1. Chinese history has often been viewed in the West as impressive perhaps, but largely static or changeless and self-contained or isolated. In what ways might the material in this chapter counteract such impressions? **Pg.324**
2. Why are the centuries of the Tang and Song dynasties in China sometimes referred to as a “golden age”? **Pg. 325**
3. What can the development of gunpowder-based weapons tell us about technological innovation in China? **Pg. 329**
4. In what ways did women’s lives change during the Tang and Song dynasties? **Pg. 331**
5. How did the Chinese and their nomadic neighbors to the north view each other? **Pg. 333**
6. What assumptions underlay the tribute system? **Pg. 334**
7. In what ways did China and the nomads influence each other? **Pg. 336**
8. In what ways did China have an influence in Korea, Vietnam, and Japan? In what ways was that influence resisted? **Pg. 337**
9. What facilitated the rooting of Buddhism within China? **Pg. 349**
10. What were the major sources of opposition to Buddhism within China? **Pg. 352**

**End of Chapter: Big Picture Questions**

1. How can you explain the changing fortunes of Buddhism in China?
2. How did China influence the world of the third-wave era? How was China itself transformed by its encounters with a wider world?
3. How might China’s posture in the world during the Tang and Song dynasty era compare to its emerging role in global affairs in the twenty-first century?

**Main Idea 1 – With the fall of the Han Empire in China, there was an invasion of northern nomads who tried to conform to Chinese ideals and culture. This forced the Chinese to move southward.**

1. The Sui Dynasty united China. What did they do to maintain that unification? Why purpose did these serve?
2. Explain why the Sui dynasty collapsed.
3. Why are the centuries of the Tang and Song dynasties in China sometimes referred to as a “golden age”?
4. Describe the examination system of the Tang and Song Dynasties.
5. How did the exmination system in China during the Tang and Song dynasties influence China today (specifically education)?

1. Describe agriculture industralization, and technology during this time in China.

Agriculture –

Industry –

Technology –

1. In what ways did women’s lives change during the Tang and Song dynasties?

**Main Idea 2 – There are 2 misconceptions of China; that it is stagniant and that it was a self contained civilization**

1. Describe the nomadic people just to the North of China. What did the nomads produce? What did they need/want? How did the nomads get what they needed?
2. What did the nomads think of the Chinese?
3. Why did the Chinese feel superior to others? How did the Chinese feel about nomads?
4. In your OWN words, describe how the tribute system worked.
5. Why would other empires take part in the tributary system with China?
6. What happened with Xiongnu (a nomadic confederacy) and the Chinese.
7. Who are the Uighur and what did they do for/with the Tang Dynasty?
8. In what ways did China and nomads influence each other?

**Nomads influencing China –**

**China influencing the nomads -**

**Main Idea 3 – Korea, Vietnam and Japan werenew civilzations at this time and they were involved in the tribute process as well. Being so close to China influenced the development of each of there societies but Korea, Vietnam, and Japan kept their own cultural identities.**

1. How was Korea influenced by China?
2. Compare China’s influence on the rise of Korea and Vietnam
3. How did China influence Vietnam when Vietnam was considered the “southern barbarians” of China?

|  |
| --- |
| 1. What did Japan borrow from China?
 |
| Government |  |
| Politically (albeit unsuccessful) |  |
| Culturally |  |

1. Samurai – Definition
2. Bushido – Definition
3. What is *kami* (eventually Shintoism)?
4. Describe life for women in Japan.

**Main Idea 4 – China had a major impact on Europe and benefitted from interactions with Europe and other parts of Asia.**

1. What technological improvements did China share with other parts of Asia, Europe, and the Islamic World?
2. How was China changed by the interaction with Europe and the Islamic world?
3. How did Buddhism spread to China?