Ancient China Quiz

1. What is the name for the dusty yellow soil found in China?
   a. Sand
   b. Loess
   c. Humus
   d. Subsoil

2. What river in China is also called "China’s Sorrow"?
   a. Chang Jiang
   b. Ganges
   c. Huang He
   d. Li River

3. Why is the river in question 3 called "China’s Sorrow"?
   a. Floods from the river destroy villages & kill people.
   b. The river is so polluted that many people die from drinking the water.
   c. After bodies are cremated, the ashes are scattered in the river.
   d. There are frequent droughts along the river.

4. Where does the Huang He River begin?
   a. Himalaya Mountains
   b. East China Sea
   c. Taklamakan Desert
   d. Tibetan Plateau

5. What river in China is the third longest river in the world and is also known as the Yangtze or “Long River”?
   a. Huang He
   b. Li River
   c. Chang (Chang Jiang) River
   d. Indus River

6. What controversial dam was built on the Yangtze River to prevent flooding and produce hydroelectric power, but caused farmland & important historical sites to be buried under the lake?
   a. Hoover Dam
   b. Three Gorges Dam
   c. Yangtze Dam
   d. Tibetan Dam

7. What word refers to the dry, treeless plains in northern China?
   a. Steppe
   b. Terrace
   c. Swamp
   d. Gorge
8. Because the region of China in question 7 was not good for farming, what was the main economic use for this region?
   a. Agriculture
   b. Herding cattle & sheep
   c. Manufacturing
   d. Fishing

9. What word means a line of rulers who belong to the same family?
   a. Dictatorship
   b. President
   c. Democracy
   d. Dynasty

10. Which dynasty ruled for about 600 years & was first to control many towns along the Huang He?
    a. Zhou
    b. Shang
    c. Qin
    d. Han

11. During the Shang dynasty, what material(s) were used for writing on?
    a. Clay tablets
    b. Papyrus
    c. Rocks & cave walls
    d. Bamboo & silk

12. What objects were written on, then heated until they cracked, to help answer questions about the future?
    a. Oracle bones
    b. Clay tablets
    c. Iron sheets
    d. Eggs

13. When the Zhou Dynasty conquered the Shang Dynasty, what belief did they use to justify their right to rule?
    a. Confucianism
    b. Legalism
    c. Mandate of Heaven
    d. Grand School

14. What name is given to the period from 475 BC to 221 BC when local rulers fought each other for control of land?
    a. Ying Yang period
    b. War of China
    c. China’s Sorrow
    d. Warring States Period

15. What founder of the Qin Dynasty ruled with an iron fist and believed in legalism?
    a. Lao Zi
    b. Shi Huangdi
    c. Gao Zu
    d. Wudi
16. Which idea about government believes that people are naturally bad and must be ruled with strict laws and punishments?
   a. Confucianism
   b. Democracy
   c. Legalism
   d. Daoism

17. Shi Huangdi ruled for only 11 years, but was responsible for which of these major accomplishments?
   a. Building over 4,000 miles of roads in China
   b. Construction of the Great Wall of China
   c. Creation of the Terra Cotta Army
   d. All of the above

18. During the Han Dynasty, only the brightest students were allowed to go to what school?
   a. Best School
   b. Grand School
   c. Smart School
   d. High School

19. What qualification was most important for a person to be a government official in the Han Dynasty?
   a. Had to be a Noble
   b. Had to be the son of the King
   c. Had to be educated and pass a test
   d. Had to be female

20. What important inventions came from the Han dynasty?
   a. Paper, seismograph, wheelbarrow
   b. Levees, silk, chariots
   c. Sailboats & bricks
   d. Telegraph, paper, & silk

21. The Han Dynasty based their government on the ideas of what Chinese scholar?
   a. Lao Zi
   b. Qin Shi Huangdi
   c. Wudi
   d. Confucius

22. What important trade route allowed goods, inventions, and religions such as Buddhism to spread throughout Asia?
   a. Khyber Pass
   b. Silk Road
   c. Grand Trunk Road
   d. Oregon Trail