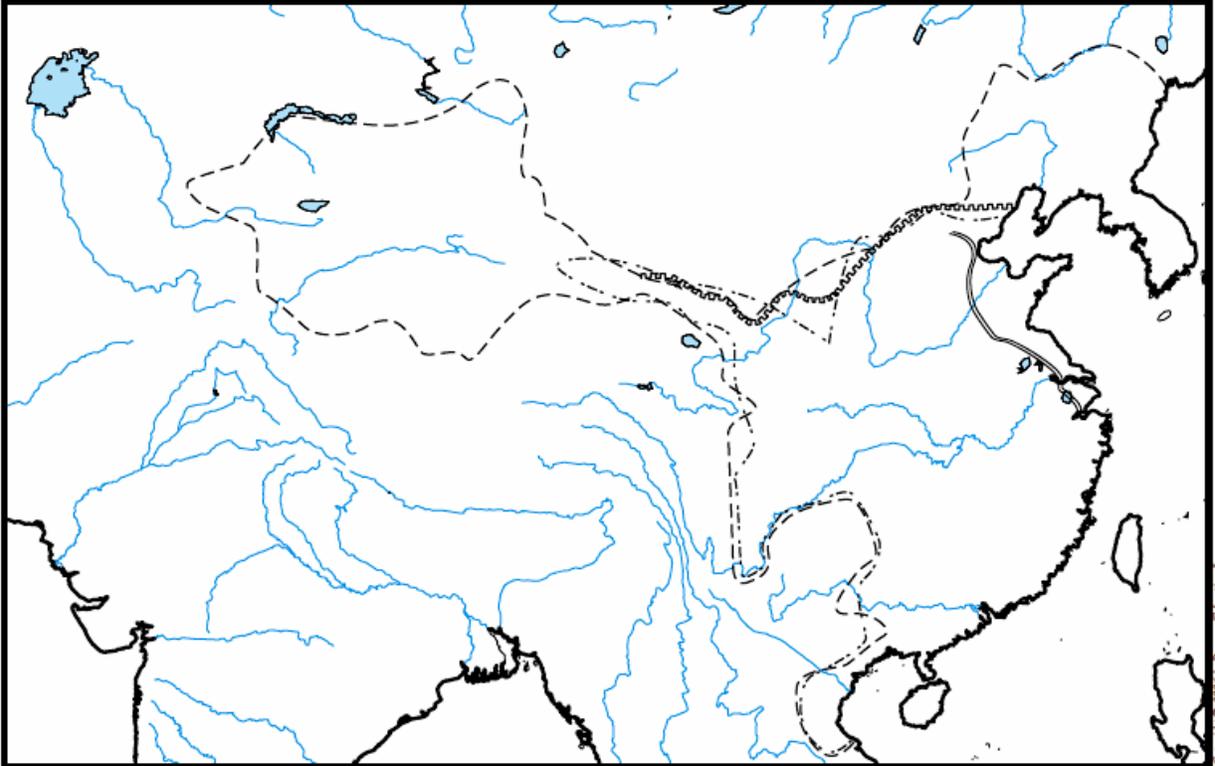


Name \_\_\_\_\_

Due Date:

**Chapter 12 Study Guide**  
**Reunification & Renaissance in Chinese Civilization: Era of Tang & Song Dynasty**

China During the Sui Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty



Identify the Great Wall of China and the First Grand Canal. Locate the extent of the Sui Dynasty. Locate the extent of the Tang Dynasty.

**Also identify the following:**

- A. Huanghe (or Huang Ho) River
- B. Changan
- C. Loyang
- D. Huangzhou
- E. Yangzi River
- F. Boundaries of Song Empire (p. 266)
- G. Korea
- H. Mongolia

1. In what general direction to the two rivers you labeled above run?
2. In what general direction does the Grand Canal run?
3. Why was the Great Canal needed? (# 1 above gives you a hint.)
4. During what dynasty is Korea a part of China?

## **Introduction (NO QUESTIONS)**

### **Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Eras P. 265**

5. You didn't look up "edifice" did you? Open mouth, Google spoon coming in: a complex or elaborate institution or organization
6. How did Wendi rise to power?
7. How long was the Era of Divisions, the time between the Han and Sui Dynasties? (HINT: don't ignore the chart/timeline p. 264)
8. What time period in Classical China did the Era of Divisions compare to? *Do you remember how Qin had to get it under control?* (p. 37 –right-hand column)
9. "Wendi was a wise ruler who cared for his people." Support that statement by two pieces of evidence from the text.

### **Sui Excesses and Collapse**

10. What positive policies did Yangdi, Wendi's successor, implement to unify China and improve its legal and educational systems?
11. Yangdi made many mistakes. What was the key mistake that brought ruin to the Sui dynasty?

### **The Emergence of the Tang and the Restoration of the Empire**

12. Who rose to power to create the Tang Dynasty?
13. Who/what was the biggest threat? How did they handle them?
14. Last week I asked this question: "What incentives (positive and negative) did the Incas give local rulers to obey?" What negative incentive did the Tang dynasty use against the nomadic Turks that the Incas also used against local chieftains?
15. How did the Tang empire compare to that of the Han empire in terms of size?

### **Rebuilding the Bureaucracy**

16. What class dominated and staffed most of the bureaucracy?
17. What was created to keep tabs on the government officials?

### **The Growing Importance of the Examination System**

18. What philosophy dominated the state system under the Tang?

19. Who administered the civil service exams?
20. What were some of the honors given to the **jinshi**?
21. What problems may the privileges that the jinshi were given cause in the future?
22. Who held the highest positions in the bureaucracy?

### **Document - Ties that Bind: Paths to Power**

23. Some of you are having problems with identifying perspective/POV/bias in documents. Read Wu Bao's letter to the high official. Why does he write what he does, what is his purpose? What language/tone does he use in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph to achieve that purpose? What different language/tone does he use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph to achieve that same goal?
24. Based on this document, what seemed to be more important in China, *what* you knew or *who* you knew?

### **State and Religion in the Tang-Song Era**

25. What religion/philosophy flourished during the Era of Divisions and into the early Tang dynasty?
26. Why did the masses favor Mahayana Buddhism over Chan or Zen Buddhism?
27. Who favored Chan or Zen Buddhism?
28. How did Empress Wu patronize (support) Buddhism?

### **The Anti-Buddhist Backlash**

29. Which group had the biggest problem with the Tang favoring Buddhism?
30. Consider SPICE. What factor seems to have been at the core for Buddhism's downfall? How?
31. Although Buddhism was weakened after Wuzong's persecutions, what did it have a lasting influence on?

### **Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song P. 272**

32. Who ruled at the height of the Tang?
33. What did he focus his energies on?
34. Which concubine began to influence the emperor and what did she do to cause conflict?
35. Who did the Tang make concessions with to try to put down rebellions?

### **The Founding of the Song Dynasty**

36. What military commander reunited China? What was so unique about him compared to others?
37. What was he renamed and what dynasty did he found?
38. Who did the Song fail to defeat that would cause problems in the long run?
39. What types of interaction did the Song have with them over time?

### **Song Politics: Settling for Partial Restoration**

40. Was the Song empire bigger or smaller than the Tang?
41. Why did the Song make the military subordinate to civilian administrations?
42. What were the difference between how the Tang and Song used the exams and their bureaucracy?
43. What problems did this create?

### **The Revival of Confucian Thought**

44. What is “neo-Confucianism” and what is its highest goal?
45. Examine the views and practices of Islamic ulamas (on page 155- right-hand column). What similarity do they share with neo-Confucianists?
46. Examine the long term impact of the neo-Confucianism’s influence on China.

### **Roots of Decline: Attempts at Reform**

47. Why did the Song pay tribute to Xi Xia and the Liao empires AND maintain a large army?
48. Proceeding the Roman Empire’s fall, the Roman elite increasingly avoided military service. How does this compare to life in China near the end of the Song dynasty?
49. Examine the interests Roman upper classes before the fall of Rome on p. 96 (right-hand column- at the bottom of page). What similarity do they share with the upper classes of the Song dynasty before its fall?
50. Are there any parallels between the last two questions and contemporary American society?
51. What reforms did Wang Anshi, chief minister, enact to ward off collapse?

### **Reaction and Disaster: The Flight to the South**

52. Who took over much of the Song Empire’s territory and reduced the Song to a “rump state” (meaning ‘a much smaller part of what used to be a larger country’) in southern China?

### **Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age P.276**

53. What was the economic importance of the Grand Canal?

54. What area was becoming the biggest producer of food?

### **A New Phase of Commercial Expansion**

55. What did the Tang expansion do for international trade?

56. What continuity between China during the Han period and that during the Tang and Song eras existed in the area of exports and imports?

57. How did crime lead to the invention of paper money?

58. What was the largest city in the world at the time? Give its population.

59. What caused urban centers to increase in size? (HINT: what's the title of this section?)

### **Expanding Agrarian Production and Life in the Country**

60. What did the government do to encourage agrarian production? And who suffered in order to?

61. What new technologies improved agriculture production?

62. How did the aristocracy suffer and the peasantry benefit under the Sui and Tang dynasties? (HINT: Robin Hood)

63. What architecture distinguished people of a higher rank?

### **Family and Society in the Tang-Song Era**

64. Would there be any food fights in the cafeteria if Mrs. Parker were to adopt strict Confucianist policies? Give an example of a punishment for children during the Tang and Song dynasties you think would probably not get past the U.S. Supreme Court and the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment (cruel and unusual punishment).

65. Describe marriage practices.

66. What were some of the more positive examples of life for women during the Tang and early Song?

### **The Neo-Confucian Assertion of Male Dominance**

67. What Neo-Confucian beliefs and practices were oppressive to women?

68. Who clearly had more freedom when it came to sex? Why?
69. What was the most dramatic and oppressive action toward women? Why did the Chinese do this? How did it affect women economically? (NOTE: the picture on p. 282) (2<sup>nd</sup> NOTE: if you can handle it, Google “foot binding” and read the “**Process**” on *Wikipedia*)

### **A Glorious Age: Invention and Artistic Creativity**

70. Why did China pioneer most of the known bridge types in the world?
71. What key weapon’s technology did the Chinese invent?
72. What natural resource was used as a fuel first in China? (HINT: it’ll have a big impact on steam power and the Industrial Revolution later)
73. List other key Chinese inventions (esp. the two that go hand in hand)

### **Scholarly Refinement and Artistic Accomplishment**

74. How did artistic topics change as Buddhist influence waned and Confucianism grew in influence?

### **In Depth: Artistic Expression and Social Values**

75. How did the producers of art in China differ from art producers in the West, Middle East, or South Asia?
76. Why was it more likely that an ordinary Christian, Muslim, Hindu, or Buddhist could learn about his/her religion from a visual representation but a Chinese commoner could not?

### **Global Connections: China’s World Role**

77. What people will end the Song dynasty once and for all?
78. How did China contribute to the Afro-Eurasian trade system and change the course of development in other human civilizations?
79. Why is it unfair to call the continuities in China stagnation?