

Confucianism and Government

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. Confucianism underwent changes and influenced Chinese government.
2. Scholar-officials ran China's government during the Song dynasty.

The Big Idea

Confucian thought influenced the Song government.

Key Terms

bureaucracy, p. 178

civil service, p. 178

scholar-official, p. 178

If YOU were there...

You are a student in China in 1184. Night has fallen, but you cannot sleep. Tomorrow you have a test. It will be, you know, the most important test of your entire life. You have studied for it, not for days or weeks or even months—but for *years*. As you toss and turn, you think about how your entire life will be determined by how well you do on this one test.

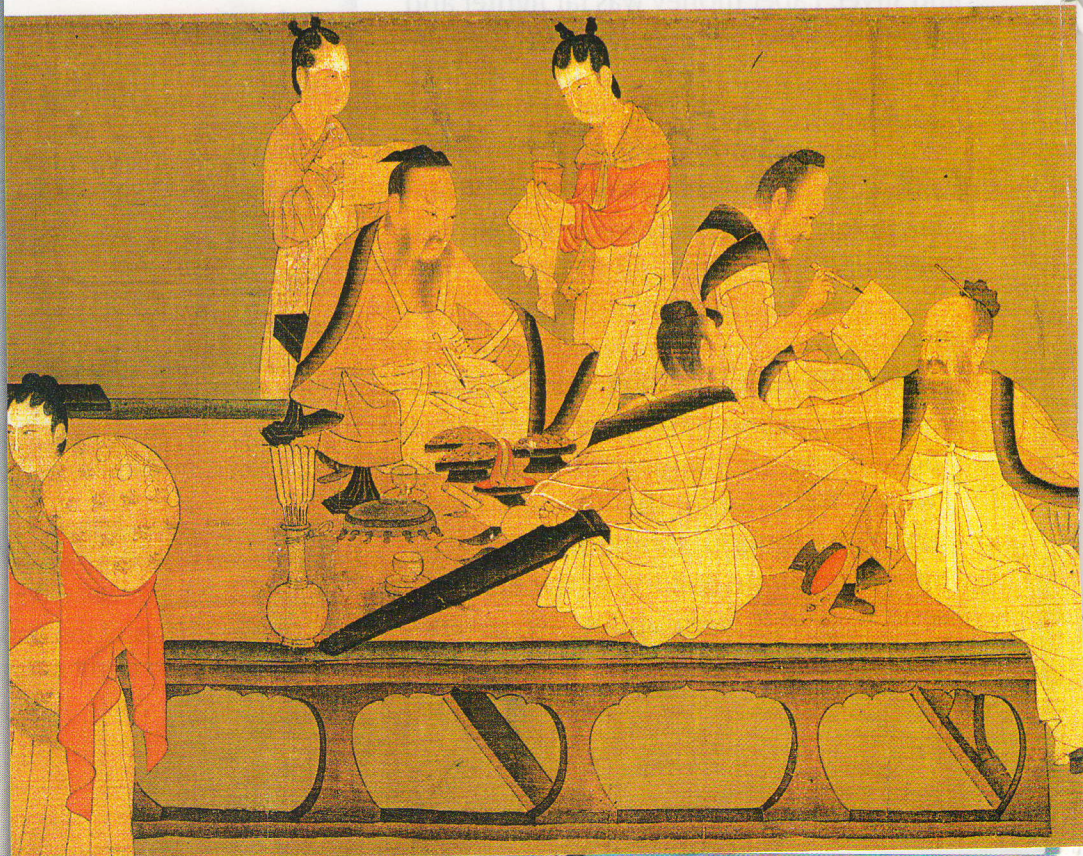
How could a single test be so important?

BUILDING BACKGROUND The Song dynasty ruled China from 960 to 1279. This was a time of improvements in agriculture, growing cities, extensive trade, and the development of art and inventions. It was also a time of major changes in Chinese government.



HSS 7.3.3 Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Song and Mongol periods.

7.3.6 Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.



Confucianism

The dominant philosophy in China, Confucianism is based on the teachings of Confucius. He lived more than 1,500 years before the Song dynasty. His ideas, though, had a dramatic effect on the Song system of government.

Confucian Ideas

Confucius's teachings focused on ethics, or proper behavior, for individuals and governments. He said that people should conduct their lives according to two basic principles. These principles were *ren*, or concern for others, and *li*, or appropriate behavior. Confucius argued that society would **function** best if everyone followed *ren* and *li*.

Confucius thought that everyone had a proper role to play in society. Order was maintained when people knew their place and behaved appropriately. For example, Confucius said that young people should obey their elders and that subjects should obey their rulers.

The Influence of Confucianism

After his death, Confucius's ideas were spread by his followers, but they were not widely accepted. In fact, the Qin dynasty officially suppressed Confucian ideas and teachings. By the time of the Han dynasty, Confucianism had again come into favor, and Confucianism became the official state philosophy.

During the Period of Disunion, which followed the Han dynasty, Confucianism was overshadowed by Buddhism as the major tradition in China. As you recall, many Chinese people turned to Buddhism for comfort during these troubled times. In doing so, they largely turned away from Confucian ideas and outlooks.

Later, during the Sui and early Tang dynasties, Buddhism was very influential. Unlike Confucianism, which stressed ethical behavior, Buddhism stressed a more spiritual outlook that promised escape from suffering. As Buddhism became more popular in China, Confucianism lost some of its influence.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

function work or perform

PHOTOGRAPH © 2004 MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON



In addition to ethics, Confucianism stressed the importance of education. This painting, created during the Song period, shows earlier Confucian scholars during the Period of Disunion sorting scrolls containing classic Confucian texts.

Civil Service Exams

This painting from the 1600s shows civil servants writing essays for China's emperor.

Difficult exams were designed to make sure that government officials were chosen by ability—not by wealth or family connections.

Difficult Exams

- Students had to memorize entire Confucian texts.
- To pass the most difficult tests, students might study for more than 20 years!
- Some exams lasted up to 72 hours, and students were locked in private rooms while taking them.
- Some dishonest students cheated by copying Confucius's works on the inside of their clothes, paying bribes to the test graders, or paying someone else to take the test for them.
- To prevent cheating, exam halls were often locked and guarded.



Neo-Confucianism

Late in the Tang dynasty, many Chinese historians and scholars again became interested in the teachings of Confucius. Their interest was sparked by their desire to improve Chinese government and society.

During and after the Song dynasty, a new philosophy called Neo-Confucianism developed. Based on Confucianism, Neo-Confucianism was similar to the older philosophy in that it taught proper behavior. For example, Neo-Confucian scholars discussed such issues as what made human beings do bad things even if their basic nature was good. In addition, it also emphasized spiritual matters that incorporated Buddhist and Daoist concepts about the meaning of life.

Neo-Confucianism became much more appealing and influential under the Song. Later its influence grew even more. In fact, the ideas of Neo-Confucianism became official government teachings after the Song dynasty.

Scholar-Officials

The Song dynasty took another major step that affected China for centuries. They improved the system by which people went to work for the government. These workers formed a large **bureaucracy**, or a **body of unelected government officials**. They joined the bureaucracy by passing civil service examinations. **Civil service means service as a government official**.

To become a civil servant, a person had to pass a series of written examinations. The examinations tested students' grasp of Confucianism and related ideas.

Because the tests were so difficult, students spent years preparing for them. Only a very small fraction of the people who took the tests would reach the top level and be appointed to a position in the government. However, candidates for the civil service examinations had a strong **incentive** for studying hard. Passing the tests meant life as a **scholar-official**—an **educated member of the government**.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

incentive
something that leads people to follow a certain course of action

READING CHECK **Contrasting** How did Neo-Confucianism differ from Confucianism?



Scholar-Officials

First rising to prominence under the Song, scholar-officials remained important in China for centuries.

These scholar-officials, for example, lived during the Qing dynasty, which ruled from the mid-1600s to the early 1900s. Their typical responsibilities might include running government offices; maintaining roads, irrigation systems, and other public works; updating and maintaining official records; or collecting taxes.

Scholar-officials were elite members of society. They performed many important jobs in the government and were widely admired for their knowledge and ethics. Their benefits included considerable respect and reduced penalties for breaking the law. Many also became wealthy from gifts given by people seeking their aid.

The civil service examination system helped ensure that talented, intelligent people, including commoners, could hope to become scholar-officials. The civil service system was a major factor in the stability of the Song government.

READING CHECK Analyzing How did the Song dynasty change China's government?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW During the Song period, Confucian ideas helped shape China's government. In the next section, you will read about the two dynasties that followed the Song—the Yuan and the Ming.

Section 3 Assessment

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **RISS** 7.3.3, 7.3.6

- a. Identify** What two principles did Confucius believe people should follow?

b. Explain What was Neo-Confucianism?

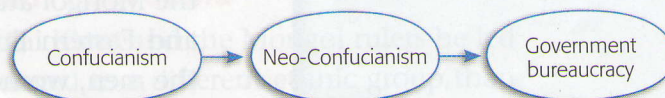
c. Elaborate Why do you think Neo-Confucianism appealed to many people?
- a. Define** What was a **scholar-official**?

b. Explain Why would people want to become scholar-officials?

c. Evaluate Do you think **civil service** examinations were a good way to choose government officials? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Sequencing** Draw a graphic organizer like the one shown. Use it to describe the effects of Confucianism on government and the changes it went through.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- 4. Gathering Ideas about Confucianism and Government**
In this section you read about Confucianism and new ideas about government. What did you learn that you could add to your list of achievements?

The Yuan and Ming Dynasties

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. The Mongol Empire included China, and the Mongols ruled China as the Yuan dynasty.
2. The Ming dynasty was a time of stability and prosperity.
3. China under the Ming saw great changes in its government and relations with other countries.

The Big Idea

The Chinese were ruled by foreigners during the Yuan dynasty, but they threw off Mongol rule and prospered during the Ming dynasty.

Key Terms and People

Genghis Khan, p. 180

Kublai Khan, p. 181

Zheng He, p. 183

isolationism, p. 186



HSS 7.3.4 Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

If YOU were there...

You are a farmer in northern China in 1212. As you pull weeds from a wheat field, you hear a sound like thunder. Looking toward the sound, you see hundreds—no, *thousands*—of armed horsemen on the horizon, riding straight toward you. You are frozen with fear. Only one thought fills your mind—the dreaded Mongols are coming.

What can you do to save yourself?

BUILDING BACKGROUND Throughout its history, northern China had been attacked over and over by nomadic peoples. During the Song dynasty these attacks became more frequent and threatening.

The Mongol Empire

Among the nomadic peoples who attacked the Chinese were the Mongols. For centuries, the Mongols had lived as separate tribes in the vast plains north of China. Then in 1206, a powerful leader, or khan, united them. His name was Temüjin. When he became leader, though, he was given a new title: “Universal Ruler,” or **Genghis Khan** (JENG-guhs KAHN).

The Mongol Conquest

Genghis Khan organized the Mongols into a powerful army and led them on bloody expeditions of conquest. The brutality of the Mongol attacks terrorized people throughout much of Asia and Eastern Europe. Genghis Khan and his army killed all of the men, women, and children in countless cities and villages. Within 20 years, he ruled a large part of Asia.

Genghis Khan then turned his attention to China. He first led his armies into northern China in 1211. They fought their way south, wrecking whole towns and ruining farmland. By the time of Genghis Khan’s death in 1227, all of northern China was under Mongol control.

Mongol Empire, 1294



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

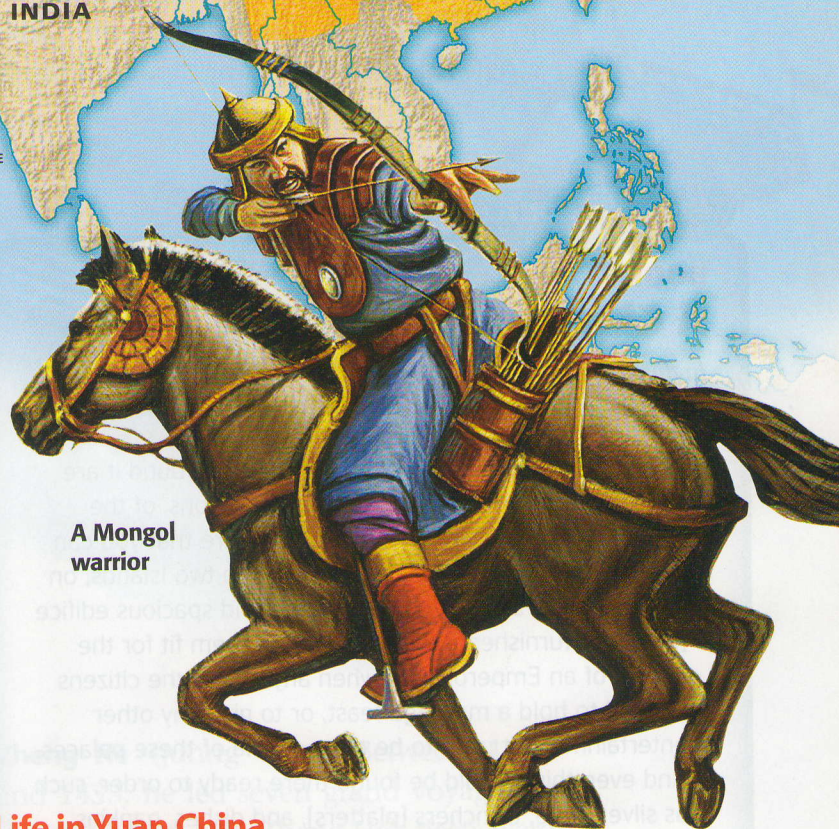
Region How far west did the Mongol Empire stretch?

The Mongol conquests did not end with Genghis Khan's death, though. His sons and grandsons continued to raid lands all over Asia and Eastern Europe. The destruction the Mongols left behind was terrible, as one Russian chronicler noted:

“There used to be the city of Riazan in the land of Riazan, but its wealth and glory ceased, and there is nothing to be seen in the city excepting smoke, ashes, and barren earth.”

—from “The Tale of the Destruction of Riazan,” in *Medieval Russia's Epics, Chronicles, and Tales*, edited by Serge Zenkovsky

In 1260 Genghis Khan's grandson **Kublai Khan** (KOO-bluh KAHN) became ruler of the Mongol Empire. He completed the conquest of China and in 1279 declared himself emperor of China. This began the Yuan dynasty, a period that some people also call the Mongol Ascendancy. For the first time in its long history, foreigners ruled all of China.



A Mongol warrior

Life in Yuan China

Kublai Khan and the Mongol rulers he led belonged to a different ethnic group than the Chinese did. They spoke a different language, worshipped different gods, wore different clothing, and had different customs. The Chinese resented being ruled by these foreigners, whom they saw as rude and uncivilized.

However, Kublai Khan did not force the Chinese to accept Mongol ways of life. Some Mongols even adopted aspects of the Chinese culture, such as Confucianism. Still, the Mongols made sure to keep control of the Chinese. They prohibited Confucian scholars from gaining too much power in the government, for example. The Mongols also placed heavy taxes on the Chinese.

Much of the tax money the Mongols collected went to pay for vast public-works projects. These projects required the labor of many Chinese people. The Yuan extended the Grand Canal and built new roads and palaces. Workers also improved the roads that were part of China's postal system. In addition, the Yuan emperors built a new capital, Dadu, near modern Beijing.

Mongol soldiers were sent throughout China to keep the peace as well as to keep a close watch on the Chinese. The soldiers' presence kept overland trade routes safe for merchants. Sea trade between China, India, and Southeast Asia continued, too. The Mongol emperors also welcomed foreign traders at Chinese ports. Some of these traders received special privileges.

Part of what we know about life in the Yuan dynasty comes from one such trader, an Italian merchant named Marco Polo. Between 1271 and 1295 he traveled in and around China. Polo was highly respected by the Mongols and even served in Kublai Khan's court. When Polo returned to Europe, he wrote of his travels. Polo's descriptions of China fascinated many Europeans. His book sparked much European interest in China.

Primary Source

BOOK

A Chinese City

In this passage Marco Polo describes his visit to Hangzhou (HAHNG-JOH), a city in southeastern China.

“Inside the city there is a Lake . . . and all round it are erected [built] beautiful palaces and mansions, of the richest and most exquisite [finest] structure that you can imagine . . . In the middle of the Lake are two Islands, on each of which stands a rich, beautiful and spacious edifice [building], furnished in such style as to seem fit for the palace of an Emperor. And when any one of the citizens desired to hold a marriage feast, or to give any other entertainment, it used to be done at one of these palaces. And everything would be found there ready to order, such as silver plate, trenchers [platters], and dishes, napkins and table-cloths, and whatever else was needful. The King made this provision for the gratification [enjoyment] of his people, and the place was open to every one who desired to give an entertainment.”

—Marco Polo, from *Description of the World*

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

From this description, what impression might Europeans have of Hangzhou?

The End of the Yuan Dynasty

Despite their vast empire, the Mongols were not content with their lands. They decided to invade Japan. A Mongol army sailed to Japan in 1274 and 1281. The campaigns, however, were disastrous. Violent storms and fierce defenders destroyed most of the Mongol force.

The failed campaigns against Japan weakened the Mongol military. The huge, expensive public-works projects had already weakened the economy. These weaknesses, combined with Chinese resentment, made China ripe for rebellion.

In the 1300s many Chinese groups rebelled against the Yuan dynasty. In 1368 a former monk named Zhu Yuanzhang (JOO yoo-ahn-JAHNG) took charge of a rebel army. He led this army in a final victory over the Mongols. China was once again ruled by the Chinese.

READING CHECK Finding Main Ideas How did the Mongols come to rule China?

The Voyages of Zheng He

Zheng He's ocean voyages were remarkable. Some of his ships, like the one shown here, were among the largest in the world at the time.

This large ship was more than 300 feet long and carried about 500 people.

Sailors grew vegetables and herbs in special containers and brought livestock for food on the long voyages.

Zheng He brought back exotic animals like these giraffes from Africa.

ANALYSIS SKILL ANALYZING VISUALS

How did Zheng He's crew make sure they had fresh food?

The Ming Dynasty

After his army defeated the Mongols, Zhu Yuanzhang became emperor of China. The Ming dynasty that he founded ruled China from 1368 to 1644—nearly 300 years. Ming China proved to be one of the most stable and prosperous times in Chinese history. The Ming expanded China's fame overseas and sponsored incredible building projects across China.

Great Sea Voyages

During the Ming dynasty, the Chinese improved their ships and their sailing skills. The greatest sailor of the period was

Zheng He (juhng HUH). Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven grand voyages to places around Asia. Zheng He's fleets were huge. One included more than 60 ships and 25,000 sailors. Some of the ships were gigantic too, perhaps more than 300 feet long. That is longer than a football field!

In the course of his voyages Zheng He sailed his fleet throughout the Indian Ocean. He sailed as far west as the Persian Gulf and the easternmost coast of Africa.

Everywhere his ships landed, Zheng He presented leaders with beautiful gifts from China. He boasted about his country and encouraged foreign leaders to send gifts to China's emperor. From one voyage, Zheng He returned to China with representatives of some 30 nations, sent by their leaders to honor the emperor. He also brought goods and stories back to China.

Zheng He's voyages rank among the most impressive in the history of seafaring. Although they did not lead to the creation of new trade routes or the exploration of new lands, they served as a clear sign of China's power.

Great Building Projects

The Ming were also known for their grand building projects. Many of these projects were designed to impress both the Chinese people and their enemies to the north.

In Beijing, for example, Ming emperors built the Forbidden City. This amazing palace complex included hundreds of imperial residences, temples, and other government buildings. Within the buildings were some 9,000 rooms. The name "Forbidden City" came from the fact that the common people were not even allowed to enter the complex. For centuries, this city within a city was a symbol of China's glory.

History Close-up

The Forbidden City

The Forbidden City is not actually a city. It's a huge complex of almost 1,000 buildings in the heart of China's capital. The Forbidden City was built for the emperor, his family, his court, and his servants, and ordinary people were forbidden from entering.

The Forbidden City's main buildings were built of wood and featured gold-colored tile roofs that could only be used for the emperor's buildings.

The crowds of government and military officials who gathered to watch ceremonies were carefully lined up according to their ranks.

Sometimes, the emperor was carried on a special seat called a palanquin as his officers lined the route.

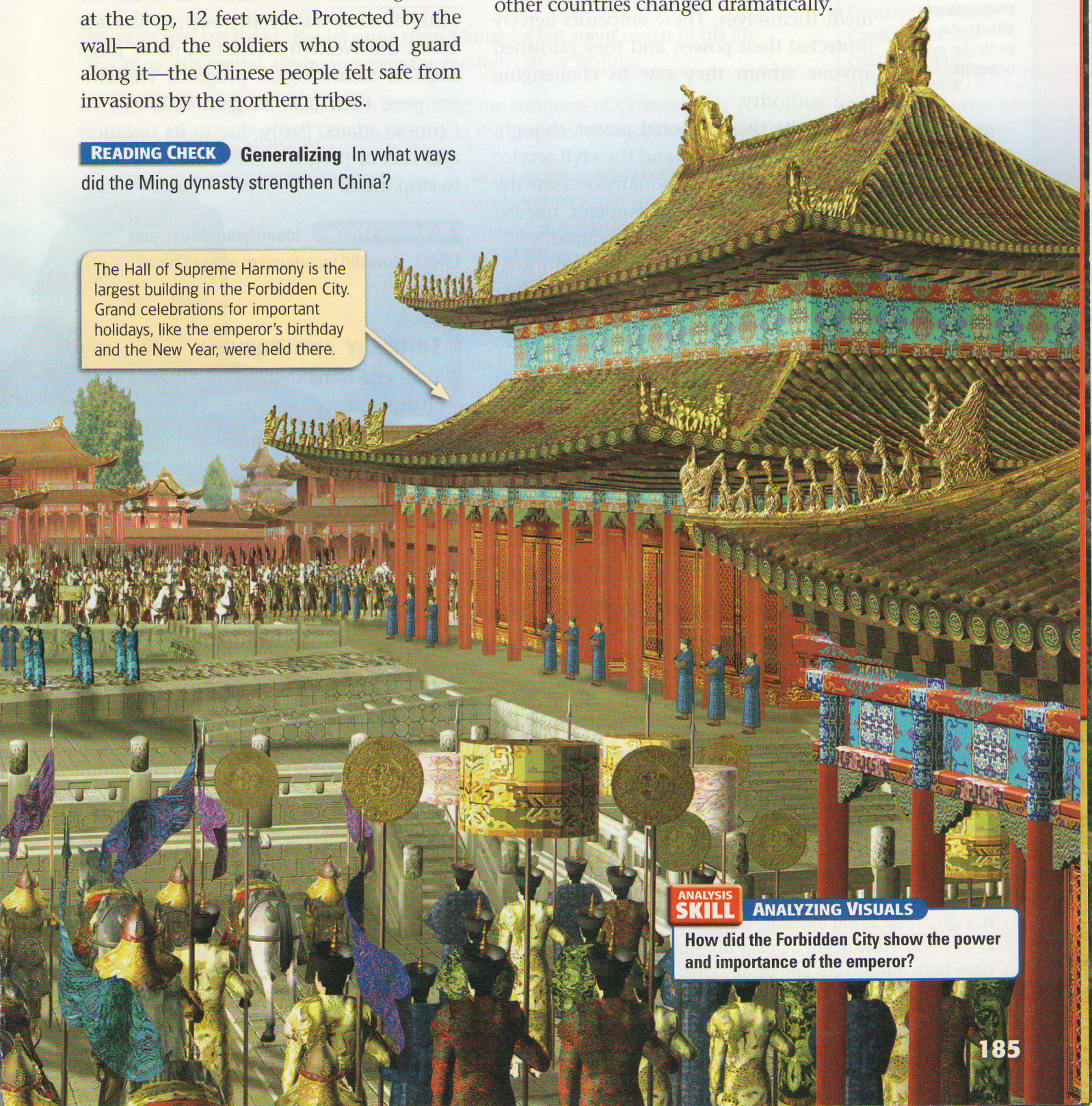
Ming rulers also directed the restoration of the famous Great Wall of China. Large numbers of soldiers and peasants worked to rebuild collapsed portions of walls, connect existing walls, and build new ones. The result was a construction feat unmatched in history. The wall was more than 2,000 miles long. It would reach from San Diego to New York! The wall was about 25 feet high and, at the top, 12 feet wide. Protected by the wall—and the soldiers who stood guard along it—the Chinese people felt safe from invasions by the northern tribes.

China Under the Ming

During the Ming dynasty, Chinese society began to change. This change was largely due to the efforts of the Ming emperors. Having expelled the Mongols, the Ming emperors worked to eliminate all foreign influences from Chinese society. As a result, China's government and relations with other countries changed dramatically.

READING CHECK **Generalizing** In what ways did the Ming dynasty strengthen China?

The Hall of Supreme Harmony is the largest building in the Forbidden City. Grand celebrations for important holidays, like the emperor's birthday and the New Year, were held there.



ANALYSIS SKILL **ANALYZING VISUALS**

How did the Forbidden City show the power and importance of the emperor?

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

consequences
effects of a particular event or events

Government

When the Ming took over China, they adopted many government programs that had been created by the Tang and the Song. However, the Ming emperors were much more powerful than the Tang and Song emperors had been. They abolished the offices of some powerful officials and took a larger role in running the government themselves. These emperors fiercely protected their power, and they punished anyone whom they saw as challenging their authority.

Despite their personal power, though, the Ming did not disband the civil service system. Because he personally oversaw the entire government, the emperor needed officials to keep his affairs organized.

The Ming also used examinations to appoint censors. These officials were sent throughout China to investigate the behavior of local leaders and to judge the quality of schools and other institutions. Censors had existed for many years in China, but under the Ming their power and influence grew.

Relations with Other Countries

In the 1430s a new Ming emperor made Zheng He return to China and dismantle his fleet. At the same time, he banned foreign trade. China entered a period of isolationism. **Isolationism is a policy of avoiding contact with other countries.**

In the end, this isolationism had great **consequences** for China. In 1644 the Ming dynasty was overthrown. By the late 1800s the Western world had made huge leaps in technological progress. Westerners were then able to gain influence in Chinese affairs. Partly due to its isolation and lack of progress, China was too weak to stop them.

READING CHECK Identifying Cause and Effect How did isolationism affect China?

SUMMARY AND PREVIEW Under the Yuan and Ming dynasties, Chinese society changed. Eventually, the Ming began a policy of isolationism. In the next chapter you will read about Japan, another country that was isolated at times.

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Online Quiz

KEYWORD: SQ7 HP7

Section 4 Assessment

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People HSS 7.3.4

- a. Identify** Who was **Genghis Khan**?

b. Explain How did the Mongols gain control of China?

c. Evaluate Judge this statement: "The Mongols should never have tried to invade Japan."
- a. Identify** Who was **Zheng He**, and what did he do?

b. Analyze What impression do you think the Forbidden City had on the residents of Beijing?

c. Draw Conclusions How may the Great Wall have both helped and hurt China?
- a. Define** What is **isolationism**?

b. Explain How did the Ming change China?

c. Develop How might a policy of isolationism have both advantages and disadvantages?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Categorizing** Draw a graphic organizer like the one below. Use it to identify key facts about China under the Yuan and Ming dynasties.

Yuan Dynasty

Ming Dynasty

FOCUS ON WRITING

- 5. Identifying Achievements of the Later Dynasties** Make a list of the achievements of the Yuan and Ming dynasties. Then look back over all your notes and rate the achievements or inventions. Which three do you think are the most important?

Kublai Khan

How did a Mongol nomad settle down to rule a vast empire?

When did he live? 1215–1294

Where did he live? Kublai came from Mongolia but spent much of his life in China. His capital, Dadu, was near the modern city of Beijing.

What did he do? Kublai Khan completed the conquest of China that Genghis Khan had begun. He ruled China as the emperor of the Yuan dynasty.

Why is he important? The lands Kublai Khan ruled made up one of the largest empires in world history. It stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. As China's ruler Kublai Khan welcomed foreign visitors, including the Italian merchant Marco Polo and the Arab historian Ibn Battutah. The stories these two men told helped create interest in China and its products among Westerners.

Generalizing How did Kublai Khan's actions help change people's views of China?

KEY FACTS

- Unified all of China under his rule
- Established peace, during which China's population grew
- Extended the Grand Canal so that food could be shipped from the Huang He (Yellow River) to his capital near modern Beijing
- Linked China to India and Persia with better roads
- Increased contact with the West

This painting from the 1200s shows Kublai Khan hunting on horseback.



The Great Wall

The Great Wall of China is one of the longest structures ever built. It stretches for many miles across China's northern lands. Along the way, the Great Wall crosses mountains, deserts, plains, and valleys.

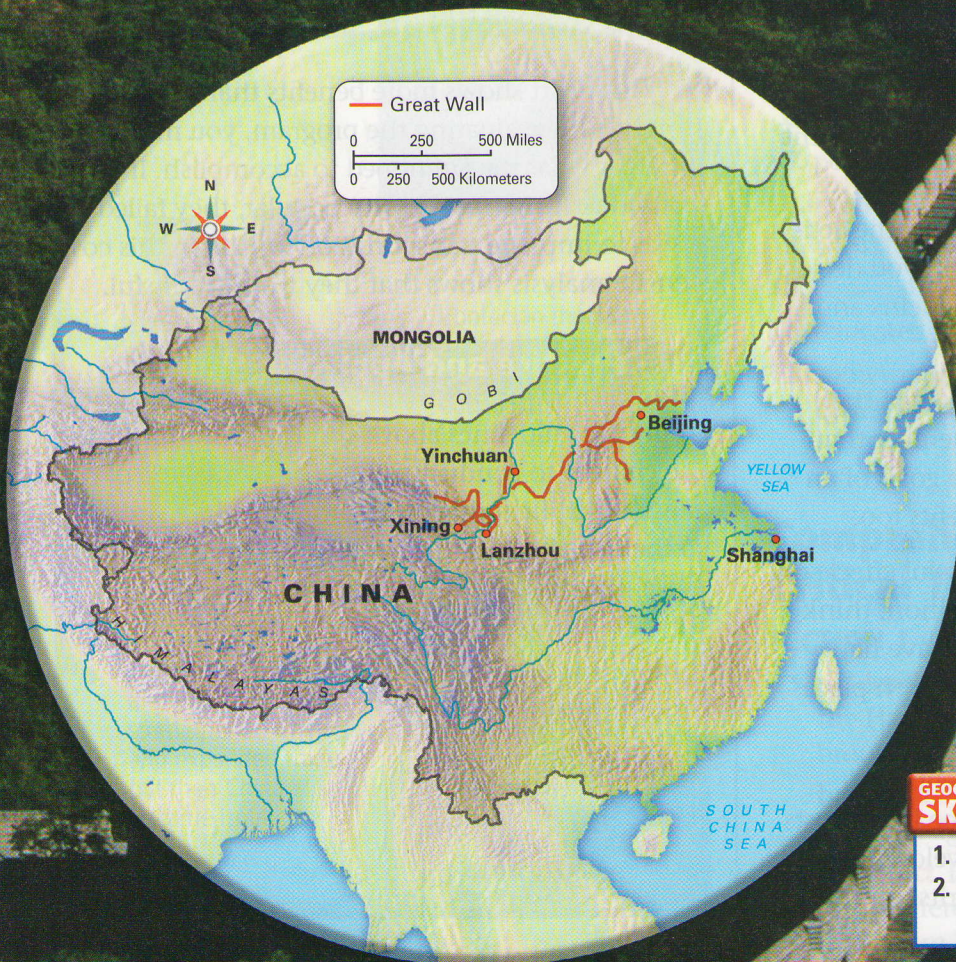
Why did the Chinese build such a gigantic wall? The answer is for defense. For centuries, the people of China had been attacked by nomadic horsemen from Mongolia and other lands to the north. The Great Wall was built to keep these invaders—and their horses—out.

Great Facts about The Great Wall

- Parts of the Great Wall have been built and rebuilt for more than 2,000 years. Most of the wall that stands today was built during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).
- The Great Wall was also used for communication. Soldiers marched along the wall, and guards used smoke signals and torches to send messages along it.
- Many people died building the Great Wall. Some historians estimate that as many as 8 million people died working on the wall over the years.

Standing Guard Watchtowers allowed soldiers to see invaders in the distance. During battles, watchtowers could be sealed up and used as fortresses.

Built to Last Workers used the best materials available locally to build the wall. Some parts are built of compacted dirt, some from stone blocks, and others are built of brick and rubble.



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Movement** Why was the Great Wall built?
- 2. Region** From what area to the north of China did many invaders come?



Analysis

Critical Thinking

Participation

Study

Analyzing Benefits and Costs

Understand the Skill

Every action we take has both benefits and costs attached to it. This was as true of people in the past as it is today. *Benefits* are advantages that are gained from an action. *Costs* are what are given up or sacrificed in order to obtain benefits. Analyzing the benefits and costs of developments in history will help you to better understand and evaluate them.

Cost-benefit analysis is also a valuable life skill. Weighing an action's benefits against its costs can help you decide whether to take the action.

Learn the Skill

Follow these steps to conduct a simple cost-benefit analysis of a historical development or event.

- 1 Determine what the people who took the action hoped to accomplish. This will help you decide which effects of the action were benefits and which were costs.
- 2 Look for positive or successful results of the action. These are its benefits. Remember that benefits can be more than just the goals of an action. Unexpected gains are benefits too.
- 3 Consider the negative or unsuccessful effects of the action or development. In addition, think about what positive things would have happened if the development had *not* taken place. These things are also part of its costs.
- 4 Make a chart of the costs and benefits. By comparing the list of benefits to the list of costs, you can better understand the development or action and evaluate its overall merits.

For example, an analysis of a public works program under the Sui dynasty might produce a chart like this one.

Benefits	Costs
System of canals	Drain on China's human resources
Roadways linking communities	Drain on China's financial resources
Reinforcing of the Great Wall	Fall of the Sui dynasty
Jobs for peasants	
Unification of China	

This chart shows more benefits than costs. However, in evaluating the program, you must also consider what the Sui hoped to accomplish. If they wanted to make the dynasty popular, they failed. If it was to improve transportation in China, this cost-benefit analysis shows that they were successful.

Practice and Apply the Skill

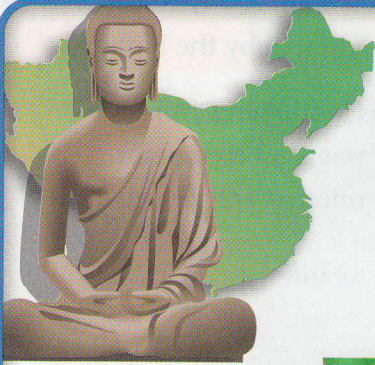
Apply the guidelines above and information from the chapter to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the Song or Tang dynasty. Compile a chart similar to the one above. Then use your chart to write an evaluation of the dynasty you analyzed.

Standards Review

Visual Summary

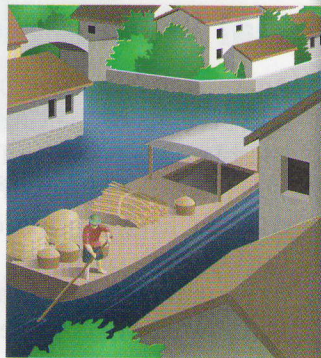
Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

QUICK FACTS



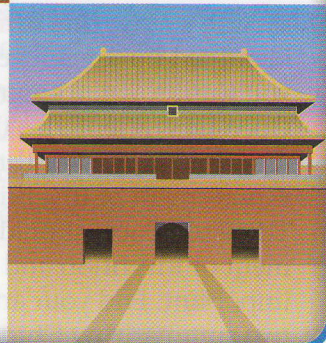
China was reunified, and Buddhism spread during the Sui and Tang dynasties.

Farming and trade grew under the Tang and Song dynasties.



Confucian thought influenced Chinese government and education.

The powerful Yuan and Ming dynasties strengthened China and expanded trade, but then China became isolated.



Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Match the words or names with their definitions or descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. Kublai Khan | g. compass |
| b. movable type | h. porcelain |
| c. scholar-official | i. Genghis Khan |
| d. Empress Wu | j. isolationism |
| e. bureaucracy | k. incentive |
| f. Zheng He | l. gunpowder |

- ruthless but effective Tang dynasty ruler
- a set of letters or characters that can be moved to create different lines of text
- leader who united the Mongols and began invasion of China
- body of unelected government officials
- thin, beautiful pottery
- a device that indicates direction
- policy of avoiding contact with other countries
- founder of the Yuan dynasty
- a mixture of powders used in explosives
- commanded huge fleets of ships
- educated government worker
- something that leads people to follow a certain course of action

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 166–169) HSS 7.3.1

- Identify** What period did China enter after the Han dynasty collapsed? What dynasty brought an end to this period?
 - Analyze** Why is the Tang dynasty considered a golden age of Chinese civilization?
 - Predict** How might Chinese culture have been different in the Tang and Song dynasties if Buddhism had not been introduced to China?

SECTION 2 (Pages 170–175) **HSS 7.3.2, 7.3.5**

- 14. **a. Describe** What did Wu Daozi, Li Bo, Du Fu, and Li Qingzhao contribute to Chinese culture?
- b. Analyze** What led to the growth of cities in China? What were China's cities like during the Tang and Song dynasties?
- c. Evaluate** Which Chinese invention has had a greater effect on world history—the magnetic compass or gunpowder? Why do you think so?

SECTION 3 (Pages 176–179) **HSS 7.3.3, 7.3.6**

- 15. **a. Define** What is Confucianism? How did it change during and after the Song dynasty?
- b. Make Inferences** Why do you think the civil service examination system was created?
- c. Elaborate** Why were China's civil service examinations so difficult?

SECTION 4 (Pages 180–186) **HSS 7.3.4**

- 16. **a. Describe** How did the Mongols create their huge empire? What areas were included in it?
- b. Draw Conclusions** How did Marco Polo and Zheng He help shape ideas about China?
- c. Elaborate** Why do you think the Ming emperors spent so much time and money rebuilding and enlarging the Great Wall?

Using the Internet

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KEYWORD: SQ7 WH7

- 17. **Activity: Creating a Mural** The Tang and Song periods saw many agricultural, technological, and commercial developments. New irrigation techniques, movable type, and gunpowder were a few of them. Enter the activity keyword and learn more about such developments. Imagine that a city official has hired you to create a mural showing all of the great things the Chinese developed during the Tang and Song dynasties. Create a large mural that depicts as many advances as possible.

Reviewing Themes

- 18. **Science and Technology** How did Chinese inventions alter the course of world history?
- 19. **Economics** How did the strong agricultural and trading economy of Tang and Song China affect the country?

Reading Skills

- 20. **Drawing Conclusions** Read the statements about the Ming below. For each conclusion that follows, decide whether the statements provide sufficient evidence to justify the conclusion.

The Ming ruled China from 1368 to 1644.
Zhu Yuanzhang was a Ming emperor.
The Great Wall was rebuilt by the Ming.

- a. The Great Wall is located in China.
- b. Zhu Yuanzhang was a good emperor.
- c. Zhu Yuanzhang ruled sometime between 1368 and 1644.
- d. Zhu Yuanzhang rebuilt the Great Wall.

Social Studies Skills

- 21. **Analyzing Costs and Benefits** Analyze the costs and benefits of the Chinese emperor's decision to isolate his country. To help with your analysis, create a chart like the one below. In the left column, list the plan's costs—factors that will hurt China's economy. In the right column, list its benefits—factors that will help the economy. Once you have completed your chart, decide whether the emperor's decision was a good idea or a bad idea. Support your answer.

Costs	Benefits

FOCUS ON WRITING



- 22. **Writing a Magazine Article** Now that you have identified three achievements or inventions you want to write about, begin your article. Open with a sentence that states your main idea. Include two or three sentences about each achievement or invention you have chosen. These sentences should describe the achievement or invention and explain why it was so important. End your article with a sentence or two summarizing China's importance to the world.

Standards Assessment

DIRECTIONS: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

1



This object displays Chinese expertise at working with

- A woodblocks.
 - B gunpowder.
 - C cotton fibers.
 - D porcelain.
- 2 Trade and other contact with peoples far from China stopped under which dynasty?
- A Ming
 - B Yuan
 - C Song
 - D Sui
- 3 Which of the following was *not* a way that Confucianism influenced China?
- A emphasis on family and family values
 - B expansion of manufacturing and trade
 - C emphasis on service to society
 - D well-educated government officials

- 4 What was a major cause for the spread of Buddhism to China and other parts of Asia?
- A the teachings of Kublai Khan
 - B the writings of Confucius
 - C the travels of Buddhist missionaries
 - D the support of Empress Wu
- 5 All of the following flourished during *both* the Tang and the Song dynasties, *except*
- A art and culture.
 - B sea voyages of exploration.
 - C science and technology.
 - D trade.

Connecting with Past Learnings

- 6 In Grade 6, you learned about the deeds of emperor Shi Huangdi. He had laborers work on a structure that Ming rulers improved. What was that structure?
- A the Great Wall
 - B the Great Tomb
 - C the Forbidden City
 - D the Temple of Buddha
- 7 In Grade 6, you learned that the ancient Egyptians increased food production by digging irrigation canals to water their fields. Under which dynasty did the Chinese develop new irrigation techniques to increase their production of food?
- A Han
 - B Ming
 - C Song
 - D Sui

Japan



California Standards

History–Social Science

7.5 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Japan.

English–Language Arts

Writing 7.1.2 Support all statements and claims with anecdotes, descriptions, facts and statistics, and specific examples.

Reading 7.2.6 Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author’s evidence to support claims and assertions, noting instances of bias and stereotyping.

FOCUS ON WRITING

Writing a Travel Brochure You’ve been hired to create a travel brochure called “Japan’s Rich History.” Your brochure will describe tourist attractions in Japan that show the country’s fascinating past. As you read this chapter, think about how you might encourage people to visit Japan.



CHAPTER EVENTS

c. 550
Buddhism is introduced into Japan.



550

WORLD EVENTS

632–661
Arab armies conquer Southwest Asia.