

CHAPTER
12

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Empires in East Asia*

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The only woman to assume the title of emperor of China was (a) Wu Zhao (b) Tang Taizong (c) Kublai Khan.
2. The Mongol leader who built a huge empire in Central Asia in the early 1200s was (a) Tang Taizong (b) Wu Zhao (c) Genghis Khan.
3. The Mongol leader who fulfilled his grandfather's goal of conquering all of China was (a) Marco Polo (b) Genghis Khan (c) Kublai Khan.
4. Located in Cambodia, the largest religious structure in the world is (a) Angkor Wat (b) Pax Mongolica (c) Shinto.
5. The emperor who ruled China from 626 to 649, expanding the empire and strengthening the central government, was (a) Wu Zhao (b) Tang Taizong (c) Genghis Khan.
6. The Venetian trader who described Kublai Khan and the wonders of China to Europeans was (a) Angkor Wat (b) Wu Zhao (c) Marco Polo.

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

pastoralist	movable type	Pax Mongolica	Angkor Wat
clan	gentry	Shinto	Khmer Empire

1. The period from the mid-1200s to the mid-1300s during which the Mongols brought stability and law and order to much of Eurasia is called the _____.
2. A person who herds domesticated animals is called a _____.
3. The Chinese invention of _____ allowed printers to arrange blocks of individual characters in a frame to make up a page for printing.
4. The rulers of the _____ built extensive city-and-temple complexes in what is now Cambodia.
5. A class of powerful, well-to-do people is called the _____.
6. Japan's earliest religion, called _____, was based on respect for the forces of nature and on the worship of ancestors.

C. Writing Write a description of the rise of Japan's warrior class between the late 1100's and 1868 using the following terms.

clan samurai Bushido shogun

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