INNOVATIONS IN TANG AND SONG CHINA

**Period of Disunion**

- 220 CE: Han Dynasty overthrown by ________________
- Over next three centuries, many smaller short-lived kingdoms rule different parts of China
- Most kingdoms in the north controlled by ________________ who copied Chinese style of rule
- __________________ spread to China, becomes very popular in this period of turmoil because it offers ____________ of an end to ________________

**China Reunited**

- 589 CE: ________ Dynasty reunites China under Emperor Wendi, builds the Grand ________________ linking Northern China to the ____________________________ South
- 618 CE: Building the Canal led to high ________________ and many worker deaths, causing peasant ________________, allowing a general to take power and start the Tang Dynasty

**Tang Dynasty (618-907)**

- Expanded Chinese territory to the South and West, including Central Asia
- Restored ________________-style government, including Civil Service Exams allowing all members of society to move up in government (if they could afford the tutors to pass the test)
- New type of fast-growing __________ and new farming ________________ → agricultural ________________ → population reaches ______ million people!!! Tang Capital Chang’an had 1 million!
- Gained influence over Korea, Japan, and ______________________, leading to much cultural __________________________ (process by which a group's culture come to resemble those of another group)
- Most Tang rulers were Buddhist, Buddhism became very popular in China
- Chinese-Style Buddhism
  - Indian Stupa (Buddhist Shrine) became Chinese ________________
  - Borrowed ideas from Confucianism and ________________
  - Spread to Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Vietnam
- Late 800s, Emperor feared growing power of Buddhism, began burning books and temples
Song Dynasty (960-1279)

- Revolts and invasions led to Tang collapse, general creates Song Dynasty
- North and West now controlled by nomads, but ok because ___________ is most fertile and productive, linked to ______________ Ocean Trade Network
- Population reaches 100 million, largest in ______________
- Many new ________________, such as gunpowder, compass, porcelain, movable type printing (an improvement on Tang Woodblock Printing), paper money
- Cultural Changes
  - Aristocracy replaced by high-class “______________” of scholar-officials
  - Merchants still seen as low class because did not produce
  - High-class women had ________________, crippling them for beauty
- Less influence on Korea, Japan, and Vietnam →
  - ______________________________: Picking and choosing what parts of another culture to adopt and what parts to either modify or reject completely
  - Indigenous Cultural Development: Culture that is entirely ______________, with no outside influence (indigenous = native)
- Conquered by the ______________ in 1279, who set up their own Yuan Dynasty