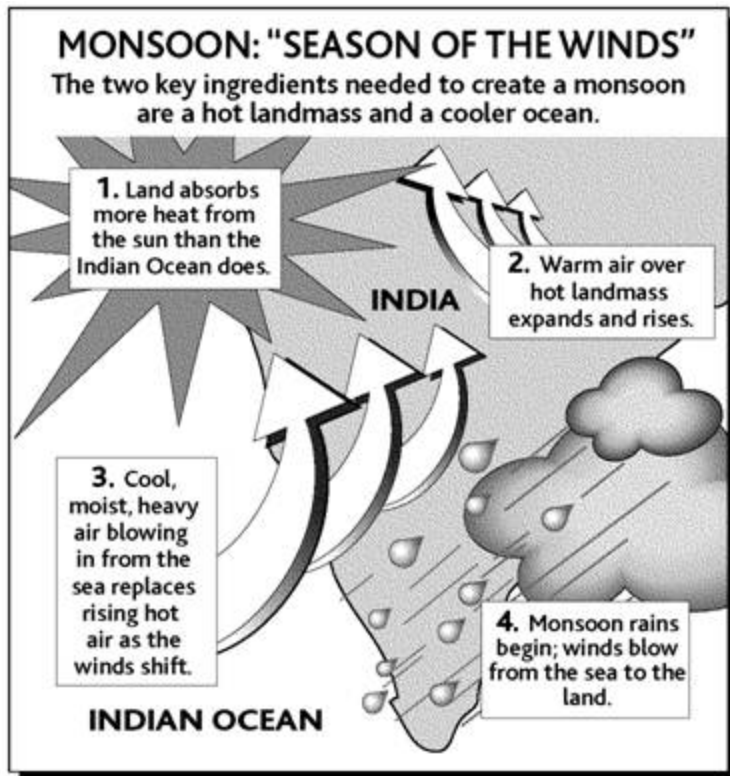
- a. Buddhism
- b. Dao
- c. Han
- d. Shang
- e. Zhou


- \_\_\_ 11. Chinese system of beliefs that describes the way a king must rule
- \_\_\_ 12. China's first dynasty
- \_\_\_ 13. ruled China longer than any other dynasty
- \_\_\_ 14. a religion that spread from India to China
- \_\_\_ 15. dynasty under which culture flourished

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Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_ 16. Who built the first cities in China?
- a. Yü the Great
  - b. the Shang
  - c. the Xia
  - d. the Zhou



- \_\_\_ 17.  According to the diagram, during the monsoon rains, winds blow from
- a. east to west across the Himalaya.
  - b. land to sea.
  - c. sea to land.
  - d. southern India to the north.

- \_\_\_ 18. Which was a nomadic people that entered the Indus River valley around 1500 B.C.?
- a. Aryans
  - b. Brahmins
  - c. Sudras
  - d. Vaisyas


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- \_\_\_ 19. Five hundred years after the Mauryan dynasty failed, which dynasty created an empire that reunited much of northern India?
- Ashoka
  - Gupta
  - Hindu
  - Kalidasa
- \_\_\_ 20. Which answer gives the best explanation of why the Chang Jiang was so important to the people of ancient China?
- It was a key waterway for trade and transportation.
  - It is the third longest river in the world.
  - It flows west to east across central China.
  - It flows through canyons and plains to the East China Sea.
- \_\_\_ 21. Why did Wu Wang lead a rebellion against the Shang government?
- The last of the Shang rulers was a cruel tyrant.
  - Shang rulers forced the people to worship too many gods.
  - The last Shang ruler failed to honor his ancestors.
  - The aristocratic population was growing too large.
- \_\_\_ 22. The two groups of Buddhists who spread Buddha's ideas to Southeast Asia were
- Nirvana and Varna.
  - Ceylon and Sri Lanka.
  - Dharma and Karma
  - Theravada and Mahayana.
- \_\_\_ 23. Which of the following correctly describes Hindu epics?
- They were examples of ancient Indian architecture.
  - They taught correct and acceptable behavior through interesting stories.
  - They were among the last works to be written in Sanskrit.
  - They were never written down.
- \_\_\_ 24. The Indian subcontinent is part of the continent of
- Africa.
  - Asia.
  - Europe.
  - South America.

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- \_\_\_ 25. Which is an epic poem that is about a ruler who rescues his captured wife and that grew to about 25,000 verses?
- a. *Bhagavad Gita*
  - b. *Panchatantra*
  - c. *Ramayana*
  - d. *Theravada*

“As I traveled over Qin Mountain one morning,  
I met two fairies, of brightness and beauty,  
Riding on a white deer.  
I realized they were immortals [beings who live forever],  
And kneeled and begged for the Dao.  
‘Go west and climb the Jade Terrace,  
There are gold pavilions [a group of buildings] and corridors [passageways].’  
They gave me an immortal elixir [a substance that can prolong life].  
‘Your longevity [length of life] will match that of gold and jade,  
And you will never reach senility [forgetfulness in old age].’”  
—Cao Zhi, Han Dynasty poet, quoted in *Empires Ascendant*

- \_\_\_ 26.  You can infer from the poem that the Han people highly valued
- a. brightness and beauty.
  - b. gold and jade.
  - c. traveling in the mountains.
  - d. white deer.

- \_\_\_ 27. The Mauryan dynasty set up which type of government?
- a. city-state
  - b. democratic
  - c. theocratic
  - d. well-run

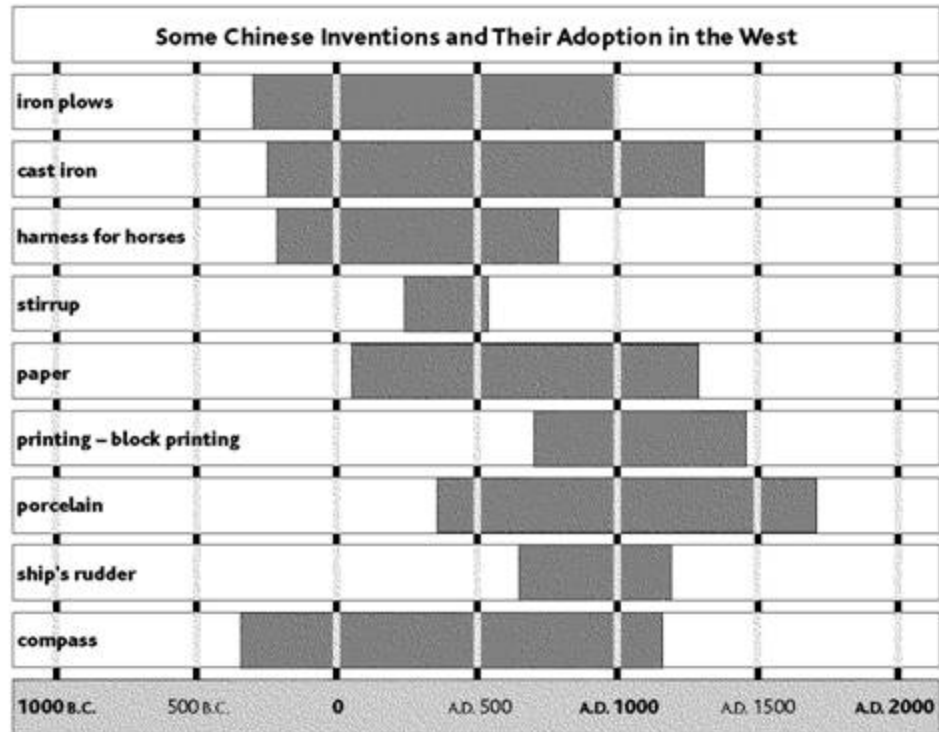
- \_\_\_ 28. What natural disasters possibly caused the people of the Indus Valley to begin to abandon their cities and villages?
- a. disease and famine
  - b. earthquakes and floods
  - c. hurricanes and wildfires
  - d. volcanoes and monsoons


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- \_\_\_ 29. This period of time made people look for ways to restore order in China.
- a. the flooding of Huang He valley
  - b. the Period of Warring States
  - c. the promotion of Daoism
  - d. the introduction of legalism
- \_\_\_ 30. The large cities of the Indus Valley civilization featured homes made mostly of
- a. brick.
  - b. grass.
  - c. stone.
  - d. wood.
- \_\_\_ 31. Which is one of the oldest religions in the world and is the world's third largest religion today?
- a. Aryanism
  - b. Brahmanism
  - c. Buddhism
  - d. Hinduism
- \_\_\_ 32. Most Indus Valley people lived in
- a. farming villages.
  - b. large cities.
  - c. small towns.
  - d. trading communities.
- \_\_\_ 33. Ashoka was the first ruler to promote
- a. *ahimsa*.
  - b. Buddhism.
  - c. Hinduism.
  - d. Jainism.
- \_\_\_ 34. According to the Mandate of Heaven, a king's right to rule came from
- a. the people.
  - b. the army.
  - c. a council of nobles.
  - d. the gods.
- \_\_\_ 35. Which was an Indian invention that had a great impact on the study of mathematics and science?
- a. algebra
  - b. algorithms
  - c. geometry
  - d. the symbol zero

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
- \_\_\_ 36. Who was the founder of Daoism whose name means “the Old Master”?
- a. Hanfeizi
  - b. Laozi
  - c. Wu Wang
  - d. Wu Wudi



- \_\_\_ 37.  According to the chart, which of the following Chinese inventions were adopted in the West after A.D. 1000?
- a. harness for horses
  - b. iron plow
  - c. porcelain
  - d. stirrup
- \_\_\_ 38. Who founded Buddhism during the 500s B.C.?
- a. the Dalai Lama
  - b. Lakshmi
  - c. Sarawati
  - d. Siddhartha Gautama

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—Cao Zhi, Han Dynasty poet, quoted in *Empires Ascendant*

- \_\_\_ 39.  What can you conclude from this poem?
- a. The poet believed in magic.
  - b. The poet did not believe in fairies.
  - c. The poet craved wealth.
  - d. The poet traveled over Qin Mountain daily.
- \_\_\_ 40. Most people of Shang China were
- a. aristocrats.
  - b. artisans.
  - c. farmers.
  - d. merchants.
- \_\_\_ 41. Which of the following is one of India’s three most important major rivers?
- a. Arabian
  - b. Bengal
  - c. Ganges
  - d. Indian
- \_\_\_ 42. Which was a Mauryan ruler who built new roads and hospitals for people and animals?
- a. Aryabhata
  - b. Ashoka
  - c. Chandra Gupta Maurya
  - d. Kalidasa
- \_\_\_ 43. Why do the Chinese call the Huang He “China’s Sorrow”?
- a. because it is dirty and polluted
  - b. because it is yellow in color
  - c. because it is now dried up
  - d. because its flooding has drowned many people

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- \_\_\_ 44. Who developed the current form of Jainism?
  - a. Ashoka
  - b. Mahavira
  - c. Mohandas Gandhi
  - d. Siddhartha Gautama
  
- \_\_\_ 45. What new technology was developed during the Zhou Dynasty?
  - a. melted bronze to make works of art
  - b. channels to block flood waters
  - c. new systems to irrigate the land
  - d. silk worms to make clothing

“A person is benevolent [caring] if he can maintain [keep in existence] five types of good behavior wherever he is.’ The disciple [student] begged for elaboration [further detail].  
“They are,’ the Master said, ‘respectfulness, tolerance [acceptance], sincerity, diligence [careful effort], and kindness.’”  
—Confucius



46. According to the excerpt, how does the word *benevolent* relate to the five qualities listed by the Master to the disciple?
- 
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*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_ 47. Confucianism was never a major influence on Chinese society and government.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- \_\_\_ 48. Like the ancient Greeks, Indian astronomers proposed the theory that the Earth was round and revolved around the sun.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- \_\_\_ 49. Merchants were well respected in the community and were often rewarded with government jobs.
  - a. True
  - b. False



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_ 50. The Silk Road was a single road that extended from China to the Roman Empire.
- a. True
  - b. False
- \_\_\_ 51. The Buddha followed some Hindu ideas and changed others, but he did not consider himself to be a god.
- a. True
  - b. False

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Answer Key**

1. e

2. a

3. b

4. c

5. d

6. e

7. d

8. c

9. a

10. b

11. b

12. d

13. e

14. a

15. c

16. b

17. c

18. a

19. b

20. a

21. a

22. d

23. b

24. b

25. c

26. b

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- 27. d
- 28. b
- 29. b
- 30. a
- 31. d
- 32. a
- 33. b
- 34. d
- 35. d
- 36. b
- 37. c
- 38. d
- 39. a
- 40. c
- 41. c
- 42. b
- 43. d
- 44. b
- 45. c
- 46. The word *benevolent* means “caring.” This is a synonym that helps describe or categorize the five qualities listed by the Master. Respectfulness, tolerance, sincerity, diligence, and kindness are all types of *benevolence*.
- 47. False
- 48. True
- 49. False
- 50. False
- 51. True