

Test: Asian History MS

Question 1 of 75

Which of the following is considered the first dynasty in traditional Chinese historiography?

- A) Xia
- B) Shang
- C) Zhou
- D) Ming

Question 2 of 75

Sima Qian is best known as an author of which of the following works?

- A) *Analects*
- B) *Classic of Poetry*
- C) *I Ching*
- D) *Records of the Grand Historian*

Question 3 of 75

Li Bai, Wang Wei and Du Fu were notable for their contributions to which of the following during the Tang dynasty?

- A) sailing and exploration
- B) science and medicine
- C) poetry
- D) classical Chinese pottery

Question 4 of 75

The Eight-Nation Alliance helped put an end to which of the following incidents in China?

- A) the Yellow Turban Rebellion
- B) the Boxer Rebellion
- C) the Japanese invasion of Manchuria
- D) the Communist revolution

Question 5 of 75

Which of the following served as leader of the Republic of China from 1928 until his death in 1975?

-
- A) Mao Zedong
 - B) Sun Yat-sen
 - C) Chiang Kai-shek
 - D) Yen Chia-kan

Question 6 of 75

In 1989 pro-democracy protests took place at what iconic location in the city of Beijing?

-
- A) the Temple of Heaven
 - B) the Summer Palace
 - C) the Tianning Pagoda
 - D) Tiananmen Square

Question 7 of 75

The Fujiwara clan was the dominant political power in Japan during which of the following periods?

-
- A) the Heian Period
 - B) the Kamakura Period
 - C) the Muromachi period
 - D) the Sengoku Period

Question 8 of 75

Which of the following served as leader of Japan for most of World War II?

-
- A) Muto Akira
 - B) Osami Nagano
 - C) Hideki Tojo
 - D) Hajime Sugiyama

Question 9 of 75

Which of these terms names the official ideology of North Korea, introduced by Kim Il-sung in the 1950s?

- A) isolationism
- B) Tae'an
- C) Chongsan-ni
- D) Juche

Question 10 of 75

The term 'Pax Mongolica' is best defined as which of the following?

- A) the governing legislative body of the Mongol Empire
- B) the period of relative stability following the Mongol conquests of the 13th century
- C) the period of the decline of the Mongol Empire brought on by the Black Death in the 14th century
- D) the ease with which Genghis Khan was able to capture and pacify his vast territory

Question 11 of 75

The Scythians were known for their use of which of the following during their period of dominance starting in the 7th century BCE?

- A) mounted warfare, including early saddles and stirrups
- B) early gunpowder weapons
- C) fire ships and other innovative naval warfare techniques
- D) innovative siege engines including the ballista

Question 12 of 75

The zakat and jizya were types of which of the following during the Umayyad Caliphate?

- A) military units
- B) taxes
- C) trade routes
- D) ships

Question 13 of 75

Which of the following led the Ayyubid forces at the 1187 Battle of Hattin?

- A) Nur ad-Din
- B) Saif ad-Din
- C) Imad ad-Din Zengi
- D) Saladin

Question 14 of 75

The Six-Day War was fought between Israel and which of the following sets of countries?

- A) Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran
- B) Jordan, Syria and Egypt
- C) Lebanon and the UAE
- D) France and the UK

Question 15 of 75

In 1953, the US and the UK helped depose Mohammad Mosaddegh and consolidate the power of which of the following in Iran?

- A) Saddam Hussein
- B) King Farouk
- C) Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
- D) King Faisal I

Question 16 of 75

Ashoka was a ruler of which of the following in the third century BCE?

- A) the Nanda Empire
- B) the Maurya Empire
- C) the Indo-Greek Kingdom
- D) the Gupta Empire

Question 17 of 75

Aurangzeb governed the Mughal Empire based on which of the following during his nearly 50-year reign?

- A) Sharia law and Islamic economic principles
- B) traditional Hindu laws and beliefs
- C) Buddhist traditions and economic beliefs
- D) English law as mandated by the British Raj

Question 18 of 75

Which of the following is true of the Battle of Plassey in 1757?

- A) it was a major defeat for the British East India Company at the hands of the French and the Nawab of Bengal
- B) it marked the decline of the British Raj
- C) it was the genesis of the Indian independence movement
- D) it marked the beginning of East India Company rule in Bengal

Question 19 of 75

Which of the following was assassinated by Nathuram Godse in 1948?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Question 20 of 75

The Buddhas of Bamiyan were monumental sixth-century statues 80 miles northwest of Kabul that were destroyed in March of 2001 by which of the following?

- A) the United States Army
- B) al-Qaeda
- C) the Taliban
- D) the Mujahideen

Question 21 of 75

Which of the following led the Huns at the 451 Battle of the Catalaunian Fields?

- A) Ruga
- B) Ostar
- C) Bleda
- D) Attila

Question 22 of 75

The Sykes-Picot Agreement, which agreed to a partition of Ottoman territories in the Middle East, was concluded in 1916 between which of the following sets of countries?

- A) Great Britain and France
- B) the Russian Empire and the United States
- C) Italy and Germany
- D) Iran and Iraq

Question 23 of 75

The Opium Wars were fought between European countries and China for which of the following reasons?

- A) the desire of European nations to stop the flow of opium coming out of China
- B) as an excuse for the European powers to expel American and Japanese traders and missionaries from China
- C) partly over restrictions on the opium trade imposed by the Qing dynasty but also to force economic and territorial concessions on the Qing
- D) they were wars of conquest meant to destroy the Qing dynasty

Question 24 of 75

The Khmer Rouge ruled which of the following countries during the late 1970s?

- A) Laos
- B) Vietnam
- C) Cambodia
- D) Thailand

Question 25 of 75

Which of the following was the leader of the Viet Minh, founded in 1941?

-
- A) Ngo Dinh Diem
 - B) Le Duc Tho
 - C) Nguyen Van Thieu
 - D) Ho Chi Minh

Question 26 of 75

Which of the following best describes cuju in ancient China?

-
- A) it is a type of sailing vessel
 - B) it is the name for the earliest Chinese calendar
 - C) it is a game that involves kicking a ball into a net and is considered the earliest form of football (soccer)
 - D) it is a branch of Confucianism

Question 27 of 75

The leaders of the Yellow Turban Rebellion were adherents of which of the following belief systems?

-
- A) Buddhism
 - B) Christianity
 - C) Islam
 - D) Taoism

Question 28 of 75

During which of the following time periods did the Yuan dynasty rule China?

-
- A) the 960s to the 1270s
 - B) the 1270s to the 1360s
 - C) the 1360s to the 1640s
 - D) the 1640s to the 1660s

Question 29 of 75

Which of the following best describes the career of Zheng He?

- A) he was a military leader and general during the Han dynasty
- B) he was the most powerful emperor of the Song dynasty
- C) he served Wu Zetian in several capacities during her time as Empress regnant of the Zhou Dynasty
- D) he was an explorer, diplomat and imperial official during the Ming dynasty

Question 30 of 75

All of these were consequences of the Chinese imperial examination system EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) the 'eight-legged essay' format helped to promote original thought and creativity among scholars during the Ming and Qing eras
- B) they helped unify the empire by ensuring a common knowledge of reading, writing and composition among high government officials
- C) the degree of jinshi was essential for the highest offices and positions
- D) the system helped to subordinate the military to the civil government and lessened the power of the hereditary aristocracy

Question 31 of 75

All of these were among the Five Dynasties of tenth century CE China EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) Later Liang
- B) Later Han
- C) Later Ming
- D) Later Zhou

Question 32 of 75

According to legend, silkworms were discovered in China by Leizu who was which of the following?

- A) a military leader from the Yuan period
- B) the wife of the Yellow Emperor
- C) a Qing-era aristocrat
- D) a notable poet of the Han period

Question 33 of 75

All of these groups were among the 'Five Black Categories' during the Cultural Revolution EXCEPT which of the following?

-
- A) landlords
 - B) counter-revolutionaries
 - C) workers
 - D) rightists

Question 34 of 75

In 1931 Japan staged which of the following as a pretext for invading Manchuria?

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- A) the Port Arthur affair
 - B) the Mukden Incident
 - C) the Nanking Incident
 - D) the assassination of Puyi

Question 35 of 75

Which of the following best describes 'Project National Glory'?

-
- A) it was a plan of Chiang Kai-shek's Republic of China formulated in the 1960s to recapture mainland China
 - B) it was the war plan of the new People's Republic of China to pacify and eventually eliminate resistance to the revolution
 - C) it was the name given to Chinese aid to North Korea in the 1950s
 - D) it was the term for resistance to Soviet influence during the Sino-Soviet split

Question 36 of 75

In Chinese politics, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen were known collectively by what name?

-
- A) the Anti-Party Group
 - B) the Natolin Faction
 - C) the capitalist roaders
 - D) the Gang of Four

Question 37 of 75

Which of these is true of the economy of modern China?

- A) state-owned enterprises account for nearly 70% of GDP
- B) it is the largest in the world in terms of nominal GDP
- C) it is the world's largest importer of goods
- D) since market reforms in 1978 economic growth has consistently been 6% or more per year

Question 38 of 75

The Kofun period of Japanese history takes its name from which of the following?

- A) the typical bronze weapon used by warriors of this period
- B) a type of burial mound typical of this era
- C) a type of pottery found across the region created and traded by the Kofun people
- D) the founding ruler of the period who was the first to unite the island of Honshu under a single ruler

Question 39 of 75

Which of the following was a result of the failed Mongol invasions of Japan in the thirteenth century?

- A) Japan acquired vast territory in China and Korea as a result of the Mongol defeat
- B) the Kamakura shogunate was able to increase its authority through land grants to the gokenin
- C) raids by the woku on the Chinese and Korean coasts intensified
- D) Korea's naval power and control over the seas in the region significantly increased

Question 40 of 75

The Meiji period began in Japan immediately following which of these events?

- A) the end of the Boshin War
- B) the start of the Russo-Japanese War
- C) the rice riots of 1918
- D) the end of World War II

Question 41 of 75

The Anpo Protests in the second half of the twentieth century in Japan were largely in opposition to which of the following?

- A) the beginning of the reign of Emperor Akihito
- B) the US-Japan Security Treaty
- C) the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union
- D) the hosting of the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964

Question 42 of 75

Which of these was a confederation of city-states that existed in the Nakdong River basin during the Three Kingdoms Period of Korea?

- A) Dongye
- B) Gaya
- C) Okejo
- D) Buyeo

Question 43 of 75

Which of these is true of the political career of Syngman Rhee?

- A) his government allied itself closely with China following the conclusion of the Korean War
- B) he was a strong supporter of a peace treaty to end the Korean War after military setbacks in 1951, even if it meant a permanent division of the peninsula
- C) his administration in South Korea was characterized by authoritarianism and limited economic development
- D) he was brought back to Korea following World War II by the US primarily to repair relations with Japan

Question 44 of 75

Which of the following was known for leading the Russian 'conquest of Siberia' in the 1580s and for taking Qashliq from the Khanate of Sibir in 1582?

- A) Stenka Razin
- B) Ivan Mazepa
- C) Yemelyan Pugachev
- D) Yermak Timofeyevich

Question 45 of 75

The Han Dynasty fought a long-running conflict with which of the following groups, a nomadic confederation based in Mongolia?

- A) the Xiongnu
- B) the Rouran
- C) the Uyghurs
- D) the Liao

Question 46 of 75

All of these are true of Timur EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) he rose to power by gaining control of the Kipchak Khanate in 1370
- B) he attacked the Tughluq dynasty in India and captured Delhi in late 1398
- C) he fought a war with his former ally Tokhtamysh of the Golden Horde in the 1380s and 1390s
- D) his empire disintegrated shortly after his death but his descendant Babur went on to found the Mughal Empire

Question 47 of 75

Nursultan Nazarbayev served as the president of which of the following from 1990 until 2019?

- A) Tajikistan
- B) Kyrgyzstan
- C) Kazakhstan
- D) Turkmenistan

Question 48 of 75

Which of the following established a vast Hellenistic empire in the fourth century BCE that included territory in Anatolia, the Levant and Persia?

- A) Ptolemy
- B) Antipater
- C) Lysimachus
- D) Seleucus

Question 49 of 75

Which of the following best identifies the historical time period of the Sassanid Empire?

- A) 500 BCE to 200 BCE
- B) 200 BCE to 200 CE
- C) 200 CE to 650 CE
- D) 650 CE to 900 CE

Question 50 of 75

Which of the following was the first of the four major caliphates to arise after the death of Muhammad?

- A) Rashidun
- B) Umayyad
- C) Abbasid
- D) Fatimid

Question 51 of 75

The period known as the 'Era of Transformation' in the Ottoman Empire is bookended by what two major events?

- A) the demise of the Sultanate of Rum and the conquest of Constantinople
- B) the death of Suleiman the Magnificent and the end of the War of the Holy League
- C) the Austro-Turkish War and the Serbian Revolution
- D) the Crimean War and World War I

Question 52 of 75

All of these Middle Eastern nations gained their independence in the years immediately following World War II EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) Jordan
- B) Syria
- C) Iraq
- D) Saudi Arabia

Question 53 of 75

All of these occurred during the reign of Darius the Great EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) Aramaic became the official language of the Achaemenid Empire
- B) Egypt mounted a successful rebellion against Persian rule
- C) the Persians were defeated at the Battle of Marathon
- D) satraps were placed in charge of the provinces of the empire

Question 54 of 75

Which of the following dynasties ruled Iran from the early 18th century until the early 20th century?

- A) the Safavid
- B) the Bagration
- C) the Qajar
- D) the Afsharid

Question 55 of 75

All of these were important cities in the Indus River Valley civilization EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) Kish
- B) Harappa
- C) Dholavira
- D) Mohenjo-daro

Question 56 of 75

Which of these is true of the Gupta Empire?

- A) it controlled the entire Indian subcontinent by 600 CE
- B) it was the first military force to use elephants in warfare
- C) it was a center for scholarship, including advances like base 10 numerals, as well as literature and art
- D) its military victories helped spread Buddhism across India

Question 57 of 75

The term 'Three Crowned Kings' or 'Three Golrified of Heaven' refers to rulers from all of these families EXCEPT which of the following, who dominated he politics of ancient Tamilakam?

- A) Pandya
- B) Chera
- C) Chola
- D) Sindh

Question 58 of 75

All of these are true of the Delhi Sultanate EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) it was an Islamic empire that controlled much of the Indian subcontinent until the 14th century CE
- B) it was able to assert dominance in the region by conquering the Mughal Empire
- C) it oversaw a period of both rapid economic and population growth in its territory
- D) it was able to fend off invasion attempts from the Chagatai Khanate

Question 59 of 75

Which of the following was the result of the Indian Rebellion of 1857?

- A) British East India Company forces were decisively defeated and kicked out of India
- B) the Mughal Empire was strengthened and was able to exert direct control over more of the subcontinent
- C) Company rule came to an end in India and the British Raj was created
- D) India was partitioned and Pakistan was created by the East India Company

Question 60 of 75

Which of the following was founded in 1906 by Nawab Khwaja Salimullah at a conference in Dhaka?

- A) the Indian National Congress
- B) the All-India Muslim League
- C) the Bharatiya Janata Party
- D) the Awami League

Question 61 of 75

The 1947-48 war between India and Pakistan was fought largely over which of the following?

- A) the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir
- B) Pakistan's rapidly developing nuclear program
- C) self-rule in East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh
- D) the aftermath of Operation Blue Star

Question 62 of 75

All of these happened during 'The Emergency' EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) elections for state governments and Parliament were postponed
- B) a compulsory sterilization program was undertaken to limit population growth
- C) Prime Minister Gandhi eliminated the office of President of India
- D) the 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution was enacted

Question 63 of 75

Which of the following became prime minister of India in 1984 following the assassination of Indira Gandhi?

- A) V.P. Singh
- B) Chandra Shekhar Singh
- C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- D) Rajiv Gandhi

Question 64 of 75

Ram Baran Yadav became the first president of which of the following in 2008 following its 2006 Democracy Movement?

- A) the Maldives
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) Nepal
- D) Bangladesh

Question 65 of 75

The Aligarh Movement was focused on establishing which of the following for the Muslim population of British India?

- A) a modern education system
- B) a homeland in southern India
- C) economic self-sufficiency
- D) a substantial military force

Question 66 of 75

Which of these was the last of the Sinhalese Kingdoms to exist in Sri Lanka before being absorbed into the British Empire in 1818?

- A) the Kingdom of Gampola
- B) the Kingdom of Kotte
- C) the Kingdom of Sitawaka
- D) the Kingdom of Kandy

Question 67 of 75

The Yayoi people migrated to the Japanese archipelago in ancient times from what other area?

- A) the Indochinese Peninsula
- B) the Korean Peninsula
- C) the Malay Peninsula
- D) Java

Question 68 of 75

The Ilkhanate controlled which of the following areas in the late 13th and early 14th centuries?

- A) only a small area of Inner and Upper Mongolia, along with a small part of Siberia
- B) large parts of Mongolia and northern China
- C) a vast territory in Siberia and Central Asia into parts of Eastern Europe
- D) parts of Iran, Azerbaijan and Turkey, along with territory in Iraq, Armenia, Georgia and surrounding areas

Question 69 of 75

Transoxania is the ancient name given to which of the following regions?

- A) the area of Central Asia between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers
- B) northeastern China
- C) Anatolia and the Levant
- D) the northern half of the Indian subcontinent

Question 70 of 75

All of these are among the Four Great Inventions of ancient China EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) gunpowder
- B) paper
- C) silk
- D) the compass

Question 71 of 75

Which of the following became queen regnant of Vietnam after leading a successful rebellion against Han dynasty rule?

- A) Lady Trieu
- B) Ly Chieu Hoang
- C) Phung Thi Chinh
- D) Trung Trac

Question 72 of 75

The dissolution of French Indochina in 1954 resulted in the creation of all of these independent nations EXCEPT which of the following?

- A) Cambodia
- B) Thailand
- C) Laos
- D) Vietnam

Question 73 of 75

Which of the following best describes the time period of the Khmer Empire?

- A) first century BCE to third century CE
- B) third century CE to ninth century CE
- C) ninth century CE to fifteenth century CE
- D) fifteenth century CE to twentieth century

Question 74 of 75

Which of the following has ruled Thailand since the late eighteenth century?

- A) the Chakri dynasty
- B) the Thonburi dynasty
- C) the Sukhothai dynasty
- D) the Phra Ruang dynasty

Question 75 of 75

In 1945 Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta proclaimed the independence of Indonesia from which of the following colonial powers?

- A) Great Britain
- B) France
- C) Portugal
- D) the Netherlands