

Quaestio: _____

TANG AND SONG GOLDEN AGE

Period of Disunion

- 220 CE: Han Dynasty overthrown by _____
- Over next three centuries, many smaller short-lived kingdoms ruled different parts of China
- Most of northern China controlled by _____ **peoples** who copied Chinese style of rule
- Much of the steppe was ruled by _____ empires such as the Gokturk Khaganate (552-744)
- **Buddhism** spread to China, becoming very popular in this period of turmoil because it offered hope of an end to _____

China Reunited Under The Sui

- 589 CE: **Yang Jian** (aka Emperor Wen), formerly noble under Turkic ruler, claimed the throne and “Mandate of _____”, reuniting and centralizing China under the **Sui Dynasty**
- Next emperor built the _____ linking Northern China to the agriculturally productive South (Yangtze River Valley) both economically and culturally (more _____)
- 618 CE: Building the Canal led to high _____, forced _____ in the millions, and many worker _____, causing **peasant revolts**, allowing a rebel leader to take power, starting the Tang Dynasty

Tang Dynasty (618-907)

- Key Leader = Tang Taizong (627-649), ruled as a good _____, except for killing his brothers and pushing aside his father for power...
- Major Policies for Success
 - Transportation/Communication: Grand Canal (which they inherited from Sui), road network, horse and foot couriers
 - _____: Restored **Confucian-style** government, including _____ allowing all members of society to move up in government (if they could afford the tutors to pass the test)
 - **Equal Field System**: Land divided fairly between people to avoid the rise of landed aristocrats, which worked at first but later fell apart as nobles made deals to get extra

- Expanded Chinese territory North into Manchuria, West into Central Asia and _____, South into _____ and East into Korea
- Buddhism became very popular in China
 - Many early Tang _____ were **Buddhist**
 - Chinese-Style Buddhism: Indian Stupa (Buddhist Shrine) became Chinese _____
 - Borrowed ideas from Confucianism and Daoism
 - Later Emperors feared growing power of Buddhism, began burning books and temples
- Tang decline was the result of poor leadership, several rebellions, and handing over more and more power to Uighur mercenaries and other Turkic generals until the dynasty ceased to exist

Song Dynasty (960-1279)

- **Song Taizu** was just a military officer of a warlord when his troops proclaimed him emperor
- **Problem:** Landed aristocrats and generals too _____
- **Solution:** Song rulers made Confucian education more available so more _____ could become government _____, put in charge of administration and military
- **New Problem:** Huge bureaucracy ate up tax revenue, so taxes were increased, causing rebellions. Also, bureaucrats _____ at running the military, so nomadic peoples soon took over the north and west of China, leaving only the _____ to the Song
- Some Good News:
 - **Champa Rice** (new fast-growing rice from Vietnam) and new farming methods → _____ → _____ reaches 100 million, largest in the world → _____ → _____!
 - Lost land and access to the _____, but ok because South is most fertile and productive, and linked to the growing _____ **Trade Network**
 - Many new inventions, such as gunpowder, compass, porcelain, movable type printing, paper money