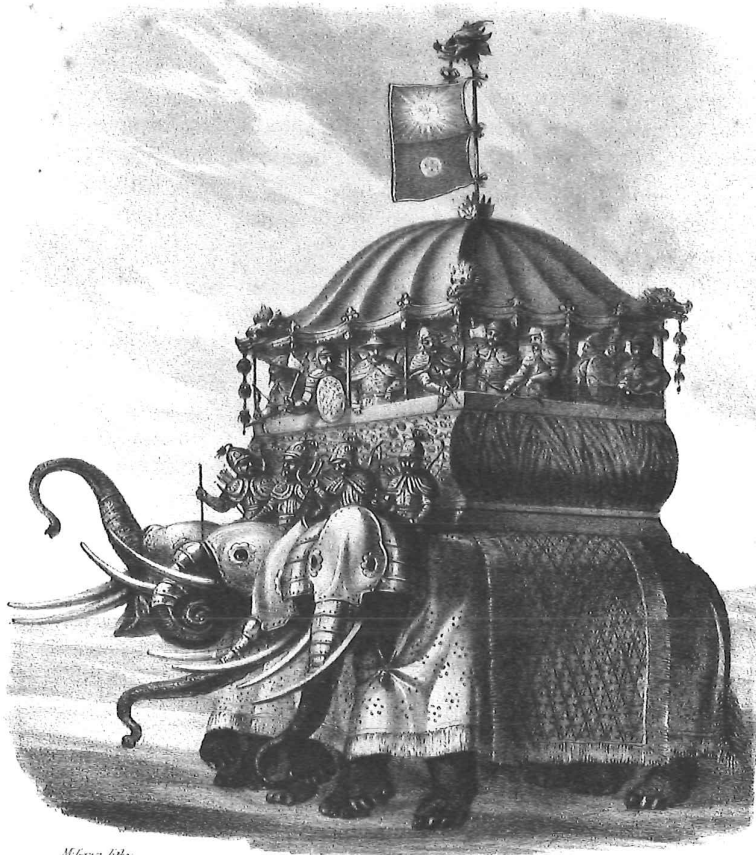


MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1 is based on the following image.

Chapter 13 Quiz
Mongols and
Transregional
Empires



M. Gauci lith.

Printed by C. B. ...

Source: M. Gauci / Library of Congress

1. The image above shows a European's drawing of Kublai Khan and his advisors being carried into a battle. The image suggests that Europeans
(A) thought that the Mongols tried to avoid going to battle
(B) believed that elephants were more effective than horses in battle
(C) saw the Chinese as very similar to Europeans
(D) were impressed by Kublai Khan's power

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2. How did the Mongols' lifestyle contribute to their military supremacy?
 - (A) Their religious practices made them willing to die in battle.
 - (B) Their skill on horseback made them expert cavalry fighters.
 - (C) Their navigation skills gave them an advantage in naval battles.
 - (D) Swift runners provided communication among military units.

3. What military policy practiced by the Mongols might have influenced cities to voluntarily give up without a fight?
 - (A) Mongols sent advance emissaries offering payments of gold in exchange for not going to battle.
 - (B) Mongols often treated the enemy citizenry better than they were treated by their own leadership.
 - (C) The Mongols would wipe out the civilian population of towns resisting their advance as a warning to others.
 - (D) The Mongols bought off the surrounding countries and groups, denying the defenders any possible allies.

4. One result of the Pax Mongolica was
 - (A) increased transregional trade
 - (B) creation of a united Europe
 - (C) greater conflict between China and India
 - (D) the spread of Christianity in Asia

Question 5 is based on the following excerpt.

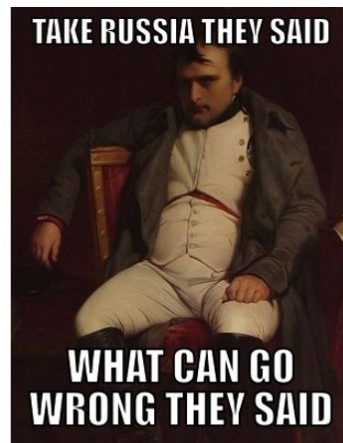
By 1257, Hulegu had reached western Persia. From there he sent emissaries to the caliph telling him to raze the walls of Baghdad and fill in the moat and come in person to make obeisance to Hulegu. The caliph replied that with all of Islam ready to defend him, he did not fear. He advised Hulegu to go back where he came from. The Mongol army had recently received reinforcements from other Mongol hordes, and a contingent of Christian cavalry from Georgia.

—From "Invaders: Destroying Baghdad"
by Ian Frazier, *The New Yorker*, April 25, 2005

5. Which is the most likely explanation for the presence of the Christian cavalry from Georgia?
 - (A) Christians were trying to prevent Hulegu from attacking them.
 - (B) Christians hoped a show of force would prevent a Mongol invasion of Europe.
 - (C) Christians and Mongols both wanted the defeat of Muslims.
 - (D) Hulegu needed the expertise of Christian cavalry to achieve victory.



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I KNOW THAT FEEL BRO



9GAG.COM/GAG/3855683



I DON'T GET IT

9GAG.COM/GAG/3857227

6. The long-term impact of Russian resistance to the Golden Horde was
 - (A) the complete destruction of many Russian towns and cities
 - (B) the conversion of many Russians to Buddhism
 - (C) the improvement of Russia's relations with the West
 - (D) the primacy of Moscow among Russian city-states
7. Kublai Khan's defeat of the Song Dynasty in China was different from other Mongol conquests because he
 - (A) converted to the Buddhist religion of the conquered
 - (B) modeled his government on Chinese traditions
 - (C) gave most government posts to native-born Chinese
 - (D) conquered the land, pillaged its wealth, and then left
8. Which of the following happened as a result of Mongol rule in China?
 - (A) Chinese literature and art flourished during the period.
 - (B) The civil service examination system became stronger.
 - (C) The government supported the work of the Confucian scholars.
 - (D) The Chinese emperor of the Song Dynasty remained in power.
9. Which of the following was a positive long-term impact of the Mongol invasions on Europe?
 - (A) Economic self-sufficiency of nations
 - (B) The strengthening of city fortifications
 - (C) The spread of centralized governments
 - (D) Improved agricultural techniques
10. The Mongols' nomadic culture differed from more settled western cultures in that Mongols
 - (A) developed a caste-like social structure
 - (B) had greater equality between the sexes
 - (C) placed a greater value on material possessions
 - (D) practiced a single, monotheistic religion

