

UNIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS
Reading Guide 21: Han, Tang, and Song China

Directions: Answer each question after reading.

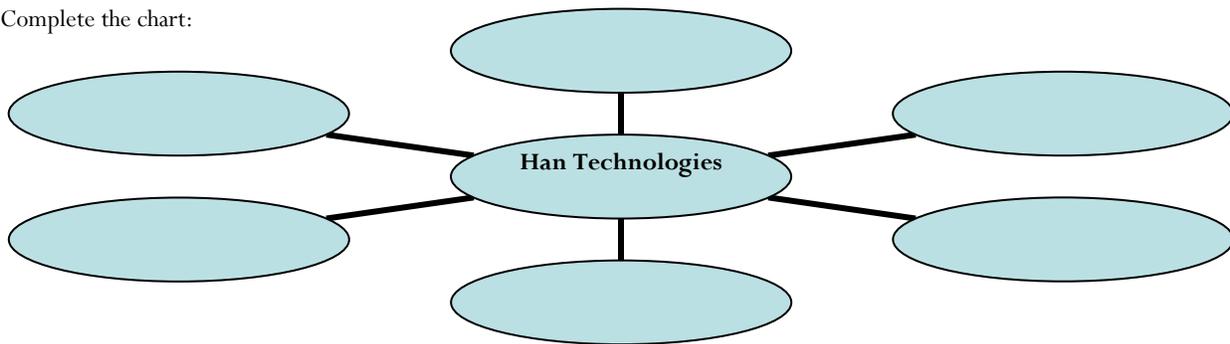
7.3: Han Emperors in China

• **Objective A: Describe the rise and rule of the Han Dynasty and the structure of the Han government.**

1. _____ was the first emperor of the Han Dynasty.
2. The Han Dynasty lasted _____ years.
3. Define *centralized government*:
4. How did Liu Bang win support?
5. Why did palace women compete for the emperor's notice?
6. Wudi, who was nicknamed the "_____ Emperor", expanded northwest after driving off the _____ nomads, northeast into _____ and _____, and south into what is now _____.
7. The emperor was the link between _____ and _____.
8. Look at the social pyramid on page 202. How did Chinese social class structure differ from other civilizations we've studied?
9. The Chinese emperor relied on a complex _____ to help him rule. This included 18 ranks of _____ jobs requiring knowledge of _____.
10. The system begun by Wudi worked so efficiently that it continued in China until _____.

• **Objective B: Characterize Han technology, commerce, and culture.**

11. Complete the chart:



12. What was considered the most important and honored occupation?
13. Define *monopoly*:
14. Techniques of _____ production became a closely guarded state secret.
15. Chinese commerce expanded along _____ to most of Asia and, through India, all the way to Rome.
16. Define *assimilation*:
17. Sima Qian is called the _____.
18. Ban Zhao wrote a guide called _____, which called upon women to be ...

• **Objective C: Analyze the fall and return of the Han.**

19. One of the main problems was an _____ caused by ...

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

20. In 9 AD, _____ overthrew the Han. After he was assassinated in 23 AD a new period began called the _____.

21. Within a century, China suffered from the same _____,
_____, and _____ that toppled the Former Han.

12.1: Tang and Song China

• **Objective A: Identify main rulers of the Tang Dynasty.**

22. By 589 AD, an emperor named _____ united China once again. Under the Tang and Song dynasties, China became the _____, most _____, and most _____ country in the world.

23. The Sui emperor's greatest accomplishment was completion of the _____ connecting the _____ and _____ rivers.

24. The Tang dynasty lasted for nearly _____ years.

25. What was unique about Wu Zhao?

26. What Han era legacy did the Tang rulers restore?

27. What happened at the Battle of Talas?

• **Objective B: Describe the causes and effects of the Song Dynasty's retreat to the south.**

28. After 1127, the Song emperors ruled only _____.

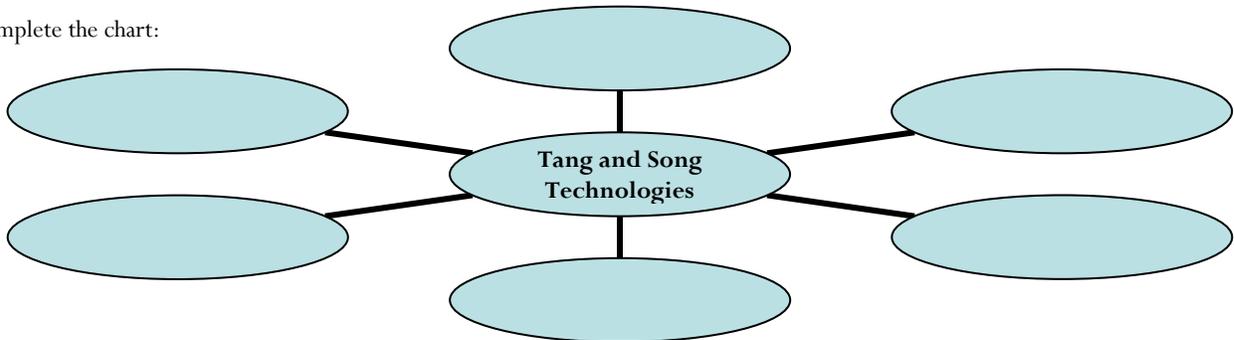
29. The Song established a new capital at _____.

30. The south became the _____ of China.

• **Objective C: Summarize the achievements of the Tang and Song empires.**

31. During the Tang and Song dynasties, China's population nearly doubled, soaring to _____. By the Song era, China had at least ten cities with a population of _____ each.

32. Complete the chart:



33. Chinese merchants relied increasingly on _____ trade.

34. One major cultural export was _____ which spread from China to _____, _____, and _____.

35. The Tang period produced great _____.

36. _____ of the Song era shows _____ influence.

• **Objective D: Describe changes in Chinese society.**

37. The most important avenue for social advancement was _____.

38. The power of the old _____ families began to fade. A new, much larger upper class called the _____ emerged who attained their status through _____ and civil service rather than through _____.

39. Whose status declined further during the Tang and Song periods? What custom was one sign of this changing status? Why was this custom practiced?