**VISUAL SUMMARY**

**Early Dynasties**

- **Tang Dynasty (618–907) (7.3)**
  - Expanded Chinese territory
  - Used state exams to choose officials
  - Created a law code

- **Song Dynasty (960–1279) (7.3)**
  - Built a network of roads and canals
  - Expanded trade
  - Oversaw advances in technology

- **Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368) (7.3)**
  - Kept Chinese out of power
  - Ended state exams
  - Encouraged foreign trade

- **Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) (7.3)**
  - Sponsored Zheng He’s voyages; then limited foreign trade
  - Restored state exam system
  - Rebuilt Great Wall of China

- **Qing Dynasty (1644–1911) (7.3)**
  - Tried to restrict foreign influence
  - Was China’s last dynasty

**TERMS & NAMES**

Explain why the words in each set below are linked with each other.

1. **Confucianism** and **Buddhism**
2. **bureaucracy** and **imperial**
3. **Kublai Khan** and **Mongol Ascendancy**
4. **maritime** and **Zheng He**

**MAIN IDEAS**

**Reunifying China** (pages 213–221)

5. What was the main reason Buddhism spread from China to Korea and Japan? (7.3.1)
6. What did the Sui and Tang dynasties accomplish? (7.3.1)

**Advances Under the Tang and Song** (pages 222–231)

7. How did the imperial state and the scholar-official class develop? (7.3.6)
8. How did Chinese inventions influence the world? (7.3.5)

**The Mongol Empire** (pages 232–237)

9. How did Kublai Khan change China? (7.3.4)
10. What kind of government did the Mongols establish in China? (7.3.3)

**A Return to Chinese Rule** (pages 238–243)

11. How did Yongle try to extend Chinese influence in the world? (7.3.4)
12. How did the Ming rulers after Yongle relate to the world outside China? (7.3.4)

**CRITICAL THINKING**  Big Ideas: Belief Systems

13. **MAKING INFERENCES** After the collapse of the Han Dynasty, why did many Chinese turn from Confucianism to Buddhism? (7.3.1)
14. **FORMING AND SUPPORTING OPINIONS** Explain whether Confucian morals were upheld in the development of the scholar-official class. (7.3.6)
15. **EVALUATING INFORMATION** How did Confucianism change during Song and Mongol times? (7.3.3)
ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. WRITING ACTIVITY Imagine that you are an adviser to the emperor of China in A.D. 1000. The emperor has asked you to write a paragraph summarizing the reasons the network of roads and canals in the country should be expanded. Write your paragraph using information from the chapter. (7.3.2)

2. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY—MATH
Use books or the Internet to research the abacus. The abacus is a computing machine that has been used in China since Tang and Song times. Create a display showing what an abacus looks like and explaining how it is used to do calculations. (7.3.2)

3. STARTING WITH A STORY
Review the way you ended the story “The Fall of Luoyang.” Now that you’ve read the chapter, would you end the story differently? If so, how? (7.3.1)

Technology Activity

4. PLANNING A VIRTUAL FIELD TRIP
Use the Internet to research the Forbidden City. Work with a partner to plan a virtual field trip of the city. Include Web sites that explore the city’s many gates, palaces, and gardens. (7.3.6)
• Create an itinerary for the trip.
• Include any maps or graphics.
• Write questions and answers to accompany each Web site.

Research Links
ClassZone.com

Standards-Based Assessment

Reading Maps The 1,794-km-long Grand Canal is the longest artificial waterway in the world. Use the map and your knowledge of world history to answer the questions. (7.3.2)

Grand Canal of China, c. 800s

1. What is the southernmost port on the Grand Canal?
A. Beijing
B. Luoyang
C. Nanjing
D. Hangzhou

2. Which rivers are connected by the Grand Canal?
A. Huang He and Wei
B. Wei and Chang Jiang
C. Chang Jiang and Huang He
D. Wei, Chang Jiang, and Huang He

Test Practice
ClassZone.com
Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33