**Name:**

**Ancient China Test**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Choose the letter of the word that best describes the definition** | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Levels built on a hill or mountainside to enable farmers to plant crops |  | A. | Province |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Supreme leader of an empire |  | B. | Terrace |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Political divisions within Shi Huangdi's empire |  | C. | Emperor |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Yellow silt in northern China |  | D. | Seismograph |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_ | A group of different people and lands under one ruler |  | E. | Loess |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Tool used to detect an earthquake |  | G. | Oracle Bones |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Belief that rulers received their right to rule from the gods |  | H. | Shen Nong |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. | \_\_\_\_\_ | A large group of appointed officials |  | J. | Mandate of Heaven |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Making systems the same for everyone |  | K. | Bureaucracy |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | \_\_\_\_\_ | These were used to tell the future in ancient China |  | L. | Xilingshi |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Type of government where the rulers come from the same family |  | M. | Standardization |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Government system that exchanges land for loyalty |  | O. | Feudalism |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Government work |  | P. | Civil Service |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Legends say that he invented Chinese writing |  | R. | Dynasty |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. | \_\_\_\_\_ | Legends say that he saved the Chinese people from floods |  | S. | Empire |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. | \_\_\_\_\_ | He brought agriculture to China |  | T. | Yu the Great |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. | \_\_\_\_\_ | She invented silk cloth |  | U. | Huang Di |

**Circle the best choice for each question or statement**

1. Which area of China is best for farming?
   1. The eastern half because it has a lot of terraces
   2. The western half because it has a lot of terraces
   3. The eastern half because it has flat, fertile land
   4. The western half because it has flat, fertile land
2. Why do western Chinese farmers make terraces?
   1. So they can grow plants on the uneven ground
   2. Rice only grows on terraces
   3. Terraces are easier to use and maintain than a farm on flat land
   4. They make the crops harder to steal
3. What is the difference between a kingdom and an empire?
   1. Kingdoms have many kinds of people in them and empires have only one
   2. Empires have many kinds of people in them and kingdoms have only one
   3. Kingdoms have official religions and empires do not
   4. Empires have official religions and kingdoms do not
4. Which geographic features help the Chinese keep invaders out of the country?
   1. The Great Wall and the Gobi Desert
   2. The Himalaya Mountains and the Yellow River
   3. The Yangtze River and the Great Wall
   4. The Gobi Desert and the Himalaya mountains
5. Why would an emperor standardize systems in his empire?
   1. It helps unify the people and makes governing easier
   2. So that everything made had his face on it
   3. It helped keep invaders out of the empire
   4. There was no way to have a civilization without it
6. What made unification so difficult for the ancient rulers of China?
   1. They couldn’t make everyone use the same money or writing system
   2. There wasn’t enough food for everyone in the empire
   3. Foreign invasions stopped the rulers from effectively governing the people they ruled
   4. Geographic features prevented communication and travel throughout China
7. What impact did the civil service have on education in China?
   1. It became more important because the emperor only hired friends and family
   2. Education was reduced throughout China in order to prepare for wars
   3. Education was limited because your family members could get you a job
   4. Getting an education became more important because you had to pass a test to get a government job
8. Why do Golden Ages always occur in times of peace?
   1. Peaceful times allow people to focus on innovation and not fighting
   2. People that fight in wars are not as smart as people who seek peace
   3. There is always more gold found during times of peace than in warfare
   4. Being at peace with your neighbors means they give you what you want and need
9. Why do emperors who make war and expand their empire usually raise taxes throughout the empire?
   1. So that the people get mad
   2. War is expensive
   3. To force their people to move away
   4. Taxes help the emperor buy more land
10. According to Confucius, how should rulers treat their people?
    1. Poorly, in order to control them
    2. Well, so that they vote for him
    3. Mean, so they are afraid
    4. Like their own children
11. Which emperor had his tomb protected by thousands of terra cotta soldiers?
    1. Wu Di
    2. Han Gaozu
    3. Tang the Successful
    4. Shi Huangdi
12. What does the Great Wall of China tell us about ancient Chinese society?
    1. They were friendly people who made many advancements in science
    2. They were constantly threatened by invasions from the North
    3. Farming and trading were extremely important to them
    4. Natural disasters were very common in the area
13. Using the following quote, describe how Confucius believed leaders should act: “If leaders are courteous, their people will not dare to be disrespectful. If leaders are fair, people will not dare be ungovernable. If leaders are trustworthy, people will not dare to be dishonest.”
    1. They should behave the way they want their subjects to behave
    2. They should use their army in order to scare their people into being good
    3. Making people all have the same job is the best way to govern people
    4. High taxes will help every society expand
14. How is standardization in the United States and China alike?
    1. Both countries have standard car sizes, taxes, buildings, and land sizes
    2. Money, writing, measurements, and weights are standardized in both countries
    3. Each state/province has their own money system in both countries
    4. Standardization allows both countries to conquer their neighbors