

**HIST 211 Quiz #2**  
**From Chapter 10 – Vietnam**

**1. China was interested in long distance trade with**

- a. Korea
- b. Malaya
- c. Vietnam
- d. no one

**2. Which had the greatest sense of separate identity from China?**

- a. Vietnam
- b. Japan
- c. Korea

**3. The key Bronze Age site of Dong-Son was associated with which of the following?**

- a. Vietnam
- b. Mongolia
- c. Thailand
- d. Scythia

**4. Aspects of “higher civilization” in Vietnam that came from China included**

- a. the writing system
- b. economic institutions
- c. Hindu learning
- d. agricultural techniques

**5. Nan-yüeh was the**

- a. Han annexation of Southeast Asia
- b. Mandarin name for Nam-viet
- c. Mandarin name for Champa
- d. Red River rice bowl culture

**6. The results of Han annexation included which two of the following?**

- a. The first villages came to South Vietnam.
- b. The use of the sea to move into Southeast Asia.
- c. China completely incorporated North Vietnam for the next millennium.
- d. The Red River delta began to support a densely populated, rice-based culture.
- e. The first bureaucratic administration came to Vietnam.

**7. The montagnards were**

- a. a nearby Indianized kingdom
- b. linguistically separate impoverished highland culture
- c. slowly integrated with lowland Vietnam
- d. equated with the Champa

**8. The Chams**

- a. were a seafaring people who often challenged Vietnam
- b. were Vietnam’s neighbors in the East
- c. had a highly centralized state
- d. ruled by An-nan and Hinayana

**9. Name the components of the combination referred to by the Vietnamese as the “three religions.”**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**10. After the T’ang dynasty, Vietnam’s relationship with China is best characterized as**

- a. direct Chinese rule
- b. hostile independent states
- c. allies on equal par with one another
- d. Vietnam in a tributary status to China

**11. The first man to take the title of emperor for Vietnam and to unify the country was**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**12. Name the five primary dynasties in Vietnam in order.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

**Match the Vietnamese dynasty with its significant event.**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>13. Li Dynasty</b>       | A. Fought the Mongols                               |
| <b>14. Tran Dynasty</b>     | B. called themselves “Dai Vet” or great             |
| <b>15. Later Le Dynasty</b> | C. Salaried Bureaucracy & Chinese style exam system |

**16. The Ming dynasty in 1427**

- a. gave up Hanoi as too expensive
- b. settled for a tributary relationship with Vietnam
- c. faced a Vietnamese independence movement
- d. all of the above

**17. What methods did Le Thanh-ton use to assert the power of the monarch?**

- a. division of the empire into 50 provinces
- b. abolished tax quotas & moral codes
- c. eliminating an entrenched oligarchy
- d. burning court chronicles in Chinese

**18. Vietnamese culture differed from that of China in**

- a. the lack of corruption in the system
- b. the emergence of a homogeneous culture for both the upper and lower classes
- c. being less conservative and more accepting of changes in governmental procedure
- d. greater inheritance rights for wives and daughters

**19. By 1471, the Vietnamese kingdom of the North had conquered both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to create an unified state.**

**20. Which of the following did NOT serve as a political fragmentation within the overall Later Le dynasty's state?**

- a. The southern Trinh family
- b. The northern Trinh family
- c. The Mac family in the North
- d. The Nguyen family in the South

**21. The *chu nom* writing system**

- a. was essentially Chinese with a new name
- b. transcribed spoken Vietnamese with new Vietnamese combo characters
- c. encouraged Chinese books and poetry
- d. was less cumbersome than Chinese

**22. The villages in Vietnam**

- a. numbered only about 2,000
- b. focused on individual ownership of property
- c. were ruled by a council of notables, or informal elites
- d. were largely extinguished by the court

**23. The writing system of *quoc-ngu***

- a. originated with the transcriptions of the Jesuits
- b. was less cumbersome than *chu nom*
- c. was used only for official purposes
- d. lacked any phonetic foundations

**24. In 1771, the Later Le Dynasty fell because**

- a. there was a widespread peasant uprising.
- b. the three Tay-son brothers took Saigon & Hanoi
- c. the new Quang-trung emperor was able to repel the Chinese
- d. All of the above

**25. The regime following the Tay-son rebellion**

- a. lacked the ability to endure long-term
- b. tried to abolish all distinctive Vietnamese culture
- c. wanted to remove all members of the army from government service
- d. favored foreign influences in Vietnam, such as the Chinese or the French

**26. The Nguyen dynasty in Vietnam began**

- a. with the help of the Chinese
- b. a French priest named Pigneau de Behaine and French volunteers
- c. with the violent overthrow of the Tay-son dynasty
- d. by moving the capital from Hué to Hanoi

**27. Gia-long, the first Nguyen emperor,**

- a. vigorously pursued closer relations with Europe
- b. built a replica, though smaller, of the Forbidden City at Beijing.
- c. eliminated the corruption of the harem and the bureaucracy
- d. made a unique law code for Vietnam in 1812

**28. Minh-mang, the second Nguyen emperor, fostered Chinese influence in Vietnam by all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. by allowing intermarrying with Manchu refugees
- b. by sponsoring a Confucian revival and instituting new examination levels
- c. eliminating vernacular poetry at the imperial court
- d. styling himself as the "son of Heaven" to the barbarian Cambodians & Laotians

**29. The attitude toward the West under the Nguyen dynasty**

- a. was complete xenophobia
- b. was complicated by Christians being involved in a rebellion in 1833
- c. involved the complete destruction of all steamships in 1839
- d. meant allowing Treaty ports like China had

**30. Minh-mang's attitude toward Christianity in Vietnam was \_\_\_\_\_**

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