

MULTIPLE CHOICE REVIEW

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. During what period did the Mongols have their greatest impact on China?
 - a. 907 to 1194
 - b. 1115 to 1250
 - c. 1215 to 1368
 - d. 1336 to 1405

2. Which of the following statements concerning the nomadic society of the Mongols prior to the establishment of empire is *not* accurate?
 - a. The Mongols were primarily herders of cattle and horses.
 - b. The basic social unit of the Mongols was the tribe.
 - c. Mongol leaders were selected by all free males for as long as they could hold power.
 - d. The Mongols were capable of forming tribal confederations in times of war.

3. *Tumens* were
 - a. consultative assemblies at which Mongolian leaders were selected.
 - b. rulers of Mongolian tribes.
 - c. the tents in which Mongols traditionally lived.
 - d. military units within the Mongol armies.

4. What tactic was frequently used by Chinggis Khan's troops on the field of battle?
 - a. frontal assault by massed heavy cavalry
 - b. massed artillery barrage followed by infantry attacks on the flanks
 - c. trench warfare
 - d. pretended flight to draw out the enemy followed by heavy cavalry attacks on the flanks

5. Which of the following reforms was *not* established by Chinggis Khan?
 - a. A script was devised for the Mongolian language to facilitate keeping records.
 - b. A legal code was promulgated to prevent feuds between Mongol clans.
 - c. Chinese and Islamic bureaucrats were banned from service in the Mongolian bureaucracy.
 - d. Farmers were taxed to support the Mongol courts and military expeditions.

6. At the time of the Mongol invasion, Russia
 - a. was part of the Byzantine Empire.
 - b. was united under the kings of Kiev.
 - c. had launched a series of successful assaults on the Islamic territories of the Abbasid dynasty.
 - d. was divided into numerous petty kingdoms centered on trading cities.

7. The Mongol conquest of Russia is often credited with
 - a. the extreme political decentralization of Russia in subsequent centuries.
 - b. the dominance of Saint Petersburg in Russian politics.
 - c. the desire of Russian princes to centralize their control and minimize the limitations placed on their power by the landed nobility.
 - d. lack of urbanization in much of eastern Europe.

8. In addition to the destruction of the Abbasid political capital at Baghdad and the weakening of Muslim military strength, what significant impact did the Mongol conquest have on the Islamic heartland?

- a. The destruction of cities from central Asia to the shores of the Mediterranean devastated the focal points of Islamic civilization.
- b. The successful assault on the east African city-states weakened the international trading system.
- c. Shi'ism was eliminated as a major factor within Islam.
- d. Much of the population of the Islamic heartland was converted to the animistic religion common among the Mongols.

9. Which of the following was *not* a method used by the Yuan to maintain the separation of Mongols and Chinese?

- a. Chinese were forbidden to serve at any level in the Yuan administration.
- b. Chinese scholars were forbidden to learn the Mongol script.
- c. Mongols were forbidden to marry ethnic Chinese.
- d. Only women from nomadic families were selected to the imperial harem.

10. In order to reduce the power of the scholar-gentry in China, the Yuan

- a. ordered the burning of all Confucian books.
- b. refused to reinstate the examination system for the civil service.
- c. recognized Daoism as the state religion of China.
- d. confiscated all land belonging to members of the intellectual elite.