

The Era of the Tang and Song Dynasties

from *World Civilizations* chapter 12

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Sui dynasty jinshi Empress Wu Neo-Confucianism junks flying money Hangzhou Champa rice footbinding Li Bo</p>	<p>Big Picture</p> <p>China reestablished its political, economic and cultural domination during the post-classical era by restoring centralized government, developing advanced technology, and spreading its culture to Korea, Vietnam, and Japan (chapter 13)</p>
<p>Answers to In Depth Artistic Creativity as a Means of Visualizing the Past</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Student's should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the nature of China's expansion in East Asia • explain the changes and continuities in Confucianism • compare the role and function of cities (Hangzhou) in major societies • analyze gender systems and changes • analyze the Chinese civil service exam system and the rise of meritocracy
<p>Document Analysis None</p>	<p>Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the basic political characteristics of the Tang dynasty? Song dynasty? 2. What facilitated the growing popularity of Buddhism during the early Tang dynasty? How did the popularity of Buddhism influence Confucianism? 3. What were the causes of commercial expansion during the Tang-Song era? How did the commercial expansion affect China? 4. Analyze the changes to China's social structure and gender status during the Tang-Song era. 5. What were the major artistic and scientific accomplishments of the Tang-Song era?
	<p>Questions from Reading</p>