

Chapter 7: The East Asian World

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. non-Chinese dynasty that succeeded in ruling China | A. Kabuki |
| _____ 2. a group of related families | B. clan |
| _____ 3. heads of noble Japanese families who controlled vast lands | C. Hermit Kingdom |
| _____ 4. an administrative organization that uses nonelected government officials | D. Ming |
| _____ 5. name for Korea that reflected its isolationist policies | E. isolationist |
| _____ 6. became the leading power in the Malay Peninsula due to its location on the route of the spice trade | F. bureaucracy |
| _____ 7. form of Japanese entertainment that emphasizes action, music, and dramatic gestures | G. Melaka |
| _____ 8. completed the restoration of central authority in Japan and allowed trade, industry, and the arts to flourish | H. Qing |
| _____ 9. national policy that avoids political and economic relations with other countries | I. Tokugawa Ieyasu |
| _____ 10. dynasty under whose economic expansion art and literature reached a high point | J. daimyo |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. To identify rebels who opposed Manchu rule, the government
- A.** ordered all Chinese males to shave their foreheads and braid their hair into a pigtail called a queue.
 - B.** set up a vast network of spies and informers.
 - C.** established a special fighting unit called the Gang of Four.
 - D.** created a secret police force called the Triads.

12. Who led the Ming dynasty's naval voyages of exploration?

- A. Hong Wu
- B. Kee Yo Zui
- C. Zheng He
- D. Xiao He

13. Keeping its own alphabet separate from the Chinese alphabet helped the Yi dynasty maintain

- A. a special language that only monarchs could read.
- B. trade relations with foreign countries.
- C. communication with the Chinese.
- D. a distinctive Korean identity.

14. A series of invasions first by the Japanese and later by the Manchu caused Korean rulers to

- A. limit contact with foreign countries.
- B. increase the size of their military.
- C. train Korea's young citizens in foreign languages.
- D. respect foreign countries.

15. Mainland Southeast Asia was stable in the early 1500s, but eventually

- A. its citizens became restless and fought within their own borders.
- B. the mainland states began to fight with each other.
- C. outsiders discovered Asia and invaded the states.
- D. its economy shrank and its people rebelled against their leaders.

16. The styles of monarchy in the various countries of Southeast Asia were influenced by

- A. each country's royal family.
- B. the power of the winning monarch.
- C. the dominant religion of each country.
- D. the bureaucracy of each country.

17. When the British demanded access to more Chinese cities for trading, the Qing ruler responded by

- A. giving them even less access.
- B. opening up more cities for trade.
- C. inviting the British to live in China.
- D. lowering the prices of goods to sell to the British.

18. What allowed China to remain mostly agricultural, even though each farmer had less land for producing food after a large increase in population?

- A. Large farms took over from individual farmers.
- B. More food was imported from other countries.
- C. A new, faster growing species of rice was cultivated.
- D. People ate less food.

19. The Chinese focus on family helped China to survive because

- A. it kept people from thinking about fighting.
- B. family members took care of one another.
- C. women in the family were not valued as much as men.
- D. unmarried daughters worked in the fields.

20. Europeans admired and collected Chinese porcelain because of its

- A. high price.
- B. great beauty.
- C. similarity to British porcelain.
- D. difficulty to obtain.