**Chapter 8 China and the World: East Asian Connections**

**500 C.E.-1300 C.E.**

**Reading Guide**

**Key Terms:**

Sui Dynasty Silla dynasty

Tang dynasty hangul

Song dynasty chu nom

Hangzhou Shotoku Taishi

Economic revolution bushido

Foot binding Izumi Shikibu

Tribute System Chinese Buddhism

Xiongnu Emperor Wendi

Khitan/Jurchen people

**Seeking the Main Point**

Chinese history has often been viewed in the West as impressive perhaps, but largely static or changeless and self-contained or isolated. In what ways might this chapter counteract such impressions?

**Margin Review Questions**

Why are the centuries of the Tang and Song dynasties in China sometimes referred to as a “golden age”?

In what ways did women’s lives change during the Tang and Song dynasties?

How did the Chinese and their nomadic neighbors to the north view each other?

What assumptions underlay the tribute system?

How did the tribute system in practice differ from the ideal Chinese understanding of its operation?

In what ways did China and the nomads influence each other?

In what ways did China have an influence in Korea, Vietnam, and Japan? In what ways was that influence resisted?

In what different ways did Japanese and Korean women experience the pressures of Confucian orthodoxy?

**Summing It Up:**

In what ways did Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and northern nomads experience and respond to Chinese influence?

In what ways did China participate in the world of Eurasian commerce and exchange, and with what outcomes?

What facilitated the rooting of Buddhism within China?

What were the major sources of opposition to Buddhism within China?