VOCABULARY  Some terms to understand:

- **disruption (266)**: destroying or breaking apart order
- **reuniting (266)**: bringing together again
- **ethics (269)**: standards of right and wrong
- **tribute (269)**: payment paid for protection or peace by one ruler or nation to another
- **caravans (270)**: group of merchants traveling together
- **sponsorship (270)**: the process of formally supporting or endorsing another person
- **landlords (270)**: people who own land or buildings that are rented to others
- **orphanages (271)**: homes for children who have no parents

ORGANIZING INFORMATION  Complete the chart about important events and accomplishments of the Sui, Tang, and Sung Dynasties in China by writing the letter of each item in the correct box.

A. Buddhism reached its peak  
B. more people lived in cities than ever before  
C. prevented cheating on civil service tests  
D. high point in Chinese literature  
E. defeated by invading Turks in 615  
F. brought back Confucianism  
G. new type of rice helped farmers grow more crops  
H. built the Grand Canal  
I. unable to conquer southern Manchuria and northern Korea

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<th>Sui, Tang, and Sung Dynasties</th>
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Chapter 12, Main Idea Activities 12.1, continued

EVALUATING INFORMATION  Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

1. The Sui dynasty came to power after a long period without order in China.  
   
2. The Grand Canal was one of the great building feats of the ancient world.  
   
3. The early Tang rulers expanded China’s frontiers and its influence.  
   
4. There were few people writing poetry during the Tang dynasty.  
   
5. Missionaries from China spread Buddhism to India.  
   
6. In the last century of the Tang dynasty, the rulers did not like Buddhism.  
   
7. Sung emperors had to make a large payment each year to avoid war with the Mongols.  
   
8. Sung artisans made beautiful porcelain pottery.  
   
9. The two important changes in life for peasants under the Sung dynasty were improved farming methods and the absence of taxes.  
   
10. The custom of footbinding, the tying of women’s feet, began during the Sung dynasty.  

REVIEWING FACTS  Choose the correct items from the following list to complete the statements below.

- porcelain
- Empress Wu
- gunpowder
- ruling
- Tang

1. Li Bo and Du Fu were poets during the __________ dynasty.

2. __________ strongly supported Buddhism.

3. Neo-Confucianism was the main religion of China’s __________ classes until the early 1900s.

4. One of China’s most valuable exports under the Sung emperors was __________.

5. During the Han dynasty __________ was invented and was first used in warfare in A.D. 900.
Answer Key

Reviewing Facts
1. caliph
2. 'Umar
3. Jews
4. Sunni
5. imams
6. Sufi
7. Shi'ah
8. Moors

SECTION 3 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information
China: textiles from silk, papermaking technique, an ancient system of mathematics; Spain: fine leather goods, steel swords from Toledo; Greece: ideas of philosophers, the astrolabe; India: Arabic numerals

Classifying Information
1. T 4. F
2. T 5. T
3. F 6. F

Understanding Main Ideas
1. b 4. c
2. a 5. d
3. a

Chapter 12
(Modern Chapter 3)

SECTION 1 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information
Sui Dynasty—defeated by invading Turks in 615; built the Grand Canal, unable to conquer southern Manchuria and northern Korea. Tang—Buddhism reached its peak, high point in Chinese literature, brought back Confucianism. Sung—more people lived in cities than ever before, prevented cheating on civil service tests, new type of rice helped farmers grow more crops.

SECTION 2 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information

Classifying Information
1. T 5. F
2. T 6. T
3. F 7. T
4. T 8. T

SECTION 3 ACTIVITIES
Organizing Information
A. Chinese Buddhism—Japan, Korea, Vietnam
B. Confucian traditions and ideas—Japan, Korea, Vietnam
C. Chinese writing—Japan, Korea, Vietnam
D. Hindu and Indian beliefs—Non-Vietnam Southeast Asia
E. metalworking techniques—Korea
F. Chinese model of government—Japan, Korea, Vietnam
G. Sanskrit language—Non-Vietnam Southeast Asia