Name: _____ Score: _____

11 Multiple choice questions

Definition 1 of 21

Lower-class farmers who constituted the majority of the population during the golden age. They played a crucial role in agricultural production and were the backbone of the empire's economy.

- ○ **Slaves**
- ○ **Serfs**
- ○ **Peasants**
- ○ **Merchants**

Definition 2 of 21

Business people involved in trade, which flourished during the golden age. They played a vital role in facilitating economic growth, both domestically and internationally.

- ○ **Emperors**
- ○ **Merchants**
- ○ **Peasants**
- ○ **Middlemen**

Definition 3 of 21

Infrastructure projects built for the benefit of the public, such as canals and roads. These projects facilitated transportation, irrigation, and trade, contributing to the overall development of the empire.

- ○ **Foreign Relations**
- ○ **Public Works**
- ○ **Civil Service**
- ○ **Art And Architecture**

Definition 4 of 21

A religion that originated in India and became popular in China during the golden age. It emphasized spiritual enlightenment, compassion, and the pursuit of inner peace.

- ○ **Confucianism**
- ○ **Buddhism**
- ○ **Temples**
- ○ **Daoism**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition 5 of 21

A period of great cultural, economic, and political prosperity in China from the 600s to the 1200s. It was characterized by advancements in various fields, including arts, science, technology, and governance.

- Bronze Age
- Golden Age
- Iron Age
- Silver Age

Definition 6 of 21

A philosophy that emphasized living in harmony with the Dao, which represents the natural way of the universe. It advocated simplicity, balance, and the pursuit of inner tranquility.

- Pagodas
- Daoism
- Buddhism
- Confucianism

Definition 7 of 21

Tall, multi-tiered towers used as Buddhist temples. They served as places of worship and were architectural marvels, showcasing intricate designs and craftsmanship.

- Temples
- Shrines
- Pagodas
- Bodhi Trees

Definition 8 of 21

A philosophy that emphasized social harmony, respect for authority, and moral values. It played a significant role in shaping Chinese society, influencing governance, education, and interpersonal relationships.

- Daoism
- Merchants
- Buddhism
- Confucianism

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Definition 9 of 21

Places of worship for various religions, including Buddhism and Daoism. They played a central role in religious practices, serving as spiritual sanctuaries and centers of community gatherings.

- ○ **Buddhism**
- ○ **Architecture**
- ○ **Pagodas**
- ○ **Temples**

Definition 10 of 21

Creative expressions such as painting, sculpture, and music that flourished during the golden age. It showcased the rich cultural heritage of China and reflected the aesthetic values of the time.

- ○ **Culture**
- ○ **Architecture**
- ○ **Arts**
- ○ **Buddhism**

Definition 11 of 21

Advancements in knowledge and tools that occurred during the golden age. Chinese scholars made significant contributions in various fields, including medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and the invention of gunpowder.

- ○ **Social Justice and Equality**
- ○ **Science and Technology**
- ○ **Economic Activities**
- ○ **Commerce and Trade**

10 Matching questions

12-21 of 21

A policy implemented during the golden age that aimed to improve agricultural productivity by redistributing land to peasants. It aimed to address social inequality and enhance the overall welfare of the population.

A wealthy landowning class that held high social status during the golden age. They were influential in politics, culture, and society, often serving as government officials or patrons of the arts.

A practice prevalent among the wealthy during the golden age, involving tightly binding women's feet to restrict their growth. It was considered a symbol of beauty and social status but had severe health implications for women.

A. Emperors
B. Civil Service Exam
C. Foot Binding
D. Tributary States
E. Land Reform
F. Gentry
G. Porcelain
H. Writings
I. Architecture

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The design and construction of buildings and structures. During the golden age, Chinese architecture witnessed significant advancements, including the development of pagodas and temples.

A rigorous test taken by individuals to qualify for government positions. It assessed their knowledge, skills, and moral character, ensuring that only the most capable individuals served in administrative roles.

Literary works that emerged during the golden age, including those by famous poet Li Bo and the development of Chinese script. These writings captured the cultural, philosophical, and historical aspects of the time.

A ceramic material made from fine clay, known for its strength and beauty. Chinese porcelain was highly prized during the golden age and became a significant export, showcasing the empire's craftsmanship.

States that acknowledged the Chinese emperor's supremacy and paid tribute as a sign of respect and loyalty. This system helped maintain diplomatic relations and facilitated trade between China and its neighboring regions.

A system of government officials selected based on merit through exams. It ensured that qualified individuals were appointed to administrative positions, promoting efficiency and fairness in governance.

The rulers of China during the golden age, including notable figures such as Tang Tai Zong and Wu Zhao, the first empress. They played a crucial role in shaping the empire's policies and maintaining stability.

J. Civil Service

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