1. Liao and Jin Empires

2. Factors behind Song technological explosion

3. Song era innovations and improvements
   a. Stern-mounted rudder system
   b. High-quality steel
   c. Gunpowder

4. The celestial mechanical clock, 1088

5. Song printing and its impact

6. Song civil service examinations

7. Song cities

8. Song China as “modern”

9. Women during the Song period
10. Korea, Japan and Vietnam

   a. Rice
   b. Confucianism
   c. Similarities with early Tang

11. Japan and Chinese customs

   a. Confucianism
   b. Buddhism
   c. Architecture

12. Warrior elite and Kakakura Shogunate

13. Anam champa

14. Trung sisters

Study Guide
Bulliet, chapter 9
Central and Eastern Asia

15. Fall of the Han (220 C.E.) ---- The fragmentation of the Han roughly paralleled the collapse of western Rome
a. rival groups begin to increase their power and wealth
b. local military leaders intimidate weakened emperors
c. increased exploitation of peasanthies
d. peasant rebellions give strength to generals who put them down
e. by the 3rd century, Han power as largely a hollow shell
f. collapse ushers in Three Kingdoms Period (220-265 C.E.)

16. Buddhism --- While the Han dynast was sliding toward collapse, a new religion was making its presence felt in China

a. The Buddhist emphasis on suffering and the impermanence of things became increasingly popular as life became more difficult for large numbers of people with the decline of the Han

b. Mahayana Buddhism spread to the northwest (from India) and, eventually, to Central Asia and China --- The trade routes of the Silk Road provided the main avenue for its spread

c. Buddhism was also becoming the common religion of non-Chinese peoples living in Central Asia

d. At the beginning of the 4th century, these peoples began to move into China in large numbers, launching a period of instability and cultural change

17. Waves of 4th century Turkic invaders, who overran large tracts of northwest and northern China in the course of the next 150 years (part of larger population shifts in Central Asia --- the effects of these so-called “barbarian invasions” were felt from East Asia to Europe . . . At the western end of the Eurasian landmass, these invasions resulted in the fall of Rome)

a. more militant form of Buddhism --- the dynasties that these invaders established were strongly Buddhist and developed a distinct culture blending Chinese and Central Asian elements

b. streams of Chinese move South to the Yangzi River system
c. over the next three centuries, China was basically divided between areas north of the Yangzi River and those south of it, with non-Chinese dynasties in the north and Chinese dynasties in the south

d. by the 6th century, the northern states came to resemble the classic Chinese dynasties in many ways, but with a Sino-Turkic elite as rulers
18. Sui Empire and reunification in the 6th century

   a. by the late 6th century, the Turkic peoples who had moved into China from Central Asia had adopted many Chinese customs, including Chinese names, and adapted their political systems to Chinese bureaucratic models

   b. in the 580s, a general of mixed ancestry named Yang Jian overthrew his local ruler, and began to build a new dynastic state, which soon reunified China both north and south of the Yangzi

   c. this Sui dynasty, or state, lasted only through the rule of only two emperors, but it laid the foundations for a return to large imperial states, which remained the norm for the rest of China’s imperial history

19. In 617, a new dynasty arose that proved to be one of China’s greatest, the Tang

20. Tang Empire and local autonomy

21. Tang marriage into Tibetan royal family beginning friendly Tang-Tibet relationship

22. Buddhism during the Tang --- spiritual functions for king and emperors

23. Tang military dominance based on Central Asian military techniques

24. Central Asian cultural influences on China (pants, cotton textiles, polo)

25. Tang tributary system
26. Tang rivals --- Uigurs and Tibet

27. Tang cotton and sugar (import substitution crops)

28. Tang domination of world trade markets

29. Tang as sole suppliers of porcelain and superior silks

30. Grand Canal and Chinese political and economic development

31. Tang cosmopolitanism

32. Chang’an --- (hub of communications, center of Tang tributary system, terminus of the Grand Canal)

33. Chinese trade and transmission of the plague

34. Decline of the Tang (defeats, demoralization of army, complex tax collection system

35. Late Tang instability and blame on Buddhism

36. Tang falls 906 --- replaced by smaller states (incapable of maintaining economic and cultural contact across Asia)
37. Period of Five Dynasties (907-960)

38. Liao Empire (907-1125)

39. Northern Song dynasty (960-1127)

40. Jin dynasty (1115-1234)

41. Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279)

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50. Putting it all together --- “As dynasties came and went there were cumulative changes, involving the gradual introduction of new techniques into productive activities and, with them, important changes in the relationships between different groups in society”

   a. investments in agricultural methods of production by landed elites
   b. increasing surpluses/demand/growth in luxury trade
   c. trade networks connecting farmers to local markets, and local markets to provincial citi, carrying not just luxury items but also bulk products
   d. money played an increasing part in transaction of all sections of society and banknotes began to be used as well as coins
   e. industry also grew apace, arsenals, textile mills, steel forges (under the control of both the government and private iron masters), also building materials industries, and chemicals, ceramics and porcelain making
   f. there was considerable technological innovation, e.g., pit coal was substituted for charcoal in metallurgy, water-driven machinery was used for working bellows, and explosives were employed in mines
   g. new naval technologies --- anchors, rudders, capstans and rigid matted sails, mariner’s compasses enabled Chinese ships to reach the Arabian Gulf and even the east coast of Africa (some ships could carry as many as 1,000 people)
   h. finally, advances in book production permitted the creation of a literature aimed at a sizeable middle class audience for the first time in history.
   i. schools, both state run and private multiplied – the written word ceased to be the prerogative of a literate elite or those who dwelt in the great monasteries
   j. Why no bourgeois challenge to state power? --- “The peculiarity of China which weakened the ability of the merchants of wealthier tradesmen to transform themselves into a full-blown capitalist class was material --- not ideological. They were more dependent on the officials of the state machine than was the case in 17 and 18th century Europe. For the state officials were indispensable to running a major means of production ---
the massive canal networks and irrigation works. This gave the Chinese merchants little choice but to work with the state machine, even though that state was absorbing an enormous proportion of the surplus and diverting it from productive use --- spending it on luxury consumption of the court and the top officials, and on bribing the border peoples” (Harman)

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