Part 1: Use each map to answer the multiple choice questions ( / 16)

Map A:

1. In which continent would you find the shaded country?
   a) Europe
   b) The Middle East
   c) Africa
   d) Asia

3. It is located...
   a) East of Russia and South of China
   b) South of Russia and north of China
   c) North of Russia and South of China
   d) West of Russia and South of China

2. What is this modern country called?
   a) China
   b) Russia
   c) Mongolia
   d) India

4. Which famous military conqueror is associated with this modern country?
   a) Julius Caesar
   b) Attila the Hun
   c) Genghis Khan
   d) Alexander the Great
Map B:

5. Which large modern country is this?
   a) China
   b) France
   c) Russia
   d) India

7. Which religions originated here?
   a) Islam and Judaism
   b) Christianity and Islam
   c) Buddhism and Hinduism
   d) Judaism and Zoroastrianism

6. This country is located...
   a) In South Asia
   b) In the Middle East
   c) In East Asia
   d) In Europe

8. This country is...
   a) South-west of China and west of Myanmar
   b) North of Russia and west of Europe
   c) North-west of China and East of Myanmar
   d) East of Pakistan and East of China
Map C:

9. What is the shaded peninsula to the east of China?
   a) Japan
   b) Korea
   c) Malaysia
   d) Russia

10. What is the name of the identified mountain range?
    a) The Alps
    b) The Andes
    c) The Rocky Mountains
    d) The Himalayas

11. A peninsula is...
    a) an Island
    b) land that borders water on one side
    c) land surrounded on three sides by water
    d) land surrounded on two sides by water

12. The mountain range on this map divides:
    a) China and Russia
    b) China and the Indian sub-continent
    c) China and Japan
    d) Russia and India
13. These countries border China to:
   a) the east.
   b) the north.
   c) the west.
   d) the south.

14. This area of Asia used to include:
   a) the silk road.
   b) the yellow-brick road.
   c) the Pacific Ocean.
   d) parts of Africa.

15. The following modern countries are included in the shaded region:
   a) Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
   b) Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
   c) India, Bangladesh and Myanmar
   d) Mongolia, Russia, and China

16. In the 1200s and 1300s CE, which great land empire controlled this region?
   a) The British
   b) The Greeks
   c) The Russians
   d) The Mongols
Part 2: Multiple Choice Knowledge Test ( /16)

17. The name of the Chinese philosophy that influenced multiple cultures in East Asia is
   a) Zoroastrianism
   b) Platonism
   c) Confucianism
   d) Aristotelianism

18. Which value is of particular importance in Confucian tradition?
   a) individual freedom
   b) going on a pilgrimage
   c) filial piety
   d) devotion to deities

19. In the 13th Century (1200s), the Mongolian empire controlled which major trade route?
   a) The Indian Ocean
   b) The Silk Road
   c) The Atlantic Way
   d) The Mediterranean Sea

20. Which of the following is NOT a Chinese invention that spread to the rest of the world?
   a) Silk
   b) Gunpowder
   C) Paper
   d) Wool

21. The Mongols conquered which Chinese dynasty?
   a) The Tang (618-1279 CE)
   b) The Ming (1368-1644 CE)
   c) The Sung (1127-1279 CE)
   d) The Han (206-220 CE)

22. Between 800 and 1200 CE, which Kingdom dominated a large part of South-East Asia?
   a) Angkor
   b) The Mughals
   c) The Mongols
   d) The Japanese

23. Which area did the Mongols fail to conquer?
   a) China
   b) the Silk Road
   c) Persia
   d) Japan

24. What makes Genghis Khan such a controversial historical figure?
   a) He killed so many people.
   b) He is criticized by some and celebrated by others.
   c) He outlawed torture.
   d) He was a successful general.

25. By 1236, Genghis Khan’s son Batu had extended the Mongol Empire as far west as:
   a) Europe
   b) North America
   c) Ireland
   d) Africa

26. In 1368, the __________ Dynasty expelled the Mongols and restored Chinese control over China.
   a) The Tang (618-1279 CE)
   b) The Ming (1368-1644 CE)
   c) The Sung (1127-1279 CE)
   d) The Han (206-220 CE)
27. In order to rebuild Northern China, the Ming rulers moved the capitol of China to:
   a) Toyko
   b) Beijin
   c) Hang zhou
   d) Hong Kong

28. Marco Polo was
   a) An Irish Monk who travelled throughout the Mongol Empire.
   b) A Venetian merchant who reportedly travelled throughout the Mongol Empire.
   c) A French soldier who conquered China.
   d) A German Knight who defeated Kublia Khan.

30. Imperial Japan was greatly influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, which arrived from:
   a) Europe
   b) China and Korea
   c) Russia
   d) North America

31. Power in feudal Japan was mostly controlled by
   a) The Emperor
   b) Buddhist Monks
   c) Shogun and Daimyo (warlords)
   d) Peasants

32. Japanese warriors, or samurai, followed a special honor code called:
   a) “Don’t get killed”
   b) “Bushido”
   c) “Sashimi”
   d) “Khanate”

29. Although the Ming initially built great palaces and a huge navy, they eventually...
   a) closed Chinese borders to foreigners.
   b) conquered much of Europe.
   c) converted China to Islam.
   d) invited the Mongols to return to China.