Ch. 8A and 8B Recap: Continuities and Changes in China
Identify and explain the continuities and changes in China from the Classical Era (the Sui Dynasty) to the Post-Classical Period (the Tang and Song Dynasties).

| Sui Dynasty | Tang Dynasty | Song Dynasty |
|---|---|---|
| (~581 - 618 CE) | (681 – 907 CE) | (960 – 1279 CE) |
| Construction of the Great Canal begins Repairs and additions to the Great Wall Government schools for Civil Service Exam training | Expansion of Civil Service Exam System Division of state departments or ministries Capital moved to Chang'an Introduction of Buddhism but repressed by 845 | Unified northern and southern China Capitals in Kaifeng(north) and Hangzhou (south) Monetization and commercialization of economy Technological advancemet |

| CONTINUITIES | CHANGES |
|--|--|
| POLITICAL | TECHNOLOGY AND INOVATION |
| existence of a strong, centralized government Ex. Dynastic rule under the authority of the "mandate of heaven" Ex. Emperor as the head of the Chinese state Ex. Division of government into ministries or departments = Bureaucracy Ex. Exam system (tests) to get government jobs or appointments | Δ More advanced and efficient Ex. Canals, waterways, boats = |
| SOCIAL U reinforcement of class and gender hierarchies Ex. Confucianism's emphasis on family structure and "filial piety" kept social order Ex. The practice of foot binding kept women in a position of subservience, maintaining the "patriarchy" in China | ECONOMIC △ Increasingly profitable trade and commercialism ○ Ex. Flying Money = forms of credit and banking ○ Ex. Abacus = financial records and mathematic calculation |
| CULTURAL Ustrong belief in religious ideology and authority Ex. Confucianism remains the dominant belief system | |