

REVIEW

CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 7.3.1*The Tang Dynasty (618–907)*

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.

Read the summary to answer questions on the next page.

Reunification of China

Several strong Tang rulers completed the work of reunifying China begun in the previous Sui Dynasty.

- Land in the north and west was recovered. Korea was reconquered.
- Civil service examinations were given again. This placed talented candidates in official positions, helping to strengthen the government.
- The road and canal systems were expanded.
- Foreign trade was promoted.
- A land distribution program was begun. Peasants were given land.
- Agricultural methods and farming tools increased food production.
- A law code was written, making laws uniform throughout the empire.

Spread of Buddhism

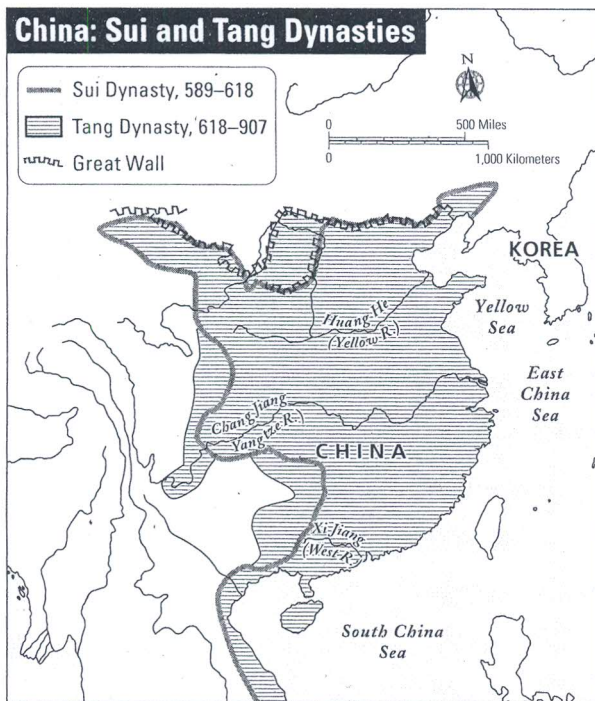
By the first century, missionaries and merchants from India had brought Buddhist ideas to China. Buddhists believed in the **Four Noble Truths**:

- Life is filled with suffering.
- The cause of this suffering is people's desire for worldly pleasures.
- The way to end all suffering is to end all desires.
- The way to reach enlightenment is to follow the Eightfold Path.

In the chaos and disorder following the collapse of the Han Dynasty in A.D. 220, people were attracted to this message. Buddhism spread rapidly. From China, Buddhism spread to Korea and from there to Japan.

During the Tang Dynasty, Buddhism became a more permanent part of Chinese culture. Different branches developed, including Ch'an or Zen Buddhism. A later Tang emperor suppressed Buddhism to gain the wealth of the Buddhist monasteries. After this, Buddhism in China declined.

PRACTICE

CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 7.3.1*The Tang Dynasty (618–907)***DIRECTIONS:** Choose the letter of the *best* answer.

1 Which observation about the boundaries of China during the Sui and Tang Dynasties is accurate, based on the map?

- A** Korea was part of China during the Sui Dynasty.
- B** The greatest gain in land during the Sui period was to the east and south.
- C** The most substantial expansion during the Tang period was in the west.
- D** China's Great Wall protected its territory completely by the end of the Tang Dynasty.

2 What was *one* result of giving the civil service examination again during the Tang Dynasty?

- A** Many government officials lost their jobs.
- B** Government positions were staffed by generally qualified candidates.
- C** Taxes increased.
- D** Corruption among government officials developed in the competition for jobs.

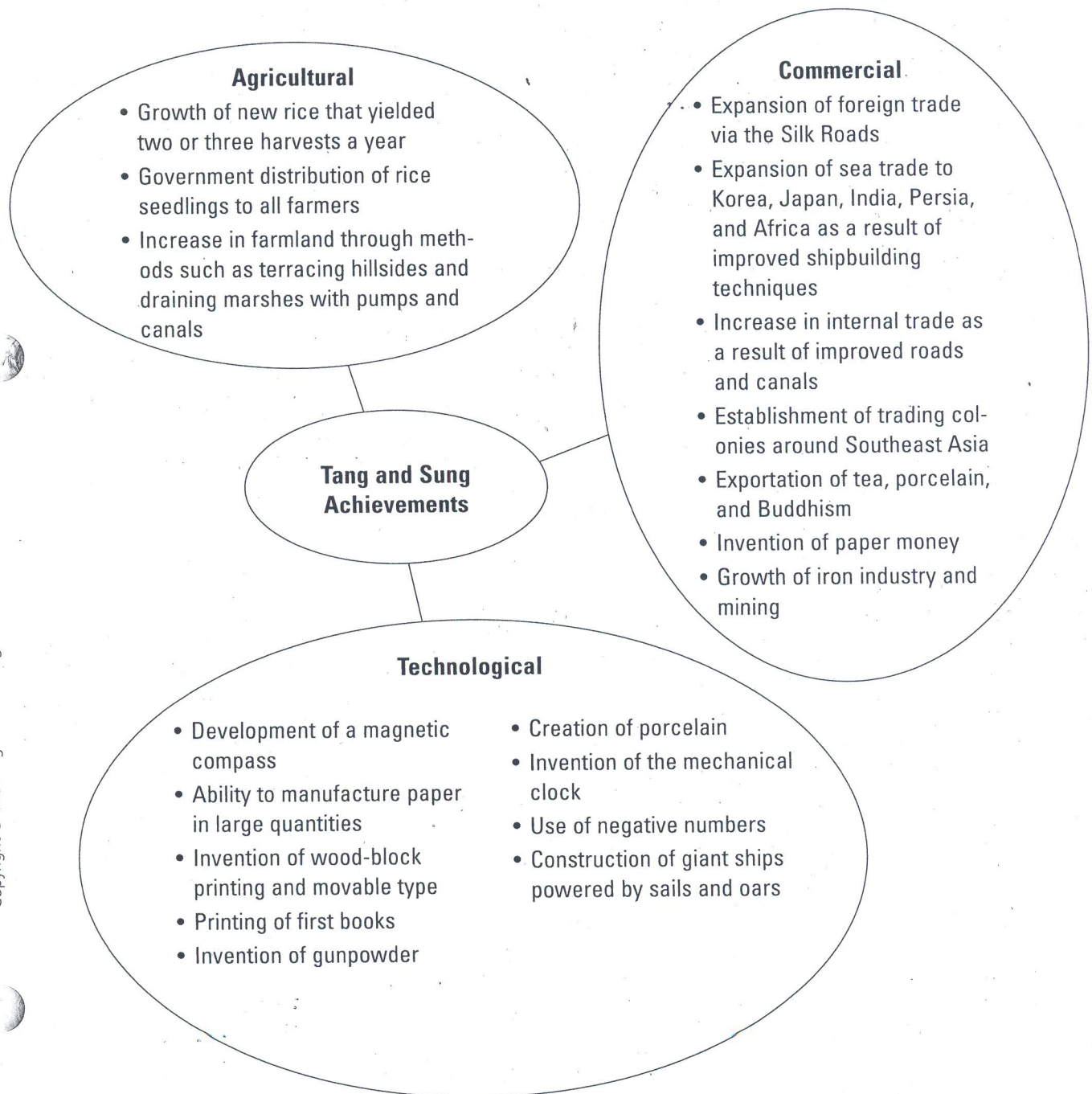
Wu Zhao was the only woman to take the title of emperor. She ruled during the Tang Dynasty. Wu Zhao cut taxes, raised the salaries of government officials, reduced expensive military operations, and reformed the government.

3 What most likely led Wu Zhao to take the steps written in the description above?

- A** She did not believe in the use of military force.
- B** She wanted to win the loyalty of the people.
- C** She wanted to encourage rebellion throughout the empire.
- D** She had a plan to weaken China.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Sung periods.

Read the cluster diagram to answer questions on the next page.



PRACTICE

CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 7.3.2*Tang and Sung Achievements***DIRECTIONS: Choose the letter of the best answer.**

- 1 How did the increase in farmland and rice production most likely affect ancient China?
 - A An increased food supply led to a growth in population.
 - B A decreased need for farmers led to high unemployment.
 - C Greater farming success made the Chinese rebel against their government.
 - D China became more desirable to invaders.
- 2 What advantage did paper money offer merchants over coins or precious metals?
 - A Paper money was easier to carry and use in large amounts.
 - B Paper money was universally accepted.
 - C Paper money had more value than coins or precious metals.
 - D Paper money could be printed by the merchants themselves whenever they needed it.
- 3 As a result of the vigorous trade during the Tang and Sung dynasties,
 - A China's supply of natural resources decreased.
 - B China imported more than it exported.
 - C China's culture spread to many areas.
 - D China remained isolated from other cultures.
- 4 The growth of the bureaucracy during the Tang and Sung dynasties is directly related to
 - A the use of negative numbers.
 - B the development of the compass.
 - C an increased need for paper.
 - D the growth of the iron industry.
- 5 What made the exchange of technological and scientific ideas easier during the Tang and Sung (Song) period?
 - A internal unrest
 - B growth of cities
 - C high unemployment
 - D government restrictions
- 6 Based on the achievements of the Tang and Sung dynasties, which inference might be made?
 - A The Tang and Sung dynasties were generally a time of stability and prosperity in China.
 - B Many foreign wars were fought during the Tang and Sung dynasties, leading to the need for more advanced weaponry.
 - C Under Tang and Sung rulers, individuality and creativity were stifled.
 - D Tang and Sung achievements were a response to problems such as hunger and disease.