Shanhaiguan District, where the Great Wall of China begins right on the shore of the Bohai Sea. It’s known as ‘Old Dragon’s Head’.
What is the most significant area of CHANGE in East Asia at this time?

Provide evidence.

What is the most significant area of CONTINUITY in East Asia at this time?

Provide evidence.

FIND your SPICE chart from your C 14 study question sheet.
**Sui:**
- Strong centralized government
- Massive public works projects
- Attention and repair to infrastructure (Grand Canal)
- Unpopular = high taxes, **forced labor** = revolts and assassination
**Tang:**
- Period of unusual stability and prosperity
- Maintenance of well-articulated transportation and communication network
- **Equal field system**
- Bureaucracy of merit

Battle of the Talas River 751 CE
**Song Dynasty 960-1279 CE**

**Song:**
- All state officials = servants of imperial government = rewarded for their loyalty
- **Increased size of bureaucracy of merit**
- Reduced military - Generals become bureaucrats
- Strong centralized oversight
- No more forced labor
How were the Chinese able to reestablish its political, economic and cultural hegemony during the post-classical era?

**Hegemony:** where one social, political or economic group or class controls another, the social, cultural, ideological, or economic influence exerted by a dominant group

- **Sui military campaigns**/ tight political discipline/restored centralized rule/massive building/Projects (Grand Canal: effects?)
- **Tang Taizong** (Mandate of Heaven/ built capital at Chang’an (2 million)/Confucian rule)

**Tang centralization** =

1. Transportation and communication network
2. equal field system
3. bureaucracy of merit

1. What policies helped to account for the early success of the Tang?

- Developed techniques that expanded agricultural potential and manufacturing output (equal field system, fast ripening rice, water wheels, manure)

- **Used armed forces and diplomats to influence culture in Korea, Japan and Vietnam** (Tributary system)

- China as “Middle Kingdom”
Population Growth

- Result of increased agricultural production
- Effective food distribution system
  - Transportation networks built under Tang and Song dynasties

7. The Chinese population underwent rapid growth from 600-1200 CE. What developments during this period rooted that growth? What were the economic advantages of having such a large population? What are the political disadvantages?
The Chinese civil service exams began around the sixth century; by 115 CE a set curriculum had already become established for the so-called First Generation of exam takers. They were tested for their proficiency in the so-called Six Arts which included music, archery and horsemanship, arithmetic, writing and knowledge of the rituals and ceremonies of both public and private life. Between 200BCE-200CE, the curriculum had expanded to the Five Studies. The examinations included military strategies, civil law, revenue and taxation, agriculture and geography in addition to the Confucian Classics. By 1370 CE the scope and rigor of these exams were evident: there were examinations lasting twenty-four and even seventy-two hours conducted in spare, isolated examination rooms.

Tang Dynasty Passing rate = 2%
In what ways was Buddhism established in China at this time as a syncretic faith? Why was Buddhism able to become so well established now and why did it eventually fall out of favor?

- Interaction of Confucian and Daoist traditions with Mahayana Buddhism set in the context of Tang and Song Chinese culture
- Buddhism arrived in China during Han Dynasty but didn’t really take hold until Tang/Song dynasties
- Support for Confucianism waned.....
- Zorastrianism, Nestorian Christians set up communities

-Tang eventually wanted the LAND that the monasteries claimed
- Buddhism established in the desert (Dunhuang) where Chinese converts decorated caves walls with Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, libraries of Buddhist texts...)

5. Trace the development of Buddhism in China and how it interacted with Daoism and Confucianism
The first cave at Mogaoku was carved in A.D. 366 by an itinerant monk named Yuezun who said that one night he saw flamelike lights pulsing across the cliff face and took them as a sign: Here you must stay. So he cut a hole in the sandstone wall and moved in.

Buddhist Temple at Dunhuang, western province of Gansu
What is Neo-Confucianism, how did it develop and how did it influence life beyond China?

- **Song** decided to support Confucianism by sponsoring the studies of Confucian scholars and subsidizing printing and dissemination of Confucian writings rather than by actively persecuting Buddhism (like the Tang).

- Came to appreciate Buddhism and so = Neo-Confucianism

- Added questions about nature of human soul and individual’s relationship with the cosmos.

- Especially popular in China’s cultural orbit of Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

5. Trace the development of Buddhism in China and how it interacted with Daoism and Confucianism.
**Nestorian Christianity** = Early branch of Christianity named after the 5th C Greek theologian Nestorius, that emphasized the human nature of Christ.

**Manichaeism** = Religion founded by the prophet Mani in the 3rd Century CE, a syncretic version of Zoroastrianism, Christian, and Buddhist elements.

**Zoroastrianism** = Persian religion based on the teaching of the 6th Century BCE prophet Zarathustra; its emphasis on the duality of good and evil and on the role of the individuals in determining their own fate would influence later religions.

**Mahayana Buddhism?**

How does its influence compare? Choose ONE of the religions above and create a comparative T chart- be prepared to share 😊
What were the significant scientific, technological and cultural innovations of the time?

- Meritocracy
- Water clock
- “Flying cash”/ Song and paper money?
- South pointing compass
- Gunpowder
- Porcelain
- Block printing
- Grand Canal
- “tribute teas”
1. Foot is soaked in warm water and massaged, toenails are trimmed.

2. Four smaller toes are cracked then bent toward the ball of the foot.

3. Bandage 10 ft x 2 in is wrapped around bent toes, pulled tightly to heel.

4. Every two days, bandage is removed and rebound; goes on for 2-3 years.
Spring Outing of the Tang Court (713–755)

Kowtow
Su Song’s Astronomical Clock. This gigantic clock built at Kaifeng between 1088 and 1092 combined mathematics, astronomy, and calendar-making with skillful engineering. The team overseen by Su Song placed an armillary sphere on the observation platform and linked it with chains to the water-driven central mechanism shown in the cutaway view. The water wheel also rotated the Buddha statues in the multistory pagoda the spectators are looking at. Other devices displayed the time of the day, the month, and the year. (Courtesy, Joseph Needham, Science and Civilization in China)
Emperor Taizong (r. 626–649) receives Ludongzan, ambassador of Tibet, at his court; painted in 641 AD

A Tang painting of a Bodhisattva holding an incense burner, from Dunhuang.

Woman playing polo
8th C CE

A Tang painting of a Bodhisattva holding an incense burner, from Dunhuang.
Dufu and Li Bai are often thought of as China's greatest poets. They were contemporaries and lived through the warfare and widespread suffering of the middle years of the Tang Empire. They both traveled widely and wrote about the scenery in various locations.

Both lived in Chang'an at one time and described their experiences of war and suffering. It is thought their poems improved through these experiences. Their poems are appreciated because of their simple style and common subject matter.

Li Bai (701–762) was one of the greatest romantic poets of ancient China. He wrote at least a thousand poems on a variety of subjects from political matters to natural scenery.

Du Fu (712–770 AD) also wrote more than a thousand poems. He is thought of as one of the greatest realist poets of China. His poems reflect the hard realities of war, dying people living next to rich rulers, and primitive rural life.

Find your DBQs from yesterday
Reminder: C 13-14-15 TEST on TH
POINT OF VIEW (POV) can be determined by considering the following questions=

Who is the author and how does that affect what he/she says?
(gender, occupation, ethnicity, etc.)
What do they think and why? What informs their opinion?
What about the background of the author may have influenced his/her outlook as expressed in the document?
(examples: gender, class, religion, ethnicity, occupation, age......)
Why is this person saying or writing this piece at this particular time and place?
Why would this person have this particular opinion?

In the absence of an author: consider the characteristics of the intended audience and/or the medium
(eg: official document, sermon, diary,) and/or tone of the document, and/or how the temporal context (eg: writing in a period of stability/instability) may have influenced the author’s opinion.

HOW does this Point of View (as determined above) influence the document OR affect its usefulness as a source of historical information?
Du Fu (712–770 CE) also wrote more than a thousand poems. He is thought of as one of the greatest realist poets of China. His poems reflect the hard realities of war, dying people living next to rich rulers, and primitive rural life.

627-649  Reign of Tang Taizong
755-757  An Lushan’s rebellion

Analyze the following poem for Point of View.

You must explain how the author’s point of view shapes or informs the content of the document.

Crossing the Frontier I

When bows are bent; they should be bent strongly;
When arrows are used, they should be long.
The bowmen should first shoot the horses.
In taking the enemy prisoner, the leader should be taken first,
There should be no limit to the killing of men.
In making a country, there should naturally be a border.
If it were possible to regulate rebellion,
Would so many be killed and wounded?

As a prominent Confucian poet who lived through a period of great turmoil, Du Fu would naturally express frustration and concern for the lack of order and stability that conflict has brought to China. Confucianism is a belief system that focuses on order and stability and his desire to find regulation and solution to the fighting is clearly a subject of his work. His experiences and background have clearly influenced the subject of this poem.

The author is from a prominent family, raised with Confucian values. Living through a time of civil unrest, he would naturally be upset about this disruption in the order and stability of society that Confucianism supports. His experiences and background have clearly influenced the subject of this poem.
Since the author experienced the chaotic effects of civil war and unrest characterized by the An Lushan rebellion, his emotion and trauma may have influenced his writing.

**SOURCING**

**Purpose:** How does the author’s purpose affect the document’s content and/or affect its usefulness as a source of historical information?

As a poet, the author’s purpose was to produce a creative reaction to this time of civil unrest. This emotional description may exaggerate the sentiment of the general population and should be analyzed as one of a variety of sources rather than analyzing the period from this single source.
A bas-relief of a soldier and horse with elaborate saddle and stirrups, from the tomb of Emperor Taizong, c. 650
What led to the collapse of the Tang Dynasty?
What led to the collapse of the Song Dynasty??

Tang collapse = internal rebellions and challenges  
(An Lushan rebellion: 755)  
(Muslim attack: Battle of Talas 751)  
Tang brought in Uighers as mercenaries to fight internal rebellions (AND then they stayed)  
Equal field system deteriorated.... etc  
907 CE = last Tang emperor

Song collapse = no military...  
bureaucracy spent all the money  
taxes not popular with the people  
Jurchen from the North eventually drove them South
Using your knowledge of world history, analyze the changes and continuities in Chinese culture between the period of the Han and Tang Empires. Include in your analysis both social and political issues.