**Chapter 14: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia**

1. **The restoration of centralized imperial rule in China**
   1. The Sui dynasty (589-618 C.E.)
      1. After the Han dynasty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lasted for more than 350 years
      2. The rule of the Sui
         1. Construction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; repairing the Great Wall
         2. Military expeditions in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. High \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and compulsory labor services
      3. The Grand Canal integrated economies of north and south
         1. Intended to promote trade between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Most Chinese rivers flow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Linked network of earlier canals
            1. 2000 kilometers (1240 miles)
            2. Roads on either bank
      4. The fall of the Sui
         1. High taxes and forced labor generated hostility among the people
         2. Sui Yangdi was assassinated in 618, the end of the dynasty
   2. The Tang dynasty (618-907 C.E.)
      1. era of unusual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Extensive networks of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Equal-field system--land allotted according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Bureaucracy of merit through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Foreign relations
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became diplomatic policy
      6. Tang decline
         1. Governmental neglect: emperor obsessed with music, favorite concubine
         2. Nomadic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mercenaries invited to suppress rebellion, sacked Chang’an
         3. Tang decline continues, last emperor abdicates 907
   3. The Song dynasty (960-1279 C.E.)
      1. Emphasis on administration, industry, education, the arts
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not emphasized
      3. Song weaknesses
         1. Size of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Civil service leadership of military
            1. Lacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Unable to contain nomadic attacks
            3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conquer, force Song dynasty to Hangzhou
2. **The economic development of Tang and Song China**
   1. Agricultural development
      1. Developed Vietnamese fast-ripening rice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Technology: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, use of draft animals
      3. Soil fertilization, improved irrigation
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world’s most populous city: two million residents
      5. Patriarchal social structure
         1. Increased emphasis on ancestor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gains popularity
   2. Technological and industrial development
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chinaware) diffused rapidly
      2. Increase of iron production due to use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in furnaces
         1. Agricultural tools, weaponry
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was used in primitive weapons and diffused through Eurasia
      4. Printing developed from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Naval technology: "south-pointing needle"--the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. The emergence of a market economy
      1. Letters of credit developed to deal with copper coin shortages
         1. Flying cash (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      2. Development of independently produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money
         1. Not as stable, riots when not honored
      3. Government claims \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on money production in eleventh century
3. **Cultural change in Tang and Song China**
   1. Establishment of Buddhism
      1. Increasing popularity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Christianity, Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism, Islam also appear
      3. Buddhism in China
         1. Attraction: moral standards, intellectual sophistication, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Monasteries became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, helped the poor and needy
         3. Also posed a challenge to Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Wu Zhao
         1. Buddhist powers were broken and replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Reason: Buddhism was seen as undermining the family system (no tax, no army) and eroding the tax base by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and attracting too many to be monks and nuns.  Buddhism legitimized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
         3. Wu Zhao: took control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and made HERSELF emperor with the support of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Crackdown of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-scholars could paint Wu in a bad light so women could not get many rights
   2. Neo-Confucianism
      1. Keep Confucianism philosophies
      2. “Neo” (new) philosophy: get rid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because they are detrimental to Chinese society
4. **Chinese influence in east Asia**
   1. Early Japan
      1. Adoption of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teachings
      2. Yet retention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion
   2. Medieval Japan was a period of decentralization
      1. Institution of the Shogun
         1. Minamoto leader named *shogun*, 1185 C.E.
         2. Ruled from Kamakura, allowed imperial throne to continue in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Shogun: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. The samurai
         1. Professional warriors of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Valued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Observed samurai code called*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
         4. To preserve their honor, engaged in ritual suicide called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*