

# AP World History

## Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Nine (Chapter Eight)

Use the following reading to answer questions 1-3:

“One alderman shall be appointed for each ward in the capital, and one chief alderman for four wards. The latter shall be responsible for maintaining the household registers and investigating criminal matters. The chief alderman shall be chosen from those men belonging to the wards, of unblemished character, strong and upright, who can discharge the duties of the time effectively. In principle, aldermen of rural villages or of city wards, shall be selected from ordinary subjects belonging to the villages of city wards, who are sincere, incorrupt, and of strong disposition...

The prefects for these districts shall be chosen from local nobles (*kuni no miyatsuko*), of unblemished character, strong and upright, who can discharge the duties of the time effectively...Men of ability and intelligence, who are skilled in writing and arithmetic shall be appointed to assist them in the tasks of governance and book-keeping.”

-- The Reform Edict of Taika, 646

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The main purpose of this document is to establish or re-establish:
- A) traditional, decentralized government structures in Japan
  - B) a more centralized government, run by bureaucrats and scholars
  - C) a political structure in Japan based on Buddhist beliefs
  - D) laws allowing government officials to exploit Japanese peasants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What statement supports the conclusion that ministers who had traveled to China persuaded Japanese Emperor Shotoku to enact these reforms?
- A) the document describes political reforms that would create a very decentralized government, similar to China's
  - B) the word *taika* in Japanese means "China"
  - C) the document emphasizes Confucian values, such as education, virtue, and ethical behavior
  - D) both Japan and China used the words *kuni no miyatsuko* to describe local nobles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. How did the Taika Reforms affect the political structure of Japan?
- A) Japan became a vassal state of China
  - B) the reforms encouraged wider participation in government because the civil service examination system became open to all people
  - C) the Japanese emperor shed his role as political figurehead and took a new, more active role in political affairs of Japan
  - D) Japan did not sustain the political reforms enacted by the Taika Reforms and soon developed a feudal political structure

Use the following reading to answer questions 4-6:

"In this part [of the city of Hangzhou, China] are the ten principal markets, though besides these there are a vast number of others in the different parts of the town. The former are all squares of half a mile to the side, and along their front passes the main street, which is 40 paces in width, and runs straight from end of the city, crossing many bridges of easy and commodious [convenient] approach. At every four miles of its length comes one of those great squares of 2 miles (as we have mention) in compass [i.e. square miles]. So also parallel to this great street, but at the back of the market places, there runs a very large canal, on the bank of which towards the squares are built great houses of stone, in which the merchants from India and other foreign parts store their wares, to be handy for the markets. In each of the squares is held a market three days in the week, frequented by 40,000 or 50,000 persons, who bring thither for sale every possible necessary of life.

– Marco Polo, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, c. 1300.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the statements concerning trading cities in China, such as Hangzhou is most accurate?
- A) foreigners were not welcome in Chinese trading cities, because they were considered barbarians and had nothing of value to trade
  - B) many of the people coming to trade in cities in China were Europeans traveling along the Silk Roads
  - C) the invention of "flying cash" made trade easier by enabling Chinese merchants to use paper money instead of cumbersome copper coins
  - D) Chinese imperial governments limited the number of markets in Hangzhou to just a few centrally located areas of the city
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What development, which began prior to Marco Polo's travels to China allowed Europeans to obtain the products of China and other parts of Asia?
- A) the Islamic caliphates and Chinese dynasties, such as the Tang and the Song, grew stronger, so long-distance trade could be conducted with less risk
  - B) the improvement in maritime technology allowed for ocean-going ships to establish sea-trade routes from Asia to Europe via Southern Africa
  - C) the Tang Dynasty expanded into the Middle East, which meant for trade routes between Europe and Africa were under one ruler
  - D) Europeans defeated the Islamic caliphates, which allowed those Europeans to establish direct contracts with the tang and the Song Dynasties
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What products would Indians and other non-Chinese merchants be most likely to purchase in a market such as the one described in the passage?
- A) silk, porcelain, and tea
  - B) pepper, nutmeg, and cinnamon
  - C) cows, pigs, and oxen
  - D) rugs, parchment, and horses