1. Which of the following statements concerning the situation at the end of the Qin-Han period is most accurate?

   Non-Chinese nomads ruled much of China and a foreign religion, Buddhism, eclipsed Confucian teachings.

2. Which of the following dynasties did NOT fall into the chronological period following the political chaos after the fall of the Qin-Han?

   Shang

3. During the political crisis following the fall of the Han, the Great Wall became ineffective as a barrier to invasion, because it was held by many small kingdoms.

4. What made possible the rapid revival of the empire under the Tang?

   the preservation in the many kingdoms of the Confucian traditions that had been central to Chinese civilization

5. Wendi was the man responsible for the establishment of the Sui dynasty.

6. The support of which of the following groups was most critical to the reunification of China under the Sui?

   the nomadic warrior elite

7. Under the first Sui emperor ever-ready granaries were created to relieve the threat of famine.

8. Excessive military expenses and grandiose building projects led to

   the downfall of the second Sui emperor and the collapse of the dynasty.

9. Li Yuan was

   the Duke of Tang, founder of the new dynasty.

10. What was the attitude of the Tang emperors toward the Confucian scholar-gentry?

    The Tang supported the resuscitation of the Confucian scholar-gentry, often at the expense of the aristocracy.

11. The Ministry of Rites was responsible for the administration of the Confucian examination system.

12. What was the title reserved for those who passed the most difficult exams on all of Chinese literature?

    Jinshi

13. Which of the following statements concerning entry into the Chinese bureaucracy is most accurate?

    Although a higher percentage of candidates received office through the examination system than during the Han dynasty, birth continued to be important in securing high office.
14. Pure Land Buddhism

stressed salvation.

15. Which of the following statements concerning the Tang dynasty's attitude toward Buddhism is most accurate?

Although Empress Wu attempted to have Buddhism recognized as the official religion of the state, later emperors persecuted Buddhism as an economic threat to the state.

16. As a result of imperial suppression,

Buddhism survived in a reduced state without much political influence.

17. Yang Guifei was

an imperial concubine who exerted great influence on a Tang emperor and introduced many of her relatives into the imperial government.

18. What accounts for the relative weakness of the Song empire?

The military was subordinated to the civilian administrators of the scholar-gentry, leaving the dynasty vulnerable to nomadic dynasties on the frontier.

19. Under the Song emperors, the scholar-gentry

continued its ascent over its aristocratic and Buddhist rivals

20. Zhu Xi was

the most prominent of the neo-Confucians during the Song era.

21. The growing influence of neo-Confucianism in China during the Tang-Song era

led to reinforcement of class, age, and gender distinctions.

22. What Song prime minister in the 1070s and 1080s attempted to introduce reforms based on the Legalist school of Confucianism?

Wang Anshi

23. What invading group caused the flight of the Song from northern China?

Jurchens

24. Which of the following statements concerning the economy of China during the Tang-Song era is not accurate?

The Chinese transportation and communication network deteriorated.

25. Which of the following was not a technological innovation of the Tang-Song era?

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