Chapter 2 Classical Civilization: China
Multiple-Choice Questions

1) One difference between classical civilizations and river valley civilizations was that in classical civilizations

A) most people farmed the land.
B) political organizations were more elaborate.
C) trade was introduced.
D) writing was developed.
E) religious beliefs were widely held.

2) One difference between classical China and the earlier Huanghe river valley civilization was that

A) human sacrifices were suppressed.
B) traditions emphasized the harmony of nature.
C) irrigation was widely practiced.
D) China became relatively isolated.
E) farming was important.

3) The ‘Son of Heaven’ concept was designed to promote all of the following EXCEPT
A) loyalty to the emperor.
B) centralization of power in the state.
C) priests’ control of the state.
D) the remoteness of emperor from subjects.
E) an explanation of the decline of dynasties.

4) The Qin dynasty differed from the Zhou in that

A) it lasted longer.
B) it practiced Confucianism.
C) it was more centralized.
D) it was defeated by invading Huns.
E) it eventually declined and fell.

5) All of the following constituted a function of government in Han China EXCEPT

A) promotion of scientific research.
B) promotion of Confucian beliefs.
C) schools for peasant boys.
D) punishment of criminals.
E) large construction projects.

6) Chinese views of nature emphasized
   A) harmony and balance.
   B) a powerful, all-seeing God.
   C) that nature was uncontrollable.
   D) that the key to understanding lay through scientific experiments.
   E) deities that punished sinful people.

7) Ceremony became an important part of upper-class Chinese life because
   A) the Chinese believed that women should regulate the household.
   B) the Chinese believed that it would help unify society and prevent greed.
   C) the Chinese believed that polite behavior was a way to please the gods.
   D) the Chinese believed that courtesy would win salvation in heaven.
   E) the Chinese religion contained many public celebrations.

8) Daoists would agree with Confucianists on all of the following EXCEPT
A) the importance of political activity.
B) scorn for greed.
C) basic harmony of nature.
D) importance of restraint in personal life.
E) the importance of tradition.

9) The Chinese government accepted Daoism for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

A) Daoists did not have great political ambitions.
B) Daoists believed that nobles were holier than peasants.
C) Daoists came to acknowledge the Son of Heaven.
D) Daoists provided spiritual insights for many in the upper classes.
E) Daoism embraced traditional Chinese beliefs.

10) One of China’s key economic strengths was

A) extensive overseas trade.
B) government encouragement of the merchant class.
C) high levels of technological innovation.
D) early introduction of steam-powered equipment.
E) cheap slave labor.
Answers

1  B
2  A
3  C
4  C
5  C
6  A
7  B
8  A
9  B
10 C