DBQ – DUE APRIL 5, 2020

In this packet you will find: (1) a document analysis sheet; and (2) eight sources on the Tang and Song Dynasties.

Complete the document analysis sheet as you would in a gallery walk, and then write an essay that answers the following question:

How did the governing policies and new technologies of the Tang and Song Dynasties make China into a superpower?

Some things to keep in mind:

1. You MAY NOT quote directly from the document sources. You may REFER to them or
PARAPHRASE (put in your own words), but you must still make sure to give a document reference.

2. Give each idea and/or point of analysis its own paragraph (with a topic sentence and supporting details). Many people write monster-length paragraphs, and this has the potential to ‘bury’ good information.

3. Make sure your document citation is simple and understandable. For example, you could simply do “The city of Chang’an was a center of world trade (Doc. 1).” There’s no need to cite the name of a source.

YOU MAY NOT REFER TO OUTSIDE SOURCES. You can draw from your own knowledge, but consulting and/or quoting from books, articles, websites is strictly prohibited. First, I can spot it through a
number of technical means (which I am not going to discuss), my own editing experience, and obviousness. Just.Don’t.Do.It.

And, finally, to answer the age-old question...

**THERE IS NO SET MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM LENGTH. BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.**
AIM: *How did government policies and new technologies during the Tang and Song Dynasties make China into a superpower?*

**DOC 1. The City of Chang’an and its Role in World Trade**

1. What is notable about the location of Chang’an?

2. How did Chang’an’s location influence its development and growth?

3. What were the effects of trade and cultural diffusion on the city?

**DOC 2. The Capital City of Chang’an**

1. Who made up the population of Chang’an?

2. What is significant about the planning and layout of the city?

3. What sorts of people do you see in the picture?

**DOC 3. The Scholar-Official**

1. What was the method used to select young men for government positions?

2. To what extent did this ensure the best people would become government officials?

**DOC 4. The Magnetic Compass**

1. What was the significance of the discovery of the magnetic compass?

2. How did the compass give Chinese traders a competitive edge?

3. How did spread of the invention change the course of world history?

**DOC 5. Paper-Making**

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1. What was the significance of the development of paper?

2. How might the availability of paper strengthen the power of the central government?

3. How did the development of printing technology give the task of paper-making new vitality and urgency?

**DOC 6. Movable Type for Printing**

1. What is the significance of this technological development?

2. How did it revolutionize communications?

3. How does this technology work with the improved methods of paper-making?

**DOC 7. Gunpowder**

1. How did the invention of gunpowder help China?

2. Why did China want to keep the manufacture of gunpowder a secret?

3. What was the result of the development and spread of gunpowder around the world?

**DOC 8. Porcelain Industry**

1. How did the Tang and Song Dynasties help the porcelain industry?

2. Why would there be important internal (within China) and external (outside of China) for porcelain?

3. Why were details about manufacturing kept secret?
the ocean by Arab traders, who are known to have established themselves in ports such as Canton by the ninth century. Although there is a lot of debate about the idea or significant imports of goods from China at about the time of the Song, possibly carried across restuarants, common folk could eat well, very cheaply on food such as rice noodle, which it is said, Marco Polo introduced to the West. Restaurant chains would develop in the cities that included eating out in their menus. When wanted to try food from different regions, so what developed was a new urban type of cuisine that included eating out in restaurants. These and officials wanted to eat the cuisine that they were used to in their local region. And people with some extra wealth in the urban centers also wanted to try food from different regions.

Chinese culture at this time.

There is a strong connection between the increasing urbanization and the blooming commercialization of Translated, the cores of the Indian libraries to the city, which he then copied into the Buddhist libraries. The most famous of all the Buddhist libraries, Xuanzang, brought back from foreign lands. The most important religions were relatively recent arrivals in China: Buddhism, which was only for Buddhists and Taoism, but also for several under the Tang. The city was also a major religious centre.

Central Asia, Tibet, and Kingdoms, with the emerging sense of the marketplaces and of trade. Merchants, restaurant owners, and entrepreneurs from cosmopolitan atmospheres of the marketplaces appeared. The measuring system of weight and in addition to a standardized system of weights and The residence wards included two large market areas, such as Canton by the ninth century. Although there is a lot of debate about the idea or significant imports of goods from China at about the time of the Song, possibly carried across restuarants, common folk could eat well, very cheaply on food such as rice noodle, which it is said, Marco Polo introduced to the West. Restaurant chains would develop in the cities that included eating out in their menus. When wanted to try food from different regions, so what developed was a new urban type of cuisine that included eating out in restaurants. These and officials wanted to eat the cuisine that they were used to in their local region. And people with some extra wealth in the urban centers also wanted to try food from different regions.

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The capital, Chang’an, [which means “Perpetual Peace”] was a metropolis (huge city). At its peak, the city probably had the largest concentrated population on earth: close to 3 million inhabitants (one million inside the city walls and another 2 million in the surrounding suburbs).

These people were drawn from all over China and included many immigrants, lured by the great commerce of the city, positioned as it was at the end of the Silk Road.

The city now covered approximately 22,000 acres and was enclosed within 5.3-metre high walls made of packed earth which had gates on each side.

The city was laid out on a rectangular grid pattern with 114 individually walled blocks, there were wide avenues and streets - 11 running from north to south and 14 from east to west - which were tree-lined and had ditches along their sides for drainage. There were canals, too, to better facilitate the movement of goods across the city and to link it to the areas of Peking in the north and the Yangtze Valley and Hangchow to the south. Certain areas of the city were dedicated to specific purposes such as manufacturing, commerce, and religion, as well as parks and private residential estates.
constituted a meritocracy.

Low, so those who emerged were the "best of the best" and

The examinations were difficult and the pass rate was extremely

examinations testing one's knowledge of the Confucian classics.

Scholar-officials were chosen on the basis of competitive

records, or collecting taxes, Scholar-officials held high social status.

Typical responsibilities of a scholar-official might include running

THE SCHOLAR-OFFICIAL

DOC. 3
The compass was introduced to the Arab world and Europe during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127). Before its invention, navigators had to depend on the positions of the sun, the moon and the stars. The world to travel and lead to the discovery of the New World.

Magnetic Compass

Hanging in a windless place, it will always point to the south. It is fixed at the center of the needle by a piece of wax. Then, best to suspend it by a single cocoon fiber of new silk on the surface of water, but it is then rather unsteady. It is then it is able to point to the south. It may be made to float naturally magnetite mineral known today as magnetite. Magicians rub the point of a needle with lodestone (a naturally magnetized mineral). In 1088, Song Dynasty scholar Shen Kuo wrote that when

In a song dynasty book dated to 1040, a magnetic direction-finding device for land navigation is pointed to the south. And the earliest reference to a written in 1040, to "an iron fish" suspended in water that

There are allusions in the manuscript Wu Ching Tung Yao, Doc. 4
Gradually spread all over the world, the paper-making process first spread to Korea. It reached the Arab world in the Tang dynasty, and then to Japan. It was relatively cheap, light, thin, durable, and more suitable for brush writing. At the beginning of the 3rd century, the paper-making process was widely adopted in China. A court official named Cai Lun produced a new kind of paper from bark, reeds, wheat stalks, and other materials. The scarcity of materials in the early days of the 2nd century, however, made the production of silk paper expensive due to the high cost of silk. By the end of the 2nd century, the process of silk reeling, the people in ancient China had mastered, was used to produce paper. The process of paper making involved the use of bamboo or wooden strips, tortoise shells or shoulder blades of ox or by the early Chinese. Later, inspired by the early Chinese, Europeans and strangers of all, even inscribed on leaves by the Indians, on sheepskin by the Egyptians, on earthen plates by the Mesopotamians, on materials by ancient peoples, on glass sticks by the invention, words were written on various natural materials. China was the first nation to invent paper.
Informations, and remain unchallenged as the means to send and store information. Press and paper - would revolutionize communication. With the invention of movable type printing, paper boomed. What followed was the printing of Confucian classics, positively two millennia in the 10th century CE, when there was the Neo-Confucian revival, the printing of Confucian classics positively.

The invention of paper greatly helped the spread of literature and literacy. Making books more convenient to use and cheaper, sheets of paper came in all sizes and many colors shades. Materials, techniques, and preferences varied from region to region, but there were helpful books written on the subject. Special paper with an appealing texture, pattern or coloring was reserved for calligraphy and art.

That it was traded to foreign states along the Silk Road that it was traded to foreign states along the Silk Road, material was now the boiled bark of the mulberry tree, which was plentiful. Chinese paper was of such high quality and Song dynasties, paper-making techniques were refined and allowed large-scale production. The main raw material was still the mulberry, but it was refined and expensive. In the Tang dynasty, paper was invented in China in the early centuries of the Common Era, but it was fragile and expensive. In the Tang dynasty, paper was invented in China in the early centuries of the Common Era, but it was fragile and expensive. In the Tang dynasty, paper was invented in China in the early centuries of the Common Era, but it was fragile and expensive. In the Tang dynasty, paper was invented in China in the early centuries of the Common Era, but it was fragile and expensive. In the Tang dynasty, paper was invented in China in the early centuries of the Common Era, but it was fragile and expensive.
type made of metal in 1440-1448. Then spread to Korea, Japan, Vietnam, and Europe. Later, German Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type. When the printing was finished, the pieces of type were put away for future use. This technology involved pieces of fine clay which when hardened by a slow baking process, resulting in pieces of movable identical characters on.

In 1041-1048 of the Song Dynasty (960-1279), a man named Bi Sheng carved individual characters on

1 single mistake in carving could ruin a whole block. Yet block printing had its drawbacks. All the boards became useless after the printing was done and a

introduced to Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

years before that happened in Europe. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907), this technology was gradually years before the Tang Dynasty appeared in China. In the year 868, or nearly 600

print inking. The first book with a movable date of printing appeared in China in the year 868, or nearly 600

smearing it with ink and then printing on pieces of paper page-by-page. This became known as block printing. This led to the practice of engraving writing or pictures on a wooden board,

spreading Confucian classics or Buddhist sutras.

years ago in the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. -- 25 A.D.), stone-tablet rubbing was in vogue for

mouth or handwritten copies of manuscripts. Both took time and were liable to error. Beginning 2000

Before the invention of printing, dissemination of knowledge depended either on oral or

MOVABLE TYPE FOR PRINTING

DOC.  6
Damp paper, pieces were put together, inked, and pressed on wood. Each piece of type was made from a small block of symbols he needed. Desiign, allowing the typesetter easy access to the cases to hold movable type were made circular in (cont'd)
Mon stove’s historians believe, the psychological effect alone of the mystifying new technology likely helped the Chinese win battles against the Mongols, including the first cannons and grenades.

Gunpowder-based weapons were invented by the Chinese and perfected against the Mongols in the next centuries. The first cannons were invented with a tube of gunpowder that ignited and would propel a heavy iron ball across enemy lines. The Mongols were the first to adopt the use of these weapons against China.

A Weapon Against the Mongols

Where they were working around town, smoke and trash residue, so that the scientists’ hands and faces have been burnt, and even the whole house. The result was a mysterious powder from which observers remarked in a text dated from the mid-9th century, thought to mix it with sulfur and charcoal.

Chinese scientists had been playing with saltpeter, a common name for the powerful oxidizing agent potassium nitrate (found in decaying animal manure) — in medical compounds for centuries when one industrious individual experimented with life-lengthening elixirs (magnetic potions) around A.D. 850. Chinese alchemists [people searching Gunpowder

Doc. 7
parts of the world, enormous. Gunpowder technology spread to Europe and other
arsenic and rockets at their enemies. The psychological effect was
The Chinese quickly weaponized gunpowder, using it to hurt

prevent ignition stored in silk bags to
in small batches and

Doc. 7 (cont'd)
The Porcelain Industry

Chinese history. Technologies and skills were continuously developed throughout early technology dates back 6000 years to the Neolithic period, and the related pottery manufacture. The origin of porcelain pottery-making and the related dynasties supported important industrial advances in the Tang and Song periods. ticket

During the Tang, a systematic approach to the industry of pottery making reached the peak. Nearly every aspect of production was constructed all over the country, and improvements were instilled in the early stages of production. By the time the industry had matured during the Song, porcelain was an indispensable item for daily use in all sectors of society and was exported by land and sea. By the eleventh century, it was being shipped to Japan, India, Arabia, Turkey, and Africa.

For two hundred years, in keeping the technology for porcelain production secret from Europeans, developed a passion for porcelain „china“ Chinese artisans succeeded in the sixteenth century, and by the late seventeenth century Europeans had begun exporting porcelain directly to Western Europe in the sixteenth century.