

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER SEVEN

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **CHINA - This topic is divided into ten parts. This packet covers all ten:**
 - 1) **The Shang Dynasty [1766 B.C.E – 1122 B.C.E.]
and The Zhou Dynasty [1122 B.C.E. - 256 B.C.E.]**
 - 2) **The Qin Dynasty [221 B.C.E. – 206 B.C.E]**
 - 3) **The Han Dynasty [202 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.]**
 - 4) **The Tang [618 C.E. – 907 C.E.] and Song [960 C.E. – 1279 C.E.]
Dynasties**
 - 5) **The Silk Road**
 - 6) **The Yuan Dynasty (Mongol Rule of China) [1279 C.E. – 1368 C.E.]**
 - 7) **Zheng He’s Voyages and the Ming Dynasty [1368 C.E. – 1644 C.E.]**
 - 8) **The Chinese City of Canton was a Center of Trade**
 - 9) **The Qing (Manchu) Dynasty [1644 C.E. – 1911 C.E.]**
 - 10) **China’s Influence on Korea and Japan**
- **INTERDEPENDENCE**

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

**PART 1: The Shang Dynasty [1766 B.C.E – 1122 B.C.E.]
and The Zhou Dynasty [1122 B.C.E. - 256 B.C.E.]**

- **The Shang Dynasty was China’s first dynasty. During Shang rule, kings controlled small areas while loyal princes and nobles governed most of the land.**
- **To justify their rebellion against the Shang, the Zhou people promoted the idea of the Mandate of Heaven.**
- **The MANDATE OF HEAVEN is the Chinese belief in the divine right to rule.**

If a dynasty provides good government, it has the Mandate of Heaven, or blessings of the gods. If a dynasty’s rulers become weak or corrupt, the gods will withdraw their support and show their displeasure through natural disasters. When a new leader seizes power, it shows that he now has the Mandate of Heaven.

This process explaining the rise and fall of dynasties is called the DYNASTIC CYCLE.

- **Confucius lived during the Zhou Dynasty - Confucianism is discussed more thoroughly in Global Regents Review Packet Four**

“ . . . Let the king and his ministers labor with a mutual sympathy, saying, ‘We have received the decree of Heaven and it shall be great as the long-continued years of Hsia; yea, it shall not fail of the long-continued years of Yin.’ I wish the king, through the attachment of the lower people, to receive the long-abiding decree of Heaven. . . .”

– Clae Waltham, ed., *Shu Ching, Book of History*, Henry Regnery Company

Which concept is being referred to in this passage?

(1) dynastic cycle

(2) matriarchal society

(3) natural rights

(4) monotheism

605-8

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 2: The Qin Dynasty – [221 B.C.E. – 206 B.C.E]

- **Shi Huangdi constructed the Great Wall of China. Over the centuries, the wall was extended and rebuilt several times. Eventually, it snaked for thousands of miles across northern China.**
- **Shi Huangdi centralized power following the principles of Qin Legalism. Legalists believed that rulers must achieve order by passing strict laws and imposing harsh punishments.**

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



These architectural achievements best indicate that

(1) advanced technology existed in early civilizations

(2) religion was of little importance

(3) entertainment was important to these ancient societies

(4) trade routes existed between China and the Americas

607-9

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 3: The Han Dynasty [202 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.]

- **China grew wealthy because the Han dynasty developed extensive trade networks.**

For this reason, the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire can be considered similar.

- **Like the Roman Empire, the Han dynasty promoted unity and communication by building a strong system of roads.**

China under the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar in that both grew wealthy because they

(1) developed extensive trade networks

- (2) created classless societies
 - (3) encouraged democratic ideals
 - (4) established free-market economies
- 803-6

One way in which the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar is that both

- (1) governed large areas around the Mediterranean Sea
- (2) created democratic societies in which people elected their government officials
- (3) developed a social system in which great equality existed
- (4) promoted unity and communication by building a strong system of roads**

602-4

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 4: The Tang [618 C.E. – 907 C.E.] and Song [960 C.E. – 1279 C.E.] Dynasties

- **A map is possible.**
- **During the Tang and Song dynasties, China traded extensively with other nations and regions across overland trade routes (the SILK ROAD).**

One reason for the growth and success of 9th-century Chinese city of Ch'ang-an (Xian) was that it was located on a major trade route (the SILK ROAD).

The 9th-century cities of Baghdad and Constantinople prospered for the same reason.

- **The era of the Tang Dynasty was a golden age – art, science, mathematics, technology and learning prospered.**

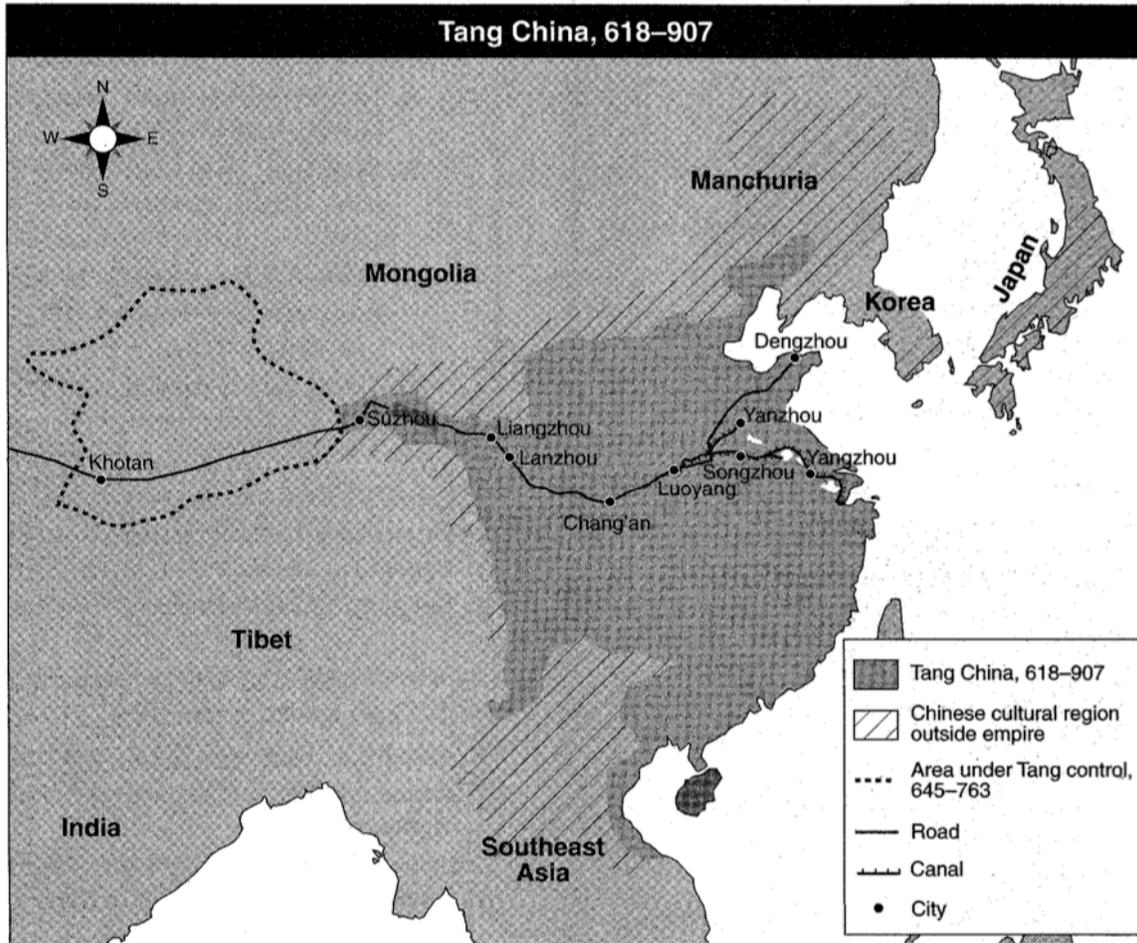
During the Tang and Song dynasties, the Chinese invented gunpowder, block printing, the abacus, and the compass. They also became expert manufacturers of porcelain.

The development of the Renaissance in Italy was similar to the development of the Tang dynasty in China because the rebirth of art, technology, and learning was a central theme in both regions.

The Tang Dynasty is comparable to the Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire of India, and the Mali Empire of Africa because each of these time periods was a golden age during which art and science prospered.

- **Tang emperors granted government jobs to scholars who passed examinations (civil service exams).**

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



Source: Patrick K. O'Brien, general editor, *Oxford Atlas of World History*, Oxford University Press (adapted)

Which statement about the Tang dynasty is best supported by the information on this map?

- (1) It experienced conflict in coastal areas.
- (2) Its boundaries extended to India.
- (3) It gained territory in Tibet and Korea.
- (4) It exchanged goods using overland routes.**

108-13

Which statement about the Tang dynasty is a fact rather than an opinion?

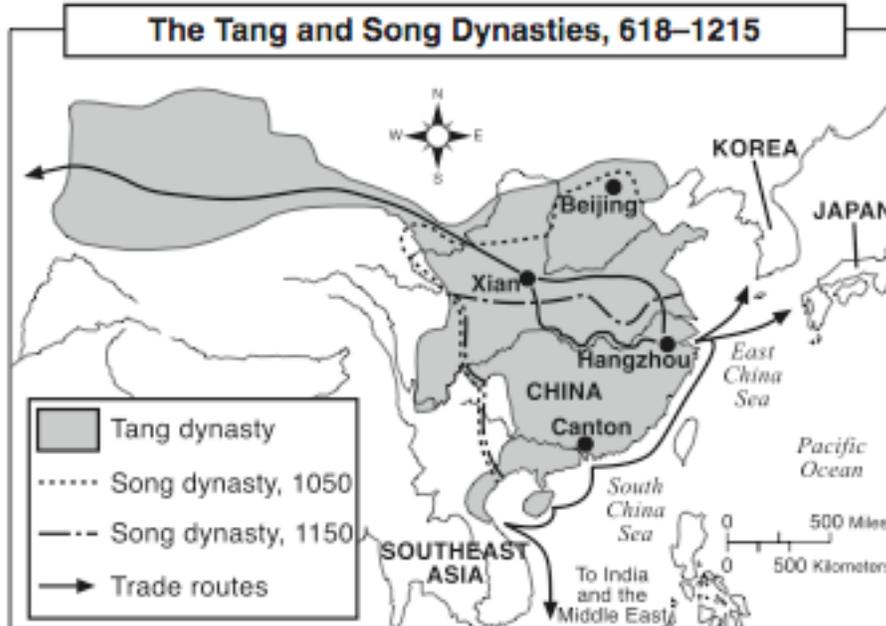
- (1) Technical advances would have been greater if the Tang dynasty had lasted longer.
- (2) China's best emperors came from the Tang dynasty.
- (3) The Tang emperors granted government jobs to scholars who passed examinations.**
- (4) The culture of the Tang dynasty was superior to that of the Han dynasty.

606-8

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

- (1) Aztec
 - (2) Chinese**
 - (3) Japanese
 - (4) Roman
- 106-6

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



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

According to the map, which conclusion about China during the Tang and Song dynasties is accurate?

- (1) Most trade routes began in Beijing.
- (2) China's overland trade routes connected China to Japan.
- (3) The areas under the control of these dynasties did not change.
- (4) China traded extensively with other nations and regions.**

105-16

The Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire in India, and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with

- (1) advancements in the principles of democratic governments
- (2) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences**
- (3) the end of foreign domination
- (4) the furthest expansion of their borders

104-12

- Block printing, gunpowder, and the abacus were developed.
- Porcelain making and black-ink painting on silk paper were perfected.
- The compass was discovered and used to improve the determination of direction when sailing.

These advances are associated with the

(1) Tang and Sung dynasties of China

- (2) Gupta Empire in India
 - (3) Ghana and Mali civilizations of Africa
 - (4) Byzantine Empire in the Middle East
- 104-49

In which way were the developments of the Renaissance in Italy similar to the developments of the Tang dynasty in China?

(1) The rebirth of art, technology, and learning was a central theme in both regions.

- (2) Warfare and insurrection led to the devastation of both societies.
 - (3) Religious reform was a main focus in both regions.
 - (4) The peasant class was responsible for the emergence of both eras.
- 802-43

One reason for the growth and success of 9th-century cities such as Baghdad, Constantinople, and Ch'ang-an (Xian) was that they

- (1) were part of the Roman Empire
- (2) tolerated religious diversity
- (3) traded only with people from their immediate region
- (4) were located on major trade routes**

802-6

The Tang dynasty of China, the Gupta Empire of India, and the Mali Empire of Africa were similar in that each experienced a period of

(1) prosperity and artistic creativity

- (2) feudalism and oppression
- (3) war and constant invasion
- (4) mercantilism and industrial expansion

602-12

One similarity between the Gupta Dynasty (A.D. 320–550) in India and the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–907) in China is that each dynasty

(2) made advances in the arts, sciences, and mathematics

- (3) gained overseas colonies
- (4) developed a representative government

801-8

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

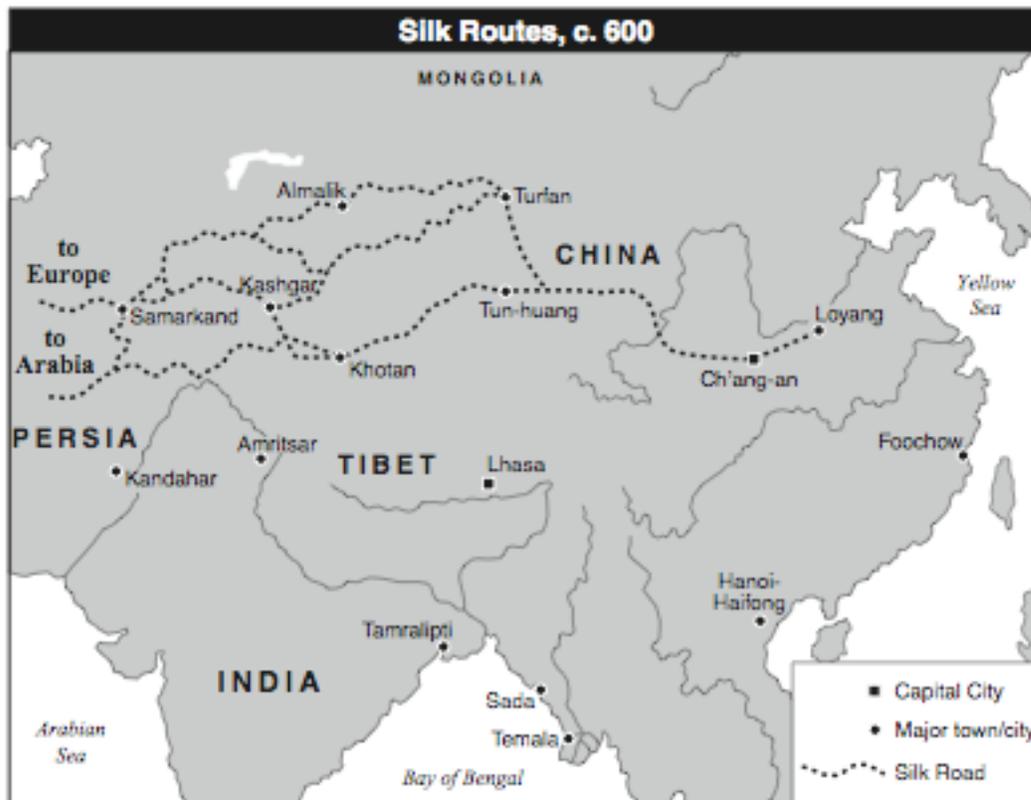
PART 5: The Silk Road

- A map is likely
- The Silk Road was located primarily in Asia. The Silk Road was important because it allowed for the exchange of goods between Asia and the Middle East.

The exchange of goods {silk, spices} between Asia and the Middle East, the spread of papermaking technology, and the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Roads are examples of CULTURAL DIFFUSION.

- The impact of geography on China – Before the Silk Road, the mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas.

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



Source: *Asian History on File*, Facts on File, The Diagram Group (adapted)

This map shows that the Silk Road

- (1) crossed both Africa and Asia
- (2) was located primarily in Asia**
- (3) followed a single route
- (4) started in Khotan

607-10

The exchange of silks and spices and the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Roads are examples of

- (1) cultural diffusion**
- (2) self-sufficiency
- (3) ethnocentrism
- (4) desertification

805-6

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

- (1) Saharan caravan trails
- (2) Trans-Siberian Railway
- (3) Silk Roads**
- (4) Suez Canal

605-7

Before the use of the Silk Road, how did geography affect early China?

- (1) The mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas.**
- (2) The northwestern region provided many fertile areas suitable for farming.
- (3) The three major river systems provided barriers against invasion.
- (4) The lack of deep-water ports on the eastern coast prevented China from developing trade with other nations.

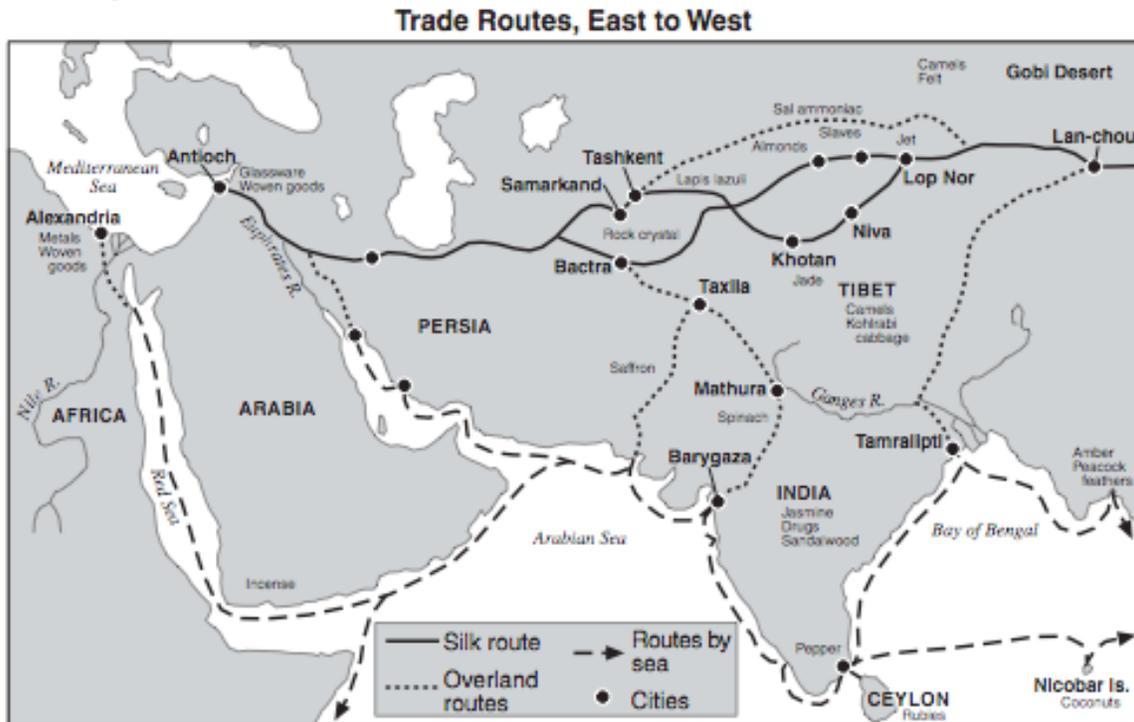
105-4

The Silk Road was important because it allowed for the

- (1) exploration of China by the Roman Army
- (2) development of agriculture by the nomadic people of Central Asia
- (3) movement of Chinese armies through Southeast Asia
- (4) exchange of goods between Asia and the Middle East**

604-4

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which conclusion is supported by information provided by the map?

- (1) Traders depended mainly on rivers as avenues of transportation.
- (2) More products were carried on the ocean than across the land.
- (3) Silk was the principal product traded.
- (4) Traders often combined sea and land routes.**

602-9

Which concept is illustrated by the map?

- (1) socialism
- (2) interdependence**
- (3) self-sufficiency
- (4) cultural isolation

602-10

The use of the Silk Road in Asia and caravan routes in northern Africa and southwestern Asia encouraged

- (1) self-sufficiency
- (2) cultural isolation
- (3) ethnocentrism
- (4) cultural diffusion**

801-6

Which title is best for the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Indian Ocean sea lanes
 - B. Central Asian Silk Road
 - C. Trans-Saharan trade
 - D. East African coastal trading system

- (1) Areas in the Hanseatic League
- (2) Routes of European Crusaders
- (3) Movement of People and Goods**
- (4) Regions Under Mongol Control

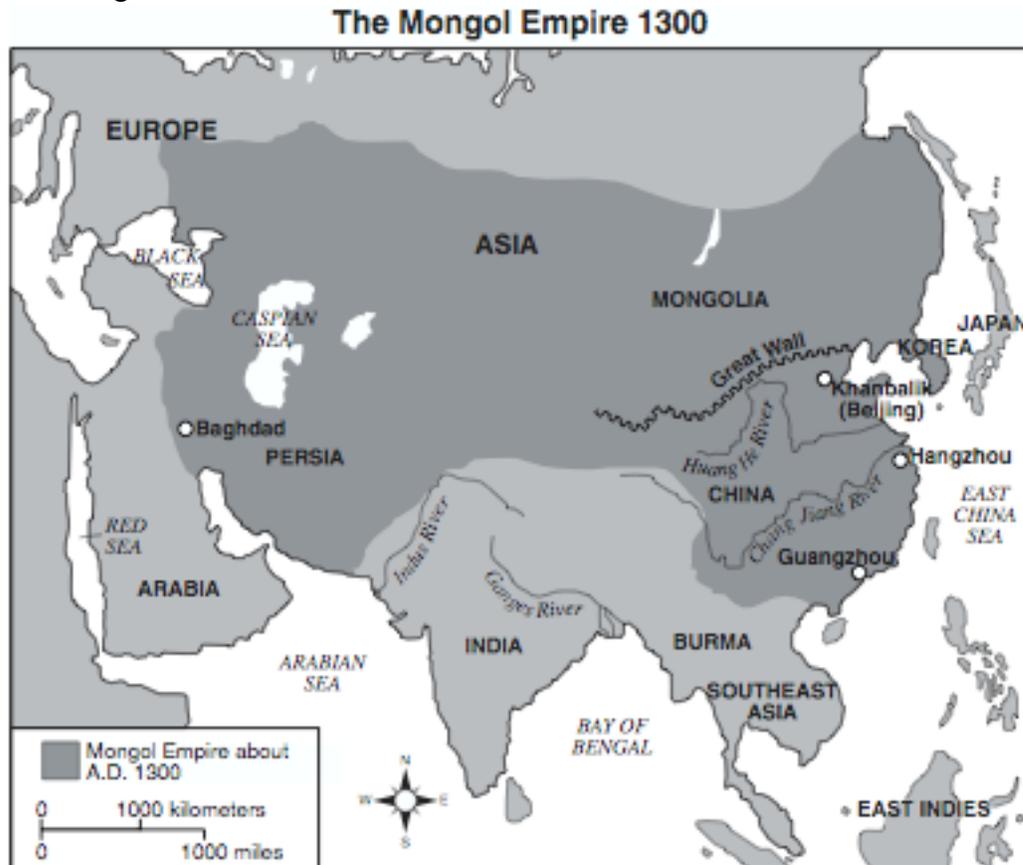
601-22

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 6: The Yuan Dynasty (Mongol Rule of China) [1279 C.E. – 1368 C.E.]

- A map is likely – N.B. the extent of the Mongol Empire can be described in a variety of ways (i.e. “The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia,” “the Mongols controlled territory from eastern China to eastern Europe,” “it was the largest unified land empire in history,” “The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and India”)
- The purpose of the Great Wall was to protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes (e.g. the Mongols) of northern and central Asia.
- The Mongol Empire is discussed more thoroughly in Global Regents Review Packet Six.

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

The purpose of the Great Wall was to

(1) protect the Chinese from the nomadic tribes of northern and central Asia

(2) supply food from the south to Khanbalik (Beijing)

(3) control the flood waters of the Huang He and the Chang Jiang rivers

(4) protect the port city of Guangzhou

103-9

Which statement is best supported by the information on this map?

(1) By 1300, the Mongol Empire had reached the Red Sea.

(2) The Mongol Empire controlled India and Japan by 1300.

(3) By 1300, most of Europe had been conquered by the Mongols.

(4) The Mongol Empire controlled a large portion of Asia by 1300.

103-10

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 7: Zheng He's Voyages and the Ming Dynasty [1368 C.E. – 1644 C.E.]

- **A map is likely.**
- **A major reason for Zheng He's voyages during the 15th century was to promote trade and collect tribute. The Ming dynasty also wished to demonstrate supremacy and strength in China.**
- **On his voyages, Zheng He explored Arabia and the east coast of Africa.**
- **As a result of Zheng He's voyages, the Chinese came into contact with peoples of other cultures between 1405 and 1422. China interacted and traded with many diverse cultures including Africa.**

Zheng He contributed to the prosperity of China under the Ming dynasty by expanding trade with nations of Asia and Africa

- **Zheng He's voyages are evidence that advanced navigation technology (e.g. the compass) was available in China during Ming rule.**
- **The journals of Zheng He are an example of a primary source**

A major reason for Zheng He's voyages during the 15th century was to

(1) promote trade and collect tribute

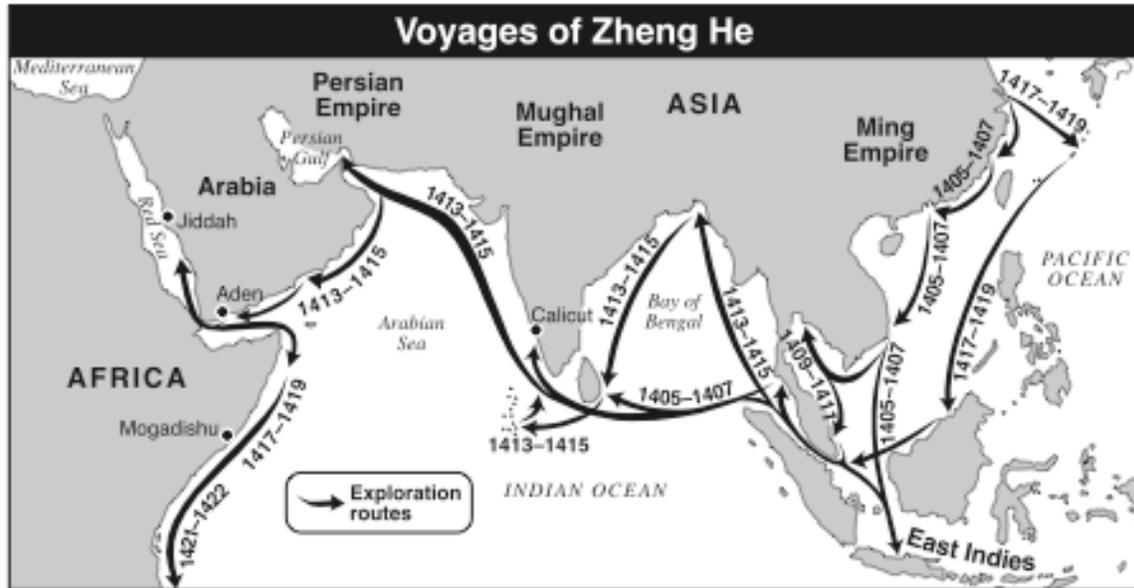
(2) establish colonies in Africa and India

(3) seal off China's borders from foreign influence

(4) prove the world was round

807-15

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History, Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

The map shows that on his voyages, Zheng He explored

- (1) both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans
- (2) at the same time as the Spanish explorers
- (3) lands in the Western Hemisphere

(4) Arabia and the east coast of Africa

804-8

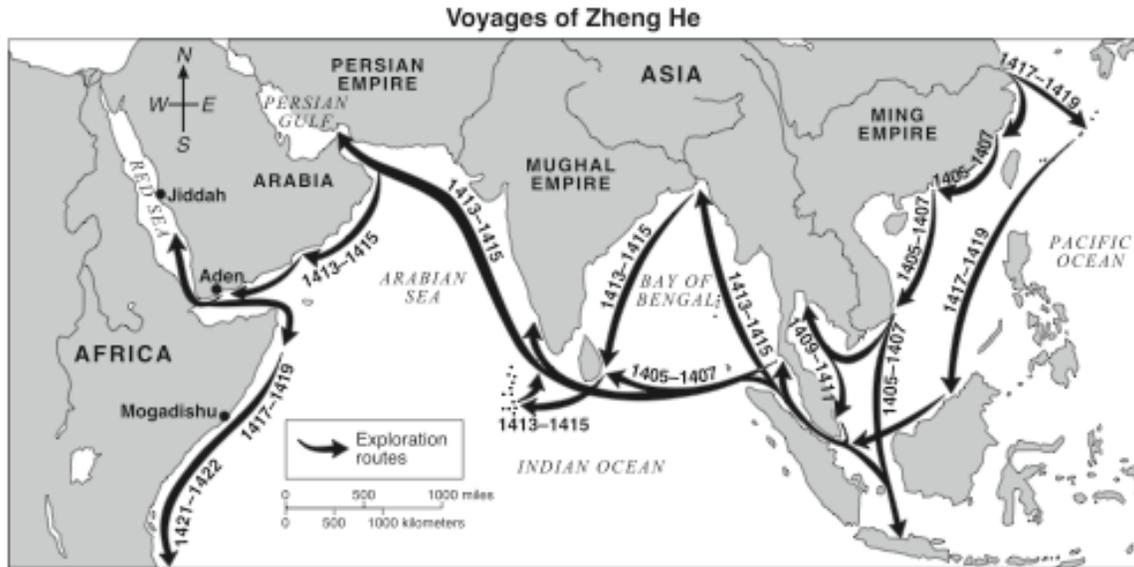
One result of the voyages of Zheng He was that

(1) Chinese merchants began trading with Africa

- (2) Christian missionaries arrived in China
- (3) Indian artisans showed the Chinese how to make Ming porcelain
- (4) China set up colonies in Europe

804-9

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

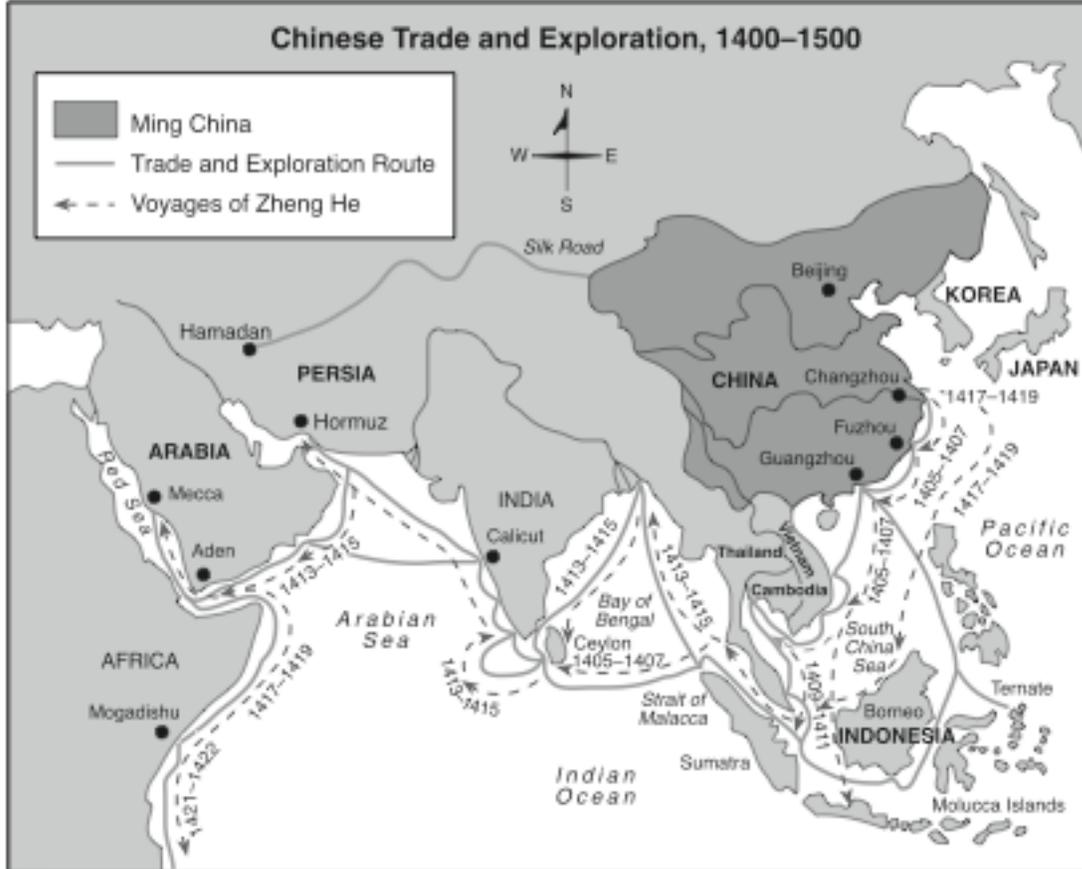


Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Which conclusion is best supported by the map?

- (1) Eastern Chinese cities had extensive contact with the Persian Empire in 1405.
 - (2) Rivers and mountains prevented the expansion of overland Chinese trade.
 - (3) The Chinese came into contact with peoples of other cultures between 1405 and 1422.**
 - (4) China was isolated from outside contact under the rulers of the Ming Empire.
- 604-21

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



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

Based on this map, which statement is accurate concerning China between 1400 and 1500?

- (1) Most of China’s commerce was conducted on overland trade routes.
- (2) China remained isolated from outside contacts.
- (3) The Ming dynasty traded more with Persia than with any other culture.
- (4) China interacted and traded with many diverse cultures.**

803-17

“The countries beyond the horizon and from the ends of the Earth have all become subjects and to the most western of the western or the most northern of the northern countries however far away they may be.” – Ming dynasty official

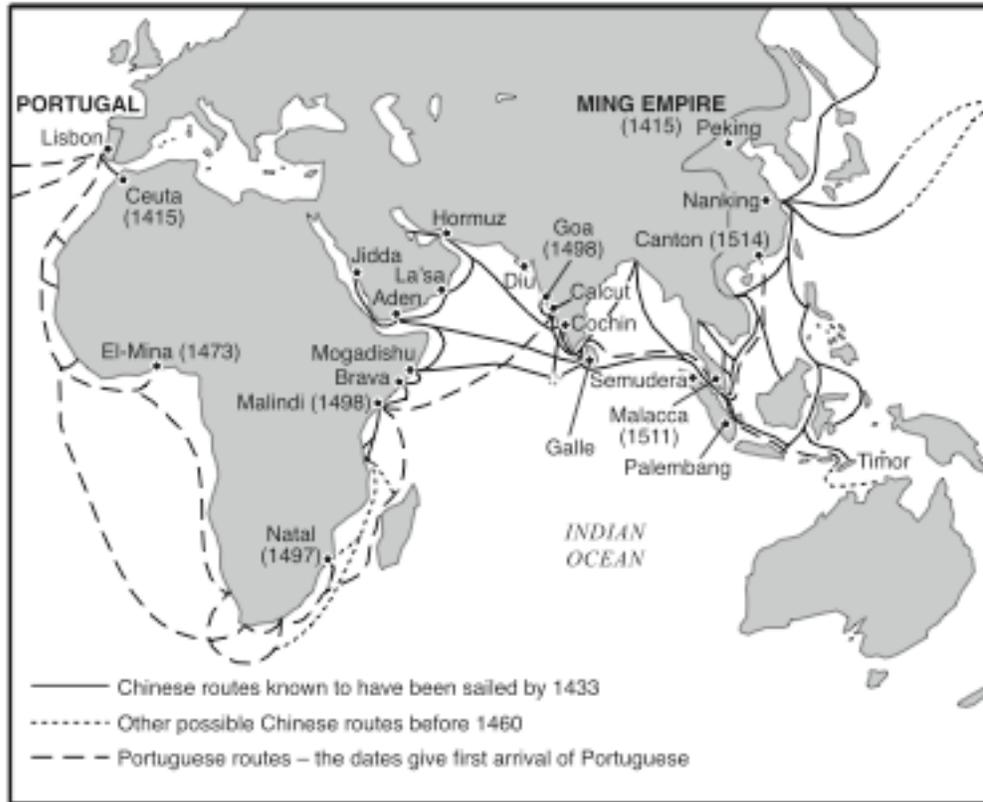
The intent of this statement about the Ming dynasty was to

- (1) demonstrate supremacy and strength in China**
- (2) control the Mongols
- (3) stop European imperialism
- (4) impose Chinese culture and slavery on neighboring countries

603-13

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**A Comparison of Chinese and Portuguese Expeditions
Until 1514**



Source: Yong Yap and A. Cotterell, *Chinese Civilization from the Ming Revival to Chairman Mao*, St. Martin's Press (adapted)

Which statement can best be supported by the information on the map?

- (1) The Portuguese taught the Chinese their sailing knowledge.
- (2) Portugal and China practiced isolationism throughout the 15th century.
- (3) Only the Portuguese explored the east coast of Africa.

(4) The Portuguese and the Chinese were active explorers.

603-18

Which two explorers are associated with the travels shown on the map?

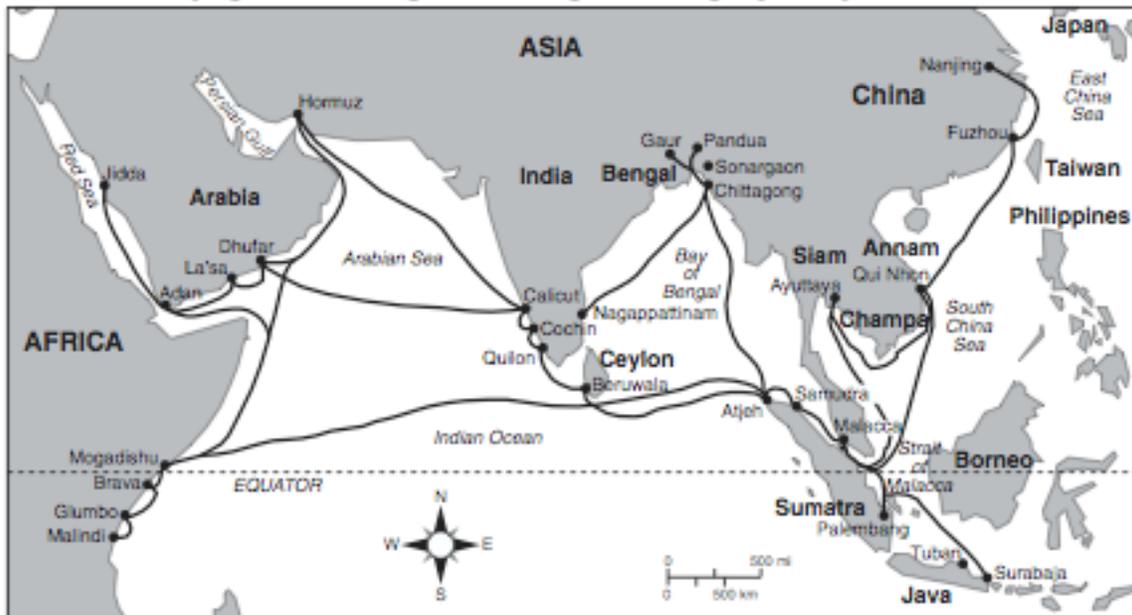
- (1) Ferdinand Magellen and Matthew Perry
- (2) Christopher Columbus and Genghis Khan
- (3) Vasco de Gama and Zheng He**

(4) Francisco Pizarro and Marco Polo

603-19

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

Voyages of Zheng He During the Ming Dynasty of China



Source: Harriett Geller and Erwin M. Rosenfeld, *Global Studies, Volume I, Asia, Africa, and Latin America*, Barrons Educational Services, Inc. (adapted)

Which conclusion can be made about the Ming dynasty of China as a result of the travels of Zheng He?

- (1) China profited more from African trade than from Asian trade.
- (2) Islam became the dominant religion of China.
- (3) The Ming dynasty established trade routes to Europe.
- (4) Advanced navigation technology was available in China.**

103-20

Zheng He contributed to the prosperity of China under the Ming dynasty by

- (1) defeating the Manchu invaders
- (2) constructing the Great Wall along the northern frontier
- (3) expanding trade with nations of Asia and Africa**
- (4) establishing colonies in Korea and Japan

802-16

The journals of early travelers such as Ibn Battuta of Morocco, Zheng He of China, and Mansa Musa of Mali are examples of

- (1) primary sources describing observations of the travelers**
- (2) works of fiction intended to describe the adventures of the travelers
- (3) secondary sources that record the travelers' interpretations of history
- (4) outdated resources for historical research

602-11

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 8: The Chinese City of Canton was a Center of Trade

- **During the 13th century, the city of Canton (in China) emerged primarily as an important center of trade.**

Venice in Europe and Mogadishu in Africa also emerged as important centers of trade during the 1200s.

During the 1400s, the cities of Venice, Constantinople, and Canton achieved prominence because their

(1) locations were favorable for trade

(2) pleasant climates led to an increase in population

(3) democratic governments attracted trade

(4) military power led to industrialization

801-14

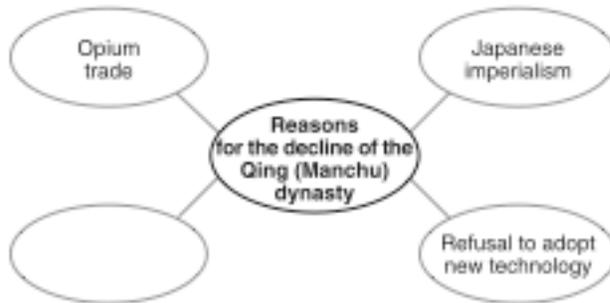
CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 9: CHINA – The Qing (Manchu) Dynasty [1644 C.E. – 1911 C.E.]

- **Reasons for the decline of the Qing [Manchu] dynasty:**
 - **The opium trade**
 - **Japanese imperialism**
 - **Refusal to adopt new technology**
 - **Failure of the Boxer Rebellion**

These topics will be explored more thoroughly in a future Regents Review packet.

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



Which phrase correctly completes this diagram?

- (1) Chinese exports of tea to Europe
 - (2) Spread of Confucian principles
 - (3) Failure of the Boxer Rebellion**
 - (4) Expanding power of Mao Zedong
- 605-27

CHINA (divided into 10 parts)

PART 10: China's Influence on Korea and Japan

- **Chinese and Korean culture heavily influenced the development of early Japan. (Chinese ideas and practices spread into Korea and Japan.)**
- **Throughout history, Korea's location has led to invasion and occupation by other nations.**
- **Koreans call their land "a shrimp among whales," because of their location between powerful neighbors (Russia, China, and Japan).**

Which two cultures most influenced the development of early Japan?

- (1) Greek and Roman
 - (2) Chinese and Korean**
 - (3) Egyptian and Mesopotamian
 - (4) Indian and Persian
- 805-13

Which statement about cultural diffusion in Asia is most accurate?

- (1) Byzantine traders brought the Justinian Code to China.
 - (2) Roman legions introduced Christianity to India.
 - (3) Indian monks brought Islam to the Middle East.
 - (4) Chinese ideas and practices spread into Korea and Japan.**
- 605-3

Which statement best describes an impact of geography on the history of the Korean peninsula?

- (1) Large deserts have led to isolation.
- (2) Location has led to invasion and occupation by other nations.**

- (3) Lack of rivers has limited food production.
- (4) Lack of natural resources has prevented

804-14

When Koreans call their land “a shrimp among whales,” they are referring to

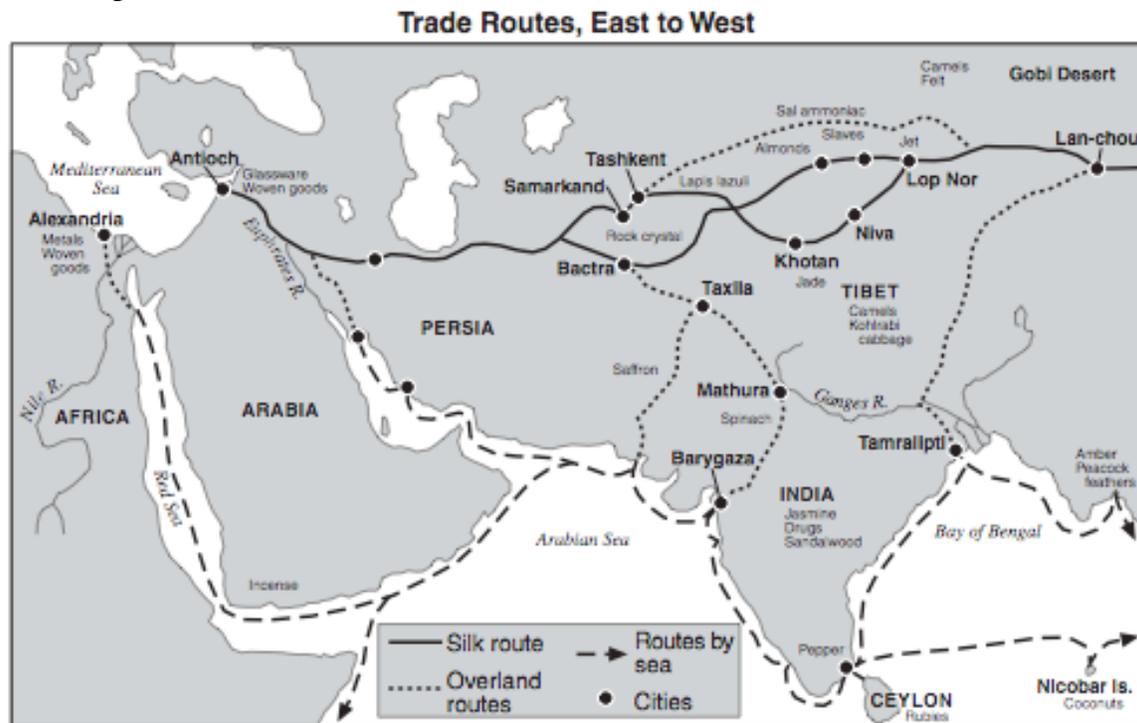
- (1) the mountains that cover much of the Korean peninsula
- (2) the environmental damage caused by overfishing in the Pacific
- (3) their traditional respect for the sea
- (4) their location between powerful neighbors: Russia, China, and Japan**

604-30

INTERDEPENDENCE

- **INTERDEPENDENCE is the mutual dependence of countries on goods, resources, labor, and knowledge from other parts of the world.**

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which conclusion is supported by information provided by the map?

- (1) Traders depended mainly on rivers as avenues of transportation.
- (2) More products were carried on the ocean than across the land.
- (3) Silk was the principal product traded.

(4) Traders often combined sea and land routes.

602-9

Which concept is illustrated by the map?

- (1) socialism
- (2) interdependence**
- (3) self-sufficiency
- (4) cultural isolation

602-10

- A British bank makes a loan to a South American nation.
- A United States corporation purchases large amounts of land in Guatemala.
- A Japanese investment firm becomes the major shareholder in a Bolivian silver mine.

Which concept is illustrated by these situations?

- (1) nationalization
- (2) isolationism
- (3) interdependence**
- (4) protectionism

801-2

An example of economic interdependence is

- (1) South Africans mining their gold and diamond resources
- (2) the government of France issuing new currency
- (3) Japan selling technological goods to buy Middle Eastern oil**
- (4) an Indian subsistence farmer waiting for the rains to water his crops

601-1