

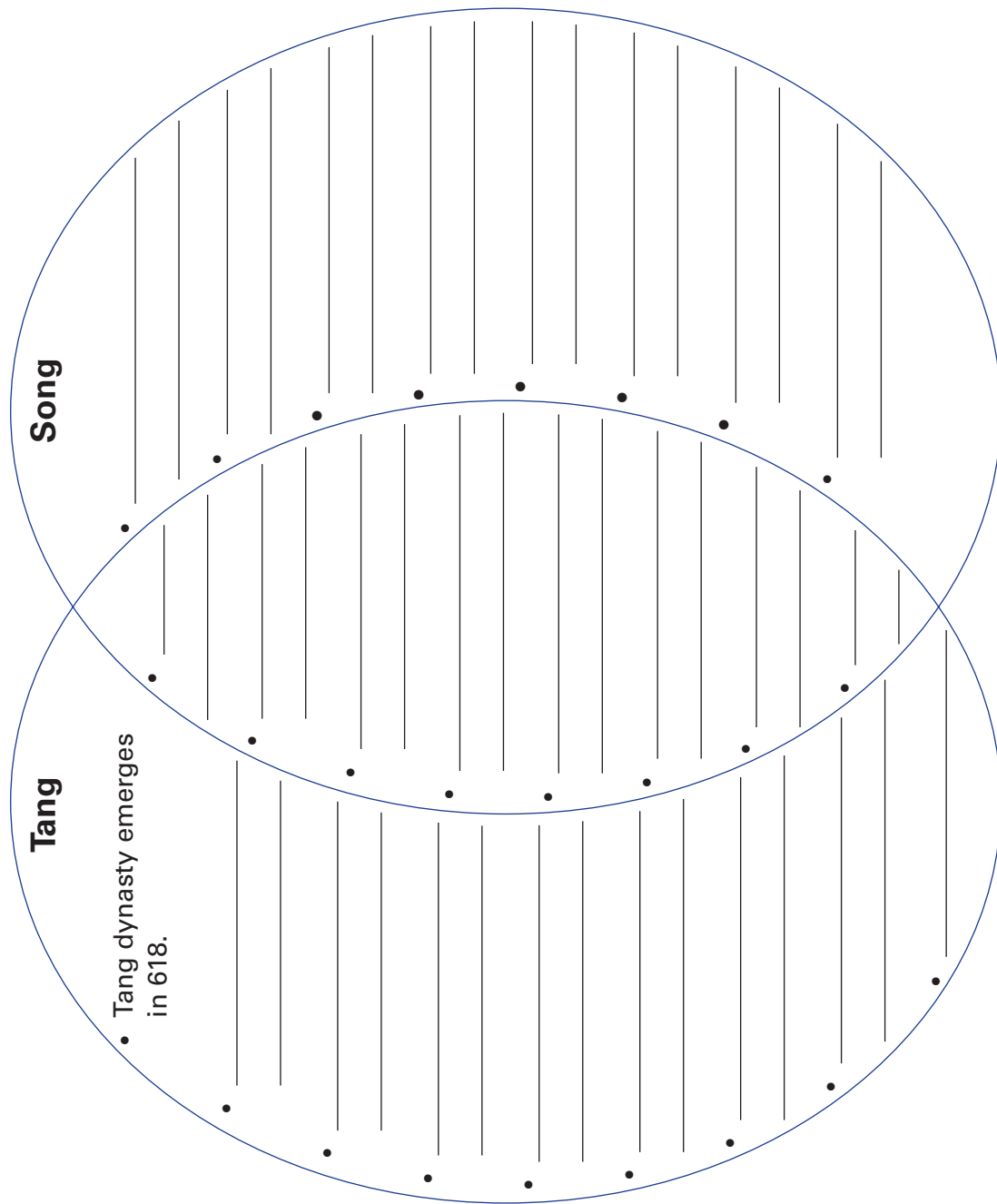
CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## TWO GOLDEN AGES OF CHINA

**Focus Question:** Describe the political, economic, and cultural achievements of the Tang and Song dynasties.

*As you read this section, complete the Venn diagram below to compare and contrast the Tang and Song dynasties. Use the overlapping portion of the circles for information that applies to both dynasties.*



CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 1

## Section Summary

### TWO GOLDEN AGES OF CHINA

#### READING CHECK

What are tributary states?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compelled* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that Li Shimin *compelled* his father to step down and then took the throne himself. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *compelled*.

#### READING SKILL

**Compare and Contrast** Compare and contrast the social classes in Tang and Song China.

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After the Han dynasty collapsed, China broke apart. During the Sui dynasty (589–618), the emperor Sui Wendi reunited north and south. In 618, the general Li Yuan and his son Li Shimin led a revolt and established the **Tang dynasty**. Eight years later, Li Shimin compelled his aging father to step down. Li Shimin then took the throne under the name **Tang Taizong**. Later Tang rulers conquered many territories and forced Vietnam, Tibet, and Korea to become **tributary states**, or self-governing states that sent tribute. Other Tang rulers, such as Empress Wu Zhao, restored the Han system of uniform government. Tang emperors also undertook **land reform** in which they redistributed land to peasants. However, the Tang eventually weakened. In 907, the last Tang emperor was overthrown.

In 960, Zhao Kuangyin founded the **Song dynasty**. The Song ruled for 319 years. They faced the constant threat of invaders from the north. Nonetheless, the Song period was a time of great achievement. A new type of faster-growing rice was imported from Southeast Asia. The rise in productivity created food surpluses, freeing more people to pursue commerce, learning, or the arts.

Under the Tang and Song, China was a well-ordered society. At its head was the emperor. Scholar-officials had the highest social status. Most of them came from the **gentry**, or wealthy, landowning class. The vast majority of Chinese were poor peasant farmers. Merchants had the lowest status because their riches came from the labor of others. Women had higher status during this period than they did later. However, when a woman married, she could not keep her **dowry**, the payment that a woman brings to a marriage. She could also never remarry.

The Tang and Song developed a rich culture. Song landscape painting was influenced by Daoist beliefs. Buddhist themes influenced Chinese sculpture and architecture. The Indian stupa evolved into the Chinese **pagoda**. The Chinese also perfected the making of porcelain. Among the gentry, poetry was the most respected form of literature. Probably the greatest Tang poet was Li Bo, who wrote some 2,000 poems.

### Review Questions

1. What effect did the introduction of a new, faster-growing rice have on Chinese society?

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2. What religious beliefs influenced Song landscape painting?

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CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE MONGOL AND MING EMPIRES

**Focus Question:** What were the effects on China of the Mongol invasion and the rise of the Ming dynasty?

*As you read this section, complete the timeline below to record important events during the Mongol and Ming empires.*



CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 2

## Section Summary

### THE MONGOL AND MING EMPIRES

#### READING CHECK

What are steppes?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? *Dominate* comes from the Latin word *dominus*, which means “master.” Use this word-origins clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *dominated*.

#### READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** List in correct chronological order the three Chinese dynasties mentioned in the Summary.

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The Mongols were nomads who grazed their animals on the **steppes**, or treeless plains, of Central Asia. Mongol clans spent much of their time warring with one another. In the early 1200s, however, a Mongol chieftain united these clans. He took the name **Genghis Khan**, meaning “Universal Ruler.” Under his leadership, Mongol forces conquered a vast empire. After his death, his heirs continued to expand the Mongol empire. For the next 150 years, they dominated much of Asia. The Mongols established peace and order within their domains. They controlled and protected the Silk Road, and trade flourished.

Genghis Khan’s grandson, **Kublai Khan**, toppled the last Song emperor in China, in 1279. He named his dynasty the **Yuan**. Only Mongols could serve in his military and in the highest government jobs, but he allowed Chinese officials to continue to rule in the provinces. He welcomed many foreigners to his court, including Ibn Battuta and **Marco Polo**. Polo’s writings about the wealth and splendor of China sparked European interest in Asia. The pope sent priests to China, and Muslims also set up communities there. Chinese products, including gunpowder and porcelain, made their way to Europe.

The Yuan dynasty declined after Kublai Khan’s death in 1294. Finally, Zhu Yuanzhang formed a rebel army that toppled the Mongols. In 1368, he founded the **Ming**, or “brilliant,” dynasty. Ming China was immensely productive. Better methods of fertilizing improved farming. The Ming repaired the canal system, which made trade easier and allowed cities to grow. Ming artists developed their own styles of painting and created beautiful blue-and-white porcelain. Ming writers composed novels and the world’s first detective stories.

Early Ming rulers sent Chinese fleets into distant waters to show the glory of their empire. The most famous voyages were those of **Zheng He**. Between 1405 and 1433, he commanded seven expeditions that explored the coasts of Southeast Asia, India, the Persian Gulf, and East Africa. However, after Zheng He died in 1435, the Ming emperor banned the building of seagoing ships, and overseas expeditions came to a halt. Historians are not sure why.

### Review Questions

1. Why did trade flourish under the Mongols?

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2. What effect did Marco Polo’s writings have in Europe?

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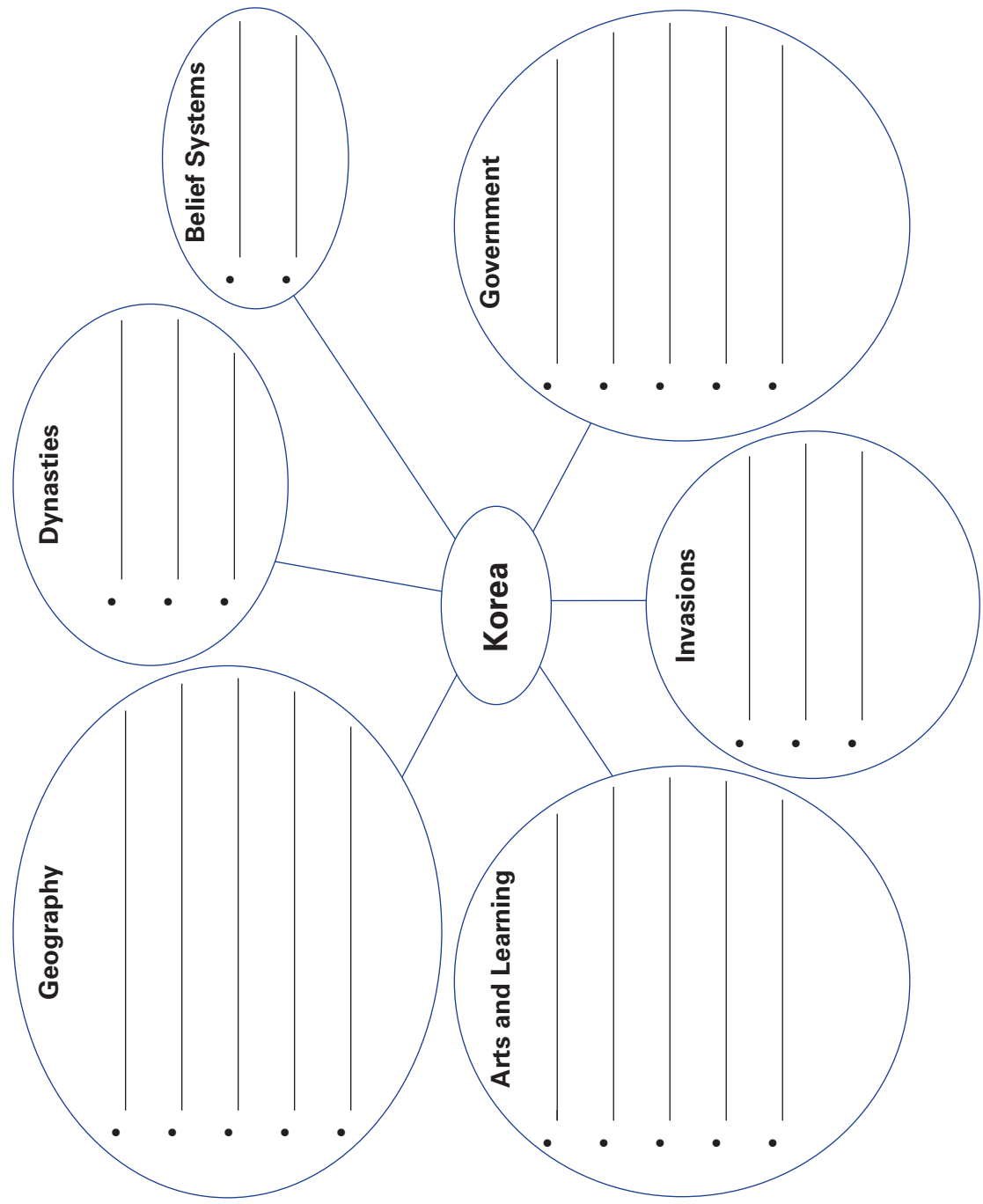
CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 3

# Note Taking Study Guide

## KOREA AND ITS TRADITIONS

**Focus Question:** How are Korea's history and culture linked to those of China and Japan?

*As you read this section, complete the concept web below to record important information about Korea.*



**CHAPTER 12**  
**SECTION 3**

**Section Summary**  
**KOREA AND ITS TRADITIONS**

**READING CHECK**

What is hangul?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *evolved* mean in the underlined sentence? When species *evolve*, do they change quickly or slowly? Use this clue to help you understand the meaning of *evolved*.

**READING SKILL**

**Categorize** List events and developments during each of the three Korean dynasties.

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Korea is located on a peninsula that juts south from the Chinese mainland. Because of its location, Korea has been strongly influenced by China. The earliest Koreans probably migrated from Siberia and northern Manchuria. They evolved their own ways of life before they were influenced by China. In 108 B.C., the Han emperor, Wudi, invaded Korea. The invasion brought with it Confucian traditions and Chinese ideas.

Between A.D. 300 and 600, local rulers forged three kingdoms in Korea: Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla. The three kingdoms often warred with one another or with China. Still, Chinese ideas continued to spread there. Missionaries brought Buddhism to Korea. Korean monks then traveled to China and brought home Chinese arts and learning. In 668, the Silla kingdom united the Korean peninsula. Under the **Silla dynasty**, Korea became a tributary state of China. As Chinese influence increased, Confucian views took root. However, Koreans adapted Confucian ideas to fit their own traditions.

The **Koryo dynasty** replaced the Silla in 935. Confucianism and Buddhism were both influential during this time. Koreans used woodblock printing from China to produce Buddhist texts. They learned to make Chinese porcelain. They then perfected the technique for making **celadon**, a porcelain with an unusual blue-green glaze.

The Mongols first invaded Korea in 1231 and occupied the country until the 1350s. When their rule collapsed, the Koryo returned to power. However, in 1392, the Korean general Yi Song-gye overthrew them and set up the **Choson dynasty**. This was the longest-lasting, but final, Korean dynasty.

In 1443, **King Sejong** decided to replace complex Chinese writing. Sejong had experts develop **hangul**, the Korean phonetic alphabet. Hangul spread quickly because it was easier to use than written Chinese. Its use led to an extremely high **literacy rate**.

In the 1590s, the Japanese armies invaded Korea. To stop the invaders at sea, Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin sailed armored ships into the Japanese fleet. After six years, the Japanese armies withdrew from Korea. As they left, they carried off many Korean artisans in order to introduce their skills to Japan.

**Review Questions**

1. How did Korea's location affect its cultural development?

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2. Why did Japanese invaders carry off many Korean artisans?

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CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE EMERGENCE OF JAPAN AND THE FEUDAL AGE**

**Focus Question:** What internal and external factors shaped Japan’s civilization, and what characterized Japan’s feudal age?

*As you read this section, complete the table below with examples of internal and external factors that shaped Japan’s civilization.*

| <b>Influences on Japan</b>   |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Internal Factors</b>  | <b>External Factors</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography both protected and isolated Japan.</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul> |

**CHAPTER 12**  
**SECTION 4**

**Section Summary**  
**THE EMERGENCE OF JAPAN AND THE FEUDAL AGE**

**READING CHECK**

What is bushido?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *stressed* mean in the underlined sentence? When you put *stress* on a syllable, do you say it with more or less emphasis? Use this clue to help you understand what *stressed* means in this sentence.

**READING SKILL**

**Categorize** List the levels in Japanese feudal society and give details about each level.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Japan sits on an **archipelago**, or chain of islands. In early times, surrounding seas both protected and isolated Japan. This region has many volcanoes, earthquakes, and tidal waves called **tsunamis**.

Early Japanese society was divided into clans. The clans honored kami, or powers that were natural or divine. The worship of these forces of nature became known as **Shinto**. Missionaries from Korea introduced Buddhism to Japan in the 500s. They also brought knowledge of Chinese culture. In the 600s, Prince Shotoku sent nobles to study in China. The visitors brought back Chinese technology and arts. In 710, the Japanese emperor built a new capital at Nara, modeled after the Chinese capital.

The Japanese kept some Chinese ways but discarded others. This process is known as **selective borrowing**. The Japanese revised the Chinese writing system and added **kana**, symbols representing syllables. From 794 to 1185, Heian was the Japanese capital. Heian women, such as Murasaki Shikibu, produced some of the most important works of Japanese literature.

Japan evolved into a feudal society. Theoretically, the emperor was the head of this society, but really he was powerless. The shogun, or supreme military commander, had the real power. Minamoto Yoritomo was appointed shogun in 1192. He set up the Kamakura shogunate. The shogun distributed land to lords, called daimyo, who agreed to support him with their armies. They, in turn, granted land to lesser warriors called **samurai**. Samurai developed a code of values, known as **bushido**. The code emphasized honor, bravery, and loyalty to one's lord.

Kublai Khan tried to invade Japan in 1274 and 1281, but typhoons wrecked the Mongol ships during both invasions. However, after the attempted invasions, the Kamakura shogunate crumbled. By 1590, Toyotomi Hideyoshi had brought most of Japan under his control. In 1600, Tokugawa Ieyasu defeated his rivals to become master of Japan. The Tokugawa shoguns created an orderly society. With peace restored to the countryside, agriculture improved and trade flourished.

During Japan's feudal age, a Buddhist sect known as **Zen** won widespread acceptance. Zen monks were great scholars, yet they stressed the importance of reaching a moment of "non-knowing."

**Review Questions**

1. How did the surrounding seas affect Japan's development?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the shogun gain the support of the daimyo?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 5

# Note Taking Study Guide

## DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Focus Question:** How was Southeast Asia affected by the cultures of both China and India?

*As you read this section, complete the outline below to summarize the diverse characteristics of Southeast Asia.*

### I. Geography of Southeast Asia

#### A. Location

1. Mainland set apart by mountains and plateaus.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Trade routes in the southern seas

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### C.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

*(Outline continues on the next page.)*

**CHAPTER**  
**12**  
**SECTION 5**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA**

*(Continued from page 115)*

**III.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**12**  
SECTION 5

## Section Summary

### DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia is made up of two regions: mainland Southeast Asia, which includes present-day Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Malaysia; and island Southeast Asia, which consists of more than 20,000 islands. These islands include the present-day nations of Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, and the Philippines. Historically, sea trade between China and India had to pass through the Malacca or Sunda straits, so the islands that controlled these straits were strategically important. Women took part in the spice trade and had greater equality there than they did elsewhere in Asia. **Matrilineal** descent, or inheritance through the mother, was an accepted custom in this region.

In the early centuries A.D., Indian merchants and Hindu priests slowly spread their culture through Southeast Asia. Later, monks introduced Theravada Buddhism. Indian traders eventually carried Islam to Indonesia, and as far east as the Philippines. Trade with India brought prosperity. Merchants exchanged cotton cloth, jewels, and perfume for timber, spices, and gold.

A series of kingdoms and empires developed in Southeast Asia. The kingdom of Pagan arose in present-day Myanmar. In 1044, King Anawrahta united the region and brought Buddhism to his people. He filled his capital city with magnificent **stupas**, or dome-shaped shrines. Indian influences also shaped the Khmer empire, which reached its peak between 800 and 1350. Its greatest rulers controlled much of present-day Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Khmer rulers became Hindus, but most people were Buddhists. In Indonesia, the trading empire of Srivijaya flourished from the 600s to the 1200s. Both Hinduism and Buddhism reached Srivijaya.

The heart of northern Vietnam was the Red River delta. There, the river irrigated fertile rice **paddies**. In 111 B.C., Han armies conquered the region, and China remained in control for the next 1,000 years. During that time, the Vietnamese absorbed Confucian ideas. Unlike the rest of Southeast Asia, where Theravada Buddhism had the strongest impact, Vietnam adopted Mahayana Buddhism from China. In A.D. 39, two noble sisters, Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, led an uprising that briefly drove out the Chinese. Finally, in 939, Vietnam was able to break free from China.

## Review Questions

1. Why were the islands of Southeast Asia strategically important?

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2. Why was Vietnam influenced more by Confucian and Mahayana beliefs than by Hindu and Theravada beliefs?

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### READING CHECK

What is matrilineal descent?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *impact* mean in the underlined sentence? The sentence contrasts the power of Buddhist beliefs in Vietnam with the power of Buddhist beliefs in the rest of Southeast Asia. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *impact*.

### READING SKILL

**Summarize** Summarize the influence of India on Southeast Asia.

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