Name:

Ms. Ha

WHaG Hour: 1 2 3 4 6

Date: 10-16-19 Review Bingo

Directions: use these questions, your notes and your handouts to help yourself prepare for the exam.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LETTER | QUESTIONS | ANSWERS |
|  | t/f The geography of China has always been unimportant | False: important because it is large  and was hard to conquer |
|  | What group of mountains separated China from India? | Himalayas |
|  | What three river valleys existed in China? | 1. Huang in the North 2. Chang in the Central 3. Xi (shee) in the South |
|  | This was the earliest civilization in China and it was located around this river valley | The Huang River Valley |
|  | What desert bordered China to the north? | The Gobi Desert |
|  | This was the first Chinese Dynasty and little is known about it. | Xia (Shah) |
|  | Under this dynasty, artists made beautiful figures , religious objects and made weapons of bronze | Shang |
|  | Duke Fa took the name Wu Wang, under the Zhou (jah) Dynasty which meant warrior king and drove out this other dynasty. | Shang Dynasty |
|  | Which dynasty ruled the longest in Chinese history? | Zhou (1100 BC to 256 BC) |
|  | What was invented in AD 105 in China? | Paper |
|  | Identify six innovations/inventions by the Chinese. | 1. Better horse harness 2. Two bladed plow 3. Wheel Barrow 4. Silk Production 5. Paper: led to education 6. Mechanical clocks 7. Porcelain 8. Gunpowder 9. Bronze 10. Movable Type 11. Magnetic Compass |
|  | Under the Tang and Song dynasties, the population nearly doubled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million | 100 million |
|  | The Chinese came up with these type of numbers in math. | Negative numbers |
|  | What did the Chinese adopt from Vietnam to feed its growing population? | Type of rice that was fast growing. They had two crop per year instead of one. |
| LETTER | QUESTIONS | ANSWERS |
|  | What flourished under the Tang and Song emperors? | Foreign Trade |
|  | What did imperial armies guard? | The Silk Road |
|  | This type of religion from China, to Vietnam to Japan. | Buddhism |
|  | Where did the Mongols come from? | Asian Steppe |
|  | What does the name Genghis Khan mean? | Universal Ruler |
|  | Who was Genghis Khan? | Termujin |
|  | List three characteristics of Genghis Kahn that made him a great conqueror. | 1. Brilliant organizer of troops  2. Used tricks to win / fake others  3. Used cruelty to win/intimidate |
|  | Genghis Kahn and his men killed an estimated \_\_\_ million of people | 40 million |
|  | What makes nomads unique? | They travel from place to place, no permanent settlement |
|  | The years of peace under the Mongols was called this. | Pax Mongolica |
|  | Describe what made the Asian Steppe unique. | Large grassland, little rainfall, varies in degrees from -57 to 96. |
|  | Define pastoralists | Herded domesticated animals |
|  | What was the main food source of the Mongols? | Sheep |
|  | What four things did Mongols trade a horse for? | 1. Grain 2. Metal 3. Cloth 4. Tea |
|  | t/f Genghis Khan was born and raised in luxury and wealth | False. Noble birth but very poor after his father was poisoned |
|  | Under Genghis Khan, land was conquered from norther China to here. | Poland |
|  | How far did Mongols claim in the West? | Stopped at the Adriatic Sea |
|  | List two negative impacts from Genghis Khan | 1. Populations never recovered 2. Ancient irrigation systems were ruined |
|  | List two positive impacts from Genghis Kahn | 1. Did not push beliefs on those they conquered 2. Adopted some of the cultures of the conquered |
|  | What unfortunate disease may have been spread along the trade routes? | Bubonic Plague |
|  | Who was the famous grandson of Genghis Khan | Kublai Khan |
|  | Under Kublai Khan, the empire split into \_\_ regions | Four |
|  | Kublai Khan was able to unite this country, even Genghis Khan could not do. | CHINA |
| LETTER | QUESTIONS | LETTER |
|  | Under Kublai Khan, what did he control? | 1. Mongolia 3. Tibet 2. Korea 4. China |
|  | What country did Kublai Khan try to take over twice and lost? | Japan |
|  | T/F the Chinese and Mongols had many similarities | False: very different. Mongols were nomads, uneducated. The Chinese were artists and scholars |
|  | Kublai Khan united China, it had been \_\_\_\_\_years since it had been united. | 300 years |
|  | What area did the Mongols refuse to allow Chinese to work? Why did the Mongols do this? | Upper government  Felt Chinese would not be loyal |
|  | Under Kublai Khan, what dynasty was started? | Yuan Dynasty (Yoo’ AH) |
|  | How did the Chinese view Kublai Khan as an emperor? | One of the best ever |
|  | Under Kublai Khan, where was the new capital of China moved to? | Beijing |
|  | T/F China had a foreigner ruler before Kublai Khan | False: no foreigner rule before |
|  | He was a favorite worker for Kublai Khan and worked for him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years. | 1. Marco Polo 2. 17 years |
|  | T/F The Romans, not the Mongols, had the largest unified empire in history. | False: the Mongols |
|  | Japan is \_\_\_\_ miles from land. (Korea) | 150 miles |
|  | China is East of Japan by \_\_\_\_ miles | 500 miles |
|  | Japan is made up of over \_\_\_\_\_\_ islands. | 4,000 |
|  | Japan is mostly covered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allowing only \_\_\_\_% to be farmed. | 1. Mountains 2. 12% |
|  | What was the earliest form of religion in Japan? What were the main beliefs of this religion. | 1. SHINTO 2. Respect forces of nature 3. Polytheistic |
|  | The divine spirts that live in things are called this: | KAMI |
|  | List two things the Japanese adopted from the Chinese. | 1. Buddhism 2. Movable Type |
|  | What does Samurai mean? | “one who serves” |
|  | Japanese Samurai had a code of behavior called: | BUSHIDO (BUSH.IH.DOH) |
|  | List the code of behavior the Samurai were to have | 1. Very courageous 2. Love of the Gods 3. Be fair 4. Be generous to poor 5. Die with honor |
|  | T/F the Chinese were able to beat the Samurai warriors and take over Japan. | False. The Mongols lost twice to  the Samurai. |
|  | This was built to keep out Mongols and nomads. | The Great Wall, over 3,500 miles long. Over 20’ tall, 15’ wide |