

12: THE DERIVATIVE EAST ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS: THE PASTORAL NOMADS AND EARLY KOREANS (9/96e): Tutorial

1. Much of Zone A began to enter its postpluvial stage of the postglacial era not long after around
 - a. 1,000 BC.
 - b. 4,000 BC.
 - c. 10,000 BC.
 - d. 20,000 BC.
 - e. 30,000 BC.
2. The Zone A shift to pastoralism, much more often than not came about before hunting-gathering cultures had had time to evolve into agricultural societies.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
3. The horse-drawn chariot
 - a. came after riding of horses in East Asia.
 - b. appeared first in Western Eurasia.
 - c. used the native horse of Zone A.
 - d. "b" and "c," but not "a."
 - e. "a," "b" and "c."
4. The Xanyun coalition of pastoral-nomadic raiders of subzone B1
 - a. raided China on a regular basis.
 - b. raided China on foot.
 - c. comprised mostly Mongols.
 - d. comprised mostly Turks.
 - e. were of unknown ethnic type.
5. The Xiongnu coalition of pastoral-nomadic raiders of subzone B1
 - a. raided China on a regular basis.
 - b. rode West Asian (Arabian) horses.
 - c. comprised mostly Mongols.
 - d. comprised mostly Turks.
 - e. created a large territorial state.
6. China's "long walls" of antiquity ran unbroken for thousands of miles along the Zone A-B border.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
7. When long walls proved inadequate to keep the Xiongnu out, during early Han the Chinese authorities turned to
 - a. building even longer walls.
 - b. invading Zone A.
 - c. a policy of appeasement.
 - d. using barbarians to control barbarians.
 - e. surrendering all power to the Xiongnu.
8. The Xiongnu never quite made it past the threshold of high civilization. Crossing that threshold seems to have required a pastoral-nomad people to conquer and settle down within a substantial portion of northern China.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
9. The Japanese evolved high civilization
 - a. entirely on their own.
 - b. exclusively from Korea.
 - c. from China, by way of Korea.
 - d. exclusively from China.
 - e. as the Xianbei had done.
10. In the western reaches of Zone A during most of the first millennium AD, the role played by _____ in the eastern reaches was played by _____.
 - a. China, Persia
 - b. Persia, China
 - c. China, the Arabs
 - d. the Xianbei, India
 - e. the Mongols, Persia
11. The subzone A2 and A3 states of Western Xia, Liao and later on Jin all managed to become second stage high civilizations while straddling the Zone A-B border zone both geographically and socio-culturally.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
12. The earliest state in East Asia (and the world) to go over to a pure fiat paper money system was
 - a. the Qidans' Liao Dynasty.
 - b. the Ruzhens' Jin Dynasty.
 - c. the Tanguts' Western Xia Dynasty.
 - d. Northern Song.
 - e. Southern Song.
13. The Mongols' Yuan Dynasty
 - a. ruled all of the Mongols' conquests.
 - b. was defeated and expelled from China.
 - c. resisted turning sedentary.
 - d. resisted new technology.
 - e. ruled China for three centuries.
14. Once back in Mongolia after withdrawing from China, the Mongols
 - a. were emasculated by Lamaist Buddhism
 - b. became poorer than they had been.
 - c. were cut off from cross-Asia trade.
 - d. had to turn to farming.
 - e. had to regress from high civilization.
15. The Manchus were the Zone A people who managed to straddle the Zone A and B styles of life longest.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
16. In geographic terms, Korea is a part of
 - a. Zone B.
 - b. Zone A.
 - c. Zone C.
 - d. Zones A and C.
 - e. Zones A, B, and C.
17. Sedentary agriculture appears to have been present in Korea
 - a. by 6,000 BC, simultaneous with China.
 - b. by 3,000 BC, well after China.
 - c. by 1,000 BC, long after China.
 - d. by 500 BC, via contact with China.
 - e. by 100 BC, brought in by Wiman.
18. Early Choson was a large, powerful state operating somewhere between the Liao and Taedong Rivers during c. 1,000-200 BC.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
19. Korea's transition into high civilization
 - a. did not start with its iron age.
 - b. involved Chinese imperialism.
 - c. did not involve Wiman's invasion.
 - d. was hurt by Han's withdrawal.
 - e. used a Confucian vision of Heaven.
20. Emperor Wu initially wanted Korea and southern Manchuria
 - a. to secure his flank against the Xiongnu.
 - b. for its ginseng root medicine.
 - c. for its phosphorus-free iron ore.
 - d. as a base for invading Japan.
 - e. because he admired Korean culture.
21. Korea's experience under Chinese colonialism demonstrates the useful aspects of imperialism.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
22. Ginseng
 - a. comes only from Korea.
 - b. does not resemble Mandrake root.
 - c. was never grown in Staten Island.
 - d. supposedly restores male sexual vigor.
 - e. is consumed only in East Asia.
23. The fall of Han Korean colony, Lolang, during the 3rd century AD actually encouraged the spread of Chinese culture ever further south down the Korean peninsula.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
24. Of the major states of the Korean Three Kingdoms era, the least deeply influenced by Chinese culture but the one with the most robust links between its state and society was
 - a. Koguryo.
 - b. Paekche
 - c. Silla.
 - d. Puyo.
 - e. the Kaya League.
25. The initially most powerful state of the Korean Three Kingdoms period was
 - a. Paekche.
 - b. Silla.
 - c. Puyo.
 - d. Koguryo.
 - e. the Kaya League.
26. In what order did the major powers on the peninsula of the Korean Three Kingdoms period turn officially Buddhist?
 - a. Paekche, Silla, Koguryo
 - b. Silla, Paekche, Koguryo
 - c. Silla, Koguryo, Paekche

- d. Koguryo, Paekche, Silla
 - e. Paekche, Koguryo, Silla
27. The most strategic region on the Korean peninsula, control of which all but guarantees control of the whole peninsula, is
- a. the Taedong River valley.
 - b. the Naktong River valley.
 - c. the Han River valley.
 - d. the Yalu River valley.
 - e. the Tumen River valley.
28. Unified Silla's tributary relationship with Tang China allowed Silla an independent foreign policy.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
29. The earliest sign of the crisis of Unified Silla's first stage of high civilization was
- a. the fall of the Tang Dynasty.
 - b. Chang Pogo's mercantile empire.
 - c. the murder of Chang Pogo.
 - d. Silla's dearth of internal markets.
 - e. Japanese piracy at Silla's expense.
30. What Korea needed to eventually get out of the crisis of the first stage of high civilization Silla had fallen into was to finally attach a Confucian vision of Heaven to the Buddhist vision they already had. This was the reverse of the order China had followed earlier to resolve its crisis of civilization.
- a. True.
 - b. False.