

Chapter 10 Notes – *Inner and East Asia – 600-1200*

Chapter Thesis: After the fall of the Han Empire in 220 and the political chaos that ensued between small, autonomous states, the Tang Empire arose and catalyzed the spread of Buddhism, with the Song dynasty succeeding it excelling in urban entertainment.

- I. *The Sui and Tang Empires:* The failed Sui dynasty lasting only two generations before being defeated by Turks was replaced by Li Shimin, who took control and founded the Tang Empire, which retained many of the governing practices of the Sui Empire.
 - Sui dynasty reunited China after its fragmented period of Han collapse
 - Tang replaced the Sui after Turks assassinated the son of the Sui father-son dynasty
 - Sui was modeled after the Han dynasty, named their capital after the old Han capital Chang'an
 - A. Buddhism and the Tang Empire: Tang emperors used Mahayana Buddhism as a part of their political agenda and caused it to spread throughout inner Asia as a result of thriving in the early cults of north China after the fall of the Han.
 - Mahayana Buddhism, which placed emphasis on enlightened beings that were lacking in the Theravada view, was prevalent in the Tang Empire
 - Local gods were incorporated into this type of Buddhism since it was permitted
 - Tang Empire described as “cosmopolitan” because of its diverse cultural influences and characteristics
 - B. To Chang'an by Land and Sea: A system of road and water transportation allowed Chang'an, the Tang Empire's capital, to become the center of not only trade, but a *tributary system*, in which nearby independent countries recognized the supremacy of the Chinese emperor.
 - C. Upheavals and Repression, 750-879: Towards the end of the Tang Empire, conflicts with Turkic Uighurs and Tibetans caused a trend of resisting foreigners, especially against Buddhists from Confucians who saw Buddhism undermining the ideal model of filial piety, who also destroyed monasteries and spread propaganda against woman emperors.
 - D. The End of the Tang Empire, 879 – 907: Aggressive attempts to expand the Tang Empire drained it of its resources and left it with the defense of the local military, and the Arabs' halting of the army to expand into Central Asia eventually caused a rebellion led by a Tang general.
- II. *The Emergence of East Asia, to 1200:* The Liao Empire of the Khitan, the Tanggut empire of the Minyak (Tibetan descendants), and the Song Empire emerged in the wake of the Tang Empire's downfall, inheriting its religious influences and political systems.

- A. The Liao and Jin Challenge: The Khitan were a pastoral people of Mongol descent, and their Liao Empire of 916 – 1125 spanned from Inner Asia to Siberia, growing to a size that subdued the Song Empire before collapsing to a later Jurchen invasion.
 - B. Song Industries: The Song Dynasty's cultural, technological, and philosophical achievements of the age make the time period close to an industrial revolution, with the development of fractions in mathematics, new seafaring tools and techniques, and gunpowder.
 - C. Economy and Society in Song China: The culture of the Song Empire greatly encouraged and spurred the advance of political pursuits and formed the basis for neo-Confucianism, although Buddhist sects survived during this time. Examinations were conducted to evaluate and determine which type of civil service a young man was most suited for in the Song Empire. During this time period, women's rights declined but the first forms of "credit" paper money and moveable type were invented.
- III. *New Kingdoms in East Asia and Southeast Asia*:
- A. Chinese Influences:
 - B. Korea:
 - C. Japan:
 - D. Vietnam:
 - E. Srivijaya: