Section 1 China Reunites

**Focusing on the Main Ideas**
- The Sui and Tang dynasties reunited and rebuilt China after years of war. (page 409)
- Buddhism became popular in China and spread to Korea and Japan. (page 412)
- The Tang dynasty returned to the ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials. (page 413)

Vocabulary
- warlord
- economy
- reform
- monastery

Section 2 Chinese Society

**Focusing on the Main Ideas**
- The Tang dynasty strengthened China’s economy by supporting farming and trade. (page 417)
- The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing. (page 418)
- During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature. (page 420)

Vocabulary
- porcelain
- calligraphy

Section 3 The Mongols in China

**Focusing on the Main Ideas**
- Genghis Khan and his sons built the Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. (page 424)
- The Mongols conquered China and created a new dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia. (page 428)

Vocabulary
- tribe
- steppe
- terror

Section 4 The Ming Dynasty

**Focusing on the Main Ideas**
- Ming rulers strengthened China’s government and brought back peace and prosperity. (page 431)
- During the Ming dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa. (page 433)

Vocabulary
- treason
- census
- novel
- barbarian

CHAPTER 12 China in the Middle Ages
21. Poet Duo Fu’s poem “Spring Landscape,” on page 421, described what it was like in the capital after a rebellion left the city in ruins. One of the lines from his poem appears here. What can you infer from this line of poetry?

“By now, letters are worth ten thousand in gold.”

To review this skill, see pages 406–407.
Geography Skills
Study the map below and answer the following questions.

22. Location  What was the length of the Grand Canal?
23. Human/Environment Interaction  What part of Asia did the Tang control that helped China’s trade?
24. Region  What geographic features do you think helped the Tang dynasty expand?

Read to Write

25. Persuasive Writing  Imagine you are a Portuguese merchant. You have just traveled to China to persuade the Chinese people to trade with your country. Work with a small group to create a script detailing the dialogue that would take place between the Portuguese merchant and a representative of the Chinese government. (Suppose someone is acting as a translator, but do not incorporate the translator into your dialogue.)

26. Using Your Foldables  On your foldable, add details to the main headings in Section 2. Think about how the changes and arts described there might have had an impact on people’s lives. Then write three journal entries that tell how these things have affected your family’s life in China in the Middle Ages. Illustrate your entries.

Using Technology

27. Building a Database  Use the Internet to gather more information about Genghis Khan. Use the information to create a database for your classmates. Include text, images, and perhaps a time line. Your database should contain information about Genghis Khan as a person and as a ruler.

Linking Past and Present

28. Expository Writing  Write a short report that describes similarities and differences between the Imperial City of the Ming dynasty and the United States capital, Washington, D.C.

Analyse

John of Plano Carpini, a friar, explained why the Mongols were such skilled warriors.

"Their children begin as soon as they are two or three years old to ride and manage horses and to gallop on them, and they are given bows to suit their stature [size] and are taught to shoot; they are extremely agile [move quickly and easily] and also intrepid [fearless]."

—John of Plano Carpini, *History of the Mongols*

29. Why did each Mongol warrior shoot so well with a bow and arrows?
30. What other qualities made the Mongols excellent warriors?