



Tang Dynasty

A.D. 618 – 907

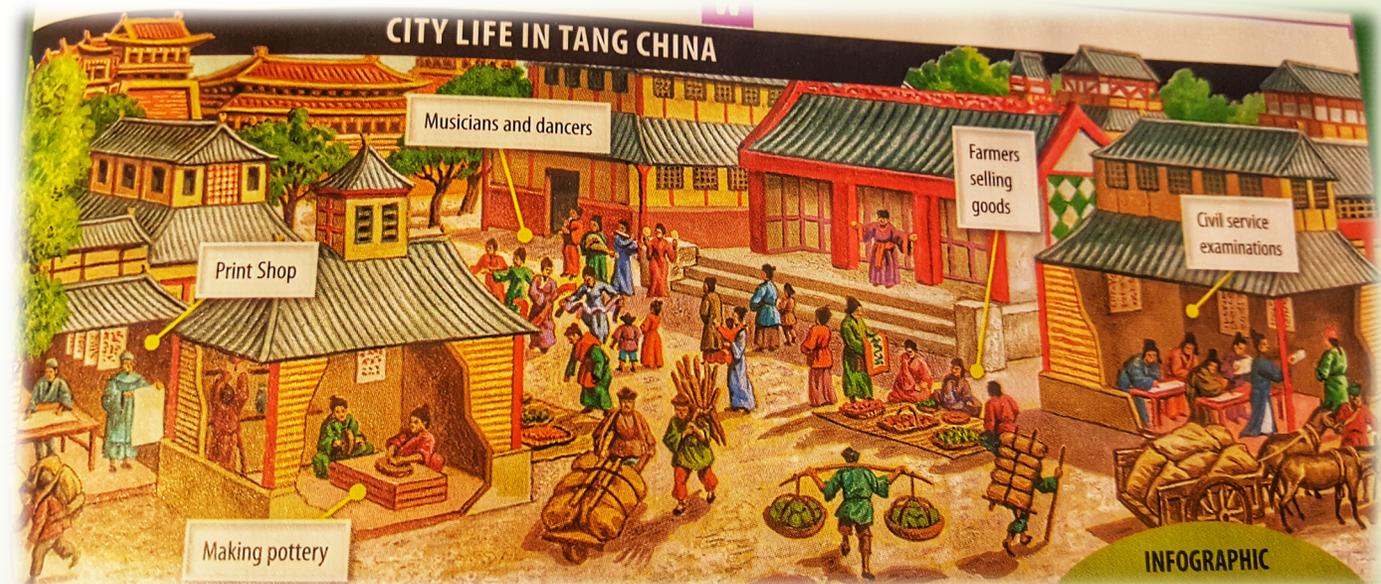
The Tang Dynasty

- Following the Sui Dynasty civil war and collapse
- Founded by a general in A.D. 618
- Government
 - Tang rulers worked to restore a strong central government
 - Many reforms were made to improve the government
 - Civil service exams were restored
 - More officials added
 - Strengthened the military
- Peace
 - Farmers were given land, bringing peace and order to the countryside



Tang Growth and Trade

- Growth
 - Tang rulers worked to restore power in Asia
 - Expanded their rule westward
- Trade
 - Took control of the Silk Road
 - Increased trade with other parts of Asia
 - Increased trade brought great wealth to cities
 - Goods from India and Southwest Asia were sold in markets



Buddhism in the Tang Dynasty

- ▶ The Tang Dynasty was established following a civil war
- ▶ Buddhism taught that people could escape suffering by following its teachings
- ▶ Many Chinese seeking peace and comfort became Buddhists
- ▶ Buddhist temples and shrines were built
- ▶ Monasteries were established
 - ▶ Buddhist monks and nuns helped local people by running schools and providing food and shelter for travelers
 - ▶ Monks also provided medical care



*Buddhism was later seen as an enemy to China's Confucian traditions, and many Buddhist monasteries and temples were destroyed.



Tang Dynasty Fall

- ▶ Mid-A.D. 700s, the Tang faced growing challenges to their rule
- ▶ Turkish nomads won control of the Silk Road, and Chinese merchants could not use the Silk Road safely.
 - ▶ Safety issues caused trade and the economy to suffer over time
- ▶ Revolts by Chinese farmers further weakened the Tang Dynasty
- ▶ The Tang Dynasty fell in A.D. 907 and the Song Dynasty was established

Song Dynasty A. D. 1200





Resources



- ▶ Spielvogel, Jackson J. *Discovering Our Past: A History of the World*. Columbus: McGraw-Hill Education, 2014. Print. 179-182.