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.

13. Li Dynasty     A. Fought the Mongols
14. Tran Dynasty   B. called themselves “Dai Viet” or great
15. Later Le Dynasty 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 _________________________.