

7-1 – China Reunifies- Pages 166-169

Essential Question:

After The Period of Disunion, how did rulers of the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties reunify China?



Main Idea 1:

The Period of Disunion was a time of war and disorder that followed the end of the Han dynasty.

- When the _____ dynasty collapsed, China split into several rival _____.
- This was the _____. War was common during this period.
- Some _____ developments did take place.
 - Nomadic people settled in _____ China. Some Chinese adopted their _____, while _____ sometimes adopted the Chinese culture.
 - In _____ China, people fleeing from the _____ shared their culture with the _____ Chinese while _____ some of the southern Chinese culture.
 - When _____ cultures came _____ during the Period of Disunion, cultures _____ to form a new _____.

Main Idea 2:

China was reunified under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties.

- Sui dynasty
 - Yang Jian finally _____ the Period of Disunion by _____ China and creating the _____ dynasty.
 - Leaders also began the _____, linking _____ and _____ China.
- _____ dynasty
 - This was viewed as the _____ age of Chinese _____.
 - It was a period of great _____ as well as artistic, _____, and cultural achievements
 - China _____ to include much of _____ Asia and part of _____ Asia.
 - After the _____ dynasty fell, China became _____ again.
- Song dynasty
 - China was _____.
 - The Sui and _____ dynasties both _____ China, ending a period of _____ between separate _____.



The Tang Dynasty

- The Tang dynasty _____ when a former Sui official _____ the old government, and lasted for nearly _____ years.
- The Tang dynasty was viewed as the _____ of Chinese civilization. Many _____ were conquered, the military was _____, and laws were created. _____ also flourished.
- This dynasty included the only _____ to rule China. Empress _____ was sometimes vicious, but she was also intelligent and _____.

Main Idea 3:

The Age of Buddhism saw major religious changes in China.

- _____ was spreading quickly throughout the _____. It first came to China during the _____ dynasty.
- Buddhism offered a way to _____ suffering and achieve _____ for many Chinese people.
- During the _____ time of the Period of Disunion, Buddhism's popularity _____.
- They took _____ in the Buddhist _____ that people can _____ suffering through a _____ of rebirth.
- It _____ many aspects of Chinese _____. Wealthy people donated _____ to build _____. It also affected _____, literature, and architecture.
- The spread of Buddhism came to an _____ there when the Tang _____ launched a _____ against it, _____ texts and _____ temples.



BIOGRAPHY

Empress Wu
625–705

Married to a sickly emperor, Empress Wu became the virtual ruler of China in 655. After her husband died, Wu decided her sons were not worthy of ruling. She kept power for herself, and ruled with an iron fist. Those who threatened her power risked death. Unlike many earlier rulers, she chose advisors based on their abilities rather than their ranks. Although she was not well liked, Wu was respected for bringing stability and prosperity to China.

Drawing Conclusions Why do you think Empress Wu was never very popular?