Chapter 9 Study Guide

1. An Lushan
2. Bushido
3. Chinese Buddhism
4. chu nom
5. foot binding
6. hangul
7. Hangzhou
8. Heian
9. Jurchen
10. Kami
11. Khitan
12. Koryo
13. Kumsong
14. Murasaki Shikibu
15. Nara
16. Neo-Confucianism
17. Pure Land Buddhism
18. Samurai
19. Shotoku Taishi
20. Silla dynasty
21. Song dynasty economic revolution
22. Sui dynasty
23. Tang dynasty
24. Tanka
25. tribute system
26. Trung sisters
27. Uighurs
28. Wendi, Emperor
29. Xiongnu
30. Yi

Margin Questions

1. Why are the centuries of the Tang and Song dynasties in China sometimes referred to as a “golden age”?
2. In what ways did women’s lives change during the Tang and Song dynasties?
3. How did the Chinese and their nomadic neighbors to the north view each other?
4. How did the tribute system in practice differ from the ideal Chinese understanding of its operation?
5. In what different ways did Korea, Vietnam, and Japan experience and respond to Chinese influence?
6. In what different ways did Japanese and Korean women experience the pressures of Confucian orthodoxy?
7. What facilitated the rooting of Buddhism within China?
8. What were the major sources of opposition to Buddhism within China?

**Document 9.1: Japanese Political Ideals**

What elements of Buddhist, Confucian, or Legalist thinking are reflected in this document? (Review pp. 192-197 and Documents 4.3 (pp. 174–175) and 5.1 (pp. 217–219.)

**Document 9.2: Buddhism in Japan: The Zen Tradition**

What distinguished Zen from Pure Land Buddhism in Japan?

**Document 9.3: The Uniqueness of Japan**

 In Kitabatake’s view, what was distinctive about Japan in comparison to China and India?

**Document 9.4: Social Life at Court**

What impression does Sei Shonagon convey about the relationship of men and women at court?

 **Document 9.5: The Way of the Warrior**

What elements of Confucian, Buddhist, or Shinto thinking can you find in these selections? How do these writers reconcile the peaceful emphasis of Confucian and Buddhist teachings with the military dimension of bushido?