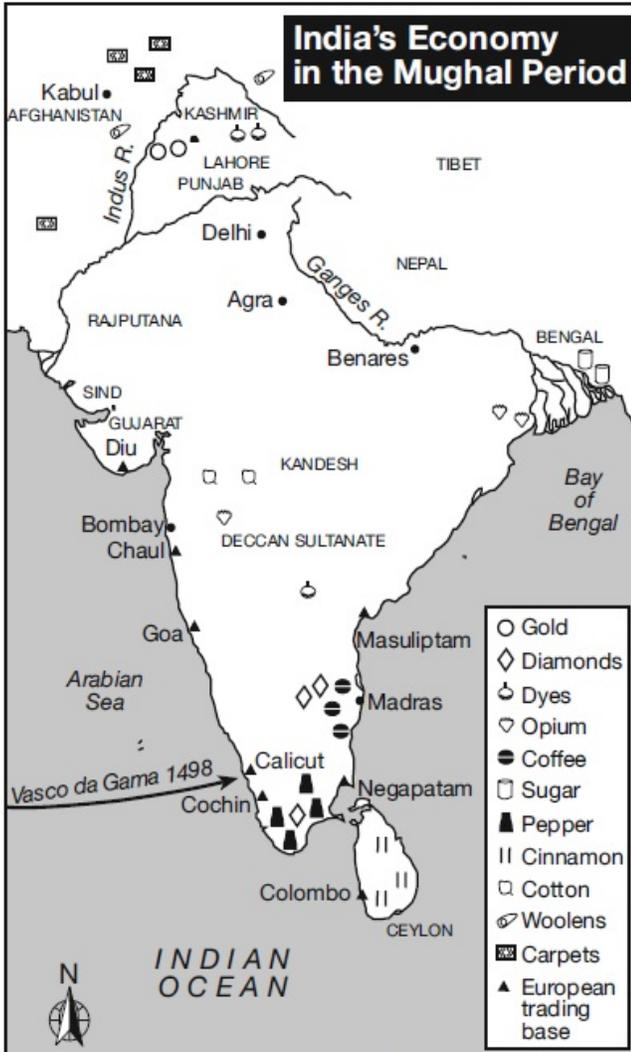


1. The Chinese belief that China was the Middle Kingdom is an example of

- A) extraterritoriality
- B) ethnocentrism**
- C) filial piety
- D) the Mandate of Heaven

Base your answers to questions 2 and 3 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction: In-Depth Resources*, McDougal Littell, 1999 (adapted)

2. Which conclusion about the Indian economy during the Mughal period can best be supported using the information shown on this map?

- A) Cinnamon and pepper were the major products of Kashmir.
- B) Most textile-related goods were produced north of the Deccan Sultanate.**
- C) Diamonds and gold were mined in the Bengal region.
- D) Many tropical products were raised near Delhi.

3. Based on this map, in which area did Europeans locate most of their trading bases?

- A) banks of the Ganges River B) banks of the Indus River
C) **coast of the Arabian Sea** D) Bay of Bengal region
-

4. Which region was the birthplace of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Hinduism?

- A) Africa **B) Asia**
C) Europe D) South America

5. Mandate of Heaven, production of silk, and reverence for ancestors are all characteristics associated with civilizations in

- A) India **B) China**
C) Greece D) West Africa

6. The Golden Age of India's Gupta Empire is known for its

- A) development of gunpowder
B) sea trade routes to Europe
C) acceptance of Christianity as an official religion
D) advancements in mathematics and medicine

7. Historically, the Huang He has also been known as the "River of Sorrows" because

- A) frozen ports have made trade difficult
B) cataracts have made transportation impossible
C) floods have destroyed crops and villages
D) burials have taken place at the sacred waters

8. Which belief system was the basis of the civil service exams given during the Han, Tang, and Song dynasties?

- A) legalism B) Daoism
C) Buddhism **D) Confucianism**

9. Trade along the Silk Roads and the trans-Saharan trade routes resulted in

- A) elimination of all traditional beliefs
B) a movement toward decolonization
C) the Columbian exchange
D) cultural diffusion between different societies

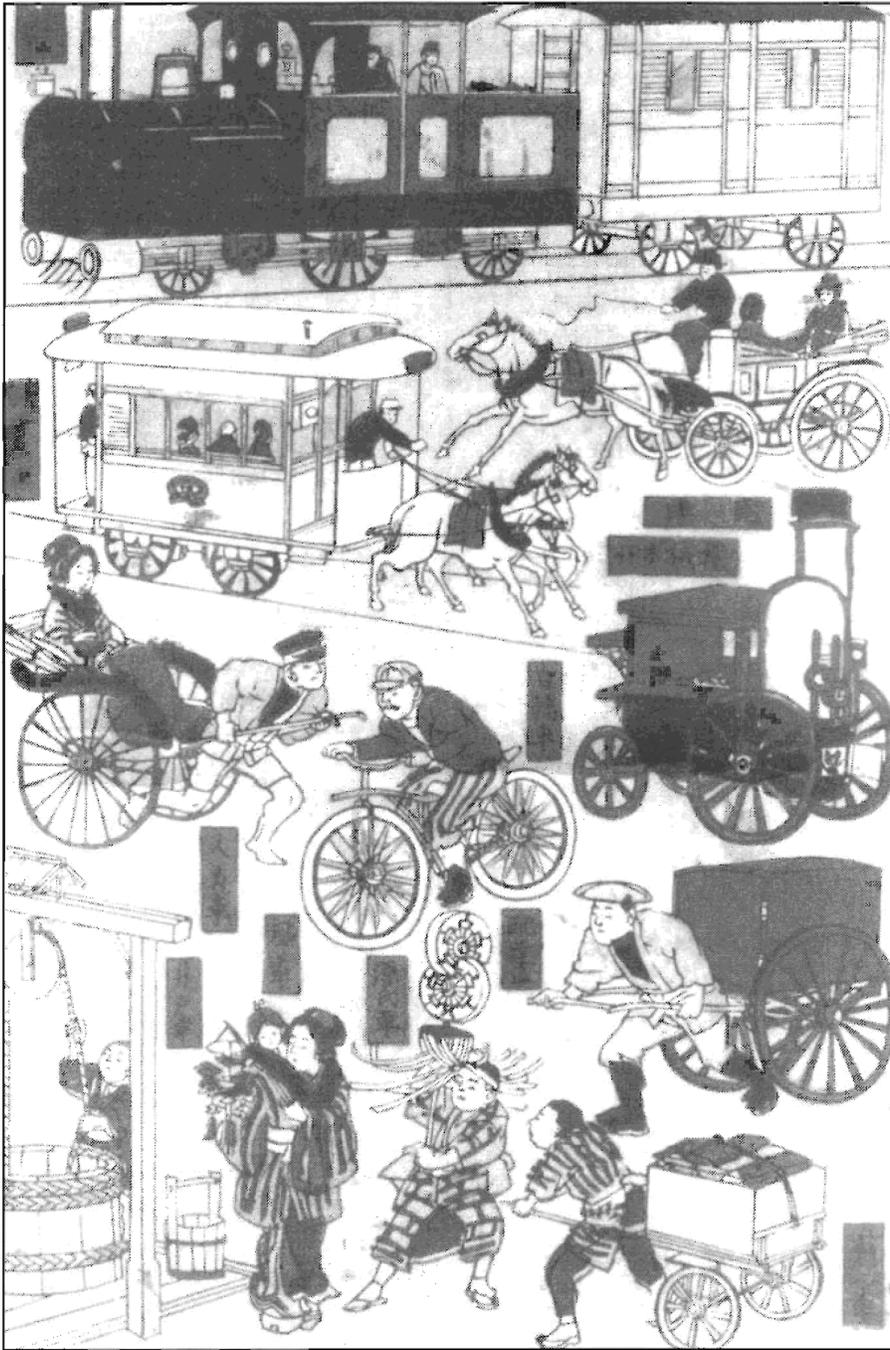
10. Oracle bones, Daoism, and the Mandate of Heaven are all associated with early civilizations in

- A) Egypt B) Russia
C) India **D) China**

11. Which statement about China is a fact rather than an opinion?

- A) Flooding was the worst disaster to affect ancient Chinese civilizations.
B) The Mandate of Heaven was an idea developed in ancient China.
C) Early Chinese civilizations were the most important civilizations in the world.
D) Dynastic governments were highly effective in China.
-

12. Base your answer to the following question on the wood block print below and on your knowledge of social studies.

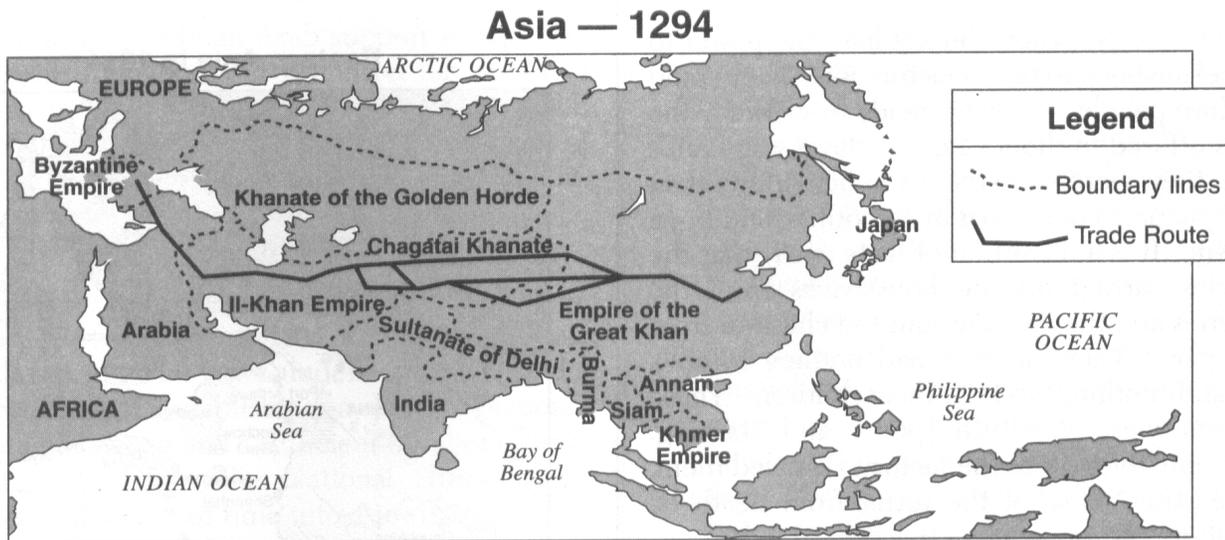


Source: James L. Huffman, *Modern Japan, A History in Documents*,
Oxford University Press

During which period of Japanese history did the changes shown in this wood block print occur?

- A) Heian court
- B) Tokugawa shogunate
- C) **Meiji Restoration**
- D) United States occupation

13. Which culture is credited with the development of gunpowder, the abacus, and the compass?
- A) **Chinese** B) Persian
C) Indian D) Japanese
14. Which geographic factor directly influenced the early interactions between China and Korea?
- A) **location** B) monsoons
C) arid climate D) tropical savannas
15. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: GeoSystems Global Corporation (adapted)

Which group of people ruled much of Asia during the period shown on this map?

- A) **Mongol** B) Indian C) Japanese D) European

16. A major reason for Zheng He's voyages during the 15th century was to
- A) **promote trade and collect tribute**
B) establish colonies in Africa and India
C) seal off China's borders from foreign influence
D) prove the world was round
17. Confucianism had a strong impact on the development of China mainly because this philosophy
- A) established a basic structure for military rule
B) **provided a basis for social order**
C) contained the framework for a communist government
D) stressed the importance of the individual
18. Which source of information is considered a primary source?
- A) **travel diary of Ibn Battuta**
B) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam
C) textbook on the history of North Africa
D) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic
19. A similarity between Bantu migrations in Africa and migrations of the ancient Aryans into South Asia is that both moved
- A) across the Atlantic Ocean
B) from rural lands to urban areas
C) **in search of additional food sources**
D) for religious freedom

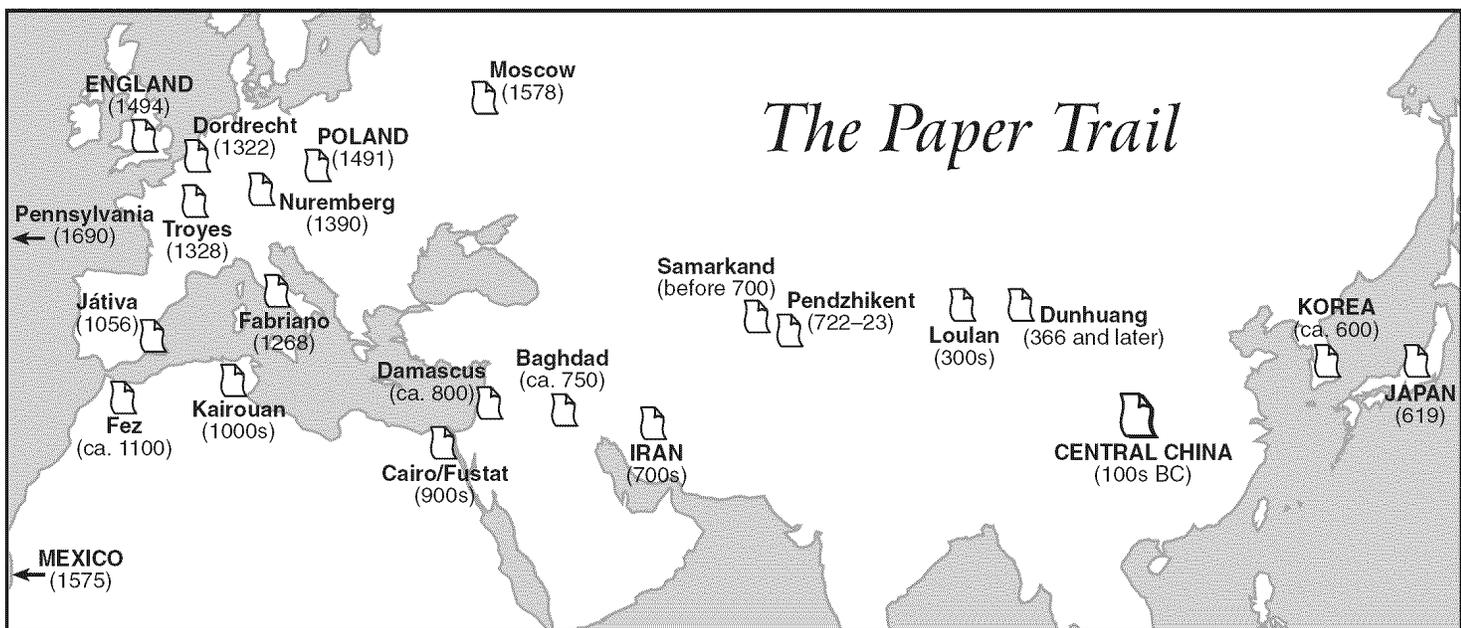
20. Which factor most influenced a person's social position in early Indian societies?

- A) education
- B) birth**
- C) geographic location
- D) individual achievement

21. Which civilization first developed a civil service system, invented gunpowder, and manufactured porcelain?

- A) Aztec
- B) Chinese**
- C) Japanese
- D) Roman

22. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Aramco World*, May/June, 1999 (adapted)

The technology of papermaking traveled from China to Baghdad along the

- A) Saharan caravan trails
- B) Trans-Siberian Railway
- C) Silk Roads**
- D) Suez Canal

-
23. Before the use of the Silk Road, how did geography affect early China?
- A) **The mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas.**
 - B) The northwestern region provided many fertile areas suitable for farming.
 - C) The three major river systems provided barriers against invasion.
 - D) The lack of deep-water ports on the eastern coast prevented China from developing trade with other nations.
24. The caste system in India and the feudal system in Europe were similar in that both
- A) **provided structure for society**
 - B) developed concepts of natural rights
 - C) established totalitarian governments
 - D) promoted peace and prosperity
25. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
- I. _____
- A. Maurya
 - B. Gupta
 - C. Delhi sultanate
- A) **Empires of India**
 - B) Latin American Civilizations
 - C) Empires of the Fertile Crescent
 - D) Dynasties of China
26. Which quotation from the teachings of Confucius is most similar to the Golden Rule from Judeo-Christian teaching?
- A) “If a ruler is upright, all will go well without orders.”
 - B) “By nature, men are pretty much alike. It is learning and practice that set them apart.”
 - C) “While a father or mother is alive, a son should not travel far.”
 - D) **“Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself.”**
27. The terms Brahma, dharma, and moksha are most closely associated with which religion?
- A) Judaism
 - B) Islam
 - C) **Hinduism**
 - D) animism
28. One reason early civilizations developed in China, Egypt, and the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia is because
- A) vast mineral deposits existed for manufacturing
 - B) **climate and geography favored agriculture**
 - C) rivers contributed to nomadic lifestyles
 - D) natural barriers provided protection from invasions
29. In which region did China’s earliest civilizations develop?
- A) Gobi Desert
 - B) Himalaya Mountains
 - C) **Yellow River Valley**
 - D) Tibetan Plateau
30. The use of the Silk Road in Asia and caravan routes in northern Africa and southwestern Asia encouraged
- A) self-sufficiency
 - B) cultural isolation
 - C) ethnocentrism
 - D) **cultural diffusion**
31. Traditional Chinese values emphasized that the best society was one in which people
- A) received equal treatment
 - B) tried to improve their status in life
 - C) **carried out their assigned tasks and duties**
 - D) shared political power with the emperor
-

Answer Key
Ancient China and India

1. **B**
 2. **B**
 3. **C**
 4. **B**
 5. **B**
 6. **D**
 7. **C**
 8. **D**
 9. **D**
 10. **D**
 11. **B**
 12. **C**
 13. **A**
 14. **A**
 15. **A**
 16. **A**
 17. **B**
 18. **A**
 19. **C**
 20. **B**
 21. **B**
 22. **C**
 23. **A**
 24. **A**
 25. **A**
 26. **D**
 27. **C**
 28. **B**
 29. **C**
 30. **D**
 31. **C**
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