

**Quaestio:** \_\_\_\_\_

# 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**