

Chapter 12 – East Asia Middle ages – take home quiz

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Japan began borrowing heavily from China's culture

- A) in the 9th century B.C.E.
- B) in the 3rd and 4th centuries B.C.E.
- C) in the 1st century B.C.E.
- D) in the 1st century C.E.
- E) in the 5th and 6th centuries C.E.

2. In what year were the Taika reforms enacted in Japan?

- A) 101 B.C.E.
- B) 111 B.C.E.
- C) 646 C.E.
- D) 989 C.E.
- E) 1232 C.E.

3. When the emperor moved his government from Nara to Heian,

- A) Buddhism ceased to play a major role in Japanese society.
- B) the scholar-gentry was able to assert itself through the examination system.
- C) the aristocracy took over most of the positions in the central government.
- D) Shintoism was formally suppressed.
- E) he centralized his power and tightened control over the aristocracy.

4. *The Tale of Genji* described

- A) the military organization of the Bakufu in Kamakura.
- B) the life at the imperial court at Heian.
- C) the structure of society under the Ashikaga Shogunate.
- D) the travels of an imperial emissary in China.
- E) how the Ashikaga Shoguns came to power.

5. Bushi were

- A) warrior leaders in the 10th century who controlled provincial areas of Japan from small fortresses.
- B) mounted troops who served the provincial military elite.
- C) curved swords introduced into Japanese warfare at the time.
- D) aristocrats of the imperial court at Heian who controlled the administration.
- E) people who worked the rice fields.

6. Samurai were

- A) provincial military commanders based in small fortresses.
- B) close advisors to the emperor.
- C) curved swords introduced into Japanese warfare in the 10th century.
- D) mounted troops who served the provincial military elite.
- E) aristocratic families who dominated the central administration at Heian.

7. The Gempei Wars

- A) brought the Naran Empire to a close.
- B) devastated the Ashikaga Shogunate.
- C) damaged the emperor's prestige.
- D) destroyed the Bakufu at Kamakura.
- E) settled the power struggle between the Taira and Minamoto families.

8. The end of the Gempei Wars signaled the beginning of

- A) the centralized Confucian bureaucracy.
- B) the Japanese feudal age.
- C) the Tokugawa Shogunate.
- D) the Ashikaga Shogunate.
- E) Fujiwara power.

9. In 838, the Japanese

- A) created the Ashikaga Shogunate.
- B) initiated the Confucian examination system typical of Confucian China.
- C) ceased to send official embassies to the Chinese emperor.
- D) ended the Bakufu at Kamakura.
- E) began an armed resistance to Chinese influence.

10. The Korean bureaucracy

- A) admitted members almost exclusively by birth rather than test scores.
- B) did not employ the Confucian examination system found in China.
- C) was modeled exactly on the Chinese Confucian system, with most admissions to the civil service based on tests of classical Chinese literature.
- D) depended on the Buddhist monks for its existence.
- E) although based upon the Chinese system, grew to be much larger than China's bureaucracy

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TRUE/FALSE. Write “T” if the statement is true and “F” if the statement is false.

1. The purpose of the Taika reforms was to create a genuine professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army in Japan to match those of Han-Tang China.
2. During the period of the bushi, combat frequently hinged on the outcome of man-to-man struggles between champions typical of heroic warfare.
3. Zen Buddhism played a critical role in securing a place for the arts in this era of strife and destruction dominated by the warrior elite.
4. The Silla monarchs of Korea strove to free themselves from the cultural baggage imposed on Korea by the Tang dynasty.
5. The independent dynasties of Vietnam continued to rule through a bureaucracy that was a much smaller copy of the Chinese administrative system.
6. Regional warriors in Japan who ruled small kingdoms from fortresses were called samurai.
7. A full-scale civil war was fought between rival heirs of the Kamakura regime between 1467 and 1477.
8. A kingdom in southeastern Korea, Paekche allied with the Tang emperors of China to defeat their Korean rivals.
9. The Trung sisters led one of the frequent peasant rebellions in Vietnam against Chinese rule in 39 C.E.
10. The capital of the southern dynasty in Vietnam was located at Hue.