

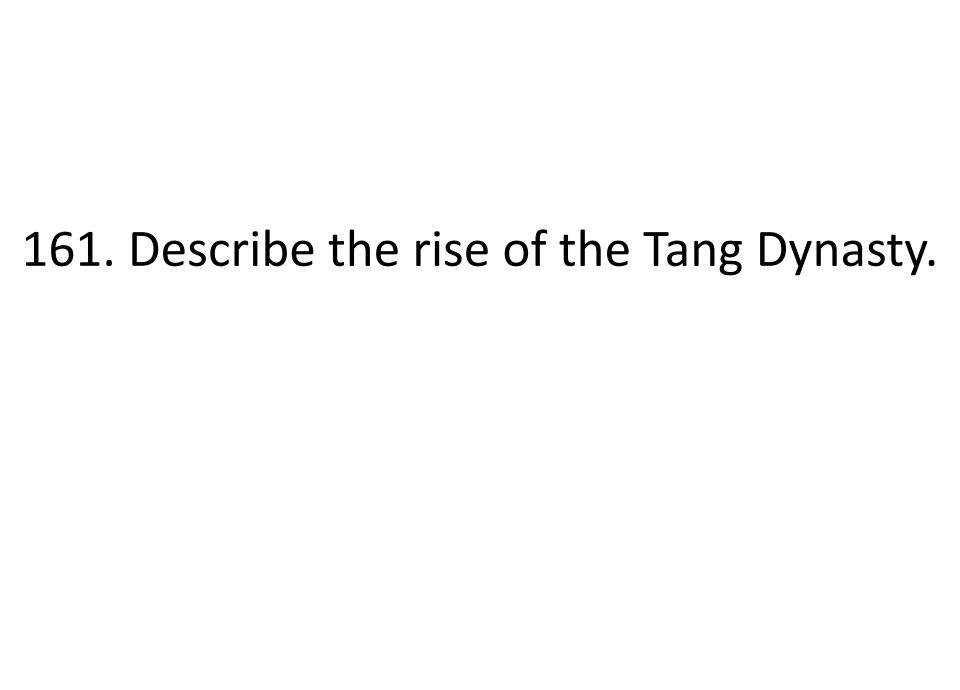
Lesson Objectives

161. Describe the rise of the Tang Dynasty. (20)

162. Describe the rise of the Song Dynasty. (10)

163. Explain the order of China's society. (8)

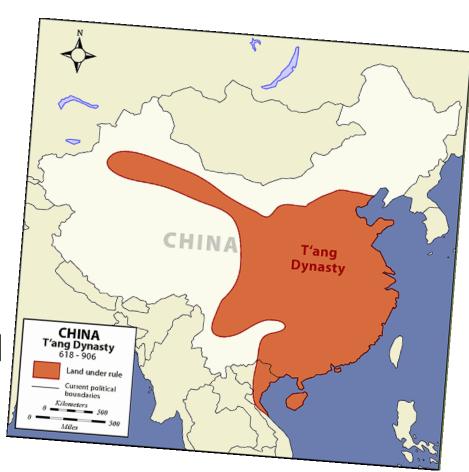
164. Describe the role of women in China. (5)



The Tang Dynasty Reunifies China

 After the Han Dynasty collapsed in A.D. 220
China broke apart and remained divided for over 400 years.

 The Tang Dynasty emerged in A.D. 618 and reunified China under one ruler.



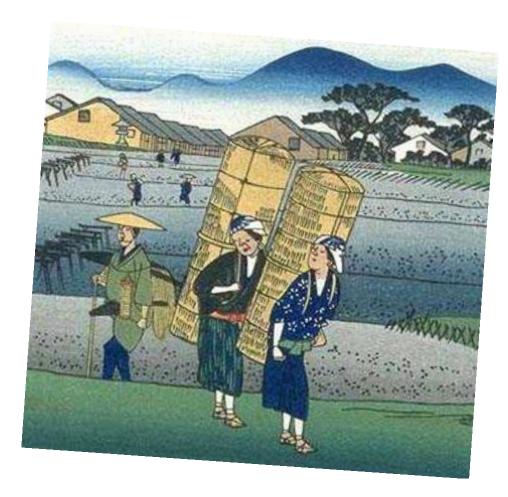
The Tang Build an Empire



- Tang Taizhong became China's most admired emperor.
 - Brilliant general
 - Gov't reformer
 - Scholar
- Later rulers expanded empire and controlled many neighboring tributary states.
 - Vietnam, Korea, Tibet

The Gov't and the Economy Grow

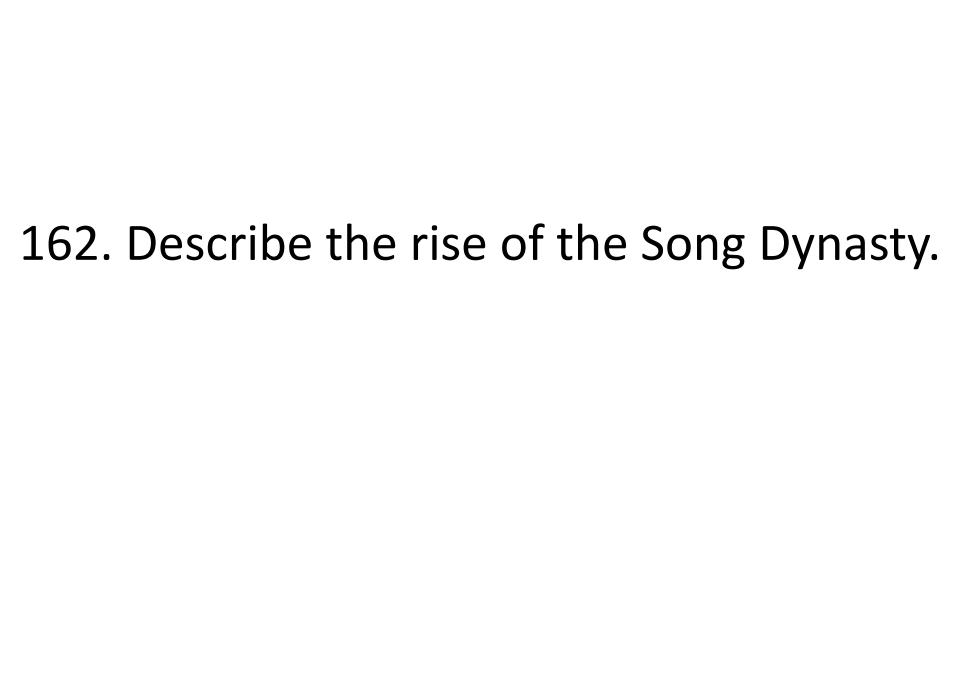
- Rulers rebuilt the bureaucracy and expanded the <u>civil</u> <u>service exams</u> established in the Han dynasty.
- Land Reform- rulers took land from powerful nobles and redistributed it to the peasants.



The Tang Dynasty Declines



- Lost lands to Arabs
- Corruption in Gov't
- High Taxes
- Drought
- Famines
- Rebellions
- In 907 a rebel general defeated the Tang Dynasty.



The Song Dynasty

- Lasted for 319 years.
- Did not control as much land as the Tang Dynasty.
- Were constantly attacked by people from the North (Mongols).
- Chinese culture dominated East Asia.



Song Economy Thrives

- Improvements in <u>farming methods</u>.
- Open border policy of trade.
 - Merchants from India, Persia, Asia, even East Africa (Zimbabwe).
- Use of <u>canal system</u> to ship goods.
- Government issued paper money.





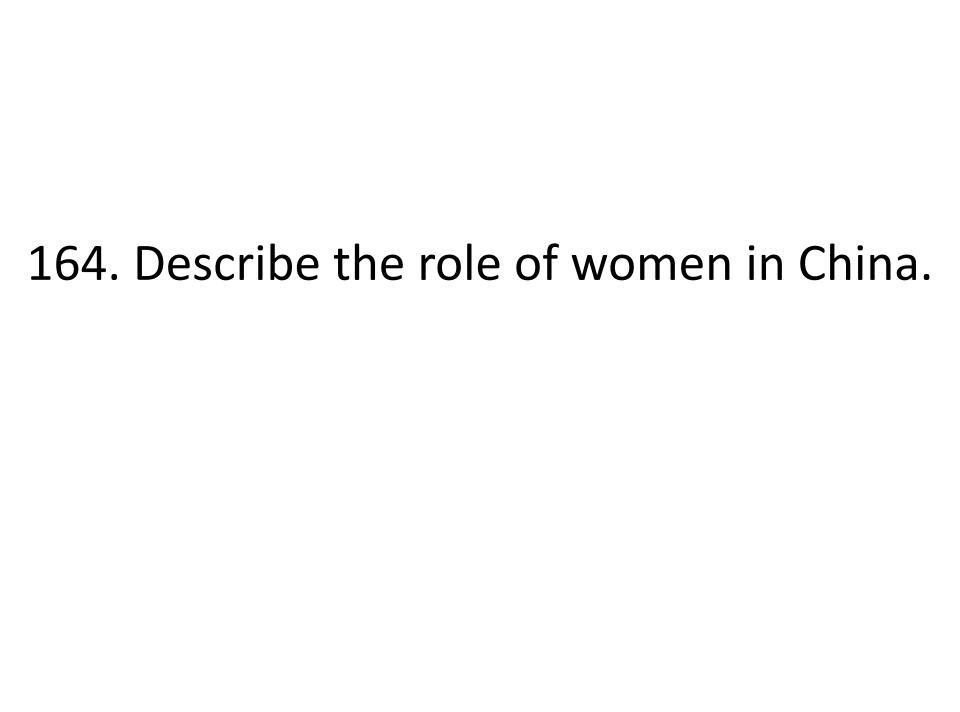
China's Ordered Society

Emperor

Gentry

Peasants

Merchants



Status of Women

- Women ran <u>family</u> affairs.
- Families valued boys more than girls.
- When women married they became part of the husband's family.
- Women could never remarry.
- Women of the gentry class endured <u>foot</u> <u>binding</u>.

Foot Binding in China



