**World History: Medieval and Early Modern Times**

**Unit 4: Asian Civilizations**

**Chapter 7: China Builds an Empire**

**Lesson 1: Reunifying China**

**What happened after the Han Dynasty fell in AD 220? (213) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What were the effects of the fall of the Han Dynasty on China? (213) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What changes took place in China’s belief systems? (214) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did China’s belief systems change? (216) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did the Sui and Tang dynasties reunify and strengthen China? (216) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What methods did the Sui and Tang dynasties use to reunify and strengthen China? (218)**

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**Lesson Summary (219)**

**Confucianism helped shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Buddhism spread throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**The Sui and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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###### 7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

1. Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.
2. Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Sung periods.

**World History: Medieval and Early Modern Times**

**Unit 4: Asian Civilizations**

**Chapter 7: China Builds an Empire**

**Lesson 2: Advances Under the Tang and Song**

**How was the Chinese government organized under the Tang and Song dynasties? (223)**

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**What were the features of the Chinese government during the Tang and Song dynasties? (224) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**On what was China’s economy based during the Tang and Song periods? (225) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What brought about the change to a money economy during China’s Tang and Song dynasties? (227) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What technological advances were made under the Tang and Song dynasties? (227) \_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What were some key Chinese inventions or products that had a great influence on the world? (229) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Lesson Summary (229)**

**Imperial China was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Improvements in agriculture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Chinese inventions such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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###### 7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

1. Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Sung and Mongol periods.
2. Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

**World History: Medieval and Early Modern Times**

**Unit 4: Asian Civilizations**

**Chapter 7: China Builds an Empire**

**Lesson 3: The Mongol Empire**

**How did the Mongols build a vast empire that stretched from Europe to China? (233)**

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**What regions did the Mongol leaders conquer? (234) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What features of the Chinese form of government did the Mongols adopt? (235) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did the Mongols maintain control of China? (235) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did the Mongols encourage trade? (235) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did the Mongols promote Chinese contact with the rest of the world? (237) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Lesson Summary (237)**

**The Mongols build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**The Mongols adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**The Mongols increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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###### 7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

1. Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.
2. Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.

**World History: Medieval and Early Modern Times**

**Unit 4: Asian Civilizations**

**Chapter 7: China Builds an Empire**

**Lesson 4: A Return to Chinese Rule**

**How was the Ming Dynasty established? (239) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**What improvements did the Ming emperors make? (240) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did China’s relations with the outside world change under the Ming emperors? (241)**

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**How did China’s policies change after the 1430s? (241) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How was the Qing Dynasty established? (242) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**How did the Manchus gain power? (242) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**Lesson Summary (242)**

**The Ming Dynasty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The Ming Dynasty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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**After the 1430s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**World History: Medieval and Early Modern Times**

**Unit 4: Asian Civilizations**

**Chapter 7: China Builds an Empire**

**Visual Summary (244)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tang Dynasty (618-907)** | **Song Dynasty (960 – 1279)** |
|  |  |
| **Yuan Dynasty (1279 – 1368)** | **Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)** |
|  |  |
| **Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)** |  |
|  |  |

**Why it matters now . . .**

* + **In Asia today about 10 percent of the population follows Confucianism and Buddhism.**
  + **Chinese inventions, such as porcelain and paper money, are a part of everyday life in the 21st century.**
  + **The contacts between Mongol China and the Arab and Western worlds spread important ideas and trade goods. Because of this, many Chinese inventions can be found worldwide today.**
  + **Today the Chinese government still tries to limit foreign influence in political and economic affairs.**