

Chapter 9 Vocabulary

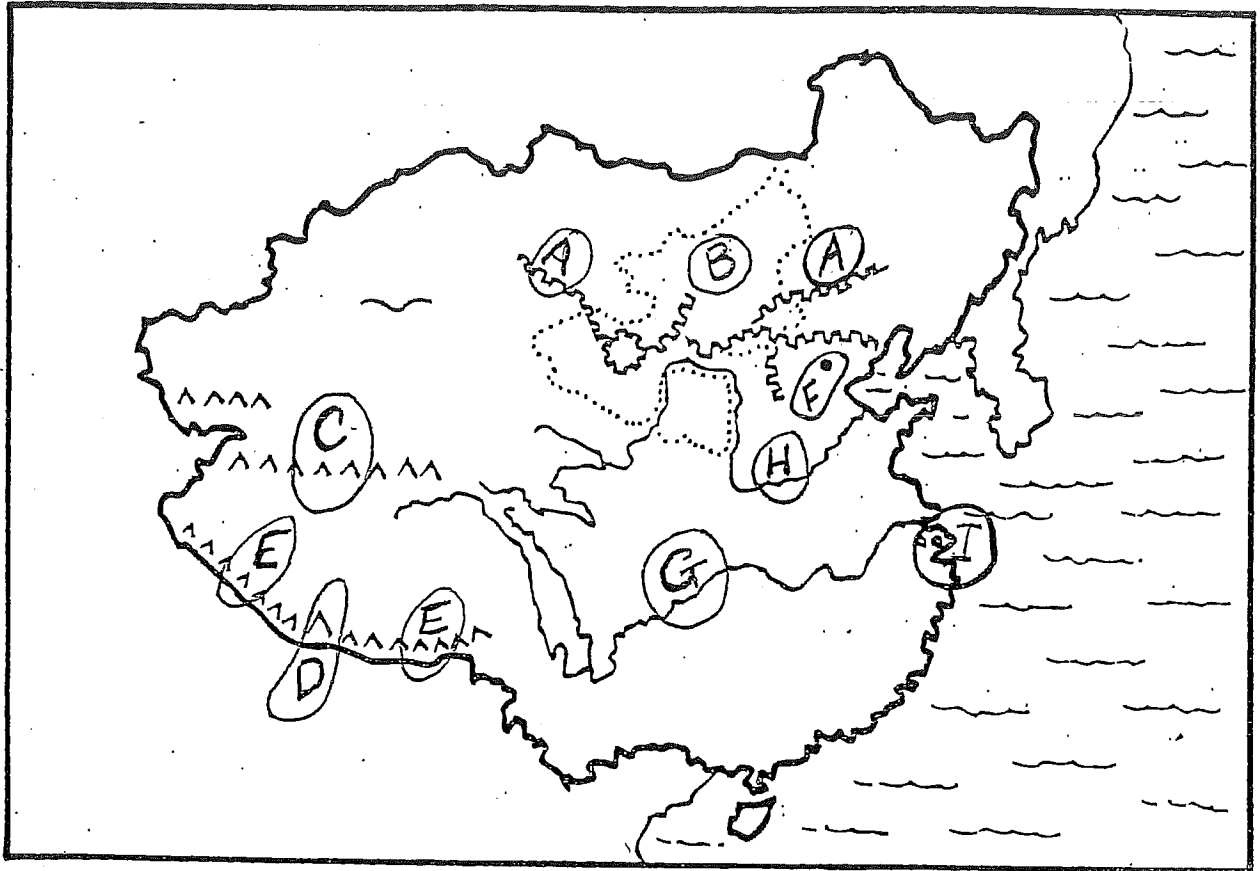
Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

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|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. dialect | a. A relative who lived in the past; a person from whom one is descended, especially more distant than a grandparent. |
| _____ 2. oracle | b. An economic system in which nobles own the farmland and peasants work it. |
| _____ 3. province | c. A class of people having high birth or rank; aristocracy. |
| _____ 4. censorship | d. The ideas of Confucius, emphasizing such values as family, tradition, and mutual respect. |
| _____ 5. seismograph | e. A type of organization structured like a pyramid, with one person at the top and many at the bottom; workers at each level supervise those below them. |
| _____ 6. ancestor | f. A trader who buys from producers and sells to consumers. |
| _____ 7. feudalism | g. A prediction about the future; also, the person who makes such a prediction, believed to come from a god or ancestor. |
| _____ 8. nobility | h. A different form of the same language. |
| _____ 9. bureaucracy | i. A territory governed as a unit within a country or empire. |
| _____ 10. middleman | j. A control of what people read or write or hear or see; efforts to prohibit free expression of ideas. |
| _____ 11. Confucianism | k. A machine that detects and records the intensity of earthquakes. |

The Geography of China



1. Using a map of China, locate the following by writing the letter on the line.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ • Beijing | _____ • Shanghai |
| _____ • Himalaya Mountains | _____ • Mount Everest |
| _____ • Kunlun Mountains | _____ • Huang He River |
| _____ • Yangtze River | _____ • Great Wall of China |
| _____ • Gobi Desert | |