Vocabulary Activity

Civilizations of East Asia

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Write the letter of the phrase that best competes each sentence.
(scholar-gentry, samurai, shogun)

_____ 1. In China the scholar-gentry were all of the following except
   a. controllers of no land in China.
   b. the political and economic elite of Chinese society.
   c. the most respected teachers in China.
   d. producers of the fewest candidates for civil service.

_____ 2. The Japanese word samurai means
   a. “those who serve.”
   b. “mighty warriors.”
   c. “those who own the land.”
   d. “great swordsmen.”

_____ 3. In Japan a shogun was
   a. a strict code followed by warriors.
   b. the land owned by an aristocratic family.
   c. a military leader or general.
   d. another name for “civil war.”

Directions: For each word in the left column, write the letter of the correct definition in the right column. (dowry, porcelain, daimyos, khanate, Bushido)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. dowry</th>
<th>a. fine ceramic made of high-fired clay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. porcelain</td>
<td>b. “the way of the warrior”; the samurai code</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. daimyo</td>
<td>c. separate territories under the rule of Genghis Khan’s sons</td>
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<td>7. khanate</td>
<td>d. a gift of money or property paid at the time of marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Bushido</td>
<td>e. head of noble families</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. archipelago</td>
<td>f. chain of many islands</td>
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</table>
Civilizations of East Asia

Directions: Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

10. Describe the differences between the Japanese religions Shinto and Zen. (Shinto, Zen)

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

11. In China, how did neo-Confucianism differ from Buddhism? (neo-Confucianism)

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

12. Explain the differences between Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism in India. (Theravada, Mahayana)

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank provided.

_____ 13. The period from the beginning of the Sui dynasty to the end of the Song dynasty lasted nearly 700 years. (period)

In this sentence, period means

a. ending.  b. era.  c. conclusion.  d. occurrence.

_____ 14. Buddhist monasteries, like Christian monasteries in Europe during the Middle Ages, acquired thousands of acres of land and serfs. (acquired)

In this sentence, acquired means

a. oversaw.  b. freed.  c. gained.  d. lost.
_____ 15. The invention of printing during the Tang dynasty helped to make literature much more available and more popular among China’s educated elite. (available)
In this sentence, available means
a. accessible.  b. inexpensive.  c. remote.  d. scholarly.

_____ 16. In the Daoist vision, humans were seen as insignificant in the midst of nature. (vision)
In this sentence, vision means
a. hallucination.  b. idea.  c. eyesight.  d. image.

_____ 17. When powerful Japanese families were able to keep taxes from their lands for themselves, the central government lost revenue. (revenue)
In this sentence, revenue means
a. credibility.  b. influence.  c. power.  d. income.

_____ 18. The Japanese samurai, like the knights of Europe, tried to live by a strict warrior code. (code)
In this sentence, code means
a. schedule.  b. principle.  c. secret.  d. diet.

Directions: For each word listed below the vocabulary word, write S if the word is its synonym (a word with the same or nearly the same meaning) or A if the word is its antonym (a word with the opposite meaning). (complexity, retain, traditional)

19. complexity
   ___ difficulty ___ intricacy ___ simplicity ___ complicated
   ___ straightforwardness

20. retain
   ___ release ___ maintain ___ keep ___ hold ___ free
   ___ preserve

21. traditional
   ___ established ___ accepted ___ innovative ___ modern
   ___ new ___ customary