**­­HISTORY**

**Under Graduate Courses**

**VI Semester, 2020**

**Paper – XII (C): The Rise of Modern China**

**Multiple Choice Questions’s & Fill in the Blanks**

**Multiple Choice Questions :**

**UNIT - I**

1. The first emperor of the Ch’ing dynasty was:
2. Chen-long
3. K’ang-she
4. **Fu Lin**
5. Sun-chih

1. The ingenious military ‘Banner System’ was adopted by:
2. **Nurhaci**
3. Abahai
4. Dorgon
5. Hai – his
6. Out of the Six Boards, the most important one was:
7. The Board of Revenue
8. **The Civil Office**
9. The Board of Rights
10. The Board of War
11. At the very bottom of the rural community was:
12. **Peasants**
13. Artisans
14. Traders
15. None of the above
16. The average age for upper gentry was:
17. 30
18. **31**
19. 32
20. 33
21. Arrange the following titles in ascending order:
22. **Sheng-yuan, Chu-zen, Kung-shih**
23. Chu-zen, Sheng-yuan, Kung-shih
24. Kung-shih, Chu-zen, Sheng-yuan
25. Sheng-yuan, Kung-shih, Chu-zen
26. By 1745, the number of the councilors was increased to:
27. 7
28. 8
29. 9
30. **10**
31. How many provinces were there in the Ch’ing administration?
32. 12
33. 15
34. **18**
35. 20
36. The main source of revenue was:
37. **Land tax**
38. Poll tax
39. Salt tax
40. Tea tax
41. In Chinese society, the farmers constituted:
42. 60% of the population
43. 70% of the population
44. **80% of the population**
45. 90% of the population
46. Which among the following is not Ming loyalist movement?
47. The Heaven and Earth Society
48. The White Lotus Sect
49. Triad Society
50. **The Boxers**
51. A kowtow is:
52. 2 kneelings and 9 knockings
53. **3 kneelings and 9 knockings**
54. 2 kneelings and 8 knockings
55. 3 kneelings and 8 knockings.
56. The Ch’ings established themselves in Peking in:
57. **1644**
58. 1645
59. 1646
60. 1647
61. Who abdicated the throne in 1795?
62. Abahai
63. Yung –cheng
64. Shun-chin
65. **Ch’ien-lung**
66. The Manchus were the nomadic tribes living in present day
67. **Manchuria**
68. Korea
69. Mongolia
70. None of the above.
71. The greatest literary contribution of emperor Ch’ien-lung was the compilation of
72. A record of ten perfect accomplishment
73. A discourse on parties and cliques
74. **The complete library of the four treasuries**
75. None of the above
76. The most important organ in the Ch’ing administration after 1729 was
77. The Six Boards
78. Civil Office
79. **The Grand Council**
80. Bannermen
81. The major function performed by the gentry in the local community was
82. compiling and updating genealogies
83. aiding clan members
84. educating young clan members
85. **The settlement out of court of civil disputes**
86. Who were the most important single group in Chinese society?
87. Government officials
88. **Gentry**
89. Artisans
90. Merchants.
91. On the first day of the provincial examination, the candidates had to write three essays on subjects chosen from:
92. **Confucian Four Books**
93. Five Classic
94. Historical subjects
95. Current problems.
96. No one was allowed to be appointed to a high position in his native province by the:
97. Law of Inheritance
98. Law of appointment
99. **Law of avoidance**
100. None of the above
101. At the bottom of the provincial administration was:
102. Province
103. **District**
104. Prefect
105. Circuit
106. In the Chinese society, every ten household form a:
107. Pau
108. Li-chia
109. **Pai**
110. None of the above
111. A census was taken on the basis of land and poll tax after every 5 years since:
112. 1653
113. 1654
114. 1655
115. **1656**
116. A recent view appraises the Chinese society as an archetype of:
117. Feudal system
118. **Oriental despotism**
119. A gentry-based elite
120. Bureaucratic system
121. Which province was allotted the highest quota in the district examination?
122. **Chihli**
123. Szechuan
124. Kansu
125. Kiaotung
126. Before 1850, the average total number of the gentry was about:
127. 1 million
128. **1.1 million**
129. 1.2 million
130. 1.3 million
131. The Chinese emperor made offering to heaven, in times of
132. **Natural calamities**
133. War
134. Victory
135. None of the above

1. The nobility of the Ch’ing system consisted of :
2. Dalai Lama, The Chief Taoist. The Duke King
3. Two categories such as the six board and nine minister
4. **Three categories such as imperial clansmen, titular nobles and bannermen**
5. Officials and Gentry.
6. The clansmen numbering about 700 from the late 16th century through the end of the 19th century were the direct descendants of:
7. Duke K’ung
8. **Nurhaci**
9. Dalai Lama
10. Karmapa
11. After the first Ming emperor abolished the office of the prime minister in 1380, the most important organ in the central government till 1729 was:
12. **The Grand Secretariat**
13. The Grand Council
14. Civil Office
15. Governors.
16. In the early and middle Ch’ing period, the land tax was the greatest of all taxes, the basis of its collection was the 1646 edition of the Fu-I ch’chuan-shu, (complete tax of land and labor), which include:
17. **The total amount of cultivated land in the country, quotas of land and labor imposed in various provinces**
18. The total amount of their produce
19. The total amount of the population in the area
20. Total number of taxable men.
21. The land measurement registers showed the total land area in each locality, this register was called:
22. Yellow registers
23. **Fish-scale registers**
24. Bannermen
25. None of the above
26. In the Ch’ing period, the method of tax collection was the Single-whip system, which consolidated all taxes into one compound sum to be paid twice a year, the two payment known as ‘the upper busy season’ and ‘the lower busy season’ which was:
27. **Summer payment and autumn payment**
28. Summer payment and winter payment
29. Winter payment and autumn payment
30. None of the above.
31. The largest items of debit during the Ch’ing period were:
32. Military expenditures and promoting education
33. **Military expenditures and officials’ salaries and allowances**
34. Officials’ salaries and repairs of rivers and ponds
35. Official salaries and Public Works
36. Every three or five years during the Ch’ing period. The li-chia heads conducted a census of taxable adult males between the ages of:
37. 15 and 55
38. 20 and 65
39. **16 and 60**
40. 18 and 60
41. During the Ch’ing period, among the many criteria for social classification, majority of the population were:
42. The farmers 70% and 30% of the people who live in the urban areas represent composite stratum of scholars, gentry, officials, absentee landlords, artisans, merchants, military etc
43. The farmers 65% and 25% of the people who live in the urban areas represent composite stratum of scholars, gentry, officials, absentee landlords, artisans, merchants, military etc
44. **The farmers 80% and 20% of the people who live in the urban areas represent composite stratum of scholars, gentry, officials, absentee landlords, artisans, merchants, military etc**
45. The farmers 70% and 30 % of the gentry.
46. The gentry played a dominant role in Chinese society and enjoy many unique privileges, they were:
47. **Scholars who had passed the governmental examinations**
48. Clansmen, direct male descendants of Nurhaci
49. Duke K’ang, direct descendants of Confucious.
50. Bannermen.
51. Gentry status was conferred one’s winning a literary degree in the civil service examinations called:
52. Seven-legged essay
53. **Eight-legged essay**
54. Nine-legged essay
55. Ten legged essay
56. Government examination was conducted on the district, provincial and metropolitan levels. In order to qualify for the first of these, the preliminary district examination, the candidate had to present a guarantee of his origin and character from a member of the gentry. The first session of exam was conducted by:
57. **District Magistrate**
58. Grand Secretariat
59. Grand Council
60. Prefecture.

**Fill in the blanks :**

1. **K’ang-hsi**laid the foundations of an empire which turned out to be the largest in China since the Mongols.
2. The emperor occasionally would lecture to the **Imperial College**
3. The **Board of Public Works**was the lowest in rank among the Six Boards.
4. The censors were known as the **Speech officials.**
5. The emperor questioned the candidates and decided the ranking of the first **10** successful ones.
6. Originally, the number of the councilors was **3**.
7. In 1712, Emperor**K’ang-hsi** issued an edict in which poll tax was fixed and the inhabitants born hereafter shall be exempted from poll tax.
8. The banner men were tried not by civil magistrates, but by the **Tartar General**
9. The Regent of emperor Chun Shih was **Dorgan**
10. **Mencius**idea of popular right to revolt was the strongest check on a ruler’s conduct.
11. The highest form of absolute monarchism was reached under the **Ch’ing**.
12. Conspicuously absent in the central government under the Ch’ing was **Foreign Office**
13. Membership in the **Hanlin**Academy was a haven for the bright young talents and was a training centre for their political careers.
14. The **merchants** were at the bottom of the social scale.
15. China was sometimes described as a**‘gentry state’**.
16. The greatest shortcoming of the examination system was its **narrow scope**.
17. The population of China rose to 300 millions in the year**1800**
18. **Ho-Shen**, an imperial bodyguard was an example of corruption in China.

1. In 1799,**Hung Liang-chi**sent off a memorial to the emperor in which he bluntly described the moral degradation of scholars and officials.
2. The signs of administrative inefficiency, widespread corruption, degradation of the military and strained treasury reflected the inner workings of the phenomenon known as **Dynastic cycle**.

**UNIT - II**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Canton was located at the\_\_\_\_\_tip of the empire:
2. Northern
3. Western
4. Eastern
5. **Southern**
6. The court authorized \_\_\_\_ commercial firms known as the *hongs*as sole agents of foreign trade:
7. **Thirteen**
8. Sixteen
9. Twenty
10. Ten
11. A set of Five Regulations was set for foreigner at Canton by:
12. William C. Hunter
13. **Li Ssu-yao**
14. Lao Tse
15. Chian-Lung
16. The Opium wars were fought between which of the following countries?
17. China and Japan
18. China and Russia
19. **China and Britain**
20. China and United Nations
21. The immediate cause of outbreak of first opium war was:
22. **Repressive Policy of Lin**
23. Desire of equality
24. Imperialists policy of Britain
25. None of these
26. Which treaty was concluded after the end of first opium war?
27. Treaty of Tiensin
28. Treaty of Paris
29. Treaty of Peking
30. **Treaty of Nanking**
31. What is the consequence of second opium war?
32. Economic condition of China improved
33. The door of China was opened for the western countries
34. **Both (i) and (ii)**
35. None of these
36. How many ports of China were opened for the foreigners after the opium war?
37. 12
38. 15
39. **17**
40. 10
41. What was Kowtow in China?
42. **Humiliating way of salutation**
43. Humiliating Tax
44. Both (i) and (ii)
45. Neither of the two
46. Which policy was adopted by America for the development of trade and commerce?
47. Policy of protection
48. Limited policy
49. Policy of equality
50. **Open Door Policy**
51. The British felt much of the abuse at Canton was unknown to:
52. Beijing
53. Amoy
54. **Peking**
55. Hong Kong
56. Who monopolized the Canton trade?
57. Czar
58. Commissioner
59. The Ch’ing court
60. **The guild**
61. Who were the first westerners to reach China?
62. France
63. **Portuguese**
64. British
65. Italy
66. By the late 18th century, there was a flourishing triangular trade between:
67. India, USA, Britain
68. Britain, Canada, Canton
69. **Canton, India and Britain**
70. China, Canton, India
71. The shift of Business to\_\_\_\_\_\_naturally reduced the calls of English ships at Canton:
72. Peking
73. Sanghai
74. Yun-t’ai-shan
75. **Ningpo**
76. The tea-producing areas in China were:
77. **Fukien, Anhwei, and Kangsi**
78. Ningpo, Fukien, and Anhwei
79. Amoy, Anhwei, and Kangsi
80. Canton, Fukien, and Anhwei
81. In which year Macartney Mission was sent to China?
82. **1792**
83. 1793
84. 1794
85. 1795
86. Lord Amherst, the ex-governor of India was sent to China:
87. In 1800
88. In 1815
89. **In 1816**
90. In 1890
91. The British expeditionary force for Opium War was under:
92. Captain Elliot
93. Sir Henry Pottinger
94. Elgin
95. **Real Admiral George Elloit**
96. Opium War was divided into:
97. Two stages
98. **Three stages**
99. Four stage
100. Five stages
101. Who was the emperor’s nephew appointed to against the British force during the second stage of Opium War?
102. **I-shan**
103. Ch’i-ying
104. I-li-pu
105. Ch’i-shan

22. Captain Elliot took the Bogue forts in the late:

1. **February 1841**
2. March 1841
3. November 1841
4. December 1841

23. The third stage of Opium War began since the arrival of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Macao:

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Admiral Elliot
3. Theodore de Lagrene
4. **Sir Henry Pottinger**

24. World geography was compiled by the governor of Fukien, \_\_\_\_\_in 1850:

1. Ch’i-shan
2. **Hsu Chi-yu**
3. Mu-chang-a
4. Wei-Yuan
5. Sir Henry Pottinger occupied Amoy in:
6. February 1840
7. **Augus**t **1841**
8. September 1842
9. October 1843

26. The Treaty of Nanking was signed on:

1. May 20, 1842
2. July 15, 1842
3. August 12, 1842
4. **August 29, 1842**

27. The formal Treaty of Nanking consist of:

1. Five articles
2. Nine articles
3. **Thirteen articles**
4. Seventeen articles

28. The treaty of Bogue was signed in:

1. **1843**
2. 1855
3. 1860
4. 1873

29. Who singed the Treaty of Wanghsia for the United State?

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. **Caleb Cushing**
3. Andrew Johnson
4. Ulysses S. Grant

30. The Opium War introduced a century of humiliation for the:

1. **Chinese**
2. British
3. French
4. India

31. Who was the Commissioner of China during the Opium War?

1. Qishan
2. Qiying
3. **Lin Zexu**
4. Ye Mingchen

32. The negotiations at Treaty of Tientsin, 1858 focuses on:

1. A resident minister in Peking
2. The opening of new ports along the Yangtze River
3. Foreign travel in the interior China
4. **All of the above**
5. Who carried on the negotiations at Treaty of Tientsin:
6. **Horatio N. Lay**
7. Lord Elgin
8. Frederick Bruce
9. John E. Ward
10. Who signed the Treaty of Tientsin with the British?
11. Yeh’s yamen and Wei Yuan
12. Ch’i-ying and Kuei-liang
13. **Kuei-liang and Hua-sha-na**
14. Ho Kuei-ch’ing and Hua-sha-na
15. Treaty of Tientsin 1858 included:
16. Opening of twenty new ports
17. **Freedom of movement in all China for missionaries, Catholic and Protestant alike.**
18. Both (i) & (ii)
19. Neither (i) nor (ii)
20. Who wrote *The Break up of China* and toured the Unites States to advocate the cause?
21. Sir Julian Pauncefote
22. John Hay
23. A.E. Hippisley
24. **Lord Charles Beresford**
25. The French leased Kwangchow bay for:
26. 88 years
27. **99 years**
28. 100 years
29. 200 years
30. Politically, the cession of Hong Kong gave …… a foothold in China for further advancement:
31. **Britain**
32. Russia
33. France
34. Africa
35. Who signed the Treaty of Whampoa for France?
36. King Phillip IV
37. Louis XIV
38. **Theodore de Lagrene**
39. Alexander de Rhodes
40. Russia imposed an agreement on China in March 1898, acquiring the right to lease Port Arthur and Dairen for :
41. 12 years
42. 15 years
43. 20 years
44. **25 years**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The chief characteristic of the Canton trade was its **Monopolistic structure**
2. An old port, Canton was tradition –bound and **­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­corruption-ridden**
3. The regular customs dues were reasonably **low** .
4. The **Lady Hughes**incident climaxed the foreigners’ feeling of insecurity and heightened dissatisfaction with the Canton system of trade.
5. Macartney was officially designated **Ambassador Extraordinary** and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain to the emperor of China.
6. Macartney Mission was warmly welcome at **Tientsin**
7. Unlike his father Ch’ien-lung, Emperor Chia-ch’ing was reserved and hesitant to received foreign envoys.
8. On China’s part the disrespect displayed by **Amherst** was utterly intolerable.

1. For the **British** the opium war was one of reprisal, a necessary action to defend their right to trade in China.
2. For the Chinese, Opium War was primarily a **Crusade**against opium.
3. On October 24, 1844, Theodore de Lagrene signed the Treaty of **Whampoa**for France.

1. Pottinger occupied Ningpo on **October 13, 1841** .
2. The **Opium War** touched off explosive matters with far-reaching consequences for the Chinese and the Britain.
3. Politically, the cession of **Hong Kong**gave Britain a foothold in China for further advancement.
4. **Kuei-liang**pleaded for commiseration saying that his acceptance of the term of Treaty of Tientsin would cost him his head at the age of seventy-three.
5. After the conclusion of the Treaties of Tientsin **Frederick Bruce**returned home as courier of the treaty for the queen’s ratification.
6. After the triple intervention **Germany** asked the Ch’ing court for a naval base as a reward.
7. The cutting of the China melon threatened the partition of the **Ch’ing**empire
8. On the basis of a Hippisley memorandum **Rockhill**prepared a note embracing the idea of equal commercial opportunity in China.
9. The Open Door was a declaration of principles rather than a formal policy of the **United States**, which had neither the will nor the power to enforce it military.

Ans: United States

**UNIT - III**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. The largest upheaval during the Ch’ing regime in China was:

(a) Tungan Rebellion

(b) Nien Rebellion

**(c) Taiping Rebellion**

(d) Moslem Rebellion

2. Traditional Chinese subscribed to the theory that domestic and foreign invasion occurred when:

**(a) Central power declined**

(b) Financial power declined

(c) Military power declined

(d) Moral values declined

3. Mencius observed that a period of order was perforce followed by a:

(a) Period of hegemony

(b) Period of harvest

**(c) Period of disorder**

(d) Period of revival

4. The Chinese believed generally that a minor disturbance was to be expected every:

(a) Ten years

(b) Twenty years

**(c) Thirty years**

(d) Forty years

5. The Treaty of Nanking made no provisions against:

**(a) The import of opium**

(b) The plantation of poppy

(c) The production of opium

(d) The export of opium

6. The Green Standard army had lost its vigor by the time of the:

**(a) White Lotus Rebellion**

(b) Revolt of Three Feudatories

(c) Sichuan Movement

(d) Boxer Uprising

7. The flooding of the Yangtze River in the 1840s did not cover the province of:

(a) Hupeh

(b) Anhwei

(c) Kiangsu

**(d) Kwangsi**

8. The Hakka were original residents of Central China who had migrated to:

(a) Hupeh and Chekiang

**(b) Kwangtung and Kwangsi**

(c) Anhwei and Honan

(d) Jianxi and Kiangsu

9. A Protestant missionary handed Hung Hsiu-ch’uan a set of nine tracts called:

(a) “The Grand Union”

(b) “Creator’s Creation”

(c) “Alms for the Poor in Age of Hardship”

**(d) “Good Words Exhorting the Age”**

10. In 1837, Hung Hsiu-ch’uan saw visions in which he was cleansed by:

(a) a young girl, the Heavenly Angel

**(b) an old woman, the Heavenly Mother**

(c) a young child, the Cupid

(d) a female saint, the Heavenly Auspice

11. An American Southern Baptist missionary stationed at Canton in 1847 was:

(a) Rev. Robert Abraham Dole

(b) Rev. Isaiah J. Moses

(c) Rev. Nicholas Smith

**(d) Rev. Issachar J. Roberts**

12. Pai Shang-ti hui means:

**(a) Association of God Worshippers**

(b) Association of Idol Destroyers

(c) Association of Hakka Community

(d) Association of Native Religions

13. The nearest Chinese translation of ‘Heaven and Earth Society’ is:

(a) T’ian-kuo hui

**(b) T’ien-ti hui**

(c) T’ien-wang hui

(d) T’ai-p’ing hui

14. Ten Commandments, after Moses’, were composed by:

(a) Li Ching-fang

(b) Hung Jen-kan

**(c) Hung Hsiu-ch’uan**

(d) Shih Ta-k’ai

15. The Taiping formal proclamation to the country denounced the oppression of the Chinese by the:

(a) Ming

(b) Kang

**(c) Manchu**

(d) Jiang

16. The base from which the first Ming emperor expelled the Mongol conquerors was:

(a) Canton

(b) Peking

(c) Wuchang

**(d) Nanking**

17. The basic document of the Taiping State was called:

(a) “The Governance of the Heavenly Mandate”

(b) “The Regulations of the Heavenly Kingdom”

(c) “The Rules of the Heavenly Mandate”

**(d) “The Land System of the Heavenly Kingdom”**

18. The idea of communal utilization of land can be found in the ancient Chinese work:

(a) The Book of Li

**(b) The Rites of Chou**

(c) The Evolution of Peng

(d) The Works of Shi

19. The British diplomat in China during the Taiping Days was:

**(a) Sir George Bonham**

(b) Sir Michael Culkins

(c) Sir Matthew Johnson

(d) Sir Grant Griffins

20. The French minister who visited China on December 1853 was:

(a) M. Braile Bailot

(b) M. Jean-Ellise

**(c) M. de Bourboulon**

(d) Louis Alexandre

21. The Chief of the Hunan Army was:

**(a) Tseng Kua-fan**

(b) Ch’i Chi-kuang

(c) Hsiang-jung

(d) Li Hsiu-ch’eng

22. Dr. Sun Yat-sen’s revolutionary army took Wuchang in:

**(a) 1911**

(b) 1910

(c) 1913

(d) 1912

23. The most powerful leader of the Nien was:

(a) Li Ning-shia

**(b) Chang Lo-hsing**

(c) Tso Tsung-t’ang

(d) Ma Hua-lung

24. In Western literature, the Moslem Rebellion was known as the:

**(a) Panthay Rebellion**

(b) Nisih Rebellion

(c) Yang Rebellion

(d) Ninghsia Rebellion

25. The son of the Empress Dowager Tz’u-hsi, who was a minor when he became the:

Emperor, was

(a) Tsai-ch’un

**(b) T’ung-chih**

(c) Ch’eng-tung

(d) Tz’uan-kung

26. A superintendent of trade for the three northern ports was established by the Ch’ing

government at:

(a) Wuchang

(b) Canton

(c) Sanghai

**(d) Tientsin**

27. One of the more prominent foreigners who served in the Chinese international customs

service, a graduate of Harvard in 1876 was:

(a) W. A. P. Martin

(b) Robert Hart

**(c) H. B. Morse**

(d) G. H. FitzRoy

28. The American missionary who translate three paragraphs of international law from Vattel,before the Opium War was:

**(a) Peter Parker**

(b) John Mason

(c) Robert Campbell

(d) Danny Kimmich

29. The leading spirit of the Self-Strengthening was:

(a) Lian T’ing-nan

**(b) Li Hung-chang**

(c) Lin Tse-hsu

(d) Wei Yuan

30. During the Self-Strengthening period, the Nanking Arsenal was put under the direction of:

(a) Paul d’Aiguebelle

(b) Prosper Giquel

(c) James Gordon

**(d) Halliday Macartney**

31. The first Chinese graduate of Yale (1854) was:

(a) Yen Fu

(b) Hu Lin

(c) Liang-Kiang

**(d) Yung Ming**

32. The Kiangnan Arsenal was established in 1865 at:

**(a) Sanghai**

(b) Peking

(c) Wuhan

(d) Tientsin

33. The railroad between Shanghai to Woosung which was ripped off its bed by mobs was

built in 1874 by the:

(a) French

**(b) British**

(c) Japanese

(d) Russian

34. Despite its entire shortcoming, the Self-Strengthening Movement marked the emergence of:

(a) private property

(b) landed aristocrats

(c) feudalism

**(d) industrialization**

35. Formosa was invaded in 1874 by:

**(a) Japan**

(b) Britain

(c) Russia

(d) France

36. The large “joint government and merchant undertakings” established in 1891 was the:

**(a) Kweichow Ironworks**

(b) China Merchants’ Steam Navigation Company

(c) Imperial Telegraph Administration

(d) Shanghai Cloth Mills

37. The arch-conservative who vehemently opposed the Self-Strengthening was:

(a) Prince Kung

**(b) Grand Secretary Wo-jen**

(c) Empress Dowager Tz’u-hsi

(d) Captain Sherard Osborn of the Royal Navy

38. The most scandalous of the Self-Strengthening Movement was the misuse of 30 million

taels of naval funds to construct the:

(a) Winter Palace

(b) Royal Resort

**(c) Summer Palace**

(d) Nanking Resort

39. In 1898 some forty to fifty reform decrees were issued in rapid succession for:

(a) 101 days

(b) 102 days

**(c) 103 days**

(d) 100 days

40. The abolition of the eight-legged essay met with strong opposition from the Board of

Rites, which was in charge of the:

**(a) civil service examinations**

(b) religious rituals

(c) moral codes

(d) ethical coducts

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The population of China rose from 143 million in 1741 to **430 million** in 1850.

2. The phenomenon of “dynastic cycle” described by Western scholars should more properly be called the theory of **“natural evolution of history.”**

3. In Ch’ing China the landless peasant had to pay **50 percent**of the yield for rent.

4. The Port of **Canton**had the longest history of foreign trade and the widest foreign contact.

5. **Karl Marx**found hope in the Taiping Movement and gained a new perspective on the possibility of peasant revolution.

6. Many Hakka took up **christianity** while the natives persisted in their worship of idols and spirits.

7. The major occupations of the Hakka were small farming, charcoal-making and **mining**.

8. Kwangtung was located some **thirty** miles from Canton.

9. Hung Hsiu-ch’uan was the **third**son of a farming family in Hua-hsien.

10. Member of the London Missionary Society who had settled in Canton to translate the Bible was**Dr. Robert Morrison**.

11. The Taiping wore their hair long, hence they were also known as the **“Long-haired banditti” or “Long Hair”.**

12. The most drastic of the Taiping innovations was the abolition of the private ownership of land and **property**.

13. The Taiping Revolution lasted for**fourteen**years.

14. The social revolution that the Taipings failed to realize was partly carried on by **Dr. Sun Yat-sen** and his followers.

15. The Taiping Revolution was termed as the first peasant revolution in the history of Modern China by **Chinese Marxist historians**.

16. The name for secret gangs in the Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu and Anhwei area was **Nien**.

17. The Moslem made up more than 20 percent or **30** percent of the population of Yunnan.

18. Commonly known to the foreigners as the ‘foreign office’, established by the Ch’ing government was the **Tsungli Yamen**.

19. Prince Kung appointed **Horatio N. Lay**as inspector-general of customs on 7 April, 1861.

20. The **Foochow** Dockyard was the second most important achievement of the Self- Strengthening Movement.

**UNIT – IV**

**Multiple Choice questions:**

1. The chief aim of outbreak of Boxer revolt was:
2. Hatred towards foreigner
3. Behavior of the foreign missionaries
4. **Both (i) & (ii)**
5. Neither of the two
6. Boxer Revolt of ~~1899~~ emerged in:
7. Peking
8. **Shantung**
9. Shanghai
10. Manchuria
11. Boxer Revolt was suppressed by the joint army of :
12. England
13. Russia
14. Japan
15. **All of the above**
16. The gods of Boxers were –
17. Jade Emperor Taoist deity
18. Kuan Kung, the god of war
19. Hsiang Yu, The hegemon king of the western Chu State
20. **All of the above**
21. The Boxers vowed to get –
22. One Dragon
23. Two Tigers
24. 300 Lambs
25. **All of the above**
26. The condition of the country during revolution was:
27. Full of confusion
28. Full of anarchy
29. **Both (i) and (ii)**
30. Neither of the two
31. Boxers was the name given by foreigners to a Chinese secret society called :
32. White Lotus Society
33. Taiping Society
34. **I- Ho Chuan Society**
35. Big Sword
36. Boxers were originally :
37. Anti – Ching
38. Anti – Foreign
39. **Both (i) & (ii)**
40. Neither of the two
41. The Boxers received secret encouragement from :
42. Yuan-Shih- Kai
43. **Li Peng-Heng**
44. Hsu – Tung
45. Chi – hsiu
46. The following point which caused the Revolution of 1911 was :
47. Ching Decadence
48. The Tradition of Nationalistic Revolution
49. Foreign Influence
50. **All of the Above**
51. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 A.D. took place due to:
52. Opposition of people
53. **Oppositions of public feelings**
54. Weakness of Manchus
55. None of the three
56. Which of the following was responsible for the failure of revolution?
57. **Yuan-Shi-Kai**
58. Li-Yuan
59. Sun-Yat-Sen
60. All the three
61. The Reforms Movement failed because of :
62. Lack of royalists
63. Lack of foresightedness
64. Lack of sagacity
65. **All of the above**
66. The father of Chinese Revolution was :
67. **Dr Sun-Yat- Sen**
68. Li- Hung- Chang
69. Mao-Tse- Tung
70. Yuan – Shih- Kai
71. Revived China Society was organized in :
72. Shantung
73. Britain
74. Japan
75. **Honolulu**
76. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was kidnapped in London in the year :
77. **Oct 1, 1896**
78. Oct 1, 1897
79. Oct 1, 1898
80. Oct 1, 1899
81. At Shanghai, Tsai Yuan- Pei organized :
82. Reformist Society
83. Revival Society
84. **Recovery Society**
85. None of the above
86. Peking was made the National capital of China in the year :
87. 1910
88. 1911
89. **1912**
90. 1913
91. The first country to recognize the new Republic of China was :
92. Brazil
93. **The United States**
94. Austria
95. Portugal
96. The Napolean of Chinese Revolution was :
97. **Huang Hsing**
98. Dr. Sun Yat Sen
99. Yuan Shih Kai
100. Sung Chia- Jen
101. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 led to the rise of :
102. Young Women
103. Overseas Chinese
104. Proletariat
105. **All of the above**
106. The early Republican years were characterized by :
107. Moral Degradation
108. Monarchist Movement
109. Warlordism
110. **All of the above**
111. The President of China during the Warlord period was :
112. **Li Yuan Hung**
113. Liang Chi Chao
114. Tuan Chi Jui
115. Feng Kuo Chang
116. The period between 1916- 1928 was called the :
117. **Period of Warlord**
118. Period of Revolution
119. Period of Reformation
120. None of the above
121. The warlords fought against each other for:
122. **Power and self-aggrandizement**
123. Control over seas
124. Both (i) and (ii)
125. None of the above
126. The May Fourth Movement was:
127. Cultural Movement
128. National Movement
129. **Both (i) and (ii)**
130. Neither of the two
131. The May Fourth Movement adversely affected:
132. Trade and commerce
133. Society
134. Culture
135. **All of the above**
136. In 1918, students at Peita organized a magazine called :
137. **New Tide**
138. New Youth
139. New Horizon
140. New China
141. Who among the following were closely related to May Fourth Movement :
142. Chen Tu- Siu
143. T’sai Yuan Pei
144. Kuo Mo-Jo & Lu Shu
145. **All of the above**
146. On may 4th ,1919, about 5000 students in Peking held a huge demonstration against :
147. **Verdict of the Versailles Peace Conference on Shantung**
148. Russian occupation of Manchuria
149. Portuguese occupation of Macau
150. British occupation of Canton
151. Shantung was the birth place of :
152. Confucius
153. Mencius
154. **Both (i) & (ii)**
155. Neither of the two
156. The foreign visitor who exerted strong influences upon the Chinese students was:
157. President Wilson
158. **John Dewey**
159. Francois Bergson
160. Kropotkin
161. The high priest of Pragmatism in China was:
162. Chen Tu- Hsiu
163. Li Ta- Chao
164. Dr. Sun Yat Sen
165. **Hu Shih**
166. The leading convert to Marxism during the May Fourth Movement was:
167. **Li Ta – Chao**
168. Hu Shih
169. Carsun Chang
170. Li Shih- Tseng
171. The author of ‘East and West : Their Civilization and Philosophies’ were :
172. Wu Chih- Hui
173. **Liang Souming**
174. Paul Monroe
175. Hans Driesch
176. The intellectual revolution of 1917 – 23 represent China’s :
177. Second stage of response to the western impact
178. **Third stage of response to the western impact**
179. Fourth stage of response to the western impact
180. Fifth stage of response to the western impact
181. The main achievements of the May Fourth Movement was :
182. Literary Revolution
183. Influx of diverse foreign ideas & ideologies
184. Intensification of Nationalism
185. **All of the above**
186. Which of the following Revolution exerted profound influence upon the Chinese :
187. The Glorious Revolutiion of England
188. The American Revolution
189. The French Revolution
190. **All of the above**
191. The Manchu/Ching dynasty ruled China for :
192. 266 years
193. 267 years
194. **268 years**
195. 269 years
196. The years following the establishment of the Republic were chaotic due to interplay of completing elements like :
197. Revolutionist
198. Constitutionalist
199. Military Leaders
200. **All of the above**

**Fill in the Blanks :**

1. The Boxers shunned the use of **Guns**
2. The Yangtse Governor – General Chang and Liu, jointly presented **three** memorials in July 1901
3. Western literature was introduced into China through **Lin – Shu**
4. The **three principles** became the revolutionary philosophy for Sun and his followers
5. The Chinese in Japan published the **Citizens Tribune** and **Twentieth Century China** to promote the revolutionary cause and to advocate the assassination of Ching’s officials
6. Peiyang Clique split into **Anhwei Clique** and **Chihli Clique**
7. The intellectual outburst in China dealt a shattering blow to **Confucianism**
8. The New Cultural Movement was sometimes described as **Chinese Rennaisance**
9. Ch’en Tu Hsiu founded a monthly periodical in Shanghai called **New Youth**
10. Hu Shih most important single contribution was the introduction of **Plain Language (*Pai Hua*)**
11. The Students demonstration which took place on the 4th May, 1919 was called the **May Fourth Movement**
12. The May Fourth incident served as a catalyst for the **intellectual revolution** in China
13. The works of German philosopher Schopenhauer and Nietzche was transmitted by **Wang Kuo Wei**
14. The author of ‘ An outline History of Chinese Philosophy’ was **Hu- Shih**
15. On **Oct 27, 1911,** Yuan was appointed as Imperial Commissioner in full charge of army and navy
16. On **February 1st , 1912**, Empress dowager announced that she leave the various matters to Yuan’s judgement
17. The **Boxers** called foreigners as Primary Hairy men
18. The President of China during the Warlord period was **Li Yuan Hung**
19. The Manchu/Ching ruled China for **268 years**
20. The high priest of Pragmatism in China was **Hu- Shih**

**UNIT - 5:**

**Multiple Choice Questions :**

1. The chief leader of Kuomintang Party was:
2. Yuan Shih Kai
3. Lin Tsu
4. **Dr Sun Yat Sen**
5. All the three
6. Which of the following was the principles of Kuomintang Party?
7. Sun (Nationalism)
8. Min (Political democracy)
9. Chuj (Economic socialism)
10. **All these**
11. Which system did Dr Sun use in the reorganization of Kuomintang?
12. **Russian System**
13. German System
14. English System
15. Italian System
16. Provincial leaders introduce military modernization through the adoption of :
17. Foreign ships and guns
18. Organization of supporting industries
19. Opening of new training schools
20. **All of these**
21. The Organic Law of 1949 made it very clear that the Chinese People’s Republic was not :
22. Dictatorship
23. **Dictatorship of the Proletariat**
24. Both (i) and (ii)
25. Neither of the two
26. Which of the following person was called father of the Chinese Revolution?
27. Yuan-Shi-Kai
28. Chen Tu Hsiu
29. **Dr Sun Yet Sen**
30. Li-Ta-Chow
31. Who summoned a People’s Political Consultative Conference on September 12, 1949, to prepare for the formation of a new government?
32. Feng Kuo-Chang
33. Sheng Hsuan-Huai
34. Sa chen-ping
35. **Mao Tse-tung**
36. The condition of peasant during the Republic was:
37. Pitiable
38. Miserable
39. **Burdensome**
40. All the three
41. Provincial leaders introduce military modernization through the adoption of :
42. Foreign ships and guns
43. Organization of supporting industries
44. Opening of new training schools
45. **All of these**
46. Under the Agrarian Reform Law in June 1950, the agrarian population was classified into :
47. Three
48. Four
49. **Five**
50. Six
51. On 1 January, 1912, Dr Sun Yat-sen was elected as the President of the:
52. **Kuomintang Party**
53. Chinese Communist Party
54. Chinese Socialist Party
55. United Front of China
56. Dr Sun-Yet-Sen found a secret revolutionary organization known as:
57. **Tung-Meng-Hui**
58. Chinese Socialist
59. Nationalist Revolutionary
60. Ching-wi-nang
61. In February, 1912, Dr Sun-Yet-Sen resigned from his post in favor of:
62. LiYuan-Hung
63. Wang-Ching-Wei
64. **Yuan Shih-Kai**
65. Chiang-Kai-Shek
66. Under Yuan Shi-Kai ruthlessly power exercised, Dr. Sun fled for his life to:
67. Korea
68. America
69. Germany
70. **Japan**
71. Yuan Shih-Kai demised in:
72. 1914
73. 1915
74. **1916**
75. 1917
76. After Yuan Shih-Kai death, he was succeeded by:
77. Sun-Yat Sen
78. Chiang Kai-Shek
79. Wang Ching-Wei
80. **Li Yuan-Hung**
81. China was completely disillusioned by the Western Powers at the:
82. **Paris Peace Conference**
83. May Fourth Movement
84. Chinese Revolution of 1911
85. Russian Revolution
86. There were clashes between Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and the communist were expelled from the Kuomintang in 1927 which is known as :
87. The Great Split
88. **The Hankow Purge.**
89. The Kuomintang Regain
90. Peking Declaration
91. During the post First World War, Chinese Nationalists highly appreciated anti-Western feeling initiated by:
92. Japan
93. German
94. **Russia**
95. England
96. The first Congress of the reorganized Kuomintang Party was held on:
97. **Jan 1924**
98. Dec 1925
99. March 1925
100. May 1924
101. The ‘Three Principles of the People’ was designated by:
102. **Dr Sun Yat-Sen**
103. Yuan Shi-Kai
104. Chiang Kai-Shek
105. Li Yuan-Hung
106. Dr Sun-Yet-Sen expired on:
107. 23 April, 1924
108. 28 Jan 1925
109. **12 March 1925**
110. 11 Dec 1925
111. In which year did Chiang Kai-Shek launch his Northern Campaign?
112. **1926**
113. 1928
114. 1930
115. 1931
116. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in:
117. 1919
118. 1920
119. **1921**
120. 1922
121. Japan invaded Manchuria in :
122. 1930
123. **1931**
124. 1932
125. 1933
126. In which year [Chiang Kai-Shek](http://totallyhistory.com/chiang-kai-shek/) was kidnapped by Chang Hsueh-Liang, commander of the Communist forces?
127. **1936**
128. 1937
129. 1938
130. 1939
131. Second Sino-Japanese War began on :
132. **July 7, 1937**
133. Sept 21, 1937
134. Jan 13, 1939
135. May 5, 1939
136. The Second Sino-Japanese war ignited from a conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops for control of :
137. South China Sea
138. **Chinese mainland**
139. Shandong Province
140. Korea
141. Japan turned to the [Axis Powers](http://totallyhistory.com/axis-powers/) and signed the Tripartite Pact with Italy and Germany in:
142. 1938
143. 1939
144. **1940**
145. 1941
146. To an end the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese forces in China surrendered officially on:
147. 1 July 1945
148. 5 Aug 1945
149. **9 Sept 1945**
150. 15 Oct 1945
151. In 1922, the Chinese Sea Men’s Federation in Hongkong called its members to go on strike in support of their demands for higher wages which lasted for:
152. Two Months
153. Four Weeks
154. **Eight Weeks**
155. Four Months
156. The Northern Expedition was also known as:
157. **Unification of China**
158. Campaign against imperialists
159. Suppression of the nationalist
160. Setting up of industries
161. Mao Tse-Tung was born in:
162. Shandong province
163. **Hunan Province**
164. Manchuria
165. Peking
166. From his early career, Mao Tse-Tung was inspired by:
167. **Marxism**
168. Leninism
169. Capitalism
170. Liberalism
171. In Sept, 1927, in Hunan Province Mao led:
172. Communist Reorganisation
173. **Autumn Harvest Uprising**
174. Long March
175. Winter Campaign
176. In which year did Mao became one of the twelve founding members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)?
177. 1919
178. 1920
179. **1921**
180. 1922
181. In which place Mao formulated his ideas of ‘New Democracy’?
182. Hunan
183. Shandong
184. **Shensi**
185. Peking
186. The famous ‘Long March’ was operated in which year:
187. 1931-32
188. 1932-33
189. 1933-34
190. **1934-35**
191. Mao Tse-Tung became the Chairman of the People’s Republic of China proclaimed on the:
192. **1 October, 1949**
193. 23 Sept 1949
194. 5 July 1949
195. 5 Dec 1949
196. In which year Mao Tse-Tung became the Chairman of the CCP Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat and the Military Commission?
197. 1944
198. **1945**
199. 1946
200. 1947

**Fill in the Blanks :**

1. Chinese students were the first to raise the voice of protest against the awarding of **Shantung**to Japan by the Paris Peace Conference.
2. Thus followed the famous Sun-Joffe Declaration of 25 January 1923, Russia would annul all treaties concluded between China and **Czarist Russia.**
3. In 1923, Dr. Sun sent Chiang Kai-Shek to Moscow where he was influenced by the idea of **Trotsky.**
4. Mao Zedong was born in **1893** in Hunan province.
5. The new Kuomintang Constitution was drafted in English by **Borodin** and later translated into Chinese.
6. In the first National Congress of the CCP, the party accepted **Marxism-Leninism** as its guide.
7. Chou En Lai was the leading Chinese communist in Paris and Chu Teh in **Germany.**
8. The CCP decided to overthrow the**warlords** and establish a democratic republic.
9. The **Soviet Government** sent a special envoy (Abrab Adolf Joffe) to China in 1922 to negotiate a treaty with Peking and to meet Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.
10. The death of Dr Sun on 12 March 1925 left three persons at the helm of the affairs of the Kuomintang Party – Mikhail Borodin, Wang Ching-wei and **Chiang Kai-Shek.**
11. When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931, the CCP declared war against**Japan.**
12. Japan left the [League of Nations](http://totallyhistory.com/league-of-nations/) in **1933.**
13. After the Second World War, Taiwan, the Pescadores and Manchuria were restored to China, as per the conditions of the **Cairo Declaration.**
14. In **1923**, the CCP convened its Third National Congress.
15. Wuhan was an industrial and commercial city and it was favourable for the spread of **Communist.**
16. In 1949, Chiang-Kai-Shek resigned the presidency and escape to **Taiwan.**
17. In December 1936, the CCP headquarter was moved from Shanghai to **Yunan.**
18. The Japanese forces in China surrendered officially on September 9, 1945, marking the end of **the Second Sino-Japanese War.**
19. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, China largely depended on the **League-of-Nations** to come to her aid and offer countermeasures to Japan’s assault.
20. The Nationalist Government of Nanking took some effective measures, under the educational programme all children should have at least **six years** of schooling.