

UNIT

4

550–1868

Asian Civilizations

Chapter 7 China

Chapter 8 Japan



What You Will Learn...

The Asian civilizations of China and Japan were great centers of learning and culture. In China, a series of dynasties ruled a large and unified empire. China made many advances during this time. For example, the Chinese invented paper money, porcelain, and gunpowder, and made many improvements in transportation and agriculture.

To the east, Japan reached a golden age of art and literature during the Heian Period. During this period, the Japanese produced beautiful art, poetry, and the world's first known novel. Later, the country developed a military government run by generals called shogun and warriors known as samurai.

In the next two chapters, you will learn about the history and culture of the Chinese and Japanese people.

Explore the Art

In this scene, a young Japanese girl is shown writing in her journal. What does the scene suggest about Japanese society?

China



California Standards

History–Social Science

7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

Analysis Skills

HI 6 Students conduct cost-benefit analyses of economic and political issues.

English–Language Arts

Writing 7.2.0 Write expository texts.

Reading 7.2.0 Students read and understand grade-level-appropriate material.

FOCUS ON WRITING



A Magazine Article In this chapter you will read about a great period in the history of China. You will learn about many important accomplishments made during this period, and then you will write a magazine article about them. The purpose of the article will be to explain Chinese contributions to world society.



CHAPTER EVENTS

589

China is reunified under the Sui dynasty.

600

WORLD EVENTS

613

Muhammad begins teaching the basic beliefs of Islam.



History's Impact

▶ video series

Watch the video to understand the impact of an isolationist policy on the development of a society.



What You Will Learn...

In this chapter you will learn about Chinese history from the 500s to the 1600s. The magnificent Forbidden City, shown in this photo, was built during this time as a royal palace. Today it is a museum.

730s–760s

Li Bo and Du Fu write some of the greatest poems in Chinese history.



1279
Mongols found the Yuan dynasty in China.



1644
The Ming dynasty ends.

800

794 The Japanese court is established at Heian.



1000

1060s
The empire of Ghana reaches its height.

1200

1347
The Black Death strikes Europe.

1400



1600

Economics

Geography

Politics

Religion

Society
and Culture

Science and
Technology

Focus on Themes This chapter will explore the history of China from the late 500s until the 1400s. As you read, you will discover that many different dynasties ruled the country during that period, leading to great political changes. Some of those


dynasties supported trade, leading to great **economic** growth and stability. Others favored isolation, limiting Chinese contact with the rest of the world. You will also learn that this period saw huge leaps forward in **science and technology**.

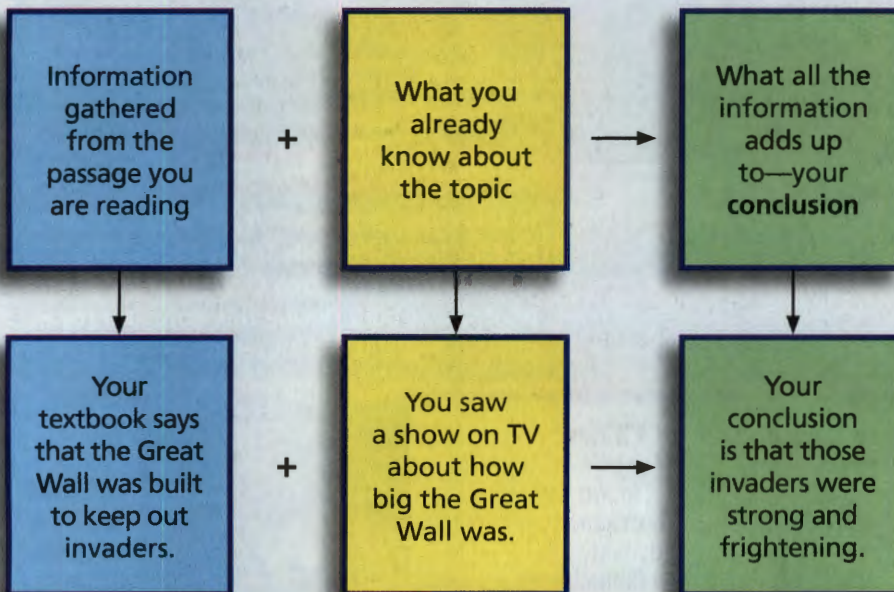
Drawing Conclusions about the Past

Focus on Reading You have no doubt heard the phrase, "Put two and two together." When people say that, they don't mean "two + two = four." They mean, "Put the information together."

Using Background Knowledge to Draw Conclusions A **conclusion** is a judgment you make by combining information. You put information from what you are reading together with what you already know, your background knowledge.

Additional reading support can be found in the

.....
Interactive

Reader and Study Guide



Steps for Drawing Conclusions

1. Read the passage, looking for information the author gives you about the topic.
2. Think about what you already know about the topic. Consider things you've studied, books you've read, or movies you've seen.
3. Put your background knowledge together with what the passage says.



ELA Reading 7.2.0 Read and understand grade-level-appropriate texts.

You Try It!

The following passage is from the chapter you are getting ready to read. As you read the passage, look for facts about China.

Advances in Agriculture

Chinese civilization had always been based on agriculture. Over thousands of years, the Chinese had become expert farmers. In the north farmers grew wheat, barley, and other grains. In the warmer and wetter south they grew rice.

During the Song dynasty, though, Chinese farming reached new heights. The improvement was largely due to new irrigation techniques. For example, some farmers dug underground wells. A new irrigation device, the dragon backbone pump, allowed one person to do the work of several. With this light and portable pump, a farmer could scoop up water and pour it into an irrigation canal. Using these new techniques, farmers created elaborate irrigation systems.

*From
Chapter 7,
p. 170*

After you have finished the passage, answer the questions below, drawing conclusions about what you have read.

1. Think back on what you've learned about irrigation systems in other societies. What do you think irrigation was like in China before the Song dynasty?
2. What effect do you think this improved irrigation had on Chinese society? Why do you think this?
3. Based on this passage, what kinds of conditions do you think rice needs to grow? How does this compare to the conditions wheat needs?
4. Which crop was most likely grown near the Great Wall—wheat or rice? Why do you think so?

Key Terms and People

Chapter 7

Section 1

Period of Disunion (p. 166)
Grand Canal (p. 167)
Empress Wu (p. 168)

Section 2

porcelain (p. 173)
woodblock printing (p. 174)
gunpowder (p. 174)
compass (p. 174)

Section 3

bureaucracy (p. 178)
civil service (p. 178)
scholar-official (p. 178)

Section 4

Genghis Khan (p. 180)
Kublai Khan (p. 181)
Zheng He (p. 183)
isolationism (p. 186)

Academic Vocabulary

Success in school is related to knowing academic vocabulary—the words that are frequently used in school assignments and discussions. In this chapter, you will learn the following academic words:

function (p. 177)
incentive (p. 178)
consequences (p. 186)

As you read Chapter 7, think about what you already know about China and draw conclusions to fill gaps in what you are reading.

China Reunifies

If YOU were there...

You are a peasant in China in the year 264. Your grandfather often speaks of a time when all of China was united, but all you have known is warfare among rulers. A man passing through your village speaks of even more conflict in other areas.

Why might you want China to have just one ruler?

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. The Period of Disunion was a time of war and disorder that followed the end of the Han dynasty.
2. China was reunified under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties.
3. The Age of Buddhism saw major religious changes in China.

The Big Idea

The Period of Disunion was followed by reunification by rulers of the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties.

Key Terms and People

Period of Disunion, p. 166
 Grand Canal, p. 167
 Empress Wu, p. 168

BUILDING BACKGROUND Most of China's history is divided into dynasties. The first dynasties ruled China for centuries. But when the Han dynasty collapsed in 220, China plunged into disorder.

The Period of Disunion

When the Han dynasty collapsed, China split into several rival kingdoms, each ruled by military leaders. **Historians sometimes call the time of disorder that followed the collapse of the Han the Period of Disunion.** It lasted from 220 to 589.

Although war was common during the Period of Disunion, peaceful developments also took place at the same time. During this period, nomadic peoples settled in northern China. Some Chinese people adopted the nomads' culture, while the invaders adopted some Chinese practices. For example, one former nomadic ruler ordered his people to adopt Chinese names, speak Chinese, and dress like the Chinese. Thus, the culture of the invaders and traditional Chinese mixed.

A similar cultural blending took place in southern China. Many northern Chinese, unwilling to live under the rule of the nomadic invaders, fled to southern China. There, northern Chinese culture mixed with the more southern cultures.

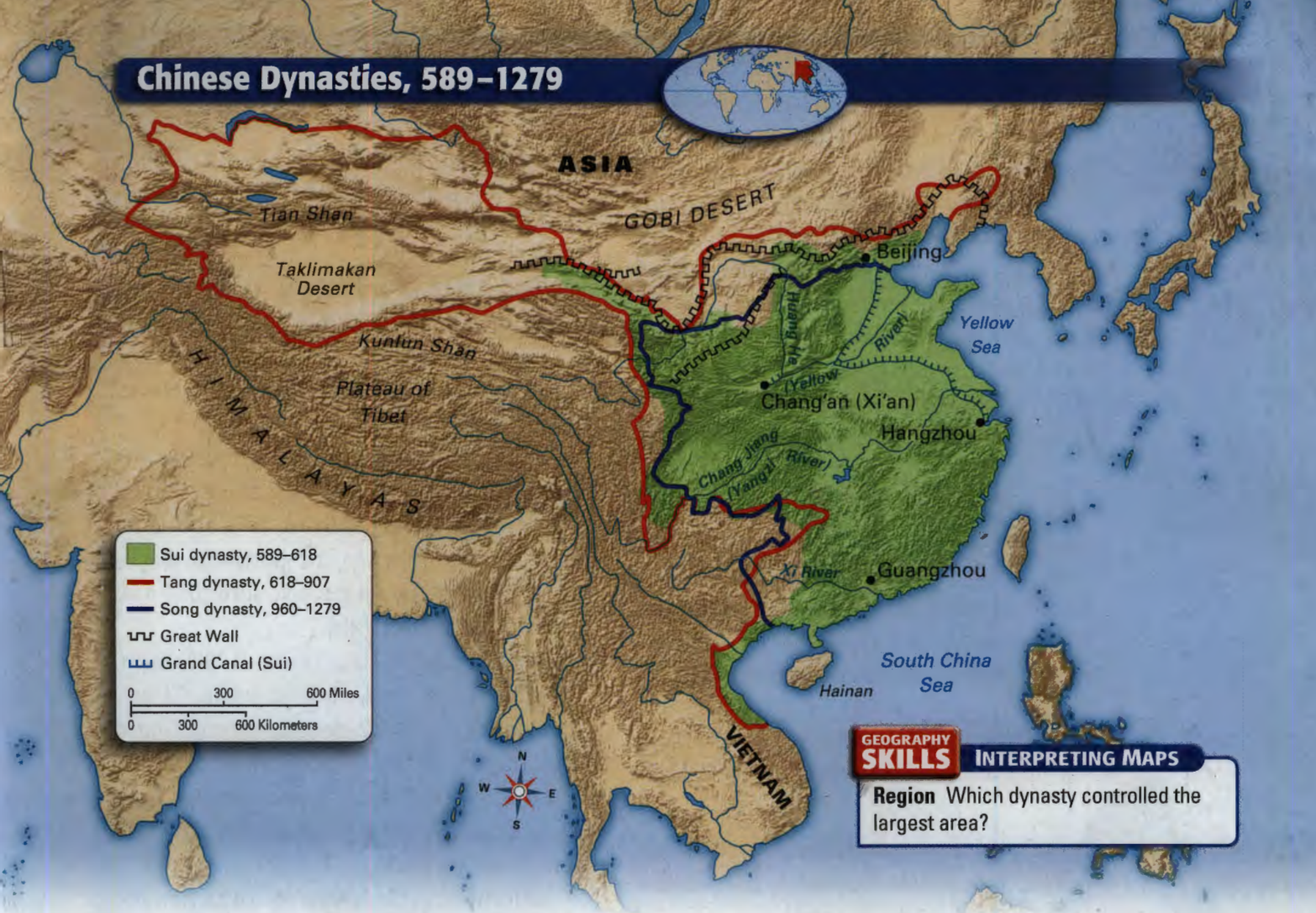
As a result of this mixing, Chinese culture changed. New types of art and music developed. New foods and clothing styles became popular. The new culture spread over a wider geographic area than ever before, and more people became Chinese.

READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas How did Chinese culture change during the Period of Disunion?



HSS 7.3.1 Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.

Chinese Dynasties, 589–1279



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS
Region Which dynasty controlled the largest area?

The Sui, Tang, and Song

Finally, after centuries of political confusion and cultural change, China was reunified. For about 700 years, it remained unified under a series of powerful dynasties.

The Sui Dynasty

The man who finally ended the Period of Disunion was a northern ruler named Yang Jian (YANG jee-EN). In 589, he conquered the south, unified China, and created the Sui (SWAY) dynasty.

The Sui dynasty didn't last long, only from 589 to 618. During that time, though, its leaders restored order to China and began the **Grand Canal**, a canal linking northern and southern China.

The Tang Dynasty

A new dynasty arose in China in 618 when a former Sui official overthrew the old government. This dynasty, the Tang, would rule for nearly 300 years. As you can see on the map, China grew under the Tang dynasty to include much of eastern Asia, as well as large parts of Central Asia.

Historians view the Tang dynasty as a golden age of Chinese civilization. One of its greatest rulers was Taizong (TY-tzoong). He helped unify China through his programs, including reform of the military, creation of law codes, and a land reform policy known as the equal field system. Another brilliant Tang ruler was Xuanzong (SHOO-AN-tzoong). During his reign, culture flourished. Many of China's finest poets wrote while Xuanzong ruled.

The Tang dynasty also included the only woman to rule China—**Empress Wu**. Her methods were sometimes vicious, but she was intelligent and talented.

After the Tang dynasty fell, China entered another brief period of chaos and disorder, with separate kingdoms competing for power. In fact, China was so divided during this period that it is known as Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms. The disorder only lasted 53 years, though, from 907 to 960.

The Song Dynasty

In 960, China was again reunified, this time by the Song dynasty. Like the Tang, the Song ruled for about 300 years, until 1279. Also like the Tang, the Song dynasty was a time of great accomplishments.

READING CHECK Sequencing When was China reunified? When was China not unified?

BIOGRAPHY

Empress Wu

625–705

Married to a sickly emperor, Empress Wu became the virtual ruler of China in 655. After her husband died, Wu decided her sons were not worthy of ruling. She kept power for herself, and ruled with an iron fist. Those who threatened her power risked death. Unlike many earlier rulers, she chose advisors based on their abilities rather than their ranks. Although she was not well liked, Wu was respected for bringing stability and prosperity to China.

Drawing Conclusions Why do you think Empress Wu was never very popular?

The Age of Buddhism

While China was experiencing changes in its government, another major change was taking place in Chinese culture. A new religion was spreading quickly throughout the vast land.

Buddhism is one of the world's major religions, originating in India around 500 BC. Buddhism first came to China during the Han dynasty. But for some time, there were few Buddhists in China.

Buddhism's status changed during the Period of Disunion. During this troubled time, many people turned to Buddhism. They took comfort in the Buddhist teaching that people can escape suffering and achieve a state of peace.

By the end of the Period of Disunion, Buddhism was well established in China. As a result, wealthy people donated land and money to Buddhist temples, which arose across the land. Some temples were architectural wonders and housed huge statues of the Buddha.

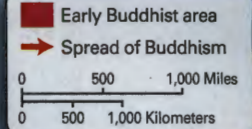
Buddhism continued to influence life in China after the country was reunified. In fact, during the Sui and Tang dynasties, Buddhism continued to grow and spread. Chinese missionaries, people who travel to spread their religion, introduced Buddhism to Japan, Korea, and other Asian lands.

Buddhism influenced many aspects of Chinese culture, including art, literature, and architecture. In fact, so important was Buddhism in China that the period from about 400 to about 845 can be called the Age of Buddhism.

This golden age of Buddhism came to an end when a Tang emperor launched a campaign against the religion. He burned many Buddhist texts, took lands from Buddhist temples, destroyed many temples, and turned others into schools.



Spread of Buddhism



Reasons for Buddhism's Spread

QUICK FACTS

- Buddhist missionaries spread the religion.
- People took comfort from Buddhist teachings during the Period of Disunion.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement From where did Buddhism reach China?

The emperor's actions weakened the influence of Buddhism in China, but they did not destroy it completely. Buddhism continued to play a key role in Chinese society for centuries. As it had during the early Tang period, it continued to shape Chinese art and literature. But even as it influenced life in China, Buddhism changed. People began to blend elements of Buddhism with elements of other philosophies, especially Confucianism and Daoism, to create a new way of thinking.

READING CHECK Identifying Cause and Effect

Why did Buddhism spread more easily during the Period of Disunion?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW From the disorder that followed the fall of the Han dynasty, new dynasties arose to restore order in China. You will read about their many advances in the next section.

Section 1 Assessment

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People HSS 7.3.1

- a. Define** What was the **Period of Disunion**?

b. Explain How did Chinese culture change during the Period of Disunion?
- a. Identify** Who was **Empress Wu**? What did she do?

b. Evaluate How do you think the reunification of China affected the common people?
- a. Identify** When was the **Age of Buddhism** in China?

b. Explain Why did people turn to Buddhism during the Period of Disunion?

c. Elaborate How did Buddhism influence Chinese culture?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Sequencing** Draw a time line like this one. Use it to place the main events described in this section in order.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Getting an Overview** In this section you read an overview of three major dynasties and the contributions of Buddhism. Make a note of any ideas or contributions that you might want to include in your article.

Tang and Song Achievements

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. Advances in agriculture led to increased trade and population growth.
2. Cities and trade grew during the Tang and Song dynasties.
3. The Tang and Song dynasties produced fine arts and inventions.

The Big Idea

The Tang and Song dynasties were periods of economic, cultural, and technological accomplishments.

Key Terms

porcelain, p. 173
 woodblock printing, p. 174
 gunpowder, p. 174
 compass, p. 174



HSS 7.3.2 Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Song periods.

7.3.5 Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.

If YOU were there...

It is the year 1270. You are a rich merchant in a Chinese city of about a million people. The city around you fills your senses. You see people in colorful clothes among beautiful buildings. Glittering objects lure you into busy shops. You hear people talking—discussing business, gossiping, laughing at jokes. You smell delicious food cooking at a restaurant down the street.

How do you feel about your city?

BUILDING BACKGROUND The Tang and Song dynasties were periods of great wealth and progress. Changes in farming formed the basis for other advances in Chinese civilization.

Advances in Agriculture

Chinese civilization had always been based on agriculture. Over thousands of years, the Chinese had become expert farmers. In the north farmers grew wheat, barley, and other grains. In the warmer and wetter south they grew rice.

During the Song dynasty, though, Chinese farming reached new heights. The improvement was largely due to new irrigation techniques. For example, some farmers dug underground wells. A new irrigation device, the dragon backbone pump, allowed one person to do the work of several. With this light and portable pump, a farmer could scoop up water and pour it into an irrigation canal. Using these new techniques, farmers created elaborate irrigation systems.



Under the Song, the amount of land under cultivation increased. Lands along the Chang Jiang that had been wild now became farmland. Farms also became more productive, thanks to the discovery of a new type of fast-ripening rice. Because it grew and ripened quickly, this rice enabled farmers to grow two or even three crops in the time it used to take to grow just one.

Chinese farmers also learned to grow new crops, such as cotton, efficiently. Workers processed cotton fiber to make clothes and other goods. The production of tea, which had been grown in China for centuries, also increased.

Agricultural surpluses helped pay taxes to the government. Merchants also traded food crops. As a result, food was abundant not just in the countryside but also in the cities. Because food was plentiful, China's population grew. During the Tang dynasty, the population had been about 60 million. During the Song dynasty, the farmers of China fed a country of nearly 100 million people. At the time, China was the largest country in the world.

THE IMPACT TODAY

China is still the world's most populous country. More than 1.3 billion people live there today.

READING CHECK Identifying Cause and Effect

How did agricultural advances affect population growth?

Growing Rice

Rice has long been a vital crop in southern China, where the warm, wet climate is perfect for rice growing.



At harvest time, farmers remove rice kernels from the rest of the plant.

Sometimes farmers build terraces to create level land for rice farming.

Rice seedlings are planted in flooded fields.

Cities and Trade

Throughout the Tang and Song dynasties, much of the food grown on China's farms flowed into the growing cities and towns. China's cities were crowded, busy places. Shopkeepers, government officials, doctors, artisans, entertainers, religious leaders, and artists made them lively places as well.

City Life

China's capital and largest city during the Tang dynasty was Chang'an (chahng-AHN), a huge, bustling trade center. With a population of more than a million, it was by far the largest city in the world at the time.

Chang'an, like other trading cities, had a mix of people from many cultures—China, Korea, Persia, Arabia, and Europe. It was also known as a religious and philosophical center, not just for Buddhists and Daoists but for Asian Christians as well.

Cities continued to grow under the Song. Several cities, including the northern Song capital, Kaifeng (KY-fuhng), had about a million people. A dozen more had populations of close to half a million.

Trade in China and Beyond

Trade grew along with Chinese cities. This trade, combined with China's agricultural base, made China richer than ever before.

Much trade took place within China itself. Traders used the country's rivers to ship goods on barges and ships.

The Grand Canal, a series of waterways that linked major cities, carried a huge amount of trade goods, especially farm products. Construction on the canal had begun during the Sui dynasty. During the Tang dynasty, it was improved and expanded. The Grand Canal allowed the Chinese to move goods and crops from distant agricultural areas into cities.

FOCUS ON READING

What can you conclude about the link between Grand Canal and the growth of cities?

The Grand Canal



The Chinese also carried on trade with other lands and peoples. During the Tang dynasty, most foreign trade was over land routes leading west to India and South-west Asia, though Chinese traders also went to Korea and Japan in the east. The Chinese exported many goods, including tea, rice, spices, and jade. However, one export was especially important—silk. So valuable was silk that the Chinese tried to keep the method of making it secret. In exchange for their exports, the Chinese imported different foods and plants, wool, glass, gold, and silver.

During the Song dynasty, maritime trade, or sea trade, became more important. China opened its Pacific ports to foreign traders. The sea-trade routes connected China to many other countries. During this time, the Chinese also developed another valuable product—a thin, beautiful type of pottery called porcelain.



China's Grand Canal (left) is the world's longest human-made waterway. It was built largely to transport rice and other foods from the south to feed China's cities and armies in the north. Barges like the one above crowd the Grand Canal, which is still an important transportation link in China.

All of this trade helped create a strong economy. As a result, merchants became important members of Chinese society during the Song dynasty. Also as a result of the growth of trade and wealth, the Song invented the world's first system of paper money in the 900s.

READING CHECK Summarizing How far did China's trade routes extend?

Arts and Inventions

While China grew rich economically, its cultural riches also increased. In literature, art, and science, China made huge advances.

Artists and Poets

The artists and writers of the Tang dynasty were some of China's greatest. Wu Daozi (DOW-tzee) painted murals that celebrated Buddhism and nature. Li Bo and Du Fu wrote poems that readers still enjoy for their beauty. This poem by Li Bo expresses the homesickness that one feels late at night:

“ Before my bed
there is bright moonlight
So that it seems
like frost on the ground:
Lifting my head
I watch the bright moon,
Lowering my head ”
I dream that I'm home

—Li Bo, “Quiet Night Thoughts”

Also noted for its literature, the Song period produced Li Qingzhao (ching-ZHOW), perhaps China's greatest female poet. She once said that the purpose of her poetry was to capture a single moment in time.

Artists of both the Tang and Song dynasties made exquisite objects in clay. Tang figurines of horses clearly show the animals' strength. Song artists made porcelain items covered in a pale green glaze called celadon (SEL-uh-duhn).

THE IMPACT TODAY

Porcelain became so popular in the West that it became known as chinaware, or just china.

Paper

Invented during the Han dynasty around 105, paper was one of the greatest of all Chinese inventions. It gave the Chinese a cheap and easy way of keeping records and made printing possible.

Porcelain

Porcelain was first made during the Tang dynasty, but it wasn't perfected for many centuries. Chinese artists were famous for their work with this fragile material.



Woodblock printing

The Chinese invented printing during the Tang dynasty, centuries before it was known in Europe. Printers could copy drawings or texts quickly, much faster than they could be copied by hand.

Gunpowder

Invented during the late Tang or early Song dynasty, gunpowder was used to make fireworks and signals. The Chinese did not generally use it as a weapon.



Movable type

Inventors of the Song dynasty created movable type, which made printing much faster. Carved letters could be rearranged and reused to print many different messages.

Magnetic compass

Invented no later than the Han period, the compass was greatly improved by the Tang. The new compass allowed sailors and merchants to travel vast distances.



Paper money

The world's first paper money was invented by the Song. Lighter and easier to handle than coins, paper money helped the Chinese manage their growing wealth.

Important Inventions

The Tang and Song dynasties produced some of the most remarkable—and most important—inventions in human history. Some of these inventions influenced events around the world.

According to legend, a man named Cai Lun invented paper in the year 105 during the Han dynasty. A later Tang invention built on Cai Lun's achievement—**woodblock printing, a form of printing in which an entire page is carved into a block of wood.** The printer applies ink to the block and presses paper against the block to create a printed page. The world's first known printed book was printed in this way in China in 868.

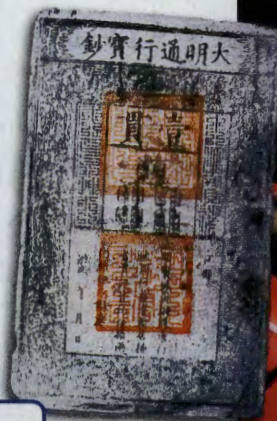
Another invention of the Tang dynasty was gunpowder. **Gunpowder is a mixture of powders used in guns and explosives.** It was originally used only in fireworks, but it was later used to make small bombs and rockets. Eventually, gunpowder was used to make explosives, firearms, and cannons. Gunpowder dramatically altered how wars were fought and, in doing so, changed the course of human history.

One of the most useful achievements of Tang China was the perfection of the magnetic **compass. This instrument, which uses the earth's magnetic field to show direction,** revolutionized travel. A compass made it possible to find direction more accurately than ever before. The perfection of the compass had far-reaching effects. Explorers the world over used the compass to travel vast distances. The navigators of trading ships and warships also came to rely on the compass. Thus, the compass has been a key factor in some of the most important sailing voyages in history.

The Song dynasty also produced many important inventions. Under the Song, the Chinese invented movable type. Movable type is a set of letters or characters that are

The Paper Trail

The dollar bill in your pocket may be crisp and new, but paper money has been around a long time. Paper money was printed for the first time in China in the AD 900s and was in use for about 700 years, through the Ming dynasty, when the bill shown here was printed. However, so much money was printed that it lost value. The Chinese stopped using paper money for centuries. Its use caught on in Europe, though, and eventually became common. Most countries now issue paper money.



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING INFORMATION

What are some advantages of paper money?

used to print books. Unlike the blocks used in block printing, movable type can be rearranged and reused to create new lines of text and different pages.

The Song dynasty also introduced the concept of paper money. People were used to buying goods and services with bulky coins made of metals such as bronze, gold, and silver. Paper money was far lighter and easier to use. As trade increased and many people in China grew rich, paper money became more popular.

READING CHECK **Finding Main Ideas** What were some important inventions of the Tang and Song dynasties?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW The Tang and Song dynasties were periods of great advancement. Many great artists and writers lived during these periods. Tang and Song inventions also had dramatic effects on world history. In the next section you will learn about the government of the Song dynasty.

Section 2 Assessment

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS 7.3.2, 7.3.5**

- a. Recall** What advances in farming occurred during the Song dynasty?

b. Explain How did agricultural advancements affect China's population?
- a. Describe** What were the capital cities of Tang and Song China like?

b. Draw Conclusions How did geography affect trade in China?
- a. Identify** Who was Li Bo?

b. Draw Conclusions How may the inventions of paper money and **woodblock printing** have been linked?

c. Rank Which Tang or Song invention do you think was most important? Defend your answer.

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Copy the chart at right. Use it to identify facts about the Tang and Song dynasties.

Tang Dynasty Song Dynasty

Agriculture		
Cities		
Trade		
Art		
Inventions		

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Identifying Achievements** You have just read about the achievements of the Tang and Song dynasties. Make a list of those you might include in your article.

Confucianism and Government

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. Confucianism underwent changes and influenced Chinese government.
2. Scholar-officials ran China's government during the Song dynasty.

The Big Idea

Confucian thought influenced the Song government.

Key Terms

bureaucracy, p. 178

civil service, p. 178

scholar-official, p. 178

If YOU were there...

You are a student in China in 1184. Night has fallen, but you cannot sleep. Tomorrow you have a test. It will be, you know, the most important test of your entire life. You have studied for it, not for days or weeks or even months—but for *years*. As you toss and turn, you think about how your entire life will be determined by how well you do on this one test.

How could a single test be so important?

BUILDING BACKGROUND The Song dynasty ruled China from 960 to 1279. This was a time of improvements in agriculture, growing cities, extensive trade, and the development of art and inventions. It was also a time of major changes in Chinese government.



HSS 7.3.3 Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Song and Mongol periods.

7.3.6 Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.



Confucianism

The dominant philosophy in China, Confucianism is based on the teachings of Confucius. He lived more than 1,500 years before the Song dynasty. His ideas, though, had a dramatic effect on the Song system of government.

Confucian Ideas

Confucius's teachings focused on ethics, or proper behavior, for individuals and governments. He said that people should conduct their lives according to two basic principles. These principles were *ren*, or concern for others, and *li*, or appropriate behavior. Confucius argued that society would **function** best if everyone followed *ren* and *li*.

Confucius thought that everyone had a proper role to play in society. Order was maintained when people knew their place and behaved appropriately. For example, Confucius said that young people should obey their elders and that subjects should obey their rulers.

The Influence of Confucianism

After his death, Confucius's ideas were spread by his followers, but they were not widely accepted. In fact, the Qin dynasty officially suppressed Confucian ideas and teachings. By the time of the Han dynasty, Confucianism had again come into favor, and Confucianism became the official state philosophy.

During the Period of Disunion, which followed the Han dynasty, Confucianism was overshadowed by Buddhism as the major tradition in China. As you recall, many Chinese people turned to Buddhism for comfort during these troubled times. In doing so, they largely turned away from Confucian ideas and outlooks.

Later, during the Sui and early Tang dynasties, Buddhism was very influential. Unlike Confucianism, which stressed ethical behavior, Buddhism stressed a more spiritual outlook that promised escape from suffering. As Buddhism became more popular in China, Confucianism lost some of its influence.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

function work or perform

PHOTOGRAPH © 2004 MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON



In addition to ethics, Confucianism stressed the importance of education. This painting, created during the Song period, shows earlier Confucian scholars during the Period of Disunion sorting scrolls containing classic Confucian texts.

Civil Service Exams

This painting from the 1600s shows civil servants writing essays for China's emperor. Difficult exams were designed to make sure that government officials were chosen by ability—not by wealth or family connections.

Difficult Exams

- Students had to memorize entire Confucian texts.
- To pass the most difficult tests, students might study for more than 20 years!
- Some exams lasted up to 72 hours, and students were locked in private rooms while taking them.
- Some dishonest students cheated by copying Confucius's works on the inside of their clothes, paying bribes to the test graders, or paying someone else to take the test for them.
- To prevent cheating, exam halls were often locked and guarded.



Neo-Confucianism

Late in the Tang dynasty, many Chinese historians and scholars again became interested in the teachings of Confucius. Their interest was sparked by their desire to improve Chinese government and society.

During and after the Song dynasty, a new philosophy called Neo-Confucianism developed. Based on Confucianism, Neo-Confucianism was similar to the older philosophy in that it taught proper behavior. For example, Neo-Confucian scholars discussed such issues as what made human beings do bad things even if their basic nature was good. In addition, it also emphasized spiritual matters that incorporated Buddhist and Daoist concepts about the meaning of life.

Neo-Confucianism became much more appealing and influential under the Song. Later its influence grew even more. In fact, the ideas of Neo-Confucianism became official government teachings after the Song dynasty.

READING CHECK **Contrasting** How did Neo-Confucianism differ from Confucianism?

Scholar-Officials

The Song dynasty took another major step that affected China for centuries. They improved the system by which people went to work for the government. These workers formed a large **bureaucracy, or a body of unelected government officials**. They joined the bureaucracy by passing civil service examinations. **Civil service means service as a government official**.

To become a civil servant, a person had to pass a series of written examinations. The examinations tested students' grasp of Confucianism and related ideas.

Because the tests were so difficult, students spent years preparing for them. Only a very small fraction of the people who took the tests would reach the top level and be appointed to a position in the government. However, candidates for the civil service examinations had a strong **incentive** for studying hard. Passing the tests meant life as a **scholar-official—an educated member of the government**.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

incentive
something that leads people to follow a certain course of action



Scholar-Officials

First rising to prominence under the Song, scholar-officials remained important in China for centuries. These scholar-officials, for example, lived during the Qing dynasty, which ruled from the mid-1600s to the early 1900s. Their typical responsibilities might include running government offices; maintaining roads, irrigation systems, and other public works; updating and maintaining official records; or collecting taxes.

Scholar-officials were elite members of society. They performed many important jobs in the government and were widely admired for their knowledge and ethics. Their benefits included considerable respect and reduced penalties for breaking the law. Many also became wealthy from gifts given by people seeking their aid.

The civil service examination system helped ensure that talented, intelligent people, including commoners, could hope to become scholar-officials. The civil service system was a major factor in the stability of the Song government.

READING CHECK Analyzing How did the Song dynasty change China's government?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW During the Song period, Confucian ideas helped shape China's government. In the next section, you will read about the two dynasties that followed the Song—the Yuan and the Ming.

Section 3 Assessment

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Online Quiz

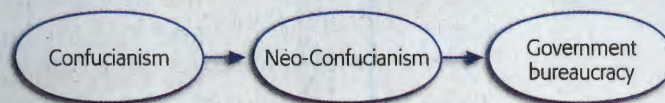
KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People HSS 7.3.3, 7.3.6

1. **a. Identify** What two principles did Confucius believe people should follow?
- b. Explain** What was Neo-Confucianism?
- c. Elaborate** Why do you think Neo-Confucianism appealed to many people?
2. **a. Define** What was a scholar-official?
- b. Explain** Why would people want to become scholar-officials?
- c. Evaluate** Do you think civil service examinations were a good way to choose government officials? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

3. **Sequencing** Draw a graphic organizer like the one shown. Use it to describe the effects of Confucianism on government and the changes it went through.



FOCUS ON WRITING

4. **Gathering Ideas about Confucianism and Government** In this section you read about Confucianism and new ideas about government. What did you learn that you could add to your list of achievements?

The Yuan and Ming Dynasties

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. The Mongol Empire included China, and the Mongols ruled China as the Yuan dynasty.
2. The Ming dynasty was a time of stability and prosperity.
3. China under the Ming saw great changes in its government and relations with other countries.

The Big Idea

The Chinese were ruled by foreigners during the Yuan dynasty, but they threw off Mongol rule and prospered during the Ming dynasty.

Key Terms and People

Genghis Khan, p. 180

Kublai Khan, p. 181

Zheng He, p. 183

isolationism, p. 186

If YOU were there...

You are a farmer in northern China in 1212. As you pull weeds from a wheat field, you hear a sound like thunder. Looking toward the sound, you see hundreds—no, *thousands*—of armed horsemen on the horizon, riding straight toward you. You are frozen with fear. Only one thought fills your mind—the dreaded Mongols are coming.

What can you do to save yourself?

BUILDING BACKGROUND Throughout its history, northern China had been attacked over and over by nomadic peoples. During the Song dynasty these attacks became more frequent and threatening.

The Mongol Empire

Among the nomadic peoples who attacked the Chinese were the Mongols. For centuries, the Mongols had lived as separate tribes in the vast plains north of China. Then in 1206, a powerful leader, or khan, united them. His name was Temüjin. When he became leader, though, he was given a new title: “Universal Ruler,” or **Genghis Khan** (JENG-guhs KAHN).

The Mongol Conquest

Genghis Khan organized the Mongols into a powerful army and led them on bloody expeditions of conquest. The brutality of the Mongol attacks terrorized people throughout much of Asia and Eastern Europe. Genghis Khan and his army killed all of the men, women, and children in countless cities and villages. Within 20 years, he ruled a large part of Asia.

Genghis Khan then turned his attention to China. He first led his armies into northern China in 1211. They fought their way south, wrecking whole towns and ruining farmland. By the time of Genghis Khan’s death in 1227, all of northern China was under Mongol control.



HSS 7.3.4 Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

Mongol Empire, 1294



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

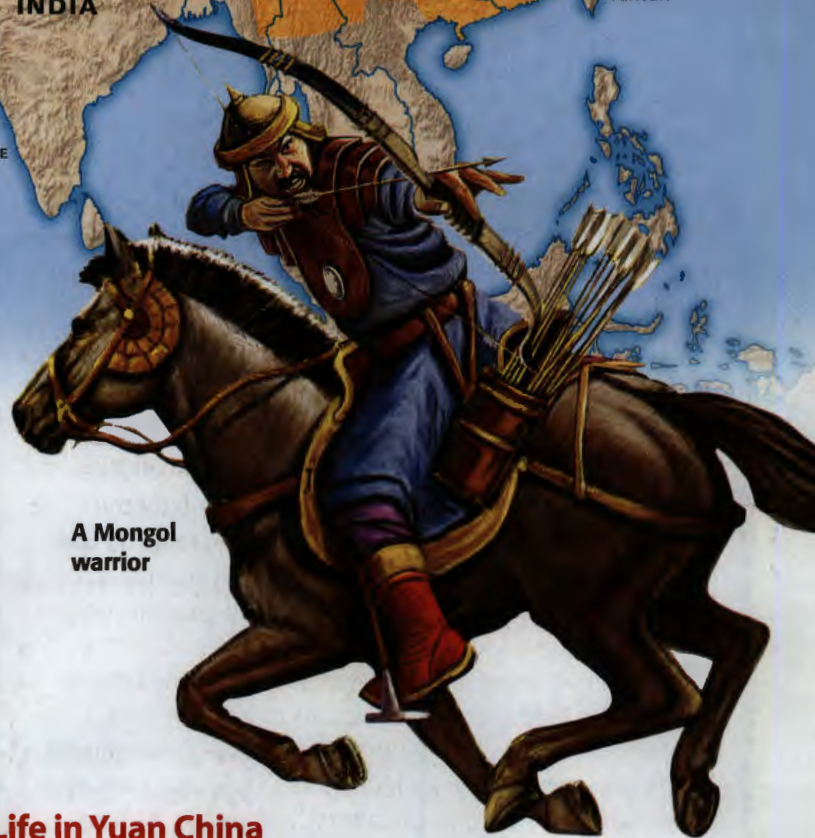
Region How far west did the Mongol Empire stretch?

The Mongol conquests did not end with Genghis Khan's death, though. His sons and grandsons continued to raid lands all over Asia and Eastern Europe. The destruction the Mongols left behind was terrible, as one Russian chronicler noted:

“There used to be the city of Riazan in the land of Riazan, but its wealth and glory ceased, and there is nothing to be seen in the city excepting smoke, ashes, and barren earth.”

—from “The Tale of the Destruction of Riazan,” in *Medieval Russia's Epics, Chronicles, and Tales*, edited by Serge Zenkovsky

In 1260 Genghis Khan's grandson **Kublai Khan** (KOO-bluh KAHN) became ruler of the Mongol Empire. He completed the conquest of China and in 1279 declared himself emperor of China. This began the Yuan dynasty, a period that some people also call the Mongol Ascendancy. For the first time in its long history, foreigners ruled all of China.



A Mongol warrior

Life in Yuan China

Kublai Khan and the Mongol rulers he led belonged to a different ethnic group than the Chinese did. They spoke a different language, worshipped different gods, wore different clothing, and had different customs. The Chinese resented being ruled by these foreigners, whom they saw as rude and uncivilized.

However, Kublai Khan did not force the Chinese to accept Mongol ways of life. Some Mongols even adopted aspects of the Chinese culture, such as Confucianism. Still, the Mongols made sure to keep control of the Chinese. They prohibited Confucian scholars from gaining too much power in the government, for example. The Mongols also placed heavy taxes on the Chinese.

Much of the tax money the Mongols collected went to pay for vast public-works projects. These projects required the labor of many Chinese people. The Yuan extended the Grand Canal and built new roads and palaces. Workers also improved the roads that were part of China's postal system. In addition, the Yuan emperors built a new capital, Dadu, near modern Beijing.

Mongol soldiers were sent throughout China to keep the peace as well as to keep a close watch on the Chinese. The soldiers' presence kept overland trade routes safe for merchants. Sea trade between China, India, and Southeast Asia continued, too. The Mongol emperors also welcomed foreign traders at Chinese ports. Some of these traders received special privileges.

Part of what we know about life in the Yuan dynasty comes from one such trader, an Italian merchant named Marco Polo. Between 1271 and 1295 he traveled in and around China. Polo was highly respected by the Mongols and even served in Kublai Khan's court. When Polo returned to Europe, he wrote of his travels. Polo's descriptions of China fascinated many Europeans. His book sparked much European interest in China.

Primary Source

BOOK

A Chinese City

In this passage Marco Polo describes his visit to Hangzhou (HAHNG-JOH), a city in southeastern China.

“Inside the city there is a Lake . . . and all round it are erected [built] beautiful palaces and mansions, of the richest and most exquisite [finest] structure that you can imagine . . . In the middle of the Lake are two Islands, on each of which stands a rich, beautiful and spacious edifice [building], furnished in such style as to seem fit for the palace of an Emperor. And when any one of the citizens desired to hold a marriage feast, or to give any other entertainment, it used to be done at one of these palaces. And everything would be found there ready to order, such as silver plate, trenchers [platters], and dishes, napkins and table-cloths, and whatever else was needful. The King made this provision for the gratification [enjoyment] of his people, and the place was open to every one who desired to give an entertainment.”

—Marco Polo, from *Description of the World*

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

From this description, what impression might Europeans have of Hangzhou?

The End of the Yuan Dynasty

Despite their vast empire, the Mongols were not content with their lands. They decided to invade Japan. A Mongol army sailed to Japan in 1274 and 1281. The campaigns, however, were disastrous. Violent storms and fierce defenders destroyed most of the Mongol force.

The failed campaigns against Japan weakened the Mongol military. The huge, expensive public-works projects had already weakened the economy. These weaknesses, combined with Chinese resentment, made China ripe for rebellion.

In the 1300s many Chinese groups rebelled against the Yuan dynasty. In 1368 a former monk named Zhu Yuanzhang (JOO yoo-ahn-JAHNG) took charge of a rebel army. He led this army in a final victory over the Mongols. China was once again ruled by the Chinese.

READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas How did the Mongols come to rule China?

The Voyages of Zheng He

Zheng He's ocean voyages were remarkable. Some of his ships, like the one shown here, were among the largest in the world at the time.

This large ship was more than 300 feet long and carried about 500 people.

Sailors grew vegetables and herbs in special containers and brought livestock for food on the long voyages.

Zheng He brought back exotic animals like these giraffes from Africa.

ANALYSIS
SKILL

ANALYZING VISUALS

How did Zheng He's crew make sure they had fresh food?

The Ming Dynasty

After his army defeated the Mongols, Zhu Yuanzhang became emperor of China. The Ming dynasty that he founded ruled China from 1368 to 1644—nearly 300 years. Ming China proved to be one of the most stable and prosperous times in Chinese history. The Ming expanded China's fame overseas and sponsored incredible building projects across China.

Great Sea Voyages

During the Ming dynasty, the Chinese improved their ships and their sailing skills. The greatest sailor of the period was

Zheng He (juhng HUH). Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven grand voyages to places around Asia. Zheng He's fleets were huge. One included more than 60 ships and 25,000 sailors. Some of the ships were gigantic too, perhaps more than 300 feet long. That is longer than a football field!

In the course of his voyages Zheng He sailed his fleet throughout the Indian Ocean. He sailed as far west as the Persian Gulf and the easternmost coast of Africa.

Everywhere his ships landed, Zheng He presented leaders with beautiful gifts from China. He boasted about his country and encouraged foreign leaders to send gifts to China's emperor. From one voyage, Zheng He returned to China with representatives of some 30 nations, sent by their leaders to honor the emperor. He also brought goods and stories back to China.

Zheng He's voyages rank among the most impressive in the history of seafaring. Although they did not lead to the creation of new trade routes or the exploration of new lands, they served as a clear sign of China's power.

Great Building Projects

The Ming were also known for their grand building projects. Many of these projects were designed to impress both the Chinese people and their enemies to the north.

In Beijing, for example, Ming emperors built the Forbidden City. This amazing palace complex included hundreds of imperial residences, temples, and other government buildings. Within the buildings were some 9,000 rooms. The name "Forbidden City" came from the fact that the common people were not even allowed to enter the complex. For centuries, this city within a city was a symbol of China's glory.

History Close-up

The Forbidden City

The Forbidden City is not actually a city. It's a huge complex of almost 1,000 buildings in the heart of China's capital. The Forbidden City was built for the emperor, his family, his court, and his servants, and ordinary people were forbidden from entering.

The Forbidden City's main buildings were built of wood and featured gold-colored tile roofs that could only be used for the emperor's buildings.

The crowds of government and military officials who gathered to watch ceremonies were carefully lined up according to their ranks.

Sometimes, the emperor was carried on a special seat called a palanquin as his officers lined the route.

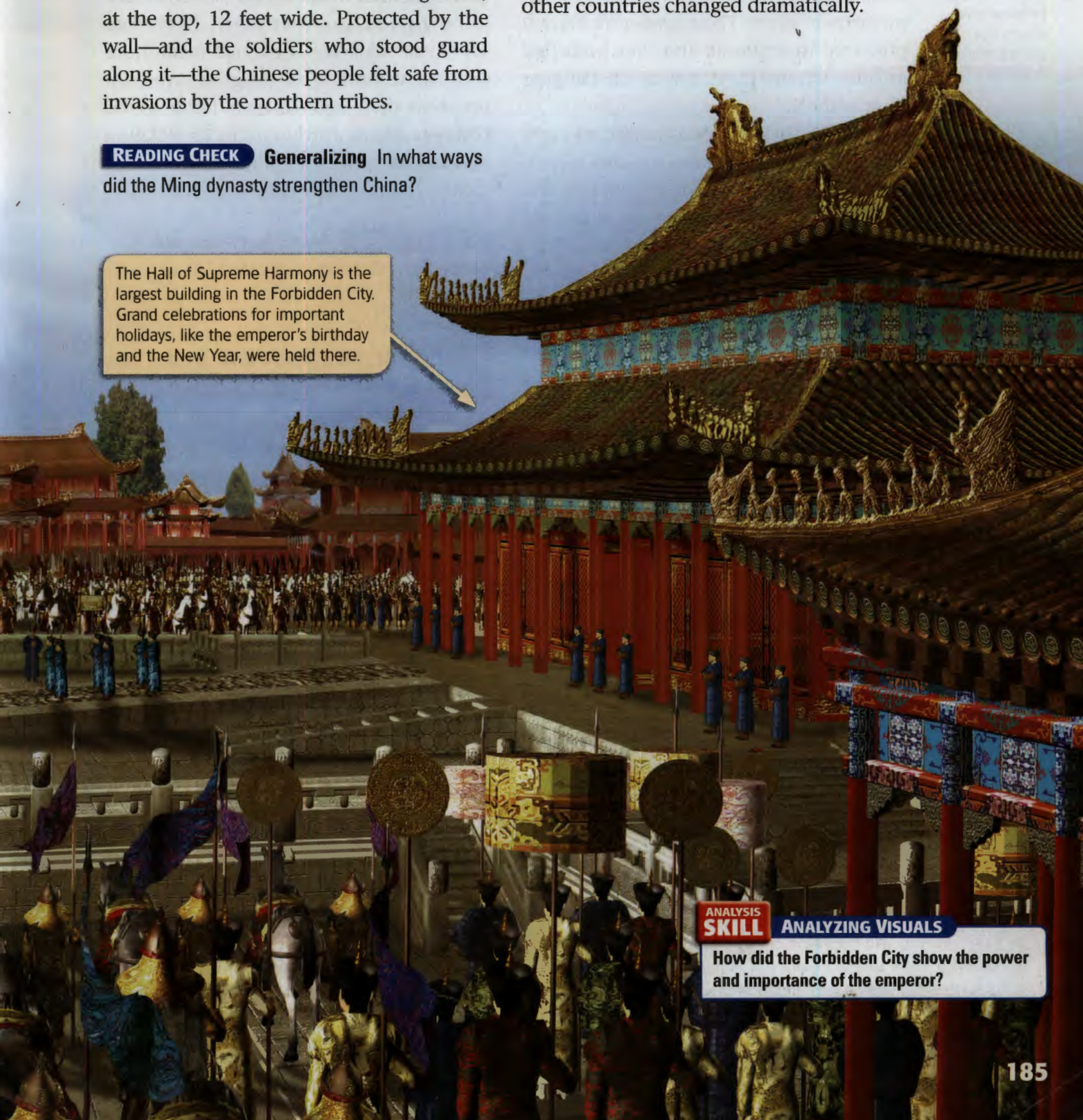
Ming rulers also directed the restoration of the famous Great Wall of China. Large numbers of soldiers and peasants worked to rebuild collapsed portions of walls, connect existing walls, and build new ones. The result was a construction feat unmatched in history. The wall was more than 2,000 miles long. It would reach from San Diego to New York! The wall was about 25 feet high and, at the top, 12 feet wide. Protected by the wall—and the soldiers who stood guard along it—the Chinese people felt safe from invasions by the northern tribes.

China Under the Ming

During the Ming dynasty, Chinese society began to change. This change was largely due to the efforts of the Ming emperors. Having expelled the Mongols, the Ming emperors worked to eliminate all foreign influences from Chinese society. As a result, China's government and relations with other countries changed dramatically.

READING CHECK **Generalizing** In what ways did the Ming dynasty strengthen China?

The Hall of Supreme Harmony is the largest building in the Forbidden City. Grand celebrations for important holidays, like the emperor's birthday and the New Year, were held there.



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING VISUALS

How did the Forbidden City show the power and importance of the emperor?

Government

When the Ming took over China, they adopted many government programs that had been created by the Tang and the Song. However, the Ming emperors were much more powerful than the Tang and Song emperors had been. They abolished the offices of some powerful officials and took a larger role in running the government themselves. These emperors fiercely protected their power, and they punished anyone whom they saw as challenging their authority.

Despite their personal power, though, the Ming did not disband the civil service system. Because he personally oversaw the entire government, the emperor needed officials to keep his affairs organized.

The Ming also used examinations to appoint censors. These officials were sent throughout China to investigate the behavior of local leaders and to judge the quality of schools and other institutions. Censors had existed for many years in China, but under the Ming their power and influence grew.

Relations with Other Countries

In the 1430s a new Ming emperor made Zheng He return to China and dismantle his fleet. At the same time, he banned foreign trade. China entered a period of isolationism. **Isolationism is a policy of avoiding contact with other countries.**

In the end, this isolationism had great **consequences** for China. In 1644 the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By the late 1800s the Western world had made huge leaps in technological progress. Westerners were then able to gain influence in Chinese affairs. Partly due to its isolation and lack of progress, China was too weak to stop them.

READING CHECK Identifying Cause and Effect How did isolationism affect China?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW Under the Yuan and Ming dynasties, Chinese society changed. Eventually, the Ming began a policy of isolationism. In the next chapter you will read about Japan, another country that was isolated at times.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

consequences
effects of a particular event or events

Section 4 Assessment

go.hrw.com
Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People HSS 7.3.4

- a. Identify** Who was Genghis Khan?

b. Explain How did the Mongols gain control of China?

c. Evaluate Judge this statement: "The Mongols should never have tried to invade Japan."
- a. Identify** Who was Zheng He, and what did he do?

b. Analyze What impression do you think the Forbidden City had on the residents of Beijing?

c. Draw Conclusions How may the Great Wall have both helped and hurt China?
- a. Define** What is isolationism?

b. Explain How did the Ming change China?

c. Develop How might a policy of isolationism have both advantages and disadvantages?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Categorizing** Draw a graphic organizer like the one below. Use it to identify key facts about China under the Yuan and Ming dynasties.

Yuan Dynasty

Ming Dynasty

FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Identifying Achievements of the Later Dynasties** Make a list of the achievements of the Yuan and Ming dynasties. Then look back over all your notes and rate the achievements or inventions. Which three do you think are the most important?

Kublai Khan

How did a Mongol nomad settle down to rule a vast empire?

When did he live? 1215–1294

Where did he live? Kublai came from Mongolia but spent much of his life in China. His capital, Dadu, was near the modern city of Beijing.

What did he do? Kublai Khan completed the conquest of China that Genghis Khan had begun. He ruled China as the emperor of the Yuan dynasty.

Why is he important? The lands Kublai Khan ruled made up one of the largest empires in world history. It stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. As China's ruler Kublai Khan welcomed foreign visitors, including the Italian merchant Marco Polo and the Arab historian Ibn Battutah. The stories these two men told helped create interest in China and its products among Westerners.

Generalizing How did Kublai Khan's actions help change people's views of China?

KEY FACTS

- Unified all of China under his rule
- Established peace, during which China's population grew
- Extended the Grand Canal so that food could be shipped from the Huang He (Yellow River) to his capital near modern Beijing
- Linked China to India and Persia with better roads
- Increased contact with the West

This painting from the 1200s shows Kublai Khan hunting on horseback.



The Great Wall

The Great Wall of China is one of the longest structures ever built. It stretches for many miles across China's northern lands. Along the way, the Great Wall crosses mountains, deserts, plains, and valleys.

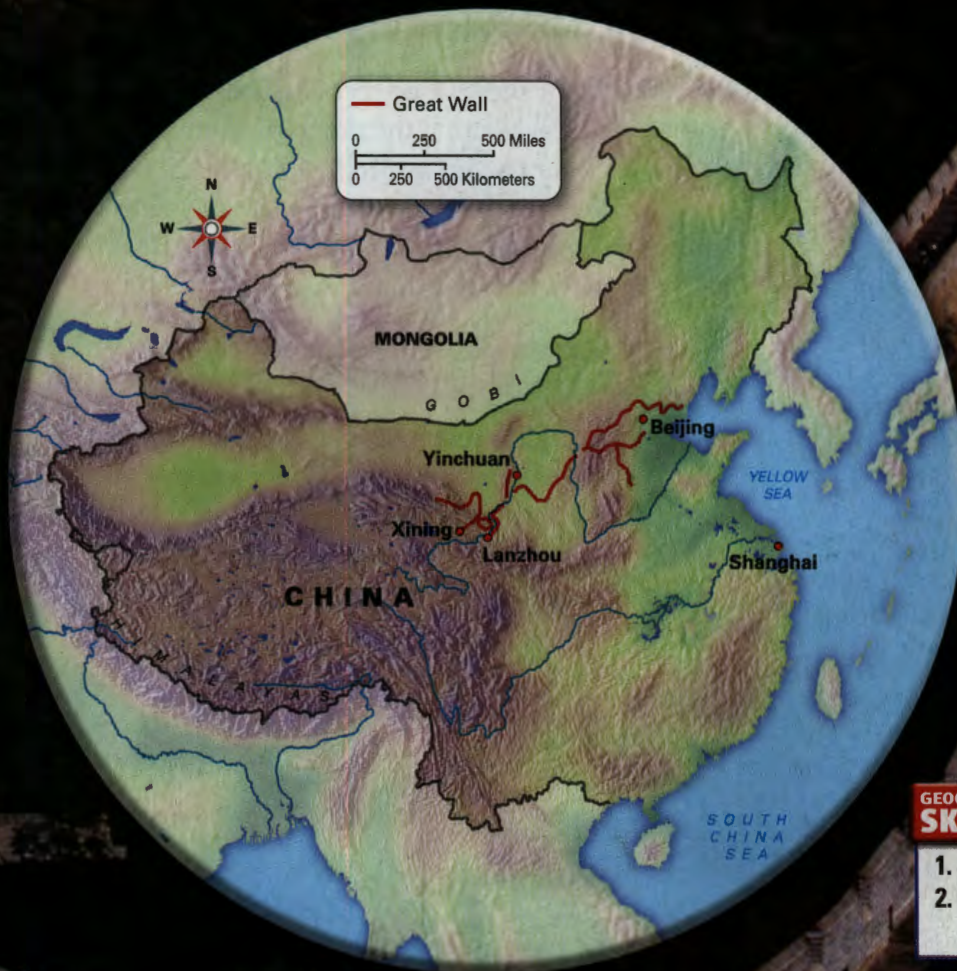
Why did the Chinese build such a gigantic wall? The answer is for defense. For centuries, the people of China had been attacked by nomadic horsemen from Mongolia and other lands to the north. The Great Wall was built to keep these invaders—and their horses—out.

Great Facts about The Great Wall

- Parts of the Great Wall have been built and rebuilt for more than 2,000 years. Most of the wall that stands today was built during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).
- The Great Wall was also used for communication. Soldiers marched along the wall, and guards used smoke signals and torches to send messages along it.
- Many people died building the Great Wall. Some historians estimate that as many as 8 million people died working on the wall over the years.

Standing Guard Watchtowers allowed soldiers to see invaders in the distance. During battles, watchtowers could be sealed up and used as fortresses.

Built to Last Workers used the best materials available locally to build the wall. Some parts are built of compacted dirt, some from stone blocks, and others are built of brick and rubble.



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Movement** Why was the Great Wall built?
- 2. Region** From what area to the north of China did many invaders come?



Analysis

Critical Thinking

Participation

Study

Analyzing Benefits and Costs

Understand the Skill

Every action we take has both benefits and costs attached to it. This was as true of people in the past as it is today. *Benefits* are advantages that are gained from an action. *Costs* are what are given up or sacrificed in order to obtain benefits. Analyzing the benefits and costs of developments in history will help you to better understand and evaluate them.

Cost-benefit analysis is also a valuable life skill. Weighing an action's benefits against its costs can help you decide whether to take the action.

Learn the Skill

Follow these steps to conduct a simple cost-benefit analysis of a historical development or event.

- 1 Determine what the people who took the action hoped to accomplish. This will help you decide which effects of the action were benefits and which were costs.
- 2 Look for positive or successful results of the action. These are its benefits. Remember that benefits can be more than just the goals of an action. Unexpected gains are benefits too.
- 3 Consider the negative or unsuccessful effects of the action or development. In addition, think about what positive things would have happened if the development had *not* taken place. These things are also part of its costs.
- 4 Make a chart of the costs and benefits. By comparing the list of benefits to the list of costs, you can better understand the development or action and evaluate its overall merits.

For example, an analysis of a public works program under the Sui dynasty might produce a chart like this one.

Benefits	Costs
System of canals	Drain on China's human resources
Roadways linking communities	Drain on China's financial resources
Reinforcing of the Great Wall	Fall of the Sui dynasty
Jobs for peasants	
Unification of China	

This chart shows more benefits than costs. However, in evaluating the program, you must also consider what the Sui hoped to accomplish. If they wanted to make the dynasty popular, they failed. If it was to improve transportation in China, this cost-benefit analysis shows that they were successful.

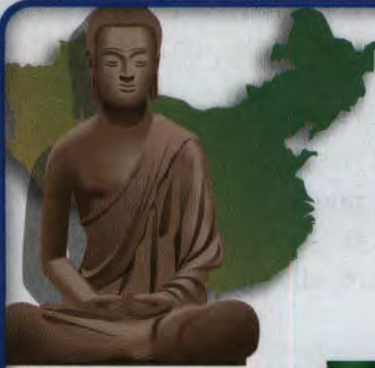
Practice and Apply the Skill

Apply the guidelines above and information from the chapter to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the Song or Tang dynasty. Compile a chart similar to the one above. Then use your chart to write an evaluation of the dynasty you analyzed.

Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

**QUICK
FACTS**



China was reunified, and Buddhism spread during the Sui and Tang dynasties.

Farming and trade grew under the Tang and Song dynasties.



Confucian thought influenced Chinese government and education.

The powerful Yuan and Ming dynasties strengthened China and expanded trade, but then China became isolated.



Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Match the words or names with their definitions or descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. Kublai Khan | g. compass |
| b. movable type | h. porcelain |
| c. scholar-official | i. Genghis Khan |
| d. Empress Wu | j. isolationism |
| e. bureaucracy | k. incentive |
| f. Zheng He | l. gunpowder |

- ruthless but effective Tang dynasty ruler
- a set of letters or characters that can be moved to create different lines of text
- leader who united the Mongols and began invasion of China
- body of unelected government officials
- thin, beautiful pottery
- a device that indicates direction
- policy of avoiding contact with other countries
- founder of the Yuan dynasty
- a mixture of powders used in explosives
- commanded huge fleets of ships
- educated government worker
- something that leads people to follow a certain course of action

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 166–169) HSS 7.3.1

- Identify** What period did China enter after the Han dynasty collapsed? What dynasty brought an end to this period?
- Analyze** Why is the Tang dynasty considered a golden age of Chinese civilization?
- Predict** How might Chinese culture have been different in the Tang and Song dynasties if Buddhism had not been introduced to China?

SECTION 2 (Pages 170–175) **HSS 7.3.2, 7.3.5**

- 14. a. Describe** What did Wu Daozi, Li Bo, Du Fu, and Li Qingzhao contribute to Chinese culture?
- b. Analyze** What led to the growth of cities in China? What were China's cities like during the Tang and Song dynasties?
- c. Evaluate** Which Chinese invention has had a greater effect on world history—the magnetic compass or gunpowder? Why do you think so?

SECTION 3 (Pages 176–179) **HSS 7.3.3, 7.3.6**

- 15. a. Define** What is Confucianism? How did it change during and after the Song dynasty?
- b. Make Inferences** Why do you think the civil service examination system was created?
- c. Elaborate** Why were China's civil service examinations so difficult?

SECTION 4 (Pages 180–186) **HSS 7.3.4**

- 16. a. Describe** How did the Mongols create their huge empire? What areas were included in it?
- b. Draw Conclusions** How did Marco Polo and Zheng He help shape ideas about China?
- c. Elaborate** Why do you think the Ming emperors spent so much time and money rebuilding and enlarging the Great Wall?

Using the Internet

go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: SQ7 WH7

- 17. Activity: Creating a Mural** The Tang and Song periods saw many agricultural, technological, and commercial developments. New irrigation techniques, movable type, and gunpowder were a few of them. Enter the activity keyword and learn more about such developments. Imagine that a city official has hired you to create a mural showing all of the great things the Chinese developed during the Tang and Song dynasties. Create a large mural that depicts as many advances as possible.

Reviewing Themes

- 18. Science and Technology** How did Chinese inventions alter the course of world history?
- 19. Economics** How did the strong agricultural and trading economy of Tang and Song China affect the country?

Reading Skills

- 20. Drawing Conclusions** Read the statements about the Ming below. For each conclusion that follows, decide whether the statements provide sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion.

The Ming ruled China from 1368 to 1644.

Zhu Yuanzhang was a Ming emperor.

The Great Wall was rebuilt by the Ming.

- a.** The Great Wall is located in China.
- b.** Zhu Yuanzhang was a good emperor.
- c.** Zhu Yuanzhang ruled sometime between 1368 and 1644.
- d.** Zhu Yuanzhang rebuilt the Great Wall.

Social Studies Skills

- 21. Analyzing Costs and Benefits** Analyze the costs and benefits of the Chinese emperor's decision to isolate his country. To help with your analysis, create a chart like the one below. In the left column, list the plan's costs—factors that will hurt China's economy. In the right column, list its benefits—factors that will help the economy. Once you have completed your chart, decide whether the emperor's decision was a good idea or a bad idea. Support your answer.

Costs	Benefits

FOCUS ON WRITING

- 22. Writing a Magazine Article** Now that you have identified three achievements or inventions you want to write about, begin your article. Open with a sentence that states your main idea. Include two or three sentences about each achievement or invention you have chosen. These sentences should describe the achievement or invention and explain why it was so important. End your article with a sentence or two summarizing China's importance to the world.

Standards Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

1



This object displays Chinese expertise at working with

- A woodblocks.
- B gunpowder.
- C cotton fibers.
- D porcelain.

2 Trade and other contact with peoples far from China stopped under which dynasty?

- A Ming
- B Yuan
- C Song
- D Sui

3 Which of the following was *not* a way that Confucianism influenced China?

- A emphasis on family and family values
- B expansion of manufacturing and trade
- C emphasis on service to society
- D well-educated government officials

4 What was a major cause for the spread of Buddhism to China and other parts of Asia?

- A the teachings of Kublai Khan
- B the writings of Confucius
- C the travels of Buddhist missionaries
- D the support of Empress Wu

5 All of the following flourished during *both* the Tang and the Song dynasties, *except*

- A art and culture.
- B sea voyages of exploration.
- C science and technology.
- D trade.

Connecting with Past Learnings

6 In Grade 6, you learned about the deeds of emperor Shi Huangdi. He had laborers work on a structure that Ming rulers improved. What was that structure?

- A the Great Wall
- B the Great Tomb
- C the Forbidden City
- D the Temple of Buddha

7 In Grade 6, you learned that the ancient Egyptians increased food production by digging irrigation canals to water their fields. Under which dynasty did the Chinese develop new irrigation techniques to increase their production of food?

- A Han
- B Ming
- C Song
- D Sui