

**FORMAL
ASSESSMENT****UNIT
2****Chapter 7: Ancient China
CHAPTER PRETEST**

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the best answer for each question from the choices available.

- 1 Why was ancient China's civilization cut off from much of the rest of the world?
 - A China's government refused to allow contact with other parts of the world.
 - B China did not know that other parts of the world existed.
 - C A lack of roads made contact with other parts of the world impossible.
 - D Geographic features cut China off from the rest of the world.
- 2 What was one achievement of the Shang dynasty?
 - A a system of writing
 - B Confucianism
 - C the dynastic cycle
 - D the Great Wall
- 3 What was the Chinese belief system that emphasized living in harmony with nature?
 - A Legalism
 - B Confucianism
 - C Daoism
 - D Mandate of Heaven
- 4 What Chinese leader united the Chinese kingdoms to form an empire?
 - A Laozi
 - B Shi Huangdi
 - C Wudi
 - D Lü
- 5 Why did Shi Huangdi build the Great Wall?
 - A to attract visitors to China from other regions
 - B to make transportation easier through China
 - C to keep invaders out of China
 - D to show China's building talent
- 6 What government reform did the Han rulers make?
 - A They established a government based on a bureaucracy.
 - B They used Legalism to guide their decisions.
 - C They made harsher punishment for crimes.
 - D They did not allow women to rule the empire.
- 7 What ancient Chinese invention became China's most traded good?
 - A wheelbarrow
 - B silk
 - C compass
 - D cast iron
- 8 Why did traders travel in caravans on the Silk Roads?
 - A to be able to sell more goods as they traveled
 - B to travel faster along the road
 - C to be able to use camels along the way
 - D to protect themselves against thieves
- 9 The main route of the Silk Roads passed through which of the following areas?
 - A Eastern Europe
 - B Central Asia
 - C North Africa
 - D West Africa
- 10 What new idea spread to China from India by around 500 B.C.?
 - A Buddhism
 - B Confucianism
 - C Daoism
 - D Legalism

**FORMAL
ASSESSMENT** **UNIT 2**Chapter 7: Ancient China
SECTION 1 QUIZ

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the best answer for each question from the choices available.

1. Which of the following is a desert that formed part of China's natural barriers?
 - A the Himalaya
 - B the Taklimakan
 - C the Tian Shan
 - D the Pamir
2. What is another name for the Chang Jiang River?
 - A Yellow River
 - B Indus River
 - C Tigris River
 - D Yangtze River
3. Which was the earliest Chinese dynasty for which evidence exists?
 - A Xia
 - B Zhou
 - C Liangzhu
 - D Shang
4. Where did China's first dynasty develop?
 - A along the Huang He
 - B at the foot of the Tian Shan
 - C beside the East China Sea
 - D along the Chang Jiang
5. What was the concept of Mandate of Heaven?
 - A It was the result of the dynastic cycle.
 - B It was the belief that a king could rule only as long as the gods believed him worthy.
 - C It emphasized living in harmony with nature and the Dao.
 - D It was a philosophy that encouraged a strong government and laws.
6. Which Chinese philosophy focuses on living in harmony with nature and the Way?
 - A Confucianism
 - B Daoism
 - C Legalism
 - D Mandate of Heaven

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

7. How did natural barriers help shape China's civilization?

8. What was the dynastic cycle?

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SECTION 2 QUIZ**

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the best answer for each question from the choices available.

- 1 Who called himself "first emperor"?
 - A Liu Bang
 - B Shi Huangdi
 - C Lü
 - D Wudi
- 2 Shi Huangdi followed which Chinese philosophy?
 - A Confucianism
 - B Buddhism
 - C Legalism
 - D Daoism
- 3 Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment of Shi Huangdi?
 - A a single writing system
 - B a government bureaucracy
 - C canals and irrigation systems
 - D standardized weights and measures
- 4 Who became known as Empress Lü?
 - A the last emperor of the Qin dynasty
 - B Liu Bang's wife
 - C a notable bureaucrat of the Han dynasty
 - D the longest-reigning emperor in Chinese history
- 5 What was invented during the Han dynasty to show direction?
 - A sextant
 - B silk
 - C wheelbarrow
 - D compass
- 6 Which invention allowed ideas to spread farther and faster than ever?
 - A paper
 - B silk
 - C compass
 - D wheelbarrow

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

- 7 What was the purpose of the Great Wall of China?

- 8 What are two ways in which the Han emperors ruled differently from Shi Huangdi?

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SECTION 3 QUIZ**

MULTIPLE CHOICE Choose the best answer for each question from the choices available.

1. Why were camels used on the Silk Roads?
 - A They were the least expensive animal available.
 - B Camels are strong, sure-footed, and tough.
 - C Camels are native to China.
 - D Camels bite and spit, which makes them excellent guard animals.
2. What goods were brought from China to the West?
 - A grapes, lacquerware, and paper
 - B wool rugs, paper, and silk
 - C silk, paper, and lacquerware
 - D honey, silk, and paper
3. What goods were taken to China from Europe?
 - A honey and grapes
 - B grapes and wool rugs
 - C silk and carved ivory
 - D camels and horses
4. How did traders protect themselves on the Silk Roads?
 - A They traveled alone to avoid being noticed.
 - B They traveled at night to avoid being seen.
 - C They traveled in groups called caravans.
 - D They hired guards called caravans.
5. What religion from India spread into China and throughout East Asia?
 - A Hinduism
 - B Confucianism
 - C Legalism
 - D Buddhism
6. How long ago does Fredrik Hiebert conclude traders began traveling along the Silk Roads?
 - A 4,000 or 5,000 years ago
 - B 2,000 or 3,000 years ago
 - C 1,500 or 2,000 years ago
 - D 1,000 to 500 years ago

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

7. What were the Silk Roads?

8. How did the Silk Roads encourage cultural diffusion?
