Chapter 15

Xuanzang became a well-known monk of the Tang dynasty because Xuanzang returned from India with texts that deepened the understanding of Buddhism in China.

Which of the following does not describe the Sui dynasty?

The Sui dynasty was short-lived.

The Tang maintained an efficient communication network, which can be seen by the fact that

The messenger system could bring fresh fish from Ningbo to Chang'an, more than 1,000 kilometers away.

Under the equal-field system, the Tang government

The system was set up to ensure equal distribution of good agricultural land.

The Tang government was run primarily by

The Confucian bureaucrats qualified by taking exams and were appointed according to merit.

"There was always something of a fictional quality to the [tributary] system." By this statement the authors mean that

. Neighboring lands acknowledged the Chinese as their overlords and deliver gifts, but there was no real local administration by the Chinese.

One cause for Tang decline during the mid-eighth century was that

Emperors became more interested in the pleasure of the court than running the empire.

Compared with the Tang dynasty, the Song dynasty was

Song bureaucrats had little military education and little talent for military affairs.

The Song government moved from north to south in the early twelfth century because of the invasion of

In the twelfth century, the nomadic Jurchen conquered the Khitan and overran northern China. They captured the Song capital of Kaifeng.

Fast-ripening rice

Fast ripening rice from Vietnam adapted well to the soil of southern China, and enabled two harvests a year which increased the food supply.
The practice of foot binding

Foot binding kept privileged women under the supervision of their husband’s because of their limited mobility.

Which of the following was not a major technological innovation of Tang and Song China?

Paper had been used in China since the second century C.E.

The Chinese term flying cash meant

Letters of credit allowed the transfer of large sums of money without carrying cash.

During Tang times, several foreign religions came to China. The foreign faiths that did not arrive in China included

Hinduism and Jainism were predominantly in India.