

10: THE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN CHINESE STATE (9/96r): Tutorial

- The Medieval and Early Modern Chinese state was “hollowed out” in the sense that
 - it could only pretend to universality.
 - it could never conquer Korea or Japan.
 - it could permanently conquer Korea.
 - its cultural influence range shrank.
 - it fell behind its daughter cultures.
- The Tang emperors ruled over Zone A
 - all through the life of the dynasty.
 - only during the dynasty’s last half.
 - through China’s power alone.
 - mostly as “Sons of Heaven.”
 - sometimes as “Heavenly Qaghans.”
- The period after the 750s
 - was a time of triumph for Tang.
 - saw continued influx of new ideas.
 - saw China exporting the chair.
 - imported Persian-style coal-mining.
 - witnessed China’s economic regression.
- A multistate system tends to limit the power of any one state that is temporarily in the ascendancy.
 - True.
 - False.
- The Chinese universal state reached its maximum in degree of effective claim to universality under which dynasty?
 - The Sui Dynasty.
 - The Tang Dynasty.
 - The Khitans’ Liao Dynasty.
 - The Mongols’ Yuan Dynasty.
 - The Ming Dynasty.
- By late Ming times, China’s intercivilizational trade
 - still mostly came via Zone A.
 - was exclusively in Chinese hands.
 - was largely in South Asian hands.
 - was in Persian and Arab hands.
 - was being taken over by Europeans.
- The long-term trend in size for the Chinese universal state of the second stage of high civilization was for it to first grow, then shrink back and finally grow part way back to its early size.
 - True.
 - False.
- Sui and then early Tang had ruling classes dominated by
 - an old, established aristocracy.
 - a newly legitimized aristocracy.
 - a newly dignified meritocracy.
 - a mixed aristocracy and meritocracy.
 - an aristocracy linked to a plutocracy.
- The meritocratic segment of Song’s ruling class rose to dominance at home at a time when China was surrounded by a veritable sea of barbarism.
 - True.
 - False.
- The Song meritocrats were able to displace the vestigial Tang aristocracy
 - after meritocratic staff replaced aristocratic line personnel.
 - long after Song’s founding.
 - because of the Mongol conquest.
 - after Jin conquered B1-2.
 - never.
- During Song times, the meritocratic state was ____ the early industrial market.
 - a bit weaker than
 - much stronger than
 - weaker than
 - much weaker than
 - unable to interact with
- The Confucian historians have tended to believe that at least late Ming was going through something resembling a crisis of civilization because
 - rulers mistreated Confucian officials.
 - meritocratic factions multiplied.
 - barbarians later conquered Ming.
 - of reasons “a,” “b” and “c.”
 - of reasons “a” and “b,” but not “c.”
- The characteristic vice of an aristocracy is ____; of a meritocracy ____ of a plutocracy _____.
 - emulation, envy, jealousy
 - envy, jealousy, emulation
 - jealousy, envy, emulation
 - envy, emulation, jealousy
 - jealousy, emulation, envy
- Healthy factionalism is ____; factionalism during a crisis of civilization is _____. Ming and recent American factionalism tends to have been _____.
 - issue-driven, issue-driven; issue-driven
 - issue-free, issue-free, issue-driven
 - issue-driven, issue-free; issue-free
 - issue-free, issue-driven, issue-driven
 - issue-free, issue-driven, issue-free
- Ming’s foreign policy started out open and expansive, turned isolationist during the middle period, and reopened to the world during its last few generations.
 - True.
 - False.
- The Ming emperors ____ the Censorate.
 - became puppets of
 - eventually had to weaken
 - invented the supervisory function of
- retained officials for life within
 - used only eunuchs in
- Ming’s foreign policy meritocrats eventually made one fatal error: they missed the rise of the
 - Qidan
 - Ruzhen
 - Manchus
 - Uighurs
 - Koreans
- The Ming meritocrats preferred getting jobs from the conquering Manchu aristocrats to sharing power with Chinese overseas merchant plutocrats in a small Southern Ming state.
 - True.
 - False.
- From Six Dynasties times up through late Tang, the dominant Chinese vision of Heaven was
 - Confucianism.
 - Buddhism.
 - Daoism.
 - a hybrid of Confucianism and Daoism
 - an equal mixture of all three visions.
- A more or less equal balance was worked out between the Buddhist and Confucian visions of Heaven by the
 - mid-8th century during Tang.
 - 10th century during Five Dynasties.
 - late 10th century during Northern Song.
 - the 12th century during Southern Song.
 - the 16th century during mid-Ming.
- The male literacy rate in the densely settled and commercialized eastern regions from Song through Ming and Qing times reached the level characteristic of early industrial economies elsewhere, _____.
 - 10 percent.
 - 30 percent.
 - 50 percent.
 - 60 percent.
 - 90 percent.
- The *shuyuan* of Ming China resembled
 - our Kennedy School of Government.
 - 19th century German state universities.
 - 19th century U.S. small colleges.
 - “a,” “b” and “c.”
 - “a” and “b.” but not “c.”
- The people sometimes labeled “tenant-serfs” by Western economic historians became ever more numerous during early modern and modern times in China.
 - True.
 - False.
- As for the status of women during early modern times,
 - only ruling class women had bound feet
 - meritocratic family women’s status was maintained.

- c. ruling class women's status fell.
 - d. Manchu women also had bound feet.
 - e. Chinese could take Manchu wives.
25. The voyages of Zheng He early in the 15th century, the circumstances of their ending and why they were never renewed demonstrate that China was _____ 15th century Europe.
- a. still ahead of
 - b. giving up on political competition with
 - c. politically handicapped compared to
 - d. "a" and "c," but not "b."
 - e. "a," "b" and "c."
26. Foreign trade sometimes helps move a civilization toward crisis, but may also bring in the new vision of Heaven required to surmount that crisis.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
27. The silver that allowed the markets of Ming China to reject the depreciated paper currency issued by the government mostly came from
- a. Japan and the New World
 - b. Western Asia
 - c. China's own mines.
 - d. Europe's silver mines.
 - e. the silver mines of Malaysia.
28. As in the Eastern Mediterranean region, the commercial town appeared in China well before the sacred administrative city.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
29. China's early industrial age hub and spoke transportation pattern allowed the Chinese economy to continue to substitute labor for capital goods for a rather longer time than northwestern Europe did, thereby delaying the onset of full industrialization.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
30. The governmental canal managers of Ming and Qing times
- a. slowly gave up on double locks.
 - b. substituted labor for capital.
 - c. demonstrated the market's decadence.
 - d. "a" and "b," but not "c."
 - e. "a," "b" and "c."