Chapter Introduction

Section 1  China Reunites

Section 2  Chinese Society

Section 3  The Mongols in China

Section 4  The Ming Dynasty

Reading Review

Chapter Assessment

Click on a hyperlink to view the corresponding slides.
Chapter Objectives

• Discuss how Chinese rulers brought peace, order, and growth to China.

• Describe advances in farming, trade, technology, and culture.

• Summarize how the Mongols created the world’s largest land empire.

• Explain how Ming rulers strengthened government and backed trading voyages.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
Get Ready to Read

Section Overview

This section looks at how China was reunited under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties and how Buddhism spread to China and other parts of Asia.
China Reunites

Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Focusing on the Main Ideas

• The Sui and Tang dynasties reunited and rebuilt China after years of war.

• Buddhism became popular in China and spread to Korea and Japan.

• The Tang dynasty returned to the ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials.
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Locating Places

• Korea (kuh·REE·uh)
• Japan (juh·PAN)

Meeting People

• Wendi (WHEHN·DEE)
• Empress Wu (WOO)
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Building Your Vocabulary

- warlord
- economy (ih·KAH·nuh·mee)
- reform
- monastery (MAH·nuh·STEHR·ee)

China Reunites
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information Complete a table like the one on page 408 of your textbook to show the time periods, the most important rulers, and the reasons for the decline of the Sui and Tang dynasties.
Rebuilding China’s Empire

• After the Han empire ended in A.D. 220, China broke into 17 kingdoms and became very chaotic.

• **Warlords**, military people who run a government, fought each other for control of the empire.

• China lost control of some of its conquered people, such as the people of Korea.
China was reunited in A.D. 581 by a general named Wendi who declared himself emperor.

- He founded the Sui dynasty.
- Wendi’s son Yangdi took the throne after his father’s death.
- Yangdi made important improvements to China.
Rebuilding China’s Empire (cont.)

- His greatest achievement was the Grand Canal, which links the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) and the Huang He (Yellow River).

- Shipping products on the Grand Canal helped unite China’s economy.

- An economy is an organized way in which people produce, sell, and buy things.

(pages 409–412)
Rebuilding China’s Empire (cont.)

- Yangdi’s improvements placed hardships on the Chinese people.
- They rebelled and killed Yangdi.
- The Tang dynasty was established by one of Yangdi’s generals.
- The Tang dynasty ruled for about 300 years, from A.D. 618 to A.D. 907.
- The Tang dynasty brought about many reforms to improve government.

(pages 409–412)
Rebuilding China’s Empire (cont.)

- **Reforms** are changes that bring improvements.
- One of the most powerful Tang emperors was Taizong.
- He reinstated the civil service examination.
- Empress Wu was a ruler in the Tang dynasty who strengthened China’s military.
• The Tang dynasty expanded China’s empire and regained much of its power in Asia.

• By the mid-A.D. 700s, the Turks began to threaten the Tang dynasty’s hold in Asia.

• They took control of central Asia and the Silk Road, damaging China’s economy.
Rebuilding China’s Empire (cont.)

- The Tang dynasty weakened and fell.
- A Chinese general established the Song dynasty, which ruled for about 300 years, from A.D. 960 to A.D. 1279.
Why did the Song dynasty move its capital to Hangzhou?

Nomads took over much of northern China, so the Song dynasty moved south to protect its capital city.
Buddhism Spreads to China

- Buddhism was brought to China during the Han dynasty about A.D. 150.
- The Tang dynasty allowed people to practice Buddhism and supported the building of Buddhist temples.
- **Monasteries** are places where monks and nuns meditate and worship.
- In China, monasteries provided services for people.
As Buddhism became more popular, the Tang dynasty began to feel threatened. The rulers ordered many Buddhist monasteries and temples destroyed in A.D. 845.

Buddhism spread from China to Korea, and the Korean government supported the religion.

Buddhism spread to the nearby islands of Japan.
How did the monasteries benefit Chinese society?

The monasteries provided important services to people. The monks ran schools and provided food for travelers, served as bankers, and provided medical care.
New Confucian Ideas

• Confucius and his followers believed government officials should be wise.

• The Han empire reinstated civil service examinations.

• These challenging examinations tested job seekers about their knowledge of Confucian writings.
New Confucian Ideas (cont.)

• The examination system created a wealthy class of scholar-officials.

• The Tang dynasty supported neo-Confucianism to reduce Buddhism’s popularity.

• Neo-Confucianism taught that people should take part in life and help each other.

• The Song dynasty adopted neo-Confucianism as their official philosophy, or belief system.  

(pages 413–415)
How did boys of wealthy parents prepare for the civil service examination?

Boys began learning to write the Chinese language as early as four years old. They memorized and practiced reciting all of Confucius’s writings. They were not allowed to do any physical labor with their hands except for painting and writing.
What made Buddhism so popular in China?

It allowed people to escape suffering and seek peace and comfort.
China Reunites

Q: How was neo-Confucianism a response to Buddhism’s popularity, and what did it teach?

A: It offset Buddhism’s popularity and taught that life in this world and in the afterlife is equally important.
China Reunites

Cause and Effect  What events led to the fall of the Tang dynasty?

Turks taking control of the Silk Road; the loss of trade; revolts in Tibet and China
China Reunites

Sequencing Information  Describe the history of Buddhism during the Tang dynasty.

Answers should include initial support then growing fear and attack on temples.
China Reunites

Analyze Why had Confucianism fallen out of favor in China before the Tang and Song dynasties?

There was no national government to give civil service examinations, and Buddhism won many followers.
Drawing Conclusions  Do you think China’s civil service system truly brought the most talented individuals into the government? How would you make the system fairer?

Answers will vary.
China Reunites

Scan Section 1 from the textbook, paying attention to the headings, charts and map titles, and illustration captions. Make a list of five questions you hope to have answered. Share your questions with the rest of the class and have them answer as many questions as time permits.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
Get Ready to Read

Section Overview

In this section, you will read about the rise of new agricultural methods, trade activities, and technologies, as well as the blossoming of art and literature.
Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Tang dynasty strengthened China’s economy by supporting farming and trade.
- The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing.
- During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature.
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Locating Places

• Changan (CHAHNG·AHN)

Meeting People

• Li Bo (LEE BOH)
• Duo Fu (DWAW FOO)

Building Your Vocabulary

• porcelain (POHR·suh·luhn)
• calligraphy (kuh·LIH·gruh·fe)
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a chart like the one on page 416 of your textbook, describing the new technologies developed in China during the Middle Ages.
A Growing Economy

• The political stability under the Tang dynasty helped the economy regain strength.

• As peace was restored, farmers were able to be more productive.

• They improved irrigation, introduced new ways of growing crops, and developed new kinds of rice.

(pages 417–418)
A Growing Economy (cont.)

- Farmers began growing tea, which became a popular drink.
- New roads and waterways helped increase trade with other parts of Asia.
- The Silk Road became a busy trade route again.
- Silk fabric was one item traded by the Chinese, as well as tea, paper, and porcelain, which is fine clay baked at high temperatures.
What products did China receive in trade from other countries?

The Chinese traded for gold, silver, precious stones, and wood.
New Technology

• New inventions changed China during the Tang and Song dynasties.

• Wood was becoming scarce in China.

• The Chinese discovered that coal could be used for heat.

• The Chinese discovered that hot iron mixed with carbon from coal produced steel.

(pages 418–420)
New Technology (cont.)

• Steel was used to make weapons, stoves, farm tools, drills, and sewing needles, among other things.

• The printing process was invented in the A.D. 600s.

• Blocks of wood with characters cut into them were covered in ink.

• Then paper was laid on the ink-covered block to make a print.
New Technology (cont.)

- The wood blocks could be used again and again to make copies.
- Pi Sheng was a printer who invented moveable type.
- With moveable type, each character is a separate piece.
- The pieces can be moved around to make sentences.
Chinese Society

New Technology (cont.)

• The Chinese invented gunpowder and began using rudders, sails, and compasses for sea travel.
How was gunpowder used in China?

Gunpowder was used in weapons, such as the fire lance, an early version of the gun. Gunpowder was also used in fireworks.
Art and Literature

• Chinese rulers supported art and literature.

• Artists and writers were invited to live in Changan, the capital city.

• The Tang dynasty is considered as the age of poetry.

• Tang poems express joy and sadness and celebrate the beauty of nature.
Art and Literature (cont.)

- Li Bo was a popular Tang-era poet who wrote one of China’s best-known poems titled “Still Night Thoughts.”
- Du Fu was a poet who survived a civil war.
- His poems were about social injustice and problems of the poor.
- Daoist beliefs are reflected in Chinese landscaping paintings.

(pages 420–422)
• People in the paintings are portrayed as living in, but not controlling, nature.

• **Calligraphy** is the process of painting beautiful characters with brush and ink.

• Painters often used calligraphy to write poems on their works.
Art and Literature (cont.)

• Porcelain was perfected during the Tang dynasty.

• Porcelain is used to make cups, plates, figurines, and vases.
How were Daoist beliefs reflected in Chinese paintings?

Empty spaces were left in the paintings to show the Daoist belief that people cannot know the whole truth about something. Portraying people as a part of nature, but not controlling it, also reflects Daoist beliefs.
What products were traded by China along the Silk Road?

silk, fabric, tea, steel, paper, and porcelain
What were some of the subjects of Tang poetry?

beauty of nature, changing seasons, good friends, sadness of friends parting, social injustice, problems of the poor
Summarize Describe the changes to Chinese agriculture during the Tang dynasty.

Improved irrigation, new ways of growing crops, and new kinds of rice produced more food.
Chinese Society

**Contrast** How do the two forms of printing invented by the Chinese differ?

- **Woodblock**: entire page cut into a block of wood;
- **Movable type**: separate characters made of clay joined to form words
Evaluate Which invention of the Tang and Song dynasties do you think has been most important? Explain.

Answers will vary.
Chinese Society

Creative Writing  Read the poem “Still Night Thoughts” by Li Bo again. Then write a short, four-stanza poem similar to Li Bo’s about the view from your bedroom or kitchen window.

Poems will vary.
Chinese Society

Explain which advance you think was most important.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
This section describes the rise and accomplishments of the Mongol Empire.
Focusing on the Main Ideas

• Genghis Khan and his sons built the Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe.

• The Mongols conquered China and created a new dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia.
Locating Places

- Mongolia (mah-n-GOH-lee-uh)
- Gobi (GOH-bee)
- Karakorum (KAHR-uh-KOHHR-uhtm)
- Khanbaliq (KAHN-buh-LEEK)
- Beijing (BAY-JIHNG)
The Mongols in China

Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Meeting People

• Genghis Khan (GEHNG·guhs KAHN)
• Kublai Khan (KOO·BLUH KAHN)
• Marco Polo (MAHR·koh POH·loh)

Building Your Vocabulary

• tribe
• steppe (STEHP)
• terror (TEHR·uhr)
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Use a diagram like the one on page 423 of your textbook to show the accomplishments of Genghis Khan’s reign.
The Mongols

- The Mongols lived in an area north of China called Mongolia.
- They lived in tribes, or groups of related families.
- They were nomadic herders who grazed their animals on the steppes, wide, rolling grassy plains.
- The Mongols were well known for their ability to ride horses well and wage war.

(pages 424–426)
The Mongols in China

The Mongols (cont.)

• At a meeting of Mongol leaders in 1206, a man named Temujin was elected Genghis Khan, which means strong ruler.

• Genghis Khan built the Mongol Empire using a well-trained army to invade major civilizations.

• Mongol warriors were known for their cruelty and use of terror, or violent acts used to scare people.

(pages 424–426)
The Mongols (cont.)

- After Genghis Khan’s death, the empire was divided among his four sons and continued to expand.
- At the height of the Mongol rule, the empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean in the east to Eastern Europe in the west and from Siberia in the north to the Himalayas in the south.
- The Mongols eventually brought peace to the lands they conquered, which encouraged trade.
The Mongols (cont.)

- The Mongols taxed the traded goods and became wealthy.
- The Mongols learned about gunpowder and weapons from the Chinese people.
How did the Mongols maintain the stability of China after they conquered it?

The Mongols took the top jobs in Chinese government, but kept most of the scholar-officials in their positions to run the government.
Mongol Rule in China

- Kublai Khan was Genghis Khan’s grandson.
- He became the Mongol emperor in 1260.
- Kublai Kahn moved the capital of the empire from Karakorum in Mongolia to Khanbaliq in China.
- Today, the city of Beijing stands where Khanbaliq was.
• Under Kublai Khan, the Mongols conquered China and ended the Song dynasty.

• He founded the Yuan dynasty, which ruled for about 100 years.

• The Mongols differed from the Chinese by their customs, laws, and language.

• Though the Mongols were Buddhists, they tolerated other religions.
Mongol Rule in China (cont.)

- Marco Polo was a traveler from Venice who visited Kublai Kahn.
- Kahn sent Polo on fact-finding adventures.
- Because China belonged to the large Mongol empire, trade in China increased.

(pages 428–429)
Mongol Rule in China (cont.)

• China’s empire grew during this time.
• The Mongols conquered Vietnam and northern Korea and then used Korean-made ships to invade Japan.

(pages 428–429)
Why did the Mongol rulers not mix with Chinese people?

The Chinese people and the Mongols had different languages, laws, and customs that divided them. The Mongols were the rulers and top government officials, but they did not adopt Chinese ways.
Who was Marco Polo?

Marco Polo was a European traveler who visited China in the 1200s.
What areas did the Mongols conquer?

China, the steppes of Asia, eastern and central Europe, southwest Asia, Vietnam, and northern Korea
Analyze How did the Mongols use terror in their conquests?

Mongol warriors used terror to make their enemies surrender without fighting.
The Mongols in China

Summarize How did the Mongols benefit from their contact with the Chinese?

The Mongols learned about gunpowder from fighting the Chinese, and they quickly used it in battle.
Imagine you are Marco Polo visiting Kublai Khan in Khanbaliq. Write a journal entry describing some of the things you are learning about the Mongol Empire under Kublai Khan.

Answers will vary but should include relevant facts about the Mongols in China and Kublai Khan.
The Mongols in China

Would you have liked to live in the Mongol Empire? Why or why not?
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
The Ming Dynasty

Get Ready to Read

Section Overview

This section focuses on the successors to the Mongols, the Ming dynasty, and how the Ming emperors began to reach out to other parts of the world.
Ming rulers strengthened China’s government and brought back peace and prosperity.

During the Ming dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa.
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Locating Places

• Nanjing (NAHN·JIHNG)
• Portugal (POHR·chih·guhl)

Meeting People

• Zhu Yuanzhang (JOO YOO·AHN·JAHNG)
• Yong Le (YUNG LEE)
• Zheng He (JUNG HUH)
Get Ready to Read (cont.)

Building Your Vocabulary

- treason (TREE·zuhn)
- census (SEHN·suhs)
- novel (NAH·vuhl)
- barbarian (bahr·BEHR·ee·uhn)

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect Complete a chart like the one on page 430 of your textbook, to show cause-and-effect links in China’s early trade voyages.
The Rise of the Ming

- After Kublai Khan’s death in 1294, the Yuan dynasty began to lose control.
- Mongol groups in Mongolia broke away.
- Chinese groups wanted their own dynasty.
- Rebellions drove the Mongols out of power.
- In 1368, Zhu Yuanzhang led a successful rebellion and became emperor of China.
The Rise of the Ming (cont.)

- He renamed himself Hong Wu.
- He established Nanjing as the capital and founded the Ming dynasty.
- Hong Wu was a cruel leader who killed many officials for **treason**, or disloyalty to the government.
- Yong Le was Hong Wu’s son who became emperor after Hong Wu’s death.
The Rise of the Ming (cont.)

- Yong Le moved the capital to Beijing, where he built an area of palaces and government buildings known as the Imperial City.
- The Forbidden City was in the center of the Imperial City.
- Only top officials could enter the Forbidden City.
The Rise of the Ming (cont.)

• The Ming government restored the civil service examinations and occasionally carried out a **census**, or a count of people, so they could collect taxes accurately.

• China’s economy grew under the leadership of the early Ming emperors, increasing farming and trade.

• The Ming emperors supported artisans and merchants.

(pages 431–432)
The Rise of the Ming (cont.)

- Writers produced **novels**, or long fictional stories, and Chinese people watched dramas on stage.
The Ming Dynasty

How did the Ming rulers support farmers?

Ming rulers repaired and expanded the Grand Canal so that goods could be shipped from southern to northern China. They also imported new types of rice that grew faster and encouraged farmers to grow cotton and weave cloth.
China Explores the World

- Ming emperors built a large fleet of ships to discover areas outside of China.
- Emperor Yong Le sent the fleet on seven overseas voyages from 1405 to 1431.
- Zheng He, a Muslim and court official, led these expeditions.
- He took his fleet of ships to India, Arabia, Asia, and East Africa, where he traded goods with other peoples.

(pages 433–436)
Chinese officials complained about the cost of the trips.

They disapproved of new ideas brought from the outside world and the growing wealth of merchants involved in trade.

The merchants contradicted Confucius’s teaching by placing their loyalty to themselves above that of society.

The voyages ended after Zheng He’s death.
China Explores the World (cont.)

• In 1514, a fleet from Portugal arrived in China.

• It carried the first Europeans to sail to China, and the first direct contact between China and Europe since Marco Polo.

• The Portuguese wanted to trade with the Chinese, and they wanted the Chinese to become Christians.

(pages 433–436)
China Explores the World (cont.)

• The Chinese thought the Europeans were **barbarians**, or uncivilized people.

• The Chinese eventually let the Europeans set up a trading post in China, and European ideas were introduced to the Chinese.

• Jesuit missionaries, a special group of Roman Catholic priests, arrived in China to convince the Chinese to become Christians.
China Explores the World (cont.)

- The Ming dynasty fell after rulers weakened.
- The Manchus attacked in northern China and captured Beijing.
The Ming Dynasty

Discussion Question

What caused the loss of shipbuilding technology?

The Ming emperors stopped the sea voyages Zheng He had authorized. Then they dismantled the boats and forbade any other ships to be built. In time, shipbuilding technology was forgotten.
The Ming Dynasty

What was the purpose of the Forbidden City and where was it located?

The Forbidden City was home to China’s emperors and was located in Beijing.
The Ming Dynasty

How did the Chinese react to the arrival of Portuguese traders in 1514?

The Chinese thought they were barbarians and at first refused to trade with them.
The Ming Dynasty

Cause and Effect  Why did Ming rulers repair and expand the Grand Canal?

so that rice and other goods could be shipped to northern China
Why did Emperor Yong Le send Zheng He on his voyages?

Zheng was sent on voyages to show off China’s power and open trade between China and other countries; benefits to China were that Chinese traders settled in Southeast Asia and India where they traded goods and spread Chinese culture. China’s wealth grew.
Persuasive Writing Imagine you are living in China at the time of Zheng He’s voyages. Write a newspaper editorial either for or against the voyages. Describe why you think the voyages are aiding or hurting the country as a whole.

Answers will vary.
Predict What do you think happened after China tried to limit trade?

Answers will vary.
The Ming Dynasty

Summarize Chinese attitudes toward people who are not Chinese.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
Section 1: China Reunites

Focusing on the Main Ideas

• The Sui and Tang dynasties reunited and rebuilt China after years of war.

• Buddhism became popular in China and spread to Korea and Japan.

• The Tang dynasty returned to the ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials.
Section 2: Chinese Society

Focusing on the Main Ideas

• The Tang dynasty strengthened China’s economy by supporting farming and trade.

• The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing.

• During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature.
Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Genghis Khan and his sons built the Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe.
- The Mongols conquered China and created a new dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia.
Section 4: The Ming Dynasty

Focusing on the Main Ideas

• Ming rulers strengthened China’s government and brought back peace and prosperity.

• During the Ming dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
Review Vocabulary

Define Match the vocabulary word with its definition.

G 1. groups of related families loosely joined together
A. treason
B. warlord
C. terror
D. economy
E. reform
F. steppe
G. tribe
H. census

E 2. change that brings improvement

A 3. disloyalty to the government

B 4. military leader who also runs a government
Review Vocabulary

Define  Match the vocabulary word with its definition.

5. a count of the number of people   A. treason
6. violent actions meant to scare others   B. warlord
7. organized way to buy, sell, and produce   C. terror
8. wide grassy plain   D. economy

E. reform
F. steppe
G. tribe
H. census
What did the Sui and Tang dynasties do to improve China?

They reunited and rebuilt China after years of war.
How did the Tang rulers change China?

They returned to ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials.
How did Tang rulers strengthen China’s economy?

by supporting and improving farming and trade
What kind of technologies did the Chinese develop?

A: steelmaking, printing, gunpowder, and the compass
Why were the Mongols able to build a huge empire?

The Mongols had a powerful army and used terror to get people to surrender.
How did the Mongols rule China?

Mongols became a ruling class at the top, but kept bureaucracy in place. They were tolerant of differences in religion, language, laws, and customs.
How did the Ming rulers affect China?

They strengthened government, and brought peace and prosperity.
Why did the Portuguese want to explore Africa and Asia?

They wanted to trade with China and to teach the Chinese about Christianity.
Analyze  How did civil service exams help China develop a strong government?

Because the examinations made positions based on ability, they made sure that government officials were highly qualified.
Explain How did Confucianism change during the Tang dynasty?

It absorbed some Buddhist and Daoist beliefs and changed from a system of moral principles to a religion.
Predict How do you think China would be different today if Tang rulers had not cracked down on Buddhism in A.D. 845?

Predictions will vary but should include speculation that more Chinese might believe in Buddhism and that some of the medieval monasteries and temples might still remain.
The Mongols conquered a vast amount of land, but their Yuan dynasty lasted only about 100 years. Create a hypothesis that might explain this situation.

Hypotheses will vary but should include that fighting and organizing the government require different skills.
Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.
Explore online information about the topics introduced in this chapter.

Click on the **Connect** button to launch your browser and go to the *Journey Across Time* Web site. Click on Chapter 12-Chapter Overviews to preview information about this chapter. When you finish exploring, exit the browser program to return to this presentation. If you experience difficulty connecting to the Web site, manually launch your Web browser and go to [http://www.jat.glencoe.com](http://www.jat.glencoe.com)
Maps

Tang Dynasty China c. A.D. 700
Song China c. A.D. 1200
Mongol Empire Under Genghis Khan 1227
Mongol Empire 1294
Ming Dynasty China 1368–1644
Zheng He’s Voyages 1405–1433
Click the map to view an interactive version.
Click the map to view an interactive version.
The city of Changan, which means “perpetual peace,” has been China’s capital under 12 dynasties.
Tea is an important commodity for China’s economy and culture. The ritual of serving tea began at least as early as the Song dynasty, when people would hold formal tea-tasting parties. The glazed bowls used in these early ceremonies are very valuable today.
Mongol soldiers used silk clothes instead of heavy armor in battle. When a soldier was hit with an arrow, the arrow entered the soldier’s body but could be easily removed because the arrowhead was caught in the soldier’s silk clothing.
The Forbidden City contains the Imperial Garden, the private garden of the imperial family. The garden contains pavilions, a manmade hill and cave, statues, flowerbeds, and footpaths of colored pebbles.
To infer means to evaluate information and arrive at a conclusion. When you make inferences, you “read between the lines,” or draw conclusions that are not stated directly in the text. We naturally make inferences about things we read, see, and hear every day. Read the paragraph on the following slide from Section 3 of your textbook.
Genghis Khan gathered an army of more than 100,000 warriors. He placed his soldiers into well-trained groups. Commanding them were officers chosen for their abilities, not for their family ties. These changes made the Mongols the most skilled fighting force in the world at the time.

—from page 425
Genghis Khan gathered an army of more than 100,000 warriors. He placed his soldiers into well-trained groups. Commanding them were officers chosen for their abilities, not for their family ties. These changes made the Mongols the most skilled fighting force in the world at the time.

—from page 425
Practice It!

Making Inferences

Read the paragraph from Chapter 12 on page 407 of your textbook. Pay attention to highlighted words as you make inferences.

• Create your own Think-Through Chart to help you make further inferences about Genghis Khan’s army. You might want to use the highlighted words in your first column and label it Text. Your second and third columns can be labeled Questions and Inference. Read the rest of page 426 in your textbook to see if your inferences were correct.
# China in the Middle Ages

**Introduction**

![Image of a world map with notable dates and events]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 600</td>
<td>Wendi founds Sui dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D. 900</td>
<td>Chinese print world’s first book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>Genghis Khan unites the Mongols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405</td>
<td>Zheng He begins overseas voyage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chinese Society

When & Where?

1. A.D. 600
   - A.D. 618: Tang dynasty takes power
2. A.D. 900
   - A.D. 868: Chinese print world's first complete book
3. c. 1150
   - C. 1150: Chinese sailors are the first to use compass

Map showing locations:
- Changan
- Hangzhou
The Mongols in China

When & Where?

- 1200
  - 1206: Genghis Khan unites Mongols

- 1300
  - 1271: Kublai Khan becomes China’s emperor

- 1400
  - 1368: Yuan (Mongol) dynasty falls
The Ming Dynasty

When & Where?

1400
- 1405: Zheng He begins first overseas voyage

1500
- 1514: Portuguese ships arrive in China

1600
- 1644: Ming dynasty falls

Map showing locations of Beijing, Nanjing, and Macao.
Defending Confucianism

Han Yu (A.D. 768 to A.D. 824) encouraged the Chinese people to remain faithful to Confucianism.

“What were the teachings of our ancient kings? Universal love is called humanity. To practice this in the proper manner is called righteousness. To proceed according to these is called the Way. . . . They offered sacrifices to Heaven and the gods came to receive them. . . . What Way is this? I say: This is what I call the Way, and not what the Taoists [Daoists] and the Buddhists called the Way. . . .”

—Han Yu, Yuan-tao (Inquiry on The Way)
In the following poem, Li Bo writes about parting from a friend.

“Green hills sloping from the northern wall, white water rounding the eastern city: once parted from this place the lone weed tumbles ten thousand miles. Drifting clouds—a traveler’s thoughts; setting sun—an old friend’s heart. Wave hands and let us take leave now, hsiao-hsiao our hesitant horses neighing.”

—Li Bo, “Seeing a Friend Off”
Marco Polo recorded a description of the luxury in which Kublai Khan lived.

"[The palace wall] encloses and encircles fully sixteen miles of parkland well watered with springs and streams... Into this park there is no entry except by way of the palace. Here the Great Khan keeps game animals of all sorts... to provide food for the gerfalcons [large, arctic falcons] and other falcons which he has in here in mew [an enclosure]."

—Marco Polo, "Kublai Khan's Park, c. 1275"
Civil Service Exams

Proficiency tests and final exams today take a lot of preparation, but they are not as difficult as China’s civil service examinations given during the Tang dynasty. Men of almost all ranks tried to pass the exams so they could hold government jobs and become wealthy. Thousands attempted the tests, but only a few hundred people qualified for the important positions. Chinese boys began preparing for the exams in primary school. After many years of learning to read and write more than 400,000 words and sayings, the boys—now men in their twenties or early thirties—would take the first of three levels of exams. Students traveled to huge testing sites to take the tests. Food and beds were not provided, so they had to bring their own. Many men became sick or insane because of the tests and the poor conditions under which they were tested.
1. How old were the Chinese when they took the tests?
   They were in their twenties or early thirties.

2. Why do you think taking the tests was so stressful for these men?
   Possible answer: they knew their future career, wealth, and status depended on it.
Science and Inventions

Printing

When the Chinese invented movable, they improved the art of printing. A Chinese author described the work of Pi Sheng: “He took clay and cut in it characters as thin as the edge of a copper coin. Each character formed as it were a single type. He baked them in the fire to make them hard. He had previously prepared an iron plate and he had covered this plate with a mixture of pine resin, wax, and paper ashes. When he wished to print, he took an iron frame and set it on the iron plate. In this he placed the type, set close together. When the frame was full, the whole made one solid block of type.”

—Shên Kua, Dream Pool Jottings
1. Why do you think Pi Sheng used clay to make his characters?

Clay was easy to manipulate.

2. In what instance would woodblock printing have been a better method to use than movable type?

Woodblock printing would have been better to make just a few copies of something.
Genghis Khan  c. A.D. 1167–1227
Using Primary Sources

To enrich your family, there is no need to buy good land:
Books hold a thousand measures of grain.
For an easy life, there is no need to build a mansion:
In books are found houses of gold.
If you wish to marry, don’t be upset if you don’t have a go-between:
In books there are girls with faces like jade.
A young man who wishes to be somebody will devote his time to the Classics.
He will face the window and read.

—Emperor Renzong (ruled A.D. 1022–1063)

Directions: Answer the following question based on the quote.

Emperor Renzong of the Song dynasty wrote this to encourage which behavior in young men?

A. marrying
B. reading
C. respect
D. building
What occurred during the Song dynasty period that resulted in the population doubling?

A. The Tang dynasty ended.
B. People were allowed to have many children.
C. People ruled themselves.
D. A new kind of rice was introduced.
Making Inferences

Mongolian Heavy Cavalry Armor

Directions: Answer the following question based on the painting.

Why do you think Mongol warriors covered their horses with armor? Explain your answer.

to protect them during battles
**Interpreting Diagrams**

**THE MANDATE OF HEAVEN: HOW CHINESE RULERS COME TO POWER**

- Heaven sets up a dynasty—a ruling family to take care of the people. This is the Mandate of Heaven.
- If a dynasty begins to rule badly, Heaven removes the mandate.
- If rulers act justly, Heaven allows the dynasty to stay in power.
- Heaven gives the Mandate to another family who must overthrow the old dynasty.
- How does one know if the Mandate has passed to another dynasty? It is made evident by who wins wars and keeps order.

*Directions: Answer the following question based on the flowchart.*

**What evidence proves that a dynasty has lost the "Mandate of Heaven"?**

A. the welfare of its people  C. they remain in power  
B. the fairness of its rulings  D. they lose a war or fail to keep order
To use this Presentation Plus! product:

- Click the **Forward** button to go to the next slide.
- Click the **Previous** button to return to the previous slide.
- Click the **Menu** button to return to the Chapter Menu.
- Click the **Return** button in a feature to return to the main presentation.
- Click the **Exit** button or press the **Escape** key [Esc] to end the chapter slide show.
- Click the **Help** button to access this screen.

Links to Presentation Plus! features such as the Reference Atlas, Daily Focus Transparencies, and others are located on the left side of the relevant slides.