

Unit

2

The Middle Ages

Why It's Important

Each civilization that you will study in this unit made important contributions to history.

- The Chinese first produced gunpowder, the compass, and printed books.
- The Japanese developed a constitutional government and new forms of art and poetry.
- The Europeans took the first steps toward representative government.

A.D. 300

A.D. 450

A.D. 600

A.D. 750

A.D. 900

China in the Middle Ages

Chapter 4



Chinese figurines

c. A.D. 590

Grand Canal links northern and southern China

A.D. 683

Empress Wu begins rule

Medieval Japan

Chapter 5

c. A.D. 400

Yamato clan controls Japan

A.D. 631

Prince Shotoku writes constitution



Horyuji temple

Medieval Europe

Chapter 6



A.D. 496

King Clovis becomes a Catholic

Medieval manuscript



A.D. 800

Pope crowns Charlemagne emperor

Statue of Charlemagne on horseback

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Where in the World?



A.D. 1050

C. A.D. 1000s
Chinese invent movable type

A.D. 1200

A.D. 1206
Genghis Khan becomes Mongol leader

A.D. 1350



A.D. 1405
Zheng He begins first of seven overseas voyages

◀ Mongol warrior

A.D. 1500

C. A.D. 1000
Lady Murasaki Shikibu composes *The Tale of Genji*

▼ Japanese temple in Kyoto



A.D. 1281
Mongols attempt second invasion of Japan

C. A.D. 1450
Civil war divides Japan

Suit of armor worn by samurai warrior ▶



C. A.D. 1000
Vikings reach North America

A.D. 1215
England's King John signs Magna Carta



A.D. 1492
Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain defeat Moors

◀ Medieval woman spinning wool

Unit

2

Places to Locate

1

Buddha statue



See China in the Middle Ages
Chapter 4

2

Takamatsu Castle



See Medieval Japan
Chapter 5

4

5

EUROPE

AFRICA

Atlantic Ocean

People to Meet



**Prince
Shotoku**

A.D. 573–621
Japanese leader
Chapter 5, p. 300



Charlemagne

A.D. 742–814
Frankish ruler
Chapter 6, p. 329



**Murasaki
Shikibu**

c. A.D. 973–1025
Japanese writer
Chapter 5, p. 313

ASIA

3 **Todaiji temple**



See Medieval Japan
Chapter 5

4 **Caerphilly Castle**



See Medieval Europe
Chapter 6

5 **Mont St. Michel**



See Medieval Europe
Chapter 6

Pacific Ocean



Genghis Khan

c. A.D. 1167–1227
Mongol conqueror
Chapter 4, p. 271



Thomas Aquinas

A.D. 1225–1274
Christian thinker
Chapter 6, p. 362



Zheng He

A.D. 1371–1433
Chinese admiral
Chapter 4, p. 285



Joan Of Arc

A.D. 1412–1431
French heroine
Chapter 6, p. 368



Chapter

4

404-405 CORBIS

China in the Middle Ages



▼ Imperial Palace at the Forbidden City

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Where & When?



A.D. 600

A.D. 581
Wendi
founds Sui
dynasty

A.D. 900

A.D. 868
Chinese
print world's
first book

1200

1206
Genghis Khan
unites the
Mongols

1500

1405
Zheng He be-
gins overseas
voyage

CONTENTS



The Big Ideas

Section 1

China Reunites

Systems of order, such as law and government, contribute to stable societies. During the Middle Ages, Chinese rulers who supported Confucian ideas brought peace, order, and growth to China.

Section 2

Chinese Society

The interaction of different societies brings about the development of new ideas, art, and technology. Farming and trade brought wealth to China. This allowed the Chinese to develop new technology and enjoy a golden age of art and writing.

Section 3

The Mongols in China

All civilizations depend upon leadership for survival. Led by Genghis Khan, the Mongols built a vast empire. Under his son, Kublai Khan, they went on to conquer China as well.

Section 4

The Ming Dynasty

Exploration and trade spread ideas and goods. China's Ming rulers strengthened the government and supported trading voyages that spread Chinese ideas and goods.

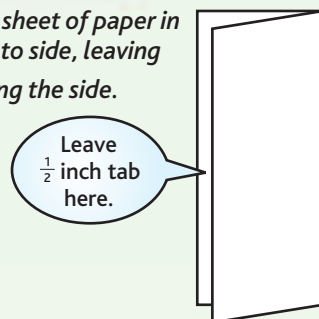


View the Chapter 4 video in the Glencoe Video Program.

FOLDABLES Study Organizer

Categorizing Information Make this foldable to help you organize your notes about China in the Middle Ages.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper in half from side to side, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tab along the side.



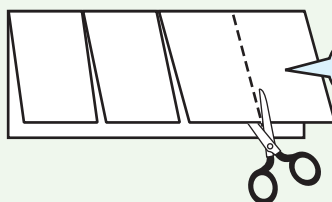
Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tab here.

Step 2 Turn the paper and fold it into fourths.



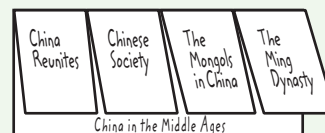
Fold in half. Then fold in half again.

Step 3 Unfold and cut along the top three fold lines.



This makes four tabs.

Step 4 Label as shown.



- **Reading and Writing**
- As you read the chapter, identify the main ideas in the chapter. Write these under the appropriate tab.



Making Connections



Reading Skill

1 Learn It!

Making connections means relating what you read to what you already know. Read the excerpts below.

Text-to-self: personal experiences

Have you ever eaten at a Chinese restaurant? How important do you think rice is to the Chinese diet? What kind of foods do you eat every day?

Text-to-world: events in other places

How popular is tea in China today? What is the most popular drink in the United States?

Farmers also developed new kinds of rice, which grew well in poor soil, produced more per acre, grew faster, and were resistant to disease.

These changes helped farmers grow more and more rice. China's farmers also began to grow tea, which became a popular drink. They made improvements in other crops as well. With more food available, the number of people in China greatly increased.

— from page 261

Reading Tip

The better the connection is, the easier it is to remember. Be sure to make connections with memorable ideas or experiences from your life.

Text-to-text: what you have read before

Have you ever read about China's population? How important is the food supply to them today?

2 Practice It!

With a partner, read the following paragraphs. Make a list of the connections you made and compare them to your partner's list. Discuss what things in your lives relate to the story of Marco Polo.

One of the most famous European travelers to reach China was Marco Polo (MAHR • koh POH • loh). He came from the city of Venice in Italy. Kublai Khan was fascinated by Marco Polo's stories about his travels. For about 16 years, Polo enjoyed a special status in the country. Kublai sent him on many fact-finding and business trips. For three of those years, Polo ruled the Chinese city of Yangchow. When Polo finally returned to Europe, he wrote a book about his adventures. His accounts of the wonders of China amazed Europeans.

—from page 273

Read to Write

Choose one of the three types of connections that you make most often. Write a brief paragraph explaining why.

Kublai Khan presents
gift to Marco Polo.



3 Apply It!

Choose five words or phrases from this chapter that make a connection to something you already know.



Section

1

China Reunites



History Social Science Standards

WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

You learned in 6th grade that the Han dynasty of China collapsed and China plunged into civil war. As you will read, China eventually reunited. The new dynasties took Chinese civilization to even higher levels.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Sui and Tang dynasties reunited and rebuilt China after years of war. (page 253)
- Buddhism became popular in China and spread to Korea and Japan. (page 256)
- The Tang dynasty returned to the ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials. (page 258)

Locating Places

Korea (kuh•REE•uh)

Japan (juh•PAN)

Meeting People

Wendi (WHEHN•DEE)

Empress Wu (WOO)

Content Vocabulary

warlord

economy (ih•KAH•nuh•mee)

reform

monastery (MAH•nuh•STEHR•ee)

Academic Vocabulary

project (PRAH•JEHKT)

seek

medical (MEH•dih•kuhl)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information Complete a table like the one below to show the time periods, the most important rulers, and the reasons for the decline of the Sui and Tang dynasties.

	Sui	Tang
Time Period		
Important Rulers		
Reasons for Decline		



Where & When?



A.D. 500

A.D. 581

Wendi founds
Sui dynasty

A.D. 900

A.D. 907

Tang dynasty
falls

1300

1279

Mongols end
Song rule



WH7.3.1 Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.

Rebuilding China's Empire

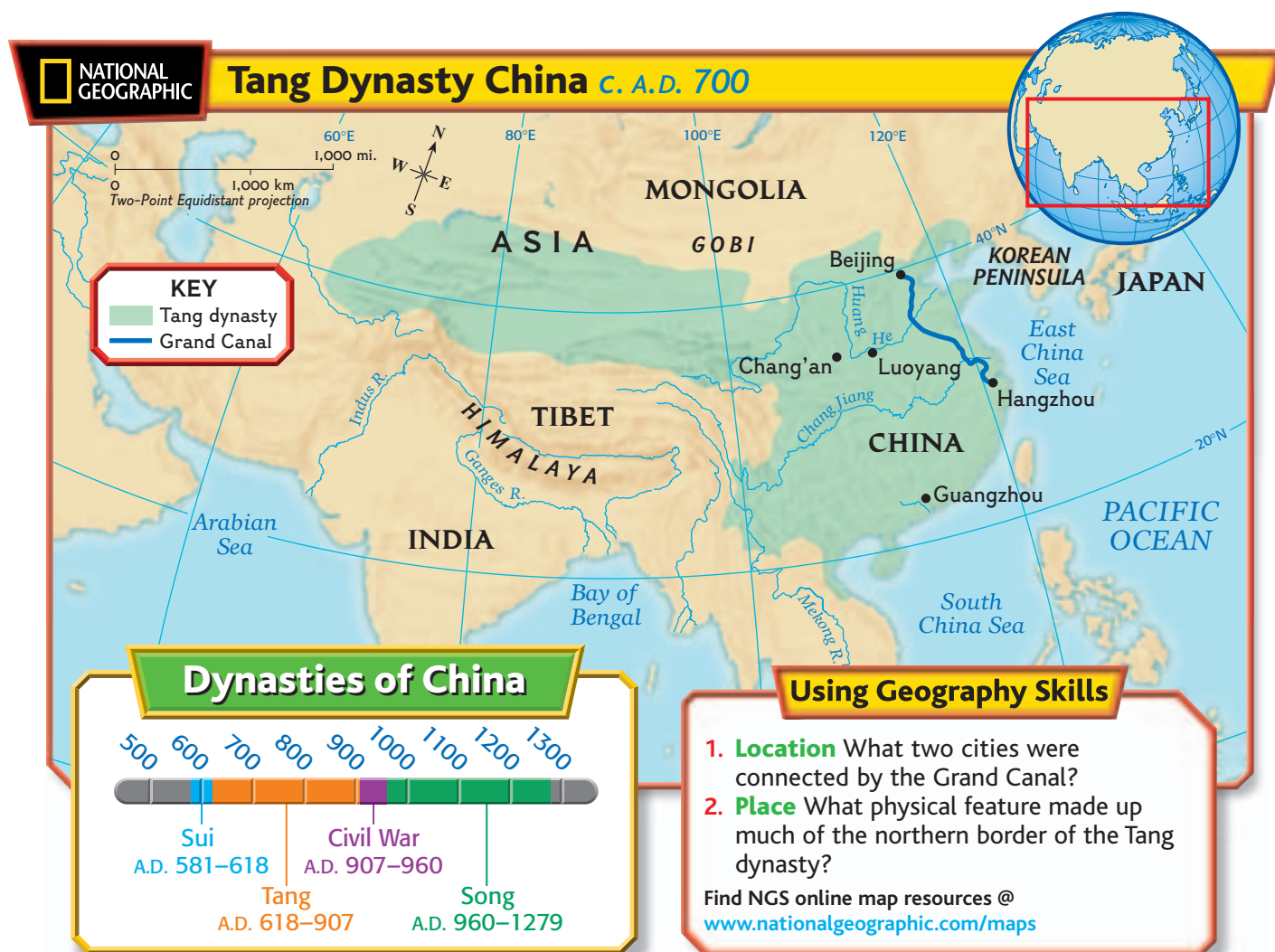
Main Idea The Sui and Tang dynasties reunited and rebuilt China after years of war.

Reading Connection Have you ever thought about how the economy in your town or city works? How do goods get to your local stores? Who makes sure roads are paved? Read to learn how China dealt with these issues.

Earlier you read that China's Han empire ended in A.D. 220. For the next 300 years, China had no central government. It broke into 17 kingdoms. War and poverty were everywhere. Chinese **warlords**—military leaders who run a government—fought with each other while nomads conquered parts of northern China.

While China was absorbed in its own problems, it lost control of some of the groups it had conquered. One of these groups was the people of **Korea** (kuh•REE•uh). They lived on the Korean Peninsula to the northeast of China. The Koreans decided to end Chinese rule of their country. They broke away and built their own separate civilization.

The Reunification of China China finally reunited in A.D. 581. In that year, a general who called himself **Wendi** (WHEHN•DEE) declared himself emperor. Wendi won battle after battle and reunited China by force. He then founded a new short-lived dynasty called the Sui (SWEE).





After Wendi died, his son Yangdi (YAHNG•DEE) took the Chinese throne. Yangdi wanted to expand China's territory. He sent an army to fight the neighboring Koreans, but the Chinese were badly defeated. At home, Yangdi took on many ambitious building **projects**. For example, the Great Wall had fallen into ruins, and Yangdi had it rebuilt.

Yangdi's greatest effort went into building the Grand Canal. This system of waterways linked the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) and Huang He (Yellow River). The Grand

History Online

Web Activity Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 4—Student Web Activity** to learn more about China.

Canal became an important route for shipping products between northern and southern China. It helped unite China's economy. An **economy** (ih•KAH•nuh•mee) is an organized way in which people produce, sell, and purchase things.

Linking Past & Present

Grand Canal and Three Gorges Dam

PAST Opening the Grand Canal boosted Imperial China's economy and made it much cheaper and faster to ship food and goods north and south. It also cost many laborers their lives. In addition, the canal system often flooded, drowning many people and animals and destroying crops.



▲ The Grand Canal

The Three Gorges Dam under construction



PRESENT In 1994 China began building the Three Gorges Dam on the Chang Jiang. The dam will control flooding and produce electricity. Building it, however, requires many areas to be flooded. Millions of people have had to move, and much farmland will be lost. **What have construction projects changed in your state?**



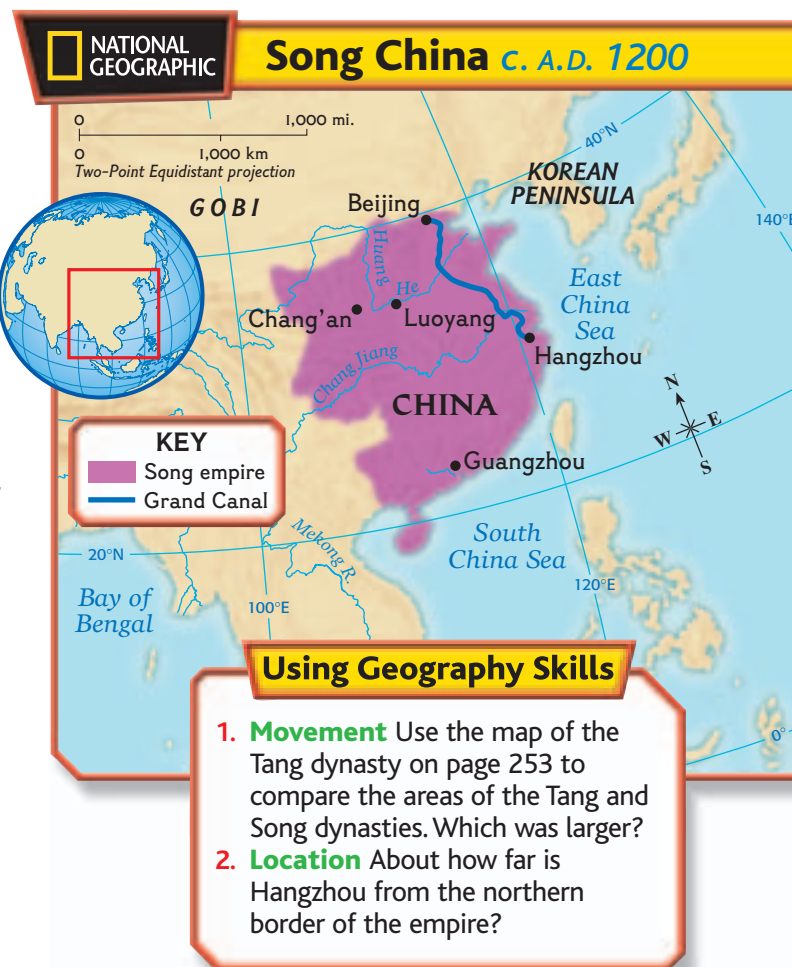
Yangdi rebuilt China, but he did it by placing stress on the Chinese people. Farmers were forced to work on the Great Wall and the Grand Canal. They also had to pay high taxes to the government for these projects. Finally, the farmers became so angry that they revolted. The army took control and killed Yangdi. With Yangdi gone, the Sui dynasty came to an end.

The Tang Dynasty In A.D. 618 one of Yangdi's generals took over China. He made himself emperor and set up a new dynasty called the Tang (TAHNG). Unlike the short-lived Sui, the Tang dynasty was in power for about 300 years—from A.D. 618 to A.D. 907. The Tang capital at Chang'an became a magnificent city, with about one million people living there.

Tang rulers worked to strengthen China's government. They carried out a number of **reforms**, or changes that brought improvements. The most powerful Tang emperor was named Taizong (TY•ZAWNG). He restored the civil service exam system. Government officials were once again hired based on how well they did on exams rather than on their family connections. Taizong also gave land to farmers and stabilized the countryside.

During the late A.D. 600s, a woman named Wu ruled China as empress. She was the only woman in Chinese history to rule the country on her own. A forceful leader, **Empress Wu** (WOO) added more officials to the government. She also strengthened China's military forces.

Under the Tang, China regained much of its power in Asia and expanded the areas under its control. Tang armies pushed west into central Asia, invaded Tibet, and took control of the Silk Road. They marched into Korea and forced the Korean kingdoms to



pay tribute, a special kind of tax that one country pays to another to be left alone. The Tang also moved south and took control of northern Vietnam.

By the mid-A.D. 700s, however, the Tang dynasty began to have problems. A new group of nomads known as the Turks drove the Tang armies out of central Asia and took control of the Silk Road. This damaged China's economy. Revolts in Tibet and among Chinese farmers at home further weakened the Tang. In A.D. 907 all of this disorder caused the Tang dynasty to collapse.

The Song Dynasty For about 50 years after the fall of the Tang, military leaders ruled China. Then, in A.D. 960, one of the generals declared himself emperor and set up the Song (SOONG) dynasty.



WH7.3.1 Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the spread of Buddhism in Tang China, Korea, and Japan.

The Song dynasty ruled from A.D. 960 to 1279. This period was a time of prosperity and cultural achievement for China. From the start, however, the Song faced problems that threatened their hold on China. Song rulers did not have enough soldiers to control their large empire. Tibet broke away, and nomads took over much of northern China. For safety, the Song moved their capital farther south to the city of Hangzhou (HAHNG • JOH). Hangzhou was on the coast near the Chang Jiang delta.



▲ **Statue of the Buddha, carved about A.D. 460 in the Yun-Kang caves in China.**

Reading Check Explain How did Wendi unite China?

Buddhism Spreads to China

Main Idea Buddhism became popular in China and spread to Korea and Japan.

Reading Connection Where do you turn when you are having problems? Read to learn why many Chinese turned to Buddhism when China was in trouble.

Traders and missionaries from India brought Buddhism to China in about A.D. 150. At the time, the Han dynasty was already weak. Soon afterward, China collapsed into civil war. People everywhere were dying from war and a lack of food and shelter. It was a time of great suffering. Buddhism taught that people could escape their suffering by following its principles. As a result, many Chinese **seeking** peace and comfort became Buddhists.

Chinese Buddhism Early Tang rulers were not Buddhists, but they allowed Buddhism to be practiced in China. They even

Ira Kirschenbaum/Stock Boston

City Life in Tang China

Under the Tang, China grew and was prosperous. Tang cities could be large, with many activities occurring within the city's walls. A city contained many shops and temples. The homes of rich families often had two or three floors. **When did the Tang rule China?**





supported the building of Buddhist temples. Many Chinese Buddhists became monks and nuns. They lived in places called **monasteries** (MAH • nuh • STEHR • eez), where they meditated and worshiped.

Buddhist temples and monasteries provided services for people. They ran schools and provided rooms and food for travelers. Buddhist monks served as bankers and provided **medical** care.

Not all Chinese people liked Buddhism, however. Many thought that it was wrong for the Buddhist temples and monasteries to accept donations. Others believed that monks and nuns weakened respect for family life because they were not allowed to marry.

In the early A.D. 800s, Tang officials feared Buddhism's growing power. They saw Buddhism as an enemy of China's traditions. In A.D. 845 the Tang had many Buddhist monasteries and temples destroyed. Buddhism in China never fully recovered.

Chinese Buddhism Spreads East As you read earlier, Korea broke free of China when the Han dynasty fell in A.D. 220. For several hundred years after, Korea was divided into three distinct kingdoms.

In the A.D. 300s, Chinese Buddhists brought their religion to Korea. About A.D. 660, the Koreans united to form one country. After that, with government support, Buddhism grew even stronger in Korea.

Buddhism later spread to the nearby islands of **Japan** (juh • PAN). According to legend, one of Korea's kings wrote to Japan's emperor. The letter contained a statue of the Buddha and Buddhist writings. "This religion is the most excellent of all teachings," the king wrote. As time passed, Buddhism won many followers in Japan as well.

Reading Check Explain Why did some Chinese people dislike Buddhism?



The Way It Was

Focus on Everyday Life

Civil Service Exams Proficiency tests and final exams today take a lot of preparation, but they are not as difficult as China's civil service examinations given during the Tang dynasty. Men of almost all ranks tried to pass the exams so they could hold government jobs and become wealthy. Thousands attempted the tests, but only a few hundred people qualified for the important positions.

Chinese boys began preparing for the exams in primary school. After many years of learning to read and write more than 400,000 words and sayings, the boys—now men in their twenties or early thirties—would take the first of three levels of exams. Students traveled to huge testing sites to take the tests. Food and beds were not provided, so they had to bring their own. Many men became sick or insane because of the stress of the tests and the poor conditions under which they were tested.

Students ►
taking civil
service exams



Connecting to the Past

1. How old were the Chinese when they took the tests?
2. Why do you think taking the tests was so stressful for these men?



WH7.3.3 Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Song and Mongol periods.
WH7.3.6 Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.

New Confucian Ideas

Main Idea The Tang dynasty returned to the ideas of Confucius and created a new class of scholar-officials.

Reading Connection Have you ever seen someone get a reward that he or she did not earn? Read to learn how China's rulers tried to avoid this problem when hiring government officials.

You have already learned about Confucius and his teachings. Confucius and his followers believed that a good government depended on having wise leaders

who ruled to benefit the people. The civil service examinations introduced by Han rulers were a product of Confucian ideas. These examinations were supposed to recruit talented government officials.

After the fall of the Han dynasty, no national government existed to give civil service examinations. Confucianism lost much support, and Buddhism with its spiritual message won many followers. Tang and Song rulers, however, brought Confucianism back into favor.

What Is Neo-Confucianism? The Tang dynasty gave its support to a new kind of Confucianism called neo-Confucianism. This new Confucianism was created, in part, to reduce Buddhism's popularity. It taught that life in this world was just as important as the afterlife. Followers were expected to take part in life and help others.

Although it criticized Buddhist ideas, this new form of Confucianism also picked up some Buddhist and Daoist beliefs. For many Chinese, Confucianism became more than a system of rules for being good. It became a religion with beliefs about the spiritual world. Confucian thinkers taught that if people followed Confucius's teachings, they would find peace of mind and live in harmony with nature.

The Song dynasty, which followed the Tang, also supported neo-Confucianism. The Song even adopted it as their official philosophy, or belief system.

Scholar-Officials Neo-Confucianism also became a way to strengthen the government. Both Tang and Song rulers used civil service examinations to hire officials. In doing so, they based the bureaucracy on a merit system. Under a merit system, people are accepted for what they can do and not on their riches or personal contacts.

Primary Source

Defending Confucianism

Han Yü (A.D. 768 to A.D. 824) encouraged the Chinese people to remain faithful to Confucianism.

"What were the teachings of our ancient kings? Universal love is called humanity. To practice this in the proper manner is called righteousness. To proceed according to these is called the Way. . . . They offered sacrifices to Heaven and the gods came to receive them. . . . What Way is this? I say: This is what I call the Way, and not what the Taoists [Daoists] and the Buddhists called the Way. . . ."

—Han Yü, "An Inquiry on The Way" (Tao)



▲ Han Yü

DBQ Document-Based Question

Why does Han Yü think Confucianism should be followed?

Shark/Art Resource, NY



The examinations tested job seekers on their knowledge of Confucian writings. To pass, it was necessary to write with style as well as understanding. The tests were supposed to be fair, but only men could take them. Also, only rich people had the money to help their sons study for the tests.

Passing the tests was very difficult. However, parents did all they could to prepare their sons. At the age of four, boys started learning to write the characters of the Chinese language. Later, students had to memorize all of Confucius's writings. If a student recited the passages poorly, he could expect to be hit by his teacher.

After many years of study, the boys took their examinations. Despite all the preparation, only one in five passed. Those who failed usually found jobs helping officials or teaching others. However, they would never be given a government job.



▲ Chinese scholar-officials on horseback

Over the years, the examination system created a new wealthy class in China. This group was made up of scholar-officials. Strict rules set the scholar-officials apart from society. At the same time, these scholar-officials began to influence Chinese thought and government well into modern times.

Reading Check Describe How did Confucianism change in China?

Section 1 Review

HistoryOnline

Study Central Need help understanding the impact of New Confucian ideas? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

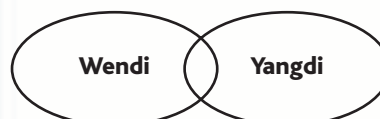
- While the Sui dynasty was short-lived, the Tang and Song dynasties lasted for hundreds of years and returned power and prosperity to China.
- Buddhism became popular in China and also spread to Korea and Japan.
- A new kind of Confucianism developed in China during the Tang and Song dynasties, and the government used civil service tests to improve itself.

What Did You Learn?

1. What made Buddhism so popular in China?
2. How was neo-Confucianism a response to Buddhism's popularity, and what did it teach?

Critical Thinking

3. **Compare and Contrast** Create a diagram to show how the reigns of Wendi and Yangdi were similar and how they were different. **CA 7RC2.0**



4. **The Big Ideas** Which policies of the Tang government helped stabilize China? **CA HI.2**
5. **Cause and Effect** What events led to the fall of the Tang dynasty? **CA HI.2**
6. **Analyze** Why had Confucianism fallen out of favor in China before the Tang and Song dynasties? **CA 7RC2.2**
7. **Reading Making Connections** Civil service exams were stressful events. Write a paragraph about a test you had to take. How does your experience compare to China's exams? **CA 7WA2.1**



Section

2

Chinese Society



History Social Science Standards

WH.7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

In the last section, you learned about the rise and fall of the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties. During those dynasties, China's economy began to grow again. Chinese inventors developed many new technologies, and Chinese artists and writers produced new works that are still admired today.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Tang dynasty strengthened China's economy by supporting farming and trade. (page 261)
- The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing. (page 262)
- During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature. (page 264)

Locating Places

Chang'an (CHAHNG•AHN)

Meeting People

Li Bo (LEE BOH)

Du Fu (DOO FOO)

Content Vocabulary

porcelain (POHR•suh•luhn)

calligraphy (kuh•LIH•gruh•fee)

Academic Vocabulary

available (uh•VAY•luh•buhl)

method (MEH•thuhd)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a chart like the one below describing the new technologies developed in China during the Middle Ages.



Where & When?



A.D. 600

A.D. 618

Tang dynasty takes power

A.D. 900

A.D. 868

Chinese print world's first complete book

1200

c. 1150

Chinese sailors are the first to use compass



WH7.3.2 Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Song periods.

WH7.3.5 Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.

A Growing Economy

Main Idea The Tang dynasty strengthened China's economy by supporting farming and trade.

Reading Connection Do you know anyone who drinks tea or wears silk clothing? Both of these goods were first produced in China. Read to learn how farming changed under the Tang dynasty.

When the Han dynasty in China collapsed in the A.D. 200s, it was a disaster for China's economy. As fighting began, cities were damaged and farms were burned. Artisans made fewer goods, farmers grew fewer crops, and merchants had less to trade. Under the Tang dynasty, these problems were solved.

Why Did Farming Improve? When the Tang rulers took power in A.D. 618, they brought peace to the countryside and gave more land to farmers. As a result, farmers were able to make many advances. They improved

irrigation and introduced new ways of growing their crops. Farmers also developed new kinds of rice, which grew well in poor soil, produced more per acre, grew faster, and were resistant to disease.

These changes helped farmers grow more and more rice. China's farmers also began to grow tea, which became a popular drink. They made improvements in other crops as well. With more food **available**, the number of people in China greatly increased. At the same time, more people moved southward, where rice grew abundantly in the Chang Jiang valley. This led to the rise of new cities.

China's Trade Grows Tang rulers also had roads and waterways built. These changes made travel within and outside of China much easier. Chinese merchants were able to increase trade with people in other parts of Asia. The Silk Road, now under Tang control, once again bustled with activity.



▲ A worker removes a tray of silkworms eating mulberry leaves. Eventually the worms will spin cocoons. Workers then collect and unravel the cocoons to make silk thread.
Why do you think silk is still expensive today?

▼ Silk, shown here being harvested, remained an important trade item for the Chinese. **How did Tang rulers help increase trade?**





WH7.3.2 Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Song periods.

WH7.3.5 Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.

One of the items traded by the Chinese was silk fabric. This product gave the road its name and was popular in markets to the west of China. In addition, China traded other products, such as tea, steel, paper, and porcelain. **Porcelain** (POHR • suh • luhn) is made of fine clay and baked at high temperatures. In return, other countries sent China products such as gold, silver, precious stones, and fine woods.

Other trade routes were also established. Roads linked China to central Asia, India, and southwest Asia. In addition, the Tang opened new ports along China's coast to boost trade.

Reading Check Cause and Effect How did the new kinds of rice developed in China help its population grow?

New Technology

Main Idea The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing.

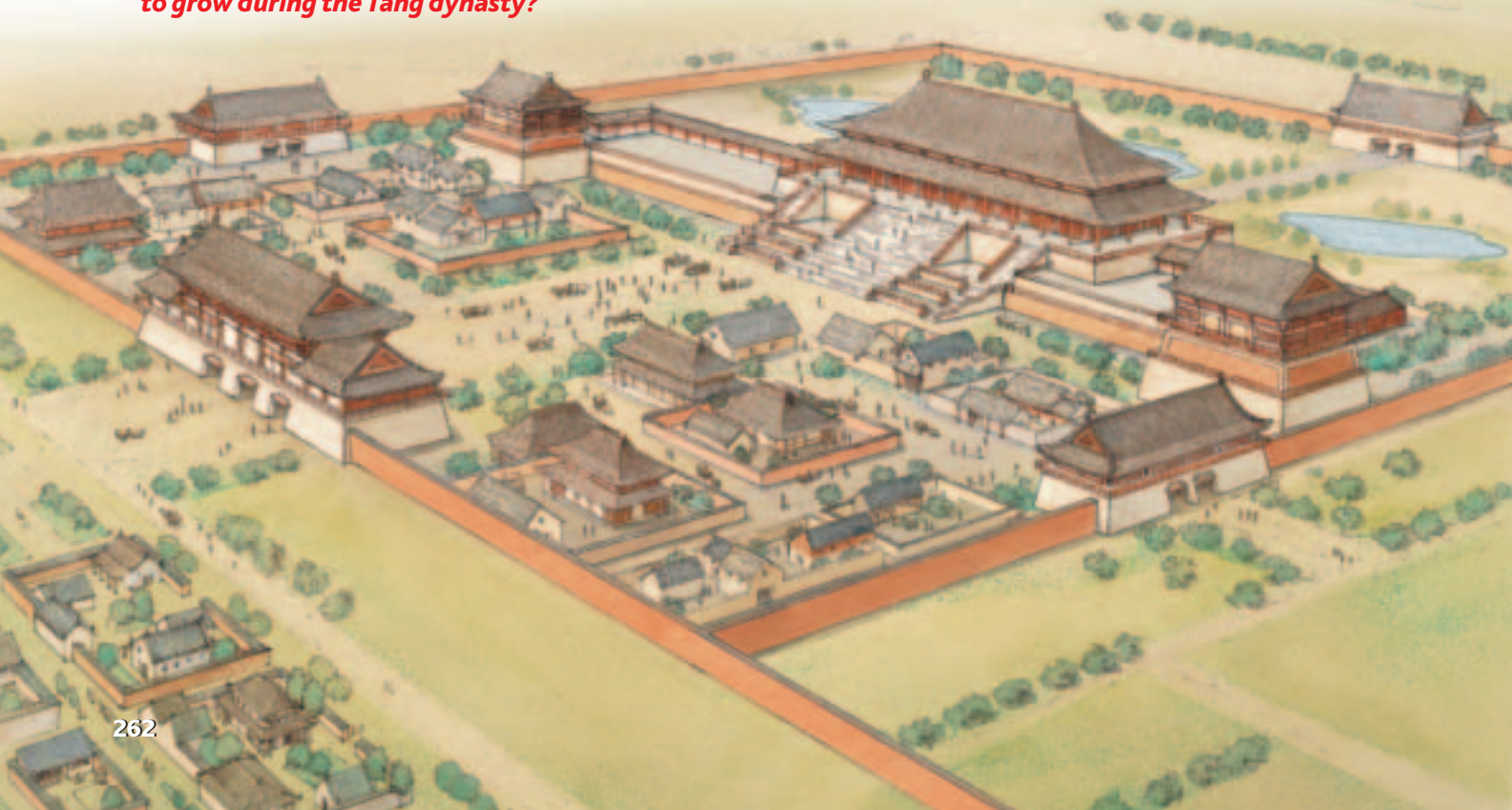
Reading Connection This book is made of paper with letters printed on the paper by a machine. Read to learn how printing was first invented in China during the Tang dynasty.

During the Tang and Song dynasties, new inventions changed China's society. In time, these discoveries spread to other parts of the world.

China Discovers Coal and Steel For most of China's history, people burned wood to heat their homes and cook their food. By the time of the Tang dynasty, wood was

Chang'an's Royal Palace

The Tang capital city of Chang'an may have had a population of one million people at its peak. The city had large blocks that included houses, businesses, and temples set along straight streets. Its layout inspired the design of many later cities. The area containing the royal palace, shown below, was bordered by parklands. **What improvements to agriculture allowed China's population to grow during the Tang dynasty?**





becoming scarce in China. However, the Chinese had discovered that coal could be used to heat things, and soon a coal-mining industry developed.

The Chinese used coal to heat furnaces to high temperatures, which led to another discovery. When iron was produced in hot furnaces heated by coal, the molten iron mixed with carbon from the coal. This created a new, stronger metal known today as steel.

The Chinese used steel to make many things. They made armor, swords, and helmets for their army, but they also made stoves, farm tools, drills, steel chain, and even steel nails and sewing needles.

The Printing Process Paper had been invented under the Han dynasty. Under the Tang, the manufacture of paper reached new heights. For example, the Tang government printed about 500,000 sheets of paper a year just to assess taxes.

The mass production of paper led to another important Chinese innovation: a **method** for printing books. Before printing, books were copied by hand and were very expensive.

The Chinese began printing in the A.D. 600s. They used blocks of wood on which they cut the characters of an entire page. Ink was placed over the wooden block. Then paper was laid on the block to make a print. Cutting the block took a long time, but the woodblocks could be used again and again to make copies.

Printing allowed for yet another important Chinese invention: paper currency. As both the production of rice increased and trade increased during the Tang dynasty, Chinese merchants needed more money to conduct business. Eventually it became difficult for the Chinese to make enough copper coins to support the economy throughout the empire.

The Way It Was

Science and Inventions

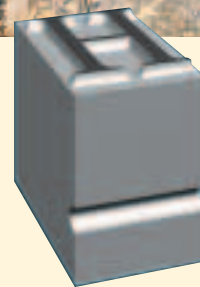
Printing When the Chinese invented movable type, they improved the art of printing. A Chinese author described the work of Pi Sheng:

"He took sticky clay and cut in it characters as thin as the edge of a copper coin. Each character formed as it were a single type. He baked them in the fire to make them hard. He had previously prepared an iron plate and he had covered this plate with a mixture of pine resin, wax, and paper ashes. When he wished to print, he took an iron frame and set it on the iron plate. In this he placed the type, set close together. When the frame was full, the whole made one solid block of type."

—Shên Kua, *Dream Pool Jottings*



◀ The *Diamond Sutra* is the earliest known printed book.



▲ Movable type block



▲ Composing stick

Connecting to the Past

1. Why do you think Pi Sheng used clay to make his characters?
2. In what instance would woodblock printing have been a better method to use than movable type?



In 1024, during the Song dynasty, the Chinese decided to print the world's first paper money as a way to help merchants. Paper money helped the economy to expand and cities to grow.

The Chinese soon began printing books. The earliest known printed book dates from about A.D. 868. It is a Buddhist book called the *Diamond Sutra*. The invention of printing was very important. It helped to spread ideas more rapidly.

In the A.D. 1000s, a Chinese printer named Pi Sheng (BEE SHUHNG) invented movable type for printing. With movable type, each character is a separate piece. The pieces can be moved around to make sentences and used again and again. Pi Sheng made his pieces from clay and put them together to produce book pages. However, because written Chinese has so many characters, woodblock printing was easier.

Other Chinese Inventions The Chinese made gunpowder for use in explosives. One weapon was the fire lance, an ancestor of the gun. It used gunpowder and helped make the Chinese army a strong force. The Chinese also used gunpowder to make fireworks.

The Chinese also built large ships with rudders and sails. About 1150, Chinese sailors began using the compass to help them find their way. This let ships sail farther from land. With these inventions, the Chinese would eventually sail to Indonesia, India, and other places to the west.

Eventually many of these inventions would have a great impact on Europe. For example, block printing made it possible to publish books in large numbers. Gunpowder changed how wars were fought, and the compass encouraged Europeans to explore the world.

Reading Check **Analyze** Why was the invention of printing so important?

Art and Literature

Main Idea During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature.

Reading Connection If you were to choose one poem to read to the class, which poem would it be? Below, you will read a poem that is a Chinese favorite.

The Tang and Song eras were a golden age for Chinese culture. The invention of printing helped to spread Chinese ideas and artwork. Chinese rulers actively supported art and literature, and invited artists and poets to live and work in the capital city of **Chang'an** (CHAHNG • AHN).

What Was Tang Poetry Like? Chinese writers best expressed themselves in poems. In fact, the Tang dynasty is viewed as the great age of poetry in China. Some Tang poems celebrated the beauty of nature, the thrill of seasons changing, and the joy of having a good friend. Other Tang poems expressed sadness for the shortness of life and mourned the cruelty of friends parting.

Li Bo (LEE BOH) was one of the most popular poets of the Tang era. His poems often centered on nature. The poem below by Li Bo is probably the best-known poem in China. For centuries, Chinese schoolchildren have had to memorize it. Its title is "Still Night Thoughts."

“Moonlight in front of my bed—
I took it for frost on the ground!
I lift my eyes to watch the
mountain moon,
lower them and dream of home.”
—Li Bo,
“Still Night Thoughts”

Another favorite poet of that time was **Du Fu** (DOO FOO). He was a poor civil servant who had a hard life. Civil war swept



▲ This Chinese landscape was painted in the 1100s. *How were Daoist beliefs depicted in landscapes painted during the Song dynasty?*

▼ Chinese calligraphy



▲ Ink and watercolor drawing on silk

China, and food was hard to find. Du Fu nearly died of starvation. His problems opened his eyes to the sufferings of the common people.

As a result, Du Fu's poems often were very serious. They frequently dealt with issues such as social injustice and the problems of the poor. Du Fu wrote the poem below after a rebellion left the capital city in ruins. It is called "Spring Landscape."

“Rivers and mountains survive
broken countries.
Spring returns. The city grows
lush again.
Blossoms scatter tears thinking of
us, and this
Separation in a bird's cry startles
the heart.

Beacon-fires have burned
through three months.
By now, letters are worth ten
thousand in gold.

. ”

—Du Fu,
"Spring Landscape"

Painting in Song China The painting of landscapes became widespread during the Song dynasty. However, Chinese artists did not try to make exact pictures of the landscapes they were painting. Instead, they attempted to portray the "idea" of the mountains, lakes, and other features of their landscapes. Empty spaces were left in the paintings on purpose. This distinctive style comes from the Daoist belief that a person cannot know the whole truth about something.

Daoist beliefs also can be seen in the way people are portrayed. They are tiny figures, fishing in small boats or wandering up a hillside trail. In other words, the people are living in, but not controlling, nature. They are only a part of the harmony of the natural setting.

Chinese painters often wrote poetry on their works. They used a brush and ink to write beautiful characters called **calligraphy** (kuh • LIH • gruh • fee).

Chinese Porcelain During the Tang period, Chinese artisans perfected the making of porcelain. Because porcelain later came from



◀ Ceramic figures from Tang dynasty tomb

These porcelain figures from the Tang dynasty show travelers on horseback. **What is porcelain sometimes called today?**



▲ Tang dynasty bottle

China to the West, people today sometimes call porcelain by the name “china.”

Porcelain can be made into plates, cups, figurines, and vases. In A.D. 851 an Arab traveler described the quality of Tang porcelain: “There is in China a very fine clay from which are made vases. . . . Water in these

vases is visible through them, and yet they are made of clay.”

The technology for making porcelain spread to other parts of the world. It finally reached Europe in the 1700s.

Reading Check **Identify** What did Du Fu often write about?

Section 2 Review

HistoryOnline
Study Central Need help understanding the importance of new technology in this period? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- During the Tang dynasty, both farming and trade flourished, and the empire grew much larger than ever before.
- Many important inventions were developed in China during the Tang and Song dynasties, including steel, printing, and gunpowder.
- Chinese literature and arts, including poetry, landscape painting, and porcelain making, reached new heights during the Tang and Song dynasties.

What Did You Learn?

1. What products were traded by China along the Silk Road?
2. What were some of the subjects of Tang poetry?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information** Draw a chart to describe the new technologies developed in China. **CA 7RC2.0**

Metalworking	
Printing	
Weapons	
Sailing	

4. **Summarize** Describe how farming changed during the Tang dynasty. **CA 7RC2.3**
5. **The Big Ideas** Which Chinese invention do you think is most important? Why? **CA HI2.**
6. **Creative Writing** Reread the poem “Still Night Thoughts” by Li Bo. Then write a short, four-line poem about the view from a window in your school. **CA 7WA2.0**
7. **Analysis** Write a short essay explaining how the invention of printing affected China’s economy. **CA HI2.**



Section

3

The Mongols in China

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

By A.D. 1200, China had developed a complex society with great achievements in art, literature, and technology. However, an enemy to the North had been building a vast army to invade.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Genghis Khan and his sons built the Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe. (page 268)
- The Mongols conquered China and created a new dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia. (page 272)

Locating Places

Mongolia (mahn•GOH•lee•uh)

Gobi (GOH•bee)

Karakorum (KAHR•uh•KOHR•uhm)

Khanbaliq (KAHN•buh•LEEK)

Beijing (BAY•JIHNG)

Meeting People

Genghis Khan

(GEHNG•guhs KAHN)

Kublai Khan (KOO•BLUH KAHN)

Marco Polo

(MAHR•koh POH•loh)

Content Vocabulary

tribe

steppe (STHP)

terror (TEHR•uhr)

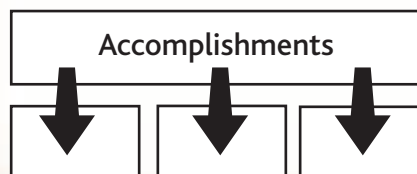
Academic Vocabulary

eventual (ih•VEHNT•shuh•wuhl)

encounter (ihn•KOWN•tuhr)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Use a diagram like the one below to show the accomplishments of Genghis Khan's reign.



History Social Science Standards

WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.



Where & When?



1200

1206

Genghis Khan unites Mongols

1300

1271

Kublai Khan becomes China's emperor

1400

1368

Yuan (Mongol) dynasty falls



WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

WH7.3.5 Trace the historic influence of such discoveries as tea, the manufacture of paper, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.

The Mongols

Main Idea Genghis Khan and his sons built the Mongol Empire, which stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe.

Reading Connection Have you ever had the chance to ride a horse? For thousands of years, the horse was the most important form of transportation in the world. Read to learn how one people used their skills as horse riders to build a vast empire.

The Mongols lived in an area north of China called **Mongolia** (mahn•GOH•lee•uh). They were made up of **tribes**, or groups of related families, loosely joined together. The Mongols raised cattle, goats, sheep, and

horses. They followed their herds as the animals grazed Mongolia's great **steppes** (STEHPS). Steppes are wide rolling grassy plains that stretch from the Black Sea to northern China.

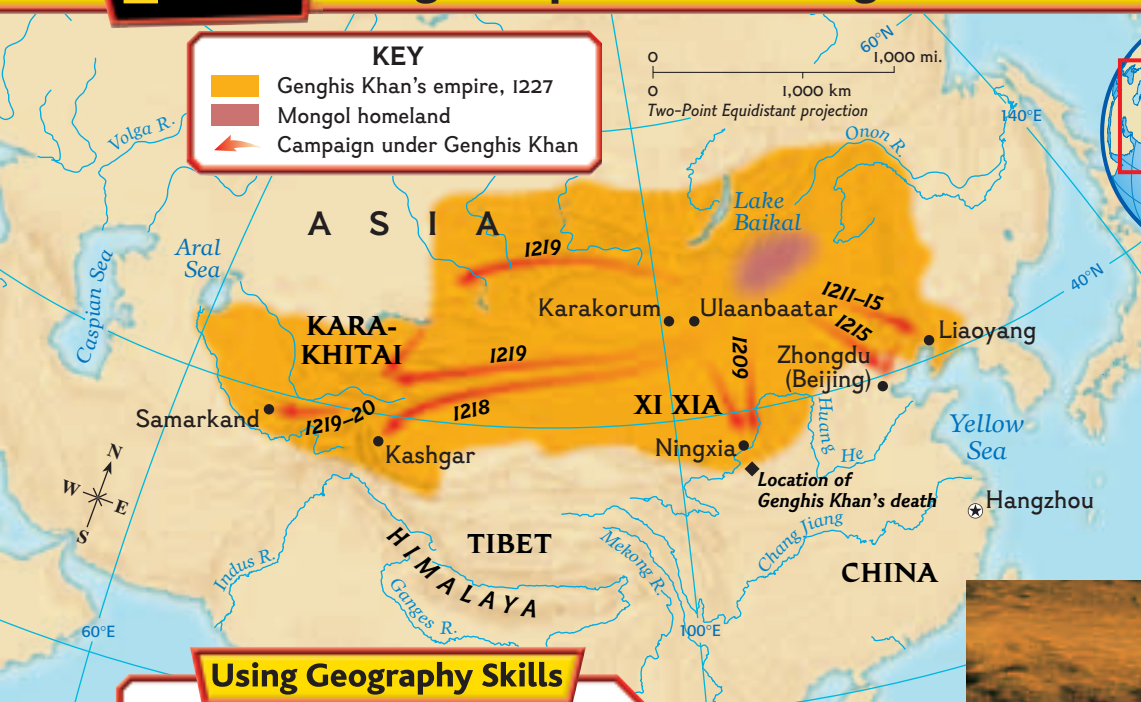
From an early period in their history, the Mongols were known for two things. One was their ability to ride horses well. Mongols practically lived on horseback, learning to ride at age four or five. The other skill for which the Mongols were known was the ability to wage war. They could accurately fire arrows at enemies from a distance while charging at them. As they got closer they would attack with spears and swords.

(National Museum of Taipei, (b) J. Bertrand/Photo Researchers



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Mongol Empire Under Genghis Khan 1227



Mongol warrior ▼



Using Geography Skills

- Movement** In what direction from Mongolia did Genghis Khan first strike? In what year?
- Place** What physical features may have prevented Genghis Khan from capturing more territory to the south?

Mongolian nomads today ▶



CONTENTS



Who Was Genghis Khan? The man who would unite the Mongols was born in the 1160s. He was named Temujin (teh•MOO•juhn), which means “blacksmith.” Temujin showed his leadership skills early. He was still a young man when he began to unite the Mongol tribes.

In 1206 a meeting of Mongol leaders took place somewhere in the **Gobi** (GOH•bee), a vast desert that covers parts of Mongolia and China. At that meeting, Temujin was elected **Genghis Khan** (GEHNG•guhs KAHN), which means “strong ruler.” Genghis Khan brought together Mongol laws in a new code. He also created a group

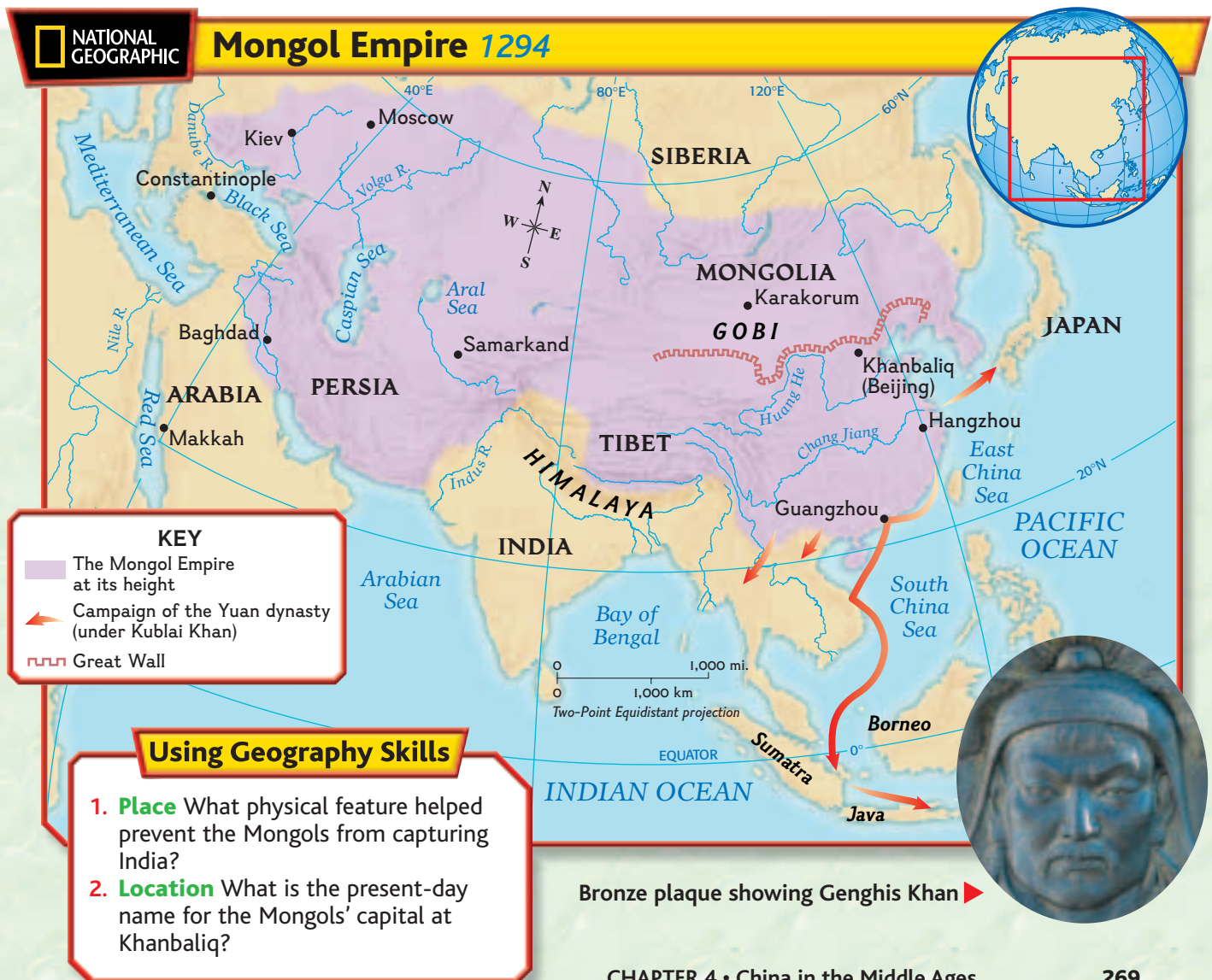
of tribal chiefs to help him plan military campaigns. From the time of his election until the end of his life, Genghis Khan fought to conquer the lands beyond Mongolia.

Genghis Khan gathered an army of more than 100,000 warriors. He placed his soldiers into well-trained groups. Commanding them were officers chosen for their abilities, not for their family ties. This approach made the Mongols the most skilled fighting force in the world at that time.

Genghis Khan began building his empire by conquering other people on the steppes. These victories brought him wealth and new soldiers to fill the army.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Mongol Empire 1294





▲ In the battle scene shown here, Mongol troops storm across the Chang Jiang on a bridge made of boats. **After conquering northern China, what areas did the Mongols attack?**

Soon the Mongols were strong enough to attack major civilizations. In 1211 Mongol forces turned east and invaded China. Within three years, they had taken all of northern China. They then moved west and struck at the cities and kingdoms that controlled parts of the Silk Road.

Genghis Khan and his Mongol warriors became known for their cruelty and use of **terror** (TEHR•uhr). Terror refers to violent actions that are meant to scare people into surrendering, or giving up. Mongol warriors attacked, robbed, and burned cities. Within a short time, the Mongols became known for their fierce ways, and many people surrendered to them without fighting.

The Mongol Empire Genghis Khan died in 1227. His large empire was divided among his four sons. Under their leadership, the


empire continued to expand. The Mongols swept into parts of eastern and central Europe. They also conquered much of southwest Asia. In 1258 the famous Muslim city of Baghdad fell to the Mongols. Mongol armies then pushed through Syria and Palestine to Egypt. They were finally stopped by the Muslim rulers of Egypt in 1260.

The Mongols united all of these different territories under their rule. Their empire reached from the Pacific Ocean in the east to Eastern Europe in the west and from Siberia in the north to the Himalaya in the south. It was the largest land empire the world had ever known.

Despite widespread destruction, the Mongols **eventually** brought peace to the lands they ruled. Peace encouraged trade, which helped the Mongols. Many of Asia's trade routes now lay in Mongol hands. The Mongols taxed the products traded over these roads and, as a result, grew wealthy.

The Mongols felt great respect for the advanced cultures they conquered. Sometimes they even adopted some of the beliefs and customs they **encountered**. For example, the Mongols in southwest Asia accepted Islam and adopted Arab, Persian, and Turkish ways.

The Mongols also learned many things from the Chinese. As they battled Chinese troops, they learned about gunpowder and its use as an explosive. They also saw the Chinese use the fire lance. Quickly, the Mongols adopted both gunpowder and the fire lance for use in battle. These new weapons made Mongol armies even more imposing to their enemies.

 **Reading Check Analyze** What military and economic reasons explain why the Mongols were able to build an empire so quickly?



Biography



WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

GENGHIS KHAN

c. A.D. 1167–1227

Mongol Leader

Was Genghis Khan a ruthless warrior who enjoyed causing death and destruction, a skilled leader who improved the lives of those in his empire, or both? Genghis Khan built a huge empire across Asia using loyal, strong, and well-trained warriors. Although the wars he and his sons fought were brutal and bloody, they eventually brought peace and prosperity to most of Asia.

Genghis Khan was named Temujin by his father, the Mongol chief Yisugei. Folklore says Temujin had a large blood clot in his right hand, which meant he was destined to become a great warrior. Temujin grew up in his father's camp along the Onon River in Mongolia.

Temujin's father arranged a marriage for his nine-year-old son. His wife came from another tribe, and the marriage helped bring wealth to his family. Borte, his wife at age ten, was beautiful. Temujin and Borte, had four sons when they both became older.

Years later, when his father was killed by the Tartars and his loyal warriors left the tribe, Temujin lost his wealth. His poverty and the disloyalty of his father's soldiers angered him so much that he decided to become a great warrior. Over time, Temujin became Ghengis Khan.



▲ Genghis Khan

**"Life is short, I
could not conquer
the world."**

—attributed to Genghis Khan



▲ Genghis Khan's camp

Then and Now

In Mongolia today, Genghis Khan is considered a national hero. What do you think? Was Genghis Khan a villain or a hero?



WH7.3.3 Analyze the influences of Confucianism and changes in Confucian thought during the Song and Mongol periods.

WH7.3.4 Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

Mongol Rule in China

Main Idea The Mongols conquered China and created a new dynasty that tried to conquer Japan and began trading with the rest of Asia.

Reading Connection What does it mean to be tolerant? Read to find out how the Mongols used tolerance to rule the Chinese.

In 1260 the Mongols named Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai, to be the new khan, or ruler. **Kublai Khan** (KOO•BLUH KAHN) continued the Mongol conquest of China that his grandfather had begun. In 1264 Kublai moved his capital from

Karakorum in Mongolia to **Khanbaliq** in northern China. Today the modern city of **Beijing** (BAY•JIHNG) stands on the site of the Mongols' Chinese capital.

What Did the Mongols Do in China? In 1271 Kublai Khan decided to become China's next emperor. Within 10 years, the Mongols had conquered southern China and put an end to the Song dynasty. Kublai Khan started the Yuan (YOO•AHN) dynasty. *Yuan* means "beginning," and its name showed that the Mongols wanted to rule China for a long time. But the Yuan dynasty would last only about 100 years. Kublai would rule for 30 of those years.

Kublai Khan gave Mongol leaders the top jobs in China's government, but he knew he needed Chinese scholar-officials to run the government. So he let many of the Chinese keep their government jobs. Later Mongol rulers continued the practice. In 1313 a decree was issued requiring four major texts of Confucius thought to be used in all imperial examinations.

The Mongols were different from the Chinese in many ways. They had their own language, laws, and customs. This kept them separate from Chinese society. The Mongols were rulers at the top of Chinese society, but they did not mix with the Chinese people.

Like many Chinese, the Mongols were Buddhists. They were tolerant, however, of other religions. For example, Kublai Khan invited Christians, Muslims, and Hindus from outside China to practice their faiths and to win converts.

Under Mongol rule, China reached the height of its wealth and power. Its splendor drew foreigners who came to China over the Silk Road. Khanbaliq, the capital, became known for its wide streets, beautiful palaces, and fine homes.

Primary Source

Kublai Khan's Park

Marco Polo recorded a description of the luxury in which Kublai Khan lived.

"[The palace wall] encloses and encircles fully sixteen miles of parkland well watered with springs and

streams . . . Into this park there is no entry except by way of the palace. Here the Great Khan keeps game animals of all sorts . . . to provide food for the gerfalcons [large, arctic falcons] and other falcons which he has in here in mew [an enclosure]."

—Marco Polo, "Kublai Khan's Park, c. 1275"



▲ Kublai Khan presents golden tablets to Marco Polo



Document-Based Question

Why did Kublai Khan keep game animals—ones hunted for sport or food—in his park?



One of the most famous European travelers to reach China was **Marco Polo** (MAHR•koh POH•loh). He came from the city of Venice in Italy. Kublai Khan was fascinated by Marco Polo's stories about his travels. For about 16 years, Polo enjoyed a special status in the country. Kublai sent him on many fact-finding and business trips. For three of those years, Polo ruled the Chinese city of Yangchow. When Polo finally returned to Europe, he wrote a book about his adventures. His accounts of the wonders of China amazed Europeans.

Trade and Conquest The Mongols ruled a large empire that stretched from China to Eastern Europe. As a result, China prospered from increased overland trade with other areas. The Mongols also continued the shipbuilding of the Song dynasty and expanded seagoing trade. Goods such as silver, spices, carpets, and cotton flowed in

from Europe and places in Asia, including Japan, Korea, India, and Southeast Asia. In return, China shipped out tea, silk, and porcelain. Europeans and Muslims also brought Chinese discoveries, such as steel, gunpowder, and the compass, back to their homelands.

The Mongols enlarged China's empire by conquering Vietnam and northern Korea. The rulers of Korea, called the Koryo, remained in power because they accepted Mongol control. The Mongols forced thousands of Koreans to build warships. These ships were used by the Mongols on two separate occasions in attempts to invade Japan. Unfortunately for Kublai Khan, both expeditions ended in failure when huge storms destroyed much of his fleet. You will read more about the Mongol invasions of Japan in the next chapter.

Reading Check Identify Who founded the Yuan dynasty?

Section 3 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- Under leaders such as Genghis Khan and his sons, the Mongol Empire expanded until it stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe and from Siberia south to the Himalaya.
- Kublai Khan conquered China, which led to increased trade between China and other parts of the world.

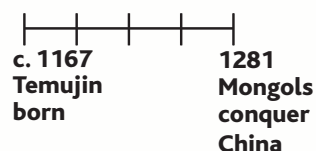
What Did You Learn?

- Who was Marco Polo?
- What areas did the Mongols conquer?

Critical Thinking

3. Sequencing Information

Draw a time line like the one below. Fill in details to show the Mongols' rise to power in China. **CA CS2.**



- The Big Ideas** How did Genghis Khan use terror to gain wealth and power for the Mongols? **CA 7RC2.0**

- Summarize** How did the Mongols benefit from their contact with the Chinese? **CA H13.**

- Expository Writing** Imagine you are Marco Polo visiting Kublai Khan in Khanbaliq. Write a journal entry describing some of the things you are learning about the Mongol Empire under Kublai Khan. **CA 7WA2.1**

History Online

Study Central Need help with the rise of the Mongol Empire? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.



WORLD LITERATURE

CHINA'S BRAVEST GIRL

THE STORY OF HUA MU LAN

by Charlie Chin

Before You Read

The Scene: This story takes place in China around A.D. 400.

The Characters: Hua Mu Lan is a brave young woman who disguises herself as a soldier.

The Plot: Hua Mu Lan volunteers to fight in a war in order to protect her father.

Vocabulary Preview

darts: moving quickly

yield: to give way

weaves: lacing together strands of material

banquet: large feast

perfumed: scented

Have you ever tried to help or protect a family member or a friend? How did that make you feel? In this story, a daughter makes a true sacrifice to help her father.





As You Read

This exciting tale of Hua Mu Lan's success in battle occurred during the war-filled years between the dynasty of the Han empire and the reunification of China under the Sui empire. The story was known in folklore throughout the ages but did not become popular until it was written down and told across China during the Song dynasty. What did Hua Mu Lan come to represent to the people of China when her story was heard?



The Emperor called for the Pipa¹ player.
“Have him sing a song of old.
I will give him a seat of honor
and a ring of hammered gold.”

The Pipa player took his place
and he sang an ancient story,
the legend of young Hua Mu Lan
the girl who won fame and glory.

The sound is click, and again, click click,
young Hua Mu Lan at the loom.²
Her fingers fly, the shuttle³ darts,
as she weaves inside her room.

Last night she saw the notice.
It was posted on the wall.
On it was her father's name.
He must answer the Emperor's call.

The enemy has invaded China.
Our army must prepare to fight.
One man from every household
must be ready by morning light.

¹**Pipa:** a small, guitar-like musical instrument

²**loom:** a machine used for weaving threads to make cloth

³**shuttle:** a tool used to weave thread together





Her father is old and tired.
His hair is turning white.
She tells him of her plan
as they talk by candlelight.

“I am young and healthy,
and you have no eldest son.
If the Emperor needs a soldier,
then I must be the one.”

For love of her elderly father
she will dress in warrior's clothes,
walking and talking like a man,
so no one ever knows.

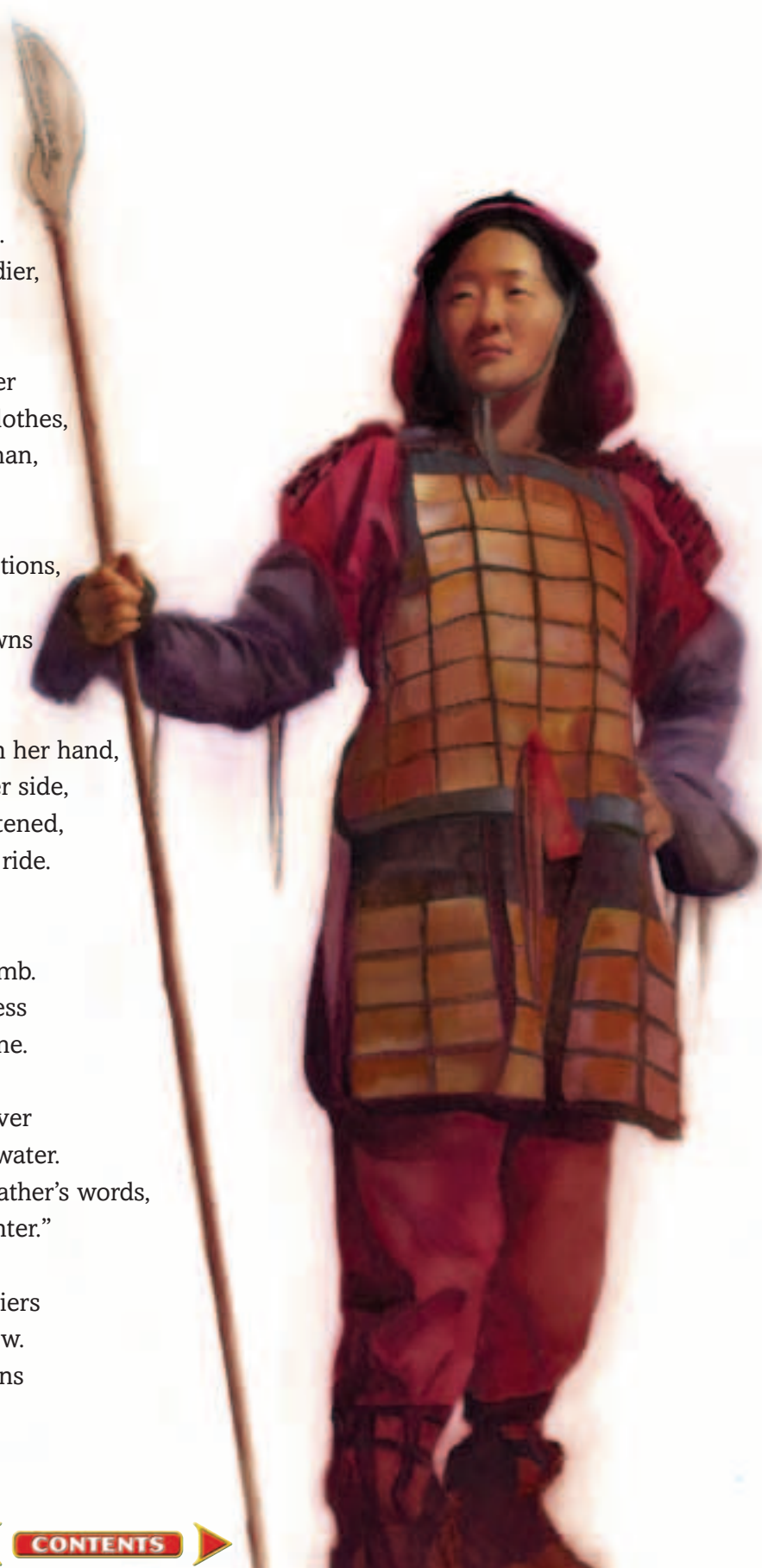
She travels in the four directions,
preparing for the trip.
She will buy in different towns
the saddle, horse and whip.

The crescent moon spear in her hand,
the willow leaf sword by her side,
her armor is laced and tightened,
her war horse is saddled to ride.

The bravest girl in China
puts away the perfumed comb.
To repay her father's kindness
she will ride away from home.

The banks of the Yellow River
echo the sound of flowing water.
In her heart she hears her father's words,
“Farewell, my faithful daughter.”

She joins ten thousand soldiers
camped in the moon-lit snow.
Their tents shine like lanterns
lit by the campfire glow.





The morning light brings the battle.
The invaders take the field.
Enemy arrows find their mark.
China's line begins to yield.

When all seems lost a shout is heard,
"Brave sons of China follow me!"
Warriors wheel and turn about
like the waves of an angry sea.

Cheering troops rally around her.
The enemy line breaks in fear.
Hua Mu Lan's courage wins the day
as she fights with her sword and spear.

She wins in a hundred battles.
Ten years like arrows fly by.
She gains the rank of General.
Her legend will never die.

The Emperor summons his "hero"
to receive from the royal hand
a minister's post and the title
to a nobleman's house and land.

"There is nothing that I desire,
neither wealth nor minister's post.
My duty is to my father.
In old age, he needs me most."

"Give me only a strong camel
and my freedom then to roam.
I will ride the southern road
that leads back to my home."

The news is heard at her father's gate
where colorful lanterns burn.
Her family prepares a feast
to celebrate her return.





She enters as a general.
Her father watches with pride.
She greets her father and mother,
then turns to go inside.

Alone in her room at last,
she sits on her childhood bed.
She takes off the iron helmet
and places flowers on her head.

The ocean hides the oyster.
The oyster hides the pearl.
Bright armor and heavy helmet
hid China's bravest girl.

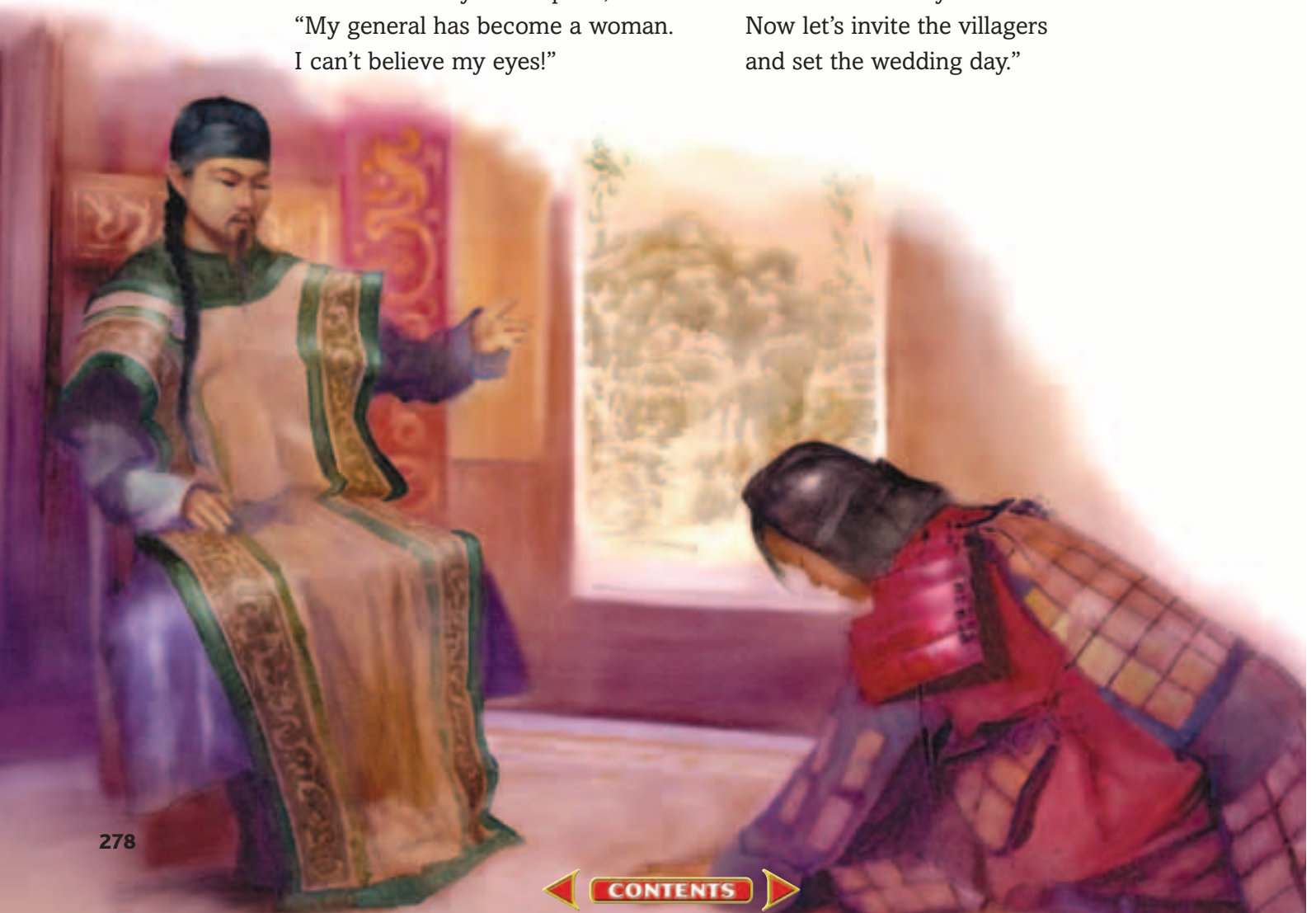
As she steps into the courtyard,
her comrade says in surprise,
"My general has become a woman.
I can't believe my eyes!"

"We fought shoulder to shoulder.
Our hands gripped sword and spear.
I knew you as a warrior
who was strong and without fear.

"How many times in danger
did you turn to save my life?
We were always the best of friends.
Why not become husband and wife?"

"If I become your wife," she says,
"we will play a different game.
You treat your friends with honor.
Can your wife expect the same?"

"Yes, I will honor you," he says,
"in all I do and say.
Now let's invite the villagers
and set the wedding day."





Red and gold banners adorn the house.
A banquet is prepared for all.
She wears the finest jade⁴ and silk
for the wedding in her husband's hall.

The Pipa player sang the last verse
His rewards had been foretold:
for his skill a seat of honor;
for his song a ring of gold.

The legend of young Hua Mu Lan
whose bravery saved her nation
is loved by the Chinese people
and retold each generation.



⁴**jade:** a green gemstone



Responding to the Literature

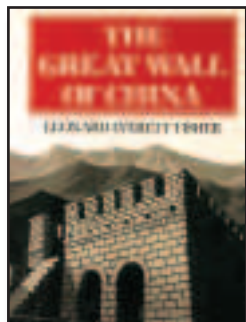
1. Why did Hua Mu Lan's father have to go into battle?
2. How long did Mu Lan stay away from home?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** After reading her story, what do think of the character of Hua Mu Lan? What does the author do to make Mu Lan a sympathetic and heroic character? **CA 7RL3.3**
4. **Understanding Poetry** This story is written in poetry form. How does the presentation of this tale as a poem change the story for the reader? How does the author use poetry to move the story along? After answering these questions, write a short story version of Hua Mu Lan's tale. How does your version differ from the one you have just read? How are they the same? **CA 7RL3.1 CA 7WA2.1**
5. **Read to Write** Imagine that you are one of Hua Mu Lan's fellow soldiers. How might you have reacted if you found out that she was a woman? Would this change how you viewed her? Write an essay that explains how you would react to the situation. **CA 7WA2.2**

Reading on Your Own...



From the California Reading List

Are you interested in amazing events in China, the exciting life of a samurai, or life in medieval Europe? If so, check out these other great books.

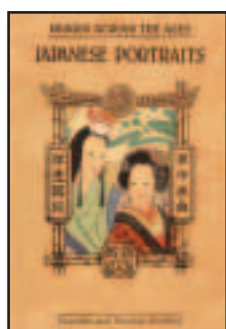


Nonfiction

The Great Wall of China by Leonard Everett Fisher recounts the story and construction of this amazing wall. Learn the political and social reasons for its creation and meet several interesting characters in Chinese history. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH7.3.*

Fiction

Mysterious Tales of Japan by Rafe Martin is a collection of scary stories in a Japanese setting. These edge-of-your-seat Japanese tales are filled with mystery and offer a look at the Shinto and Buddhist belief systems. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH7.5.*

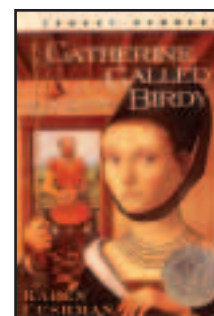


Biography

Images Across the Ages: Japanese Portraits by Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler recounts the lives of important Japanese people. This book includes firsthand accounts from the people who lived during that time. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH7.5.*

Fiction

Catherine, Called Birdy by Karen Cushman, a Newbery Award winner, tells the story of a teenage girl in the thirteenth century. Catherine is determined to marry for love even though her father wants to marry her to the first rich man he can find. This story lets you see into the daily life and family customs of medieval times. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH7.6.*





Section

4

The Ming Dynasty

Guide to Reading

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

In Section 3, you read about the Mongol conquest. Eventually, the Chinese drove the Mongols out, and a new dynasty arose.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Ming rulers strengthened China's government and brought back peace and prosperity. (page 282)
- During the Ming dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa. (page 284)

Locating Places

Nanjing (NAHN•JIHNG)

Portugal (POHR•chih•guhl)

Meeting People

Zhu Yuanzhang

(JOO YOO•AHN•JAHNG)

Yong Le (YUNG LEE)

Zheng He (JUNG HUH)

Content Vocabulary

treason (TREE•zuhn)

census (SEHN•suhs)

novel (NAH•vuhl)

barbarian (bah•BEHR•ee•uhn)

Academic Vocabulary

erode (ih•ROHD)

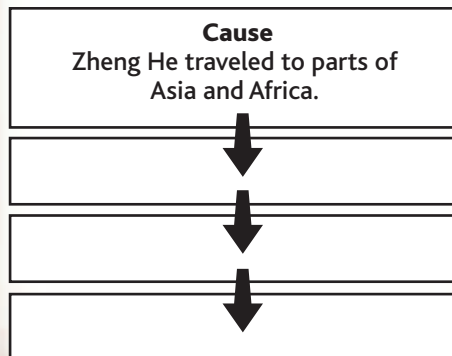
compile (kuhm•PYL)

drama (DRAH•muh)

contact (KAHN•TAKT)

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect Use a chart like the one below to show cause-and-effect links in China's early trade voyages.

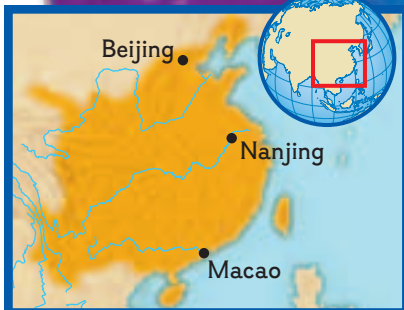


History Social Science Standards

WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.



Where & When?



1400

1405

Zheng He begins first overseas voyage

1500

1514

Portuguese ships arrive in China

1600

1644

Ming dynasty falls



WH7.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of China in the Middle Ages.

WH7.3.6 Describe the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class.

The Rise of the Ming

Main Idea Ming rulers strengthened China's government and brought back peace and prosperity.

Reading Connection Think about all the different things the government does for people. Imagine if you were running the government and had to rebuild the country after a war. What would you do? Read to learn how the Ming rulers in China rebuilt their country after the Mongols left.

Kublai Khan died in 1294. A series of weak rulers followed him, and Mongol power began to **erode**. During the 1300s, problems mounted for the Yuan dynasty. Mongol groups in Mongolia to the north broke away. At the same time, many Chinese resented Mongol controls and wanted their own dynasty.

How Did the Ming Dynasty Begin? A series of rebellions finally drove out the Mongols. In 1368 a rebel leader named **Zhu Yuanzhang** (JOO YOO • AHN • JAHNG) became emperor. Zhu reunited the country and set up his capital at **Nanjing** (NAHN • JIHNG) in southern China. There, he founded the Ming, or “Brilliant,” dynasty.

As emperor, Zhu took the name Hong Wu, or the “Military Emperor.” He brought back order, but he also proved to be a cruel leader. Hong Wu trusted no one and killed officials he suspected of **treason** (TREE • zuhn), or disloyalty to the government. Hong Wu ruled China for 30 years. When he died in 1398, his son became emperor and took the name of **Yong Le** (YUNG LEE).

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Ming Dynasty China 1368–1644



Using Geography Skills

- Place** What feature made up the northern border of the Ming empire?
- Location** How far away was Guangzhou from Beijing?

A bronze Buddha
from the Ming dynasty



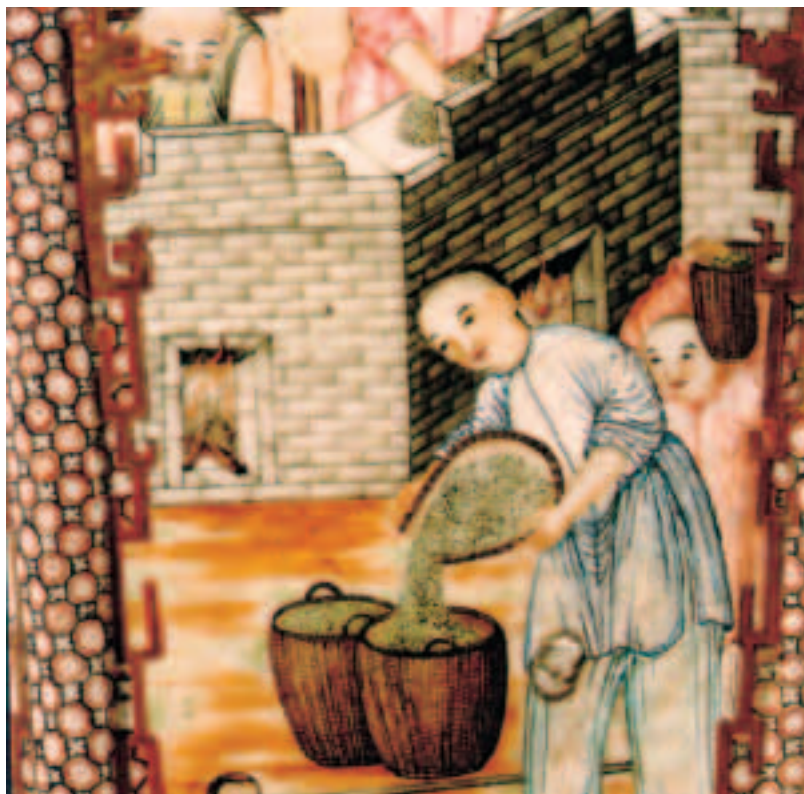
Yong Le worked hard to show that he was a powerful emperor. In 1421 he moved the capital north to Beijing. There, he built a large area of palaces and government buildings known as the Imperial City. The very center of the Imperial City was known as the Forbidden City. Only top officials could enter the Forbidden City because it was home to China's emperors.

The Forbidden City had beautiful gardens and many palaces with thousands of rooms. The emperor and his court lived there in luxury for more than 500 years. The buildings of the Forbidden City still exist. You can visit them if you travel to China.

How Did the Ming Reform China? Ming emperors made all the decisions, but they still needed officials to carry out their orders. They restored the civil service examinations and made the tests even harder. From time to time, Ming officials **compiled** a **census** (SEHN•suhs), or a count of the number of people. This helped them collect taxes more accurately.

With the strong government of the early Ming emperors providing peace and stability, China's economy began to grow. Hong Wu ordered many of the canals and farms destroyed by the Mongols to be rebuilt and ordered people to move to the new farms. He also ordered new forests to be planted and new roads to be paved.

Agriculture thrived as farmers worked on the new lands and grew more crops. Ming rulers repaired and expanded the Grand Canal so that rice and other goods



▲ This image, from a Ming dynasty vase, shows Chinese farmworkers collecting tea.

could again be shipped from southern to northern China. They imported new types of rice from southeast Asia that grew faster. This helped feed the growing number of people living in cities. The Ming also supported the silk industry and encouraged farmers to start growing cotton and weaving cloth. For the first time, cotton became the cloth worn by most Chinese.

Chinese Culture Chinese culture also advanced under the Ming. As merchants and artisans grew wealthier, they wanted to learn more and be entertained. During the Ming period, Chinese writers produced many **novels** (NAH•vuhls), or long fictional stories. The Chinese also enjoyed seeing **dramas** on stage. These works combined spoken words and songs with dances, costumes, and symbolic gestures.

Reading Check Identify What was the Forbidden City?



WH7.3.4 Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

China Explores the World

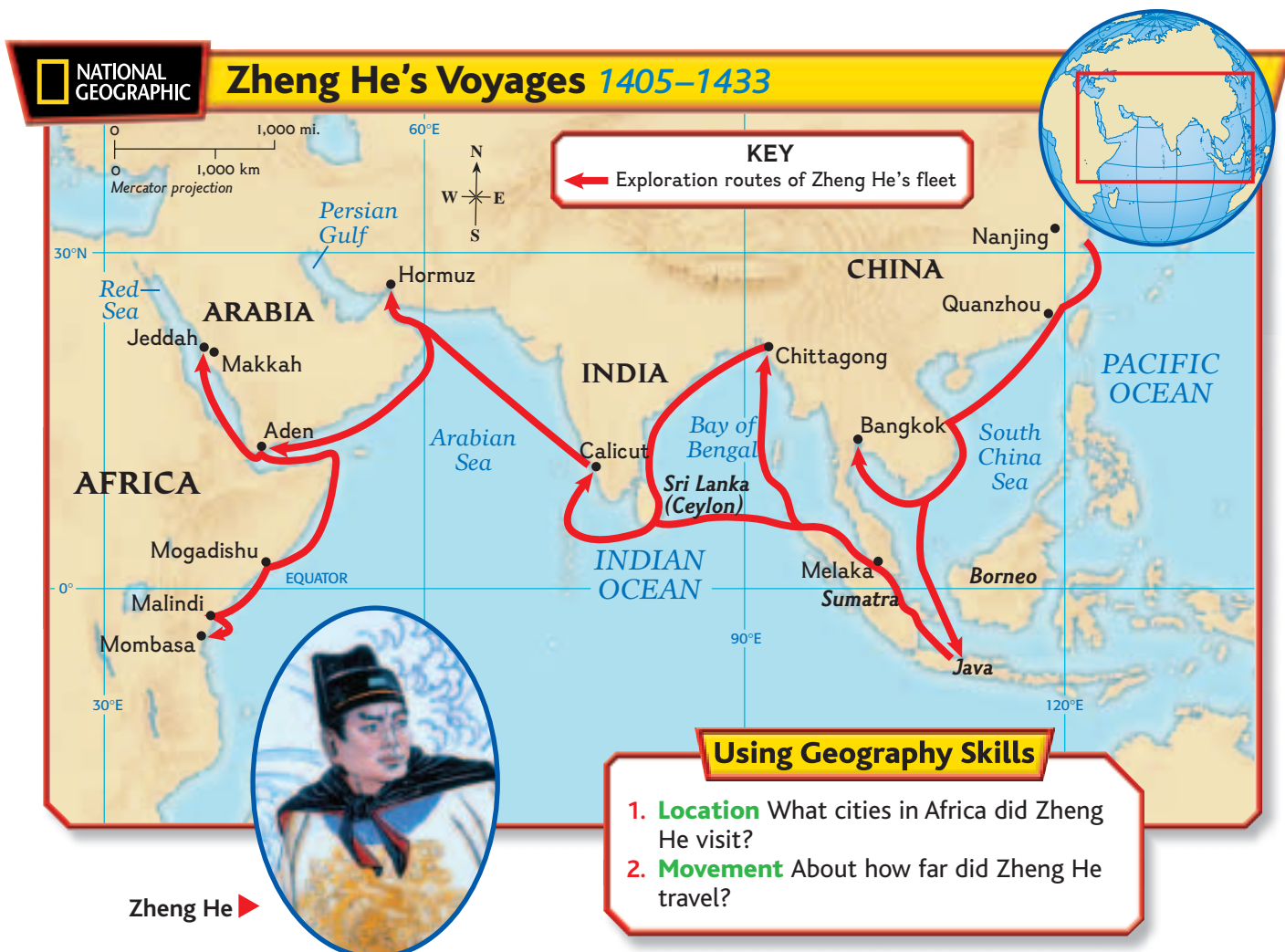
Main Idea During the Ming dynasty, China sent a fleet to explore Asia and East Africa.

Reading Connection You probably have heard of Christopher Columbus and his trip to America. Imagine if China had sent ships to America first. Read to learn about Chinese explorations of Asia and East Africa.

Early Ming emperors were curious about the world outside of China. They also wanted to increase China's influence abroad. To reach these goals, Ming emperors built a large fleet of ships. The new ships usually traveled along China's coast. However, they could also sail in the open sea.

Who Was Zheng He? From 1405 to 1431, Emperor Yong Le sent the fleet on seven overseas voyages. The emperor wanted to trade with other kingdoms, show off China's power, and demand that weaker kingdoms pay tribute to China.

The leader of these journeys was a Chinese Muslim and court official named **Zheng He** (JUNG HUH). Zheng He's voyages were quite impressive. His first fleet had 62 large ships, 250 smaller ships, and almost 28,000 men. The largest ship was over 440 feet (134 m) long. That made it more than *five times* as long as the *Santa María* that Christopher Columbus sailed almost 90 years later!





Biography



WH7.3.4 Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

ZHENG HE

1371–1433

Zheng He ►

Chinese Navigator

The famous Chinese navigator Zheng He was born in Kunyang in southwest China in 1371. His birth name was Ma He, and he was from a poor Chinese Muslim family. Scholars say that his father and grandfather were honored hajjis—people who successfully made the pilgrimage to Makkah in Arabia. Little did Ma He know that his life would also involve travel. His seven missions across the oceans earned him heroic honors.

His father died when Ma He was little. As a child, Ma He was taken prisoner by the Chinese army. To overcome his sad life, Ma He turned to education. He learned different languages, including Arabic, and studied philosophy and geography. With his language skills and knowledge of the outside world, 10-year-old Ma He became a valuable imperial aide to Chinese officials.

By age 12, he was an assistant to a young prince named Zhu Di. Ma He accompanied the prince on several military missions. The prince, who later became the Emperor Yong Le, became a friend of Ma He. The emperor changed Ma He's name to the honored surname Zheng. Soon after, Zheng He was assigned to lead a fleet of Chinese ships across the Indian Ocean, beginning the career that would make him famous. Zheng He's voyages to new lands opened the door for trade among China, India, and Africa. Many of the Chinese moved abroad to sell Chinese goods. Those who learned and spoke more than one language, like Zheng He, prospered.



**“We have set eyes
on barbarian regions
far away.”**

**—Zheng He, as quoted
in *Chinese Portraits***

Then and Now

What “Made in China” products do you use on a daily basis? Do research to find out what percentage of goods imported to the United States is from China.



▲ Italian missionary Matteo Ricci (left) was one of the most famous Europeans to visit China. He helped in the development of math and science in China during the late 1500s.

Where Did Zheng He Travel? Zheng He took his first fleet to southeast Asia. In later voyages, he reached India, sailed up the Persian Gulf to Arabia, and even landed in East Africa. In these areas, Zheng He traded Chinese goods, such as silk, paper, and porcelain. He brought back silver, spices, wood, and other goods. From Africa, Zheng He purchased giraffes and other animals for the emperor's zoo.

As a result of Zheng He's voyages, Chinese merchants settled in Southeast Asia and India. There, they not only traded goods but also spread Chinese culture. Chinese merchants at home and abroad grew rich from the trade of the voyages and added to China's wealth.

Despite these benefits, Chinese officials complained that the trips cost too much. They also said that trips were bad for China's way of life because they brought in new ideas from the outside world and helped merchants become rich.

Confucius had taught that people should place loyalty to society ahead of their own desires. To the officials, China's merchants were disobeying this teaching by working to gain money for themselves.

After Zheng He's death in 1433, the Confucian officials persuaded the emperor to stop the voyages. The boats were dismantled, and no more ships capable of long distance ocean travel were allowed to be built. As a result, China's trade with other countries sharply declined. Within 50 years, the shipbuilding technology was forgotten.

The Europeans Arrive in China Chinese officials were not able to cut off all of China's **contacts** with the outside world. In 1514 a fleet from the European country of **Portugal** (POHR•chih•guhl) arrived off the coast of China. It was the first time Europeans had ever sailed to China and the first direct contact between China and Europe since the journeys of Marco Polo.

The Portuguese wanted China to trade with their country. They also wanted to convince the Chinese to become Christians. At the time, the Ming government was not impressed by the Portuguese. China was at the height of its power and did not feel threatened by outsiders. The Chinese thought the Europeans were **barbarians** (bahr•BEHR•ee•uhns), or uncivilized people.

At first, the Chinese refused to trade with the Portuguese, but by 1600, they had allowed Portugal to set up a trading post at the port of Macao (muh•KOW) in southern China. Goods were carried on European ships between Macao and Japan. Still, trade between China and Europe remained limited.

Despite restrictions, ideas from Europe did reach China. Christian missionaries traveled to China on European ships. Many of these missionaries were Jesuits, a special group of Roman Catholic priests. They





were highly educated, and their scientific knowledge impressed the Chinese. To get China to accept European ideas, the Jesuits brought with them clocks, eyeglasses, and scientific instruments. Although they tried, the Jesuits did not convert many Chinese.

Why Did the Ming Dynasty Fall? After a long era of prosperity and growth, the Ming dynasty began to decline. Ming emperors had gathered too much power into their own hands. With the emperor having so much control, officials had little desire to make improvements. As time passed, Ming rulers themselves became weak. Greedy officials placed heavy taxes on the peasants, who began to revolt.

As law and order disappeared, a people called the Manchus attacked China's northern border. The Manchus lived to the north-



▲ This porcelain bowl is from the Ming dynasty. *Where in China did the Portuguese set up a trading post?*

east of the Great Wall in an area known today as Manchuria. The Manchus defeated Chinese armies and captured Beijing. In 1644 they set up a new dynasty.

Reading Check Cause and Effect What caused the Ming dynasty to decline and fall?

HistoryOnline
Study Central Need help with the rise of the Ming dynasty? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 4 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- The Ming dynasty rebuilt and reformed China after the Mongols were driven out. The dynasty restored peace and prosperity to China.
- During the Ming dynasty, China's contacts with the outside world increased as Zheng He led fleets to faraway lands and European ships began arriving in China.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was the purpose of the Forbidden City and where was it located?
2. How did the Chinese react to the arrival of Portuguese traders in 1514?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information** Draw a diagram like the one below. Fill in details about the achievements of the Ming dynasty. **CA 7RC2.2**



4. **Cause and Effect** Why did Ming rulers repair and expand the Grand Canal? **CA 7RC2.3**
5. **The Big Ideas** Why did the Emperor Yong Le send Zheng He on his voyages? How did Zheng He's voyages benefit China? **CA 7RC2.0**
6. **Predict** What do you think happened after China tried to limit trade? **CA HI2.**
7. **Persuasive Writing** Imagine you are living in China at the time of Zheng He's voyages. Write a newspaper editorial either for or against the voyages. Describe why you think the voyages are helping or hurting China. **CA 7WA2.5**

Analyzing Primary Sources



WH7.3.2 Describe agricultural, technological, and commercial developments during the Tang and Song periods. **WH7.3.4** Understand the importance of both overland trade and maritime expeditions between China and other civilizations in the Mongol Ascendancy and Ming Dynasty.

A Growing China

In the Middle Ages, China changed dramatically. Improvements in farming techniques helped increase food production and boost the economy. As China's food supply increased, so did its population. For example, from A.D. 750 to A.D. 1100, China's population doubled from about 50 million to 100 million people. Chinese technology, agriculture, and economic activity continued to advance through the Ming dynasty.

Read the following passages and study the photo. Then answer the questions that follow.



▲ Painting of Chinese landscape

Reader's Dictionary

palanquin (PA•luhn•KEEN): a covered vehicle made up of a couch, usually enclosed by curtains, and carried by people on their shoulders

profusion (pruh•FYOO•zhuhn): large amount; abundance

barbarian: foreigner

buffeted (BUH•fuht•uhd): fought against

crag: steep, rugged rocks or cliffs

The Cities of the Song

During the Song dynasty, Chinese cities were transformed. The following is a description of a medicine fair in the city of Chengdu, in the western part of the Song empire in the 1200s.

Coming in a **palanquin** to visit the medicine fair, our bearers' knees are caught in the press of the crowd . . . there is such a **profusion** it cannot be detailed. . . Mica and frankincense the colour of sparkling crystal, aloe and sandalwood wafting their fragrant scents . . . Some things are

costly, . . . others are bitter, . . . some are stale like pemmican and mincemeat pickled in brine, some fresh like dates and chestnuts. Many are products of **barbarian** tribes . . . Merchants have **buffeted** the sea-winds and the waves and foreign merchants crossed over towering **crag**s drawn onwards by the profit to be made . . . Here are the rich and powerful with numerous bondservants . . . carriages and horses in grand array, scattering clouds of dust. . . [They] go home, their bags and boxes bulging.

—Du Zheng, a 13th-century poet, as quoted in *Chronicle of the Chinese Emperors*

Planting Rice

The image to the right depicts Chinese farmers planting rice. Rice is an excellent food crop—it stores well, offers good nutrition, and is easy to cook. During the Middle Ages, the production of rice expanded steadily. Improvements in water pumps and the making of dams allowed farmers to make the land suitable for growing rice.

Chinese Ships

During the Middle Ages, the Chinese developed merchant ships that were the most advanced in the world. The following is a description of Chinese ships during the 1100s.

The ships which sail the Southern Sea and south of it are like houses. When their sails are spread they are like great clouds in the sky. Their rudders are several tens of feet long. A single ship carries several hundred men. It has stored on board a year's supply of grain.

—Zhou Qufei as quoted in
Chronicle of the Chinese Emperors



▲ This image of Chinese farmers was made from a woodcut design. Images like this one were very popular in China during the Middle Ages, but often they were too expensive for people like these farmers to afford.

DBQ Document-Based Questions

The Cities of the Song

1. What kinds of people have come to the medicine fair?
2. How did some of the people who traveled to the medicine fair get there? Why do you think they made such a trip?

Planting Rice

3. Do you think rice farming was easy? Explain. Use the picture to support your answer.

Chinese Ships

4. What do you suppose was the purpose of such ships?
5. What comparisons does the writer make about the ships?

Read to Write

6. Using the primary sources you have just examined, write an essay describing how economic prosperity and the rise of trade during the Middle Ages affected Chinese society. **CA HI.2.**

Chapter 4 Assessment

Standard WH7.3

Review Content Vocabulary

Match the word in the first column with its definition in the second column.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ___ 1. treason | a. groups of related families loosely joined together |
| ___ 2. warlord | b. change that brings improvement |
| ___ 3. terror | c. disloyalty to the government |
| ___ 4. economy | d. military leader who also runs a government |
| ___ 5. reform | e. a count of the number of people |
| ___ 6. steppe | f. violent actions meant to scare others |
| ___ 7. tribe | g. organized way to buy, sell, and produce |
| ___ 8. census | h. wide grassy plain |

Review the Main Ideas

Section 1 • China Reunites

9. What did the Sui and Tang dynasties do to improve China?
10. How did the Tang rulers change China?

Section 2 • Chinese Society

11. How did Tang rulers strengthen China's economy?
12. What kind of technologies did the Chinese develop?

Section 3 • The Mongols in China

13. Why were the Mongols able to build a huge empire?
14. How did the Mongols rule China?

Section 4 • The Ming Dynasty

15. How did the Ming rulers affect China?
16. Why did the Portuguese want to explore Africa and Asia?

Critical Thinking

17. **Analyze** How did the return of Confucianism affect Chinese society and government? **CA HI3.**
18. **Predict** How would China be different today if Tang rulers had not tried to stop Buddhism in A.D. 845? **CA HI5.**
19. **Hypothesize** The Mongols built a vast empire, but the Yuan dynasty lasted only about 100 years. Create a hypothesis that might explain this situation. **CA HI1.**

Geography Skills

Study the map below and answer the following questions.

20. **Location** What was the length of the Grand Canal? **CA CS3.**
21. **Human/Environment Interaction** What part of Asia did the Tang control that helped China's trade? **CA CS3.**
22. **Region** What geographic features helped the Tang dynasty expand? **CA CS3.**



Read to Write

- 23. The Big Ideas Persuasive Writing** Imagine you are a Portuguese merchant. You have just traveled to China to persuade the Chinese people to trade with your country. Create a script detailing the dialogue that would take place between you and a representative of the Chinese government. **CA 7WA2.5**
- 24. 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. Write a story about a family whose life is affected by these changes. Illustrate your story. **CA HI.1**

Using Academic Vocabulary

- 25.** All the words in the chart below are verbs. Complete the chart by changing them into past tense verbs.

Term	Past Tense
encounter	
contact	
seek	
erode	
compile	

Linking Past and Present

- 26. Expository Writing** Write a short essay that describes similarities and differences between the Imperial City of the Ming dynasty and the United States capital, Washington, D.C. **CA 7WA2.0**

Understanding Change

- 27.** When the Portuguese traders first went to China, they were not quickly accepted. Write an essay that describes why they were not accepted and how that eventually changed. Be sure to discuss the role of trade and its benefits in China. **CA HI.2**

Building Citizenship

- 28. Writing Research Reports** How did neo-Confucianism strengthen government in China? How does the use of a merit system reflect the way that jobs in the U.S. government are given? How is it different? **CA 7WA2.3**

Reviewing Skills

- 29. Making Connections** The voyages of Zheng He introduced China to many other cultures. His journeys took him to parts of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Use your local library and the Internet to identify other important explorers who have helped cultures learn about one another. Explain your findings in a short essay. **CA 7WA2.3**
- 30. Understanding Perspective** Major exploration and trade was stopped by Chinese leaders in 1433. Write a letter to the emperor explaining why you think this is a good or bad decision. What are the benefits to exploration and trade with the outside world? What possible harm can come from opening a country's borders to foreigners? **CA HR.5**



Standards Practice

Select the best answer for each of the following questions.

- 31** What helped the Chinese economy to improve during the Tang dynasty?
- A wars and lower taxes
 - B farming and trade
 - C wars and farming
 - D exploration and education
- 32** The Tang and Song dynasties encouraged the Chinese people to practice
- A neo-Confucianism.
 - B Buddhism.
 - C Confucianism.
 - D Daoism.