

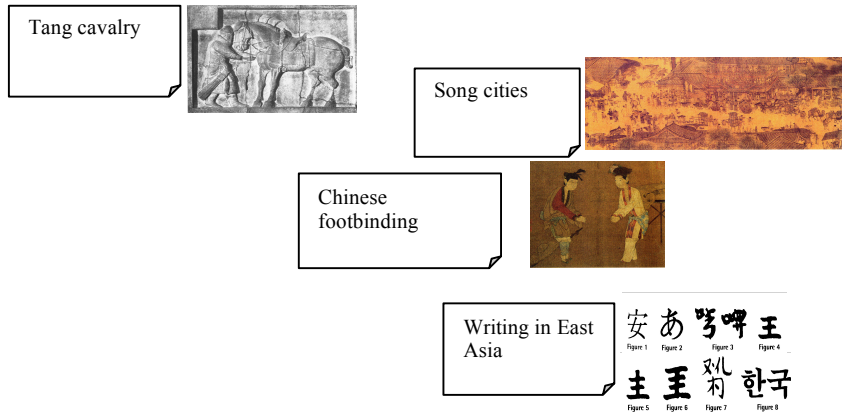
Chapter 11-Inner and East Asia, 400-1200

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Reading Sections:

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Images



Terms to know:

Sui Dynasty	Tang Dynasty	Song Dynasty	Grand Canal
tributary system	bubonic plague	Tibet	Uighurs
Chinese junk/treasure ship	gunpowder	neo-Confucianism	movable type
shamanism	Koryo	Fujiwara	Heian Japan
<i>Tale of Genji</i>	shogun	samurai	Kamakura Shogunate
<i>bakufu</i>	champa rice	Chan Buddhism	Pureland Buddhism
Zen Buddhism	Mahayana Buddhism		

Be able to answer:

1. Why is the Sui dynasty significant in Chinese history? How does the Grand Canal present this significance?
2. What is the importance of Inner (China, Korea, Japan) and Central Asia as a region of cross-cultural exchange and interactions during the Tang period?
3. Why can the Tang be considered the beginning of the “golden age” in Chinese history? How does this time in Chinese history prove that China was never truly a static and closed civilization?
4. What factors contributed to the decline and fall of the Tang?
5. What role did nomadic peoples play in the history of Tang and the Song dynasties?
6. Why do Buddhism and Confucianism play different political roles in Tang and Song China, and in Tibet, Korea, and Japan? How was Buddhism received in the various East Asian and Central Asian nations, and how did it change them, and in turn how did they adapt it to the indigenous cultures?
7. What accounts for the scientific and economic advancement that contributed to the thriving urban life of the Song Dynasty? Why is this considered the “renaissance” of the Chinese history?
8. What role did Chinese culture play in the development of Korea, Japan, and Vietnam, and how did each of them adapt this Chinese culture yet retain their own distinct traditions?