**Key Concept Study Guide for Chapter 9**

**Collegiate Board Examples Are Underlined**

**References to Abbreviation Meanings:** Reference Official Key Concepts

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<th>Key Concept (Abbreviated)</th>
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<td><strong>Key Concept 3.2 Continuity &amp; Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions</strong></td>
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<td>I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.</td>
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<td>A. Most reconstituted governments following the collapse of empires, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties—Sui, Tang, and Song—combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy (such as patriarchy, religion or land-owning elites) with innovations better suited to the current circumstances. (such as new methods of taxation, tributary systems or adaptation of religious institutions)</td>
<td>Tribute system and “kow tow” Sui/Tang/Song Dynasties CCOT (Continuity and Change over Time) – Sui/Tang/Song – compare to Qin/Han MRQ: Why are the centuries of the Tang and Song dynasties in China sometimes referred to as a “golden age”?</td>
<td>The Reemergence of a Unified China (p. 380) China and the Northern Nomads: A Chinese World Order in the Making (p. 385)</td>
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<td>C. Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions. (such as... Chinese traditions influencing Japan)</td>
<td>MRQ: How did the Chinese and their nomadic neighbors to the north view each other? MRQ: What assumptions underlay the tribute system? In what ways did Tang and Song dynasty China resemble the classical Han dynasty period, and in what ways had China changed?</td>
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3.2.II Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant tech. and cult. transfers, (such as paper making techniques) between Tang China and the Abbasids...
### I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.

C. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.

**press/gunpowder)**

**World Economy (p. 397)**

### II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of decline, and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

A. Factors that contributed to declines of urban areas in this period included invasions, disease, the decline of agricultural productivity.

B. Factors that contributed to urban revival included the end of invasions, the availability of safe and reliable transport, the rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300. Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population and greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth.

**Sui/Tang/Song Dynasties**

Cities: Chang'an (Sui/Tang) and Hangzhou (Song)

**The Reemergence of a Unified China (p. 380)**

### III. Despite significant continuities in structures and methods of production, there were also important changes in labor management and in the effects of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.

A. As in the previous period, the main forms of labor organization included free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft production and guild organization, along with various forms of coerced and unfree labor and government-imposed labor taxes and military obligations.

B. As in the previous period, S structures were shaped largely by class and caste. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in Western Africa, Japan, and Southeast Asia.

C. New forms of coerced labor appeared... Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. (such as in the China/Byzantine Empire) The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean.

D. The diffusion of B-ism... and Neo-Confucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.

**Trung Sisters (Vietnam)**

Role of women in Xiongnu (Compared to China – more in Ch. 12)

**Neo Confucianism**

Buddhism

An Lushan rebellion

How can you explain the changing fortunes of Buddhism in China?

What facilitated the rooting of Buddhism within China?

What were the major sources of opposition to Buddhism within China?

MRQ: In what ways did women's lives change during the Tang and Song dynasties?

**A “Golden Age” for Chinese Achievement (p. 380)**

**Women in the Song Dynasty (p. 384)**

### 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

I. Improved transportation and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographic range of existing and newly-active trade networks.

D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices (such as the minting of coins or use of paper money), ... and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures including the Grand Canal in China.

**Sui Dynasty Grand Canal**

“The Four Inventions”

Japan/Korea/Vietnam relations

Heian period

Bushido

Hangul

**China and the Eurasian World Economy (p. 397)**

**China’s Neighbors: Korea/Japan/Vietnam**
E. The expansion of existing empires—including China—facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.

한글

3.1. III Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing or the creation of new networks of trade & comm.

D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cult. traditions, (such as the influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia...) as well as scientific and tech. traditions (such as ...the spread of printing and gunpowder tech. from East Asia into the Islamic empires and into Western Europe)

TERMS TO KNOW FROM STRAYER

- China – Sui/Tang/Song vs. Qin/Han
- China v. Korea/Japan/Vietnam
- Tribute system: real v. ideal

COMPARISONS TO REMEMBER

- Neo-Confucianism
- Buddhism
- Gunpowder (invented in China, first widely weaponized in Islamic empires, refined in Europe)

China and the Eurasian World Economy (p. 397)
China and Buddhism (p. 399)

An Lushan
Bushido
Chinese Buddhism
Foot binding

hangul
Hangzhou
Heian
Sui/Tang/Song

Neo Confucianism
Samurai
Shotoku Taishi
Uighurs

Kowtow
Tribute System
Trung sisters
Xiongnu

THE DYNASTIES OF CHINA

Writing on oracle bones tells of events and customs of the period. Wheeled chariots are introduced in warfare. Silk weaving is invented. Chinese writing develops.

Iron casting is invented, as are the multiplication tables.