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I. Multiple Choices. Circle the Correct Answer (15 pts, one point each)

1. The first archaeological evidence for cultural exchange between early China and the Bronze Age Eurasian society took place:

- A. During the Longshan period of the late third millennium BCE;
- B. During the Warring States period of the late first millennium BCE;
- C. During the Late Shang (Yinxu) period of the late second millennium BCE;
- D. During the early imperial period of Qin and Han

2. During the early third millennium BC, this mound center with elite burials furnished with jade objects represents the peak of cultural development in prehistoric China, before the introduction of metallurgy into early China

- A. Shimao in Ordos
- B. Liangzhu in lower Yangzi
- C. Taosi in the Jinnan Basin
- D. Erlitou in the Luoyang Basin

3. Eurasian interaction became part of the imperial diplomacy during this period in Early China:

- A. The Longshan period (ca. 2300-1800 BC);
- B. Shang dynasty (ca. 1600-1046 BC);
- C. Zhou dynasty (ca. 1046-256 BC);
- D. The opening of the Silk Road during the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD).

4. The first workshop for the production of bronze vessels appeared at:

- A. Erlitou; B. Liangzhu; C. Taosi; D. Shimao

5. "Lead them by means of government policies and regulate them through punishments, and the people will be evasive and have no sense of shame. Lead them by means of virtue and regulate them through rituals and they will have a sense of shame and moreover have standards." "A ruler directs his ministers through ritual protocols. A minister serves his ruler with loyalty."

Which school did these two lines on governance would likely be associated with?

- A. Confucianism; B. Daoist; C. Legalist; D. Shamanism

6. The first systematic use of Chinese writing appeared in _____ during the late 2nd millennium BC in the form of Royal Oracle Bone inscriptions

- A. Zhengzhou; B. Luoyang; C. Yinxu (Anyang); D. Liangzhu

7. Which dynasty implemented the policy of hedging the royal power with a series of regional states granted to members of the royal lineage and high elites?

- A. The Shang Dynasty
- B. The Zhou Dynasty
- C. The Qin Dynasty
- D. All of Above

8. The Mandate of Heaven is a political ideology associated with the

- A. Zhou conquest of the Shang;
- B. Daoist ideology of Warring States Period;
- C. Qin Legalist Ideology;
- D. Shang royal ideology

9. The Qin imperial government promoted these policies to consolidate the political order *EXCEPT*

- A. the centralization of administration with appointed officials of limited term in prefectures and counties;
- B. the standardization of measurement, writing system, and currency;
- C. the promotion of Confucian classics and granting regional states to Qin lords
- D. the building of imperial highway

10. The fall of the Western Zhou in 771 BCE led to

- A. the decline of the Zhou royal power in Eastern Zhou;
- B. the lose of Zhou ancestral place in the Guanzhong Basin to the highland invaders;
- C. the expansion of the Qin state into the Guanzhong Basin during the Eastern Zhou, which eventually became the heartland of the Qin Empire in 221 BCE
- D. All of above

11. Which school of thought from ancient China was used by the Qin Empire as its primary governing philosophy?

- A. Confucianism
- B. Daoism
- C. Legalism
- D. Moism

12. Which school of thought from ancient China encouraged simple life of "non-action", and called for a much smaller role for the state government?

- A. Confucianism
- B. Daoism
- C. Legalism
- D. Shamanism

13. During the Han Dynasty, Emperor Wudi famously carried out a series of military campaigns against what nomadic empire along the northern frontier?

- A. Scythians
- B. Xiongnu
- C. Mongols
- D. Manchus

14. During the Han Dynasty, this man wrote the "Historical Records," a landmark historical record that included a chronological narrative of political events, topical accounts of key institutions, description of "barbarian" peoples outside of China, and biographies of important individuals.

- A. Sima Qian
- B. Laozi

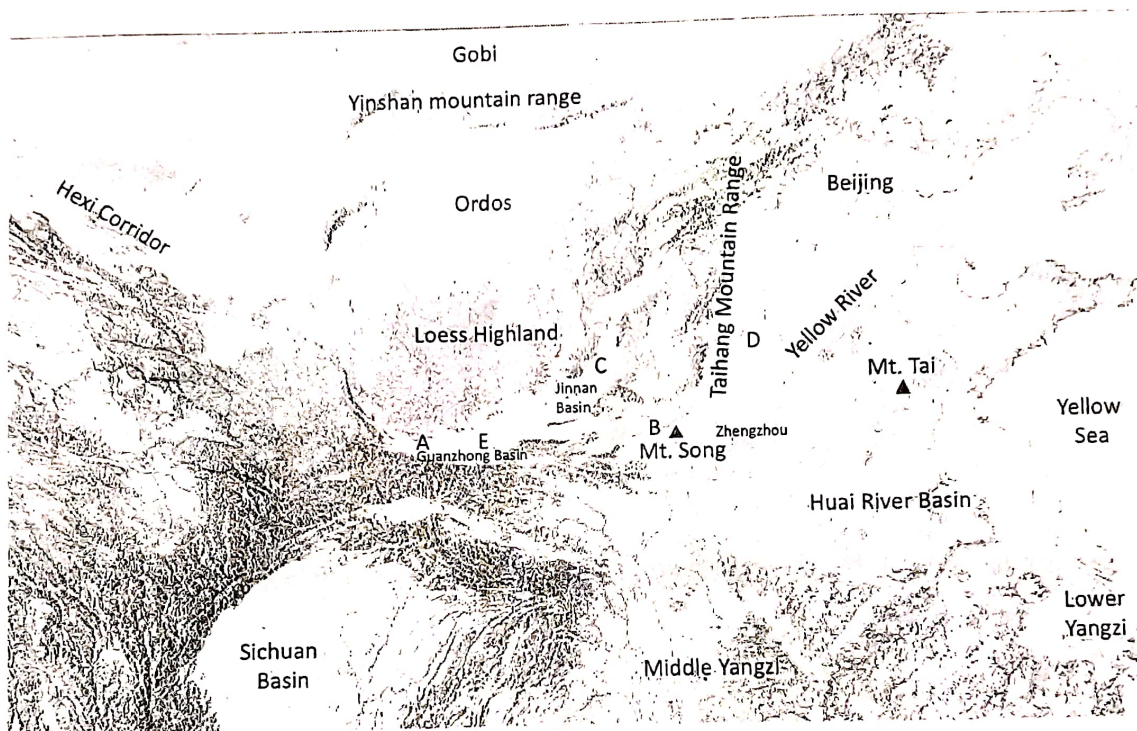
C. Han Feizi

D. The Duke of Zhou

15. During the Warring States period, political reforms aimed at increasing centralization and social mobility encouraged the expansion of
- A. Infantry army and ruler's direct control of the population for their tax and military service;
 - B. Chariot troops manned by nobles;
 - C. Hereditary leadership;
 - D. Bronze production for state rituals

II. Choose one of the following two questions (a/b) to answer

a. Map Questions (5 pts) Fill in the blank with letters A-E.



1. The predynastic Zhou political base of Zhouyuan is located at A and the Zhou founders declared B north of the Central Peak (Heavenly Chamber) as the center of the domain after its conquest of Shang because it is adjacent to the axis mundi.

2. From the perspective of the Zhou leaders, the Xia legacy (ca. 2100-1600 BCE) was associated with these two basins B and C.

3. Taosi C saw the rise of political authority during the early Longshan period of the late third millennium BCE. Erlitou B saw the rise of political authority during the second quarter of the second millennium BCE.

4. The Late Shang royal capital of Yinxu is located at D in the Henei Basin

5. The Imperial Qin Capital of Xianyang and Imperial Han Capital Chang'an were located in the area of E in the Guanzhong Basin

b. Short Answers (2.5 pts each)

1. Why the Eastern Zhou was considered an intellectually dynamic era? What were some factors that contributed to its prosperity?

2. Describe the major challenges that the Han government faced during the imperial period of China.