Geography Homework Quiz #4
Use Chapters 9 & 11 in your textbook to answer the following.

1. The “roof of the world” refers to
   a. the Himalayas          b. Mt. Everest          c. the Tarim basin          d. the Tibetan plateau

2. The methods used in Japan to protect against the dangers of earthquakes and tsunami include
   a. extensive breakwaters in Tokyo Bay   b. fire-resistant apartment blocks
   c. regular drills in safety measures    d. all of the above               e. none of the above

3. Which of the following was part of the cycle of Chinese imperial dynasties?
   a. vigorous endings          b. decentralized power throughout the region
   c. eventual rivalry of regional centers  
   d. all of the above

4. Japan’s civilization is distinctive largely because of
   a. the Tokugawa regime        b. Buddhist influence        c. the Mongol conquest       d. its place on the Silk Route

5. The Opium War successfully prevented the importing of opium in China. (True/False)

6. Silk manufacture spread from China through Korea to Japan, though without the approval of the Chinese government. (True/False)

7. The Japanese economic miracle by-passed feudalism. (True/False)

8. A zaibatsu is a/the
   a. capitalist monopoly       b. business network       c. imperial bureaucracy    d. military revolution

9. The leader responsible for the Long March was

10. The Cultural Revolution of 1966 brought
    a. economic reform to Japan      b. Communism to China
    c. Kim Il Sung to power in N. Korea
    d. an attack on the educated elites in China

11. The Asian Tigers are newly industrial areas with rapid economic growth and include
    a. the Philippines           b. Hong Kong            c. North Korea
    d. Shanghai

12. The Open Door policy of Deng Xiaoping created a concentration of universities and high tech sector in
    a. Beijing                   b. Shanghai            c. Hong Kong
    d. Tianjin

13. Treaty ports in Asia were cities opened to European trade because of European pressure, and included
    a. Canton & Shanghai        b. Tsingtao and Harbin
    c. Nagasaki & Canton        d. Beijing & Hong Kong

14. Most of Mongolia’s population still lives in Yurts. (True/False)

15. Taipei is still a small town despite the economic growth of the rest of Taiwan. (True/False)

16. Which of the following are firms from South Korea?
    a. Mitsubishi               b. Ikebukuro            c. Hyundai              d. Sanyo

17. The world’s most disastrous flood was in 1887 on the ____________.
    d. Huang He
18. The megacities in South Asia include.

19. The Himalayas continue to rise at a rate of approximately 5 cm per year. (True/False)

20. The word monsoon comes from the word mausim and originally referred to
   a. seasonal rains in S. Asia     b. Arab traders
   c. seasonal winds in the Indian Ocean     d. hot dry burst in Arabian desert

21. One of the hottest places in South Asia is Jacobabad with a minimum temperature of 84° F. (True/False)

22. Bonded labor refers to the practice of
   a. offering your labor services on a long term basis.     b. employing an entire family at once.
   c. using your labor or the labor of children as security for a loan.     d. selling daughters into prostitution

23. Jati are systems of kinship groupings and occupation which compose the caste. (True/False)

24. Megafauna include which of the following
   a. pythons     b. vedic plants     c. hankas     d. tigers

25. The Mughal empire was created by
   a. the invasion of the Guptas and Hinduism     b. Asoka, who became the first emperor
   c. militant Islamic Turks from Persia     d. invading forces under Kublai Khan

26. Mughal rule was characterized by
   a. taxes on non-Muslims     b. Hindi as the official language
   c. sparse and puritanical court life     d. simple, geometric architecture

27. South Asia has been an important source of Tea since the fourth century B.C. (True/False)

28. The first source of Indian Independence was the Raj formed in 1887. (True/False)

29. Lord Dalhousie’s regime in India fostered the
   a. suppression of the Hindu religion     b. flourishing of the slave trade
   c. building of roads, bridges and railroads     d. elimination of industry

30. Afghanistan under Taliban eliminated which of the following
   a. picture of any kind     b. schools     c. non-Islamic statues
   d. all of the above     e. none of the above

31. Which of the following is NOT part of the Mountain Rims culture?
   a. hill stations established by the Mughals     b. the lushness of the Vale of Kashmir
   c. the Pashtuns, the world’s largest autonomous tribal society     d. the tea tribes of Assam from Bihar and Orissa

32. Policies to control population in South Asia have included all but?
   a. family-planning programs     b. vasectomy camps and sterilization drives
   c. an emphasis on women’s education     d. a one-child per family policy as in China.

33. Wars in Afghanistan have tended to result in victories by the invaders. (True/False)

34. The events in Armistar in 1984 eventually resulted in
   a. an independent Khalistan for the Sikhs     b. the division of the Punjab between India and Pakistan
   c. the assassination of Indira Gandhi     d. was over Kashmir between India and Pakistan
35. Since the early 1990s, cable tv has brought programs such as “Baywatch” and “MTV” to India. (True/False)

36. In Bhutan, the government has mandated the
   a. the elimination of the Tamil Tigers nationalists  b. use of the Nepali language
   c. adoption of Lamaist Buddhism                  d. wearing of Bhutanese national dress for formal occasions

37. The wealth of the Upper Ganga Plains comes form mineral resources in the region. (True/False)

38. Which of the following is correctly identified as one of Hinduism’s seven sacred cities?
   a. Mathura holds the great Shiva temple      b. Varanasi, birthplace of Rama
   c. Haridwar, birthplace of Krishna            d. Dwarka, legendary capital of Krishna

39. Kashmir has no actual international border, but only a line of control established in 1971. (True/ False)

40. SEWA formed in 1972 in India in order to
   a. pursue Indian claims in the Vale of Kashmir  b. exterminate all traces of Islam from Indian life
   c. solve the clean water and homeless problems in Kolkata   d. mobilize & organize women in textiles and in the informal sector