

Imperial China Question 1

Label the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea.

Look at the map of Asia on page 423. What three island chains east of China might have become important Chinese trading partners?

Imperial China Question 2

Label the Plateau of Tibet, the Tian Shan, and the Himalayas.

Why would these geographic features make sea trade more popular than overland trade?

Imperial China Question 3

Label the Huang He and the Chang Jiang.

Why do you think the land near these rivers would be heavily populated?

Imperial China Question 4

Label the Taklamakan and Gobi Deserts.

When traders wished to take a land route to the eastern Mediterranean, they had to travel across these deserts. Explain why each of these might be important to such travelers: oases, camels, and military posts.

Imperial China Question 5

Draw a line showing a possible sea route from China to the southern tip of India. Begin at the mouth of the Chang Jiang.

Why might knowledge of the compass have allowed the Chinese to be the world's greatest sea power at one time?

Imperial China Question 6

Look at the maps of Asia on pages 422–423 of your book.

What large country is separated from China by the Himalayas?

What countries are located on the peninsula northeast of China?

Imperial China Question 7

Look at the map of Asia on page 423.

How large is China compared with other countries in Asia?

List two geographical reasons why governing a united China might be difficult.

Imperial China Question 8

Look at the map of Asia on page 423.

What country north of China is located nearest the Huang He?

Give one reason why people living in this area might have often attacked China.