

Ap test prep chapter 13

[Countries](#), [Vietnam](#)



AP Test Prep Chapter 13 1) The only indigenous aspect of Japanese culture during the Heian era was (A) The imperial administration (B) Written characters (C) Shinto (D) Court etiquette and protocol Answer: C Cite: The answer is located on page 291 under the heading “ Japan: The imperial age” the passage states “ Indigenous cultural influences, possibly those linked to Shinto views...” 2) The group which most directly challenged Chinese influences in Japan and Vietnam during the post classical era was (A) Buddhist monks and priests (B) The emperor (C) The imperial bureaucracy (D) Aristocrats, landowners, and local provincial administrators Answer: A Cite: The answer is located on page 292 under the heading “ Crisis at Nara and the Shift to Heian (Kyoto)” the second paragraph states “ the Buddhist monks in particular had grown so bold and powerful 3) The influence of Chinese culture in Korea produced all of the following except (A) Legal reform. (B) Chinese forms of Buddhism (C) Unified resistance from the three kingdoms (D) Adoption of the Chinese writing system. Answer: C Cite: The answer is located on page 302 under the heading “ Korea: Between China and Japan” the passage states “ the koguryo in the north, soon resisted Chinese rule. As Chinese control weakened, the koguryo established an independent state in the northern half of the peninsula that was soon at war with two southern rivals, Silla and Paekche” 4) The typical pattern for relations between China and its neighbors during the postclassical period was (A) Military occupation by the Chinese armies (B) For these states to acknowledge Chinese superiority and pay tribute but remain independent. (C) Incorporation of these states as provinces in the Chinese empires (D) To form equal alliances as partners against nomadic invaders Answer: B Cite:

The answer is located on page 302 under the heading “ Korea: Between China and Japan" the passage states “ the peninsula was ruled by indigenous dynasties through most of its history, even though these dynasties often paid tribute to the reigning Chinese emperor. " 5) Local Vietnamese officials identified most with the interests of (A) Confucian scholar officials (B) The imperial court and high administrators. (C) The peasants and local village culture. (D) Merchants. Answer: C Cite: The answer is located on page 308 under the heading “ Winning independence and Continuing Chinese Influences" the passage states much more than those in China, local Vietnamese officials tended to identify with the peasantry rather than with the court and higher administrators. 6) After independence, geography, environment, and movement in Vietnam (A) Successfully fostered the growth of a uniform Vietnamese culture (B) Have increasingly isolated Vietnam from its neighbors (C) Led to cultural divisions- one in the south along the Melong river and the other in the north along the Red River (D) Led to the spread of Christianity and Islam throughout the country. Answer: C Cite: The answer is located on page 310 under the heading “ Expansion and Division" the passage states “ The Nguyen had emerged to challenge the claims of legitimacy of the Trinh family that ruled the north" The passage further states “ neither accepted the division of Vietnam as permanent: each sought to unite all of the Vietnamese people under a single monarch. " 7) In Japan, Korea, and Vietnam, the class that most welcomed Chinese influence and culture was (A) The local aristocrats (B) The court bureaucracy (scholar-gentry) (C) Peasants. (D) Buddhist. Answer: D Cite: The answer is located on page 312 in under the heading “ In the orbit of China: The East Asian Corner

of the Global System" in 3rd paragraph the passage states " One of the great world religions, Buddhism, played key roles in the transmission of Chinese civilization and the development of all three of these ' satellite' societies"

Free Response Question: Compare the role of the elites of Japan, Korea, and Vietnam in the process of Sinification. How did borrowing from China evolve along with their own political and cultural tradition?