The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

Overview
After the fall of the Han dynasty, more than 350 years of disruption plagued China. Toward the end of the sixth century, centralized imperial rule returned to China and persisted for almost 700 years under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties (589–1279 C.E.). This period witnessed unprecedented economic prosperity for China. In addition, China, as the "Middle Kingdom," made its influence felt throughout the surrounding territories, creating a larger East Asian society centered on China. This period of East Asian history is characterized by

- Rapid economic development because of more advanced agricultural practices, technological and industrial innovations, and participation in sophisticated trade networks throughout East Asia and including the revived silk roads
- The spread of Buddhism beyond its place of origin in India until it became the most popular religious faith in all of East Asia
- The profound influence of Chinese social organization and economic dynamism on the surrounding cultures of Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and central Asia.

The Restoration of Centralized Imperial Rule in China

➤ The Sui dynasty (589-618 C.E.)
- After the Han dynasty, turmoil lasted for more than ________ years
- Reunification by Yang Jian in 589
- The rule of the Sui - lasted only _____ years but it re-established centralized rule in China
  - Construction of palaces and granaries; repairing the ___________________
  - ____________________ expeditions in central Asia and Korea
  - High ___________ and compulsory ____________ services
- The __________________ integrated economies of north and south
- The fall of the Sui
  - High taxes and forced labor generated __________________ among the people
  - Military reverses in ____________
  - ____________ broke out in north China beginning in 610
  - Sui Yangdi was ____________________ in 618, the end of the dynasty

➤ The Tang dynasty (618-907 C.E.)
- Tang Taizong (627-649)
  - A rebel leader seized Chang'an and proclaimed a new dynasty, the Tang
  - Tang Taizong, the second Tang emperor; _______________ but extremely ________________
  - Era of ___________ stability and prosperity
  - Conquered central Asia to the eastern border of Bactria (present-day Afghanistan)
  - Strengthened the Great Wall for protection
- Extensive networks of ___________ and ________________
  - Equal-field system--land allotted according to needs, only ________ was hereditary
  - Bureaucracy of merit through ____________________________ exams
- Foreign relations
  - Political theory: China was the Middle Kingdom, or the ___________ of civilization
  - Tributary system became ______________________ policy
- Tang decline
  - Casual and careless ________________________ led to dynastic crisis
  - Rebellion of An Lushan in 755 weakened the dynasty
  - The Uighurs (nomadic ____________ people) became de facto rulers
  - The equal-field system deteriorated
  - A large-scale __________________ rebellion led by Huang Chao lasted from 875 to 884
  - Regional military commanders gained power and were beyond control of the emperor
  - The last Tang emperor abdicated his throne in ________
Achievements of the Tang
- Trade and travel along the Silk Roads was _____________.
- Contacts with Islamic peoples increased.
- Ocean-going ____________ were improved, increasing interest in ocean trade.
- Chinese ____________ were among the world’s best ships and Chinese merchants dominated trade in the Indian Ocean.
- ____________ money was introduced in China.
- Letters of credit, or ____________, facilitated long-distance trade.
- Urban areas grew in size.
- Canals and irrigation systems increased agricultural _________________.
- Large estates were broken up and land _____________.
- ____________ was invented.
- Short stories and poetry were popular.
- Tea and fast-growing rice were imported from ____________.
- ____________ growth in the rice-growing south surpassed that of the millet-growing north.

The Song dynasty (960-1279 C.E.)
- Song Taizu (reigned 960-976 C.E.) was the founder
- Many Chinese traditions were
  - Civil service exams were emphasized as a prerequisite for government posts.
  - Greater ____________ was granted to the scholar-gentry
  - Neo-Confucianism arose as a blend of Confucian and Buddhist values
- Song weaknesses
  - ____________ problems: enormous bureaucracy and high salary devoured surplus
  - ____________ problems: civil bureaucrats in charge of military forces
- External pressures: semi nomadic Khitan and nomadic Jurchen
  - Unable to control the ____________ and had to pay tribute to the Khitan to keep them from conquering additional territory
  - The Khitan were overthrown by the Jurchen who forced the Song to retreat southward
- The Song moved to the south, ruled south China until 1279

Achievements of the Song
- Overseas ____________ begun the Tang continued.
- Artists expressed themselves through ____________ paintings.
- Warfare saw the use of ____________ to hurl bombs and grenades. Armies and ships used flame-throwers and rocket launchers.
- ____________ with movable type was developed.
- ____________ were used in ocean navigation.
- The ____________ was developed to aid counting and the recording of taxes.
- The practice of ____________ spread among the elite classes. Later, lower classes would often adopt the custom as well.
- The concept of the patriarchal family intensified.

The Economic Development of Tang and Song China

Agricultural development
- Fast-ripening ____________ increased food supplies
- New agricultural techniques increased production
- Population growth: 45 to ________ million between 600 and 1200 C.E.
- Urbanization
  - ____________ agriculture; some regions depended on other regions for food
• Patriarchal social structure
  • Ancestor worship became more _________________
  • Foot binding gained popularity

➢ Technological and industrial development
  • __________ (chinaware) diffused rapidly
  • Metallurgy increased ten times from ninth to twelfth centuries
  • Gunpowder was used in primitive weapons and diffused through Eurasia
  • Printing developed from wood block to movable type
  • Naval technology: "south-pointing needle"--the magnetic compass

➢ The emergence of a market economy
  • ____________________ l instruments: "flying cash" (letters of credit) and paper money
  • A cosmopolitan society: communities of ____________ merchants in large cities
  • Economic surge in China promoted economic growth in the eastern hemisphere

Cultural Change in Tang and Song China

➢ Establishment of Buddhism
  • Foreign religions: Nestorian Christians, Manichaeans, Zoroastrians, Muslim communities
  • _______________, city on Silk Road, transmits Mahayana Buddhism to China
  • Buddhism in China
    • Attraction: __________ standards, ________________ sophistication, and
    • __________________ became large landowners, helped the poor and needy
    • Also posed a challenge to Chinese cultural tradition
  • Buddhism and Daoism
    • Chinese monks explained Buddhist concepts in Daoist _________________
    • Dharma as __________, and nirvana as __________________
    • Teaching: one_________ in monastery would benefit whole family for ________ generations
  • Chan Buddhism
    • A syncretic faith: Buddhism with Chinese characteristics
    • ________ (or Zen in Japanese) was a popular Buddhist sect
  • Hostility to Buddhism from the Daoists and Confucians
  • ________________: it survived because of popularity

➢ Neo-Confucianism
  • Buddhist influence on Confucianism
    • Early Confucianism focused on practical issues of politics and morality
    • Confucians began to draw ______________ from Buddhism in areas of logic and
      metaphysics
  • Zhu Xi (1130-1200 C.E.), the most prominent neo-Confucian scholar

Chinese Influence in East Asia

➢ Korea
  • Chinese influences in Korea are traced back as far as the fourth century B.C.. Chinese settlers moved in to the peninsula in the latter part of the __________ dynasty which also brought Buddhism into the region. Chinese ______________ was modified and Confucian classics were read by Korean scholars.
  • The Silla dynasty of Korea (669-935 C.E.)
    • Tang armies conquered much of Korea; the Silla dynasty organized ______________
    • Korea entered into a tributary relationship with China (________________ -- ritual bow to the Chinese emperor)
• China's influence in Korea
  • Tributary embassies included Korean royal officials and scholars
  • Used the Chinese _______ exam
  • Tribute payments allowed them to participate in the Chinese _______ network and _______ systems
  • Koreans modified Chinese porcelain to produce _______ bowls with a characteristic pale green color
  • The Silla kings built a new capital at Kumsong modeled on the Tang capital
  • Korean _______ turned to neo-Confucianism; _______ turned to Chan Buddhism
• Difference between Korea and China: _______ and royal houses dominated Korea
• Mongol invasion of Korea interfered with cultural contacts for a period of time in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries

➤ Vietnam
  • Viet people adopted Chinese agriculture, schools, and thought under the _______ dynasty
  • Tributary relationship with China
  • When _______ fell, Vietnam gained independence
• Difference between Vietnam and China
  • Had a different spoken language
  • Lived in _______ rather than establishing large urban areas
  • Based their society on the nuclear family
  • Many Vietnamese retained their _______ traditions
  • _______ played more prominent roles in Vietnam than in China
• Chinese influence in Vietnam: bureaucracy, Buddhism, veneration of ancestors, extended family structure

➤ Early Japan
  • Nara Japan (710-794 C.E.)
    • The earliest inhabitants of Japan were _______ peoples from northeast Asia
    • Ruled by several dozen states by the middle of the first millennium C.E.
    • Inspired by the Tang example, one clan claimed _______ authority over others
    • Adopted Chinese written
    • Built a new capital (Nara) in 710 C.E., modeled on Chang'an
    • Adopted Confucianism and Buddhism, but maintained their _______ rites (traditional Japanese belief system that revered spirits of nature and of ancestors)
    • Aristocratic rebellion against Chinese traditions led to the restoration of the _______ classes and the establishment of large _______
  • Heian Japan (794-1185 C.E.)
    • Moved to new capital, Heian (modern Kyoto), in 794
    • Japanese _______ as ceremonial figureheads and symbols of authority
    • Effective power in the hands of the _______ family – power of local lords in the countryside increased
    • Emperor did not rule, which explains the longevity of the imperial house
    • Construction of _______ protected by earthen walks and ditches
    • Chinese learning dominated Japanese _______ and _______ thought
  • The Tale of Genji was written by a woman, Murasaki Shikibu
• Decline of Heian
  • The equal-field system began to fail
  • _______ clans accumulated most land
  • Taira and Minamoto, the two most powerful clans, engaged in wars
  • Clan leader of Minamoto claimed title _______, military governor; ruled in Kamakura
Medieval Japan was a period of decentralization

- Kamakura (1185-1333 C.E.) and Muromachi (1336-1573 C.E.) periods
- The small states were led by ____________, who not only administered their territories but also maintained their own military
  - The
  - Professional warriors of provincial lords
  - Valued loyalty, military talent, and discipline
  - Observed samurai code called ____________
  - To preserve their honor, engaged in ritual suicide called ____________ (used by defeated or disgraced warriors to maintain family and personal honor)
- The rise of the samurai gradually moved Japan toward a style of ____________ similar to Western Europe during this time
  - Japanese peasants gradually became ____________ bound to the land and considered property of the local lord
  - ____________ (late twelfth century) – conflicts between the peasants and the samurai

- ♦ Japanese countryside was ____________
- ♦ The ____________ family established the ____________, or military government
- ♦ As imperial government broke down, the Japanese increasingly distanced themselves from Chinese Confucian ways