

CHAPTER  
**12**  
Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Tang and Song China*

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the Tang and Song dynasties in China. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did Tang rulers change the Chinese empire?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What were some of the technological innovations in China during the Tang and Song dynasties?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did the new gentry class in this period of social changes attain their status?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why was woman's work considered more important in peasant families?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |                                                                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ___ 5. the emperor of China from 626 to 649 whose armies expanded the empire                   | a. gentry       |
| ___ 6. a large upper class made up of scholar-officials and their families                     | b. Wu Zhao      |
| ___ 7. a system of treatment that involves inserting needles into the body at specific points  | c. acupuncture  |
| ___ 8. the only woman in China to assume the title of emperor in 690                           | d. movable type |
| ___ 9. individual blocks of characters put into a frame to be used to make a page for printing | e. Tang Taizong |
| ___ 10. a major cultural export of the Chinese that spread to Vietnam, Korea, and Japan        | f. Buddhism     |

CHAPTER  
**12**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*The Mongol Conquests*

Section 2

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the development of the Mongol empire. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What made Genghis Khan a great conqueror?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What led to the split of the Mongol empire?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What things did the Mongol people pride themselves on?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why is the period between the mid-1200s to the mid-1300s called the Mongol Peace?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Determining Main Ideas** Write your answers in the blanks provided.

5. Nomadic peoples who herded domesticated animals: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A Mongol clan leader who wanted to unify the Mongols under his leadership and accepted the title of "universal ruler" of the Mongols: \_\_\_\_\_
7. A period in Mongol history in which the Mongols imposed law and order across Eurasia:  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Members of a group who traveled together and were descended from a common ancestor:  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The four regions of the Mongol empire: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. A vast area of dry grassland stretching across Eurasia: \_\_\_\_\_

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CHAPTER  
**12**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*The Mongol Empire*

Section 3

**Determining Main Ideas** Complete the chart below by listing details of Kublai Khan's impact on East Asia.

Kublai Khan's Rule in East Asia	
Political Impact of Kublai's Rule	1.  2.
Economic Impact of Kublai's Rule	3.  4.
Territorial Impact of Kublai's Rule	5.  6.

CHAPTER  
**12**  
Section 4

## RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Feudal Powers in Japan*

**Determining Main Ideas** Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. The name Japan comes from the Chinese word *ri-ben*, meaning

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How did Chinese culture spread to Japan?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The Samurai warriors' unwritten code that stressed honor, bravery, and loyalty was called

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What led to the decline of central power in Japan?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_ 5. Japan's earliest religion formed from the customs and beliefs of Japan's early clans

a. *kami*

- \_\_\_ 6. an unwritten code of behavior meaning "the way of the warrior"

b. samurai

- \_\_\_ 7. members of Japan's warrior class who first protected aristocratic landowners, then later fought at the national level

c. Bushido

- \_\_\_ 8. the "supreme general of the emperor's army" who had the powers of a military dictator

d. shogun

- \_\_\_ 9. divine spirits that dwelled in nature

e. Shinto

- \_\_\_ 10. another word for the 4,000 islands that make up Japan

f. archipelago

CHAPTER  
**12**

Section 5

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

# Kingdoms of Southeast Asia and Korea

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the kingdoms of Southeast Asia and Korea. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What has been the key to political power in Southeast Asia and why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the Srivijaya Empire gain capital?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did the Korean legend about its founder, Tan'gun, show the two sides of Korean culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did Korea develop in isolation from neighboring countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |                                                                                                                       |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| ___ 5. this empire, located in what is now Cambodia, prospered by improving rice cultivation                          | a. Sunda Strait  |
| ___ 6. Wang Kon defeated the Silla kingdom and created this dynasty, which later modeled its government after China's | b. Vietnamese    |
| ___ 7. the Strait of Malacca and this strait connect the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea                         | c. Angkor Wat    |
| ___ 8. group least influenced by India                                                                                | d. World War II  |
| ___ 9. a city-and-temple complex built by Khmer rulers in the empire's capital                                        | e. Koryu Dynasty |
| ___ 10. war that split the country of Korea into two halves with opposing viewpoints                                  | f. Khmer Empire  |