LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

HISTORY 1130:
Themes in Global History:
Trade, Economy, and Empires

Dr. Jari Eloranta
Professor of Comparative Economic and Business History
Appalachian State University, Department of History
Office: Anne Belk Hall, 249S (Office hours: see syllabus)
Phone: 262-6006
E-mail: elorantaj@appstate.edu
http://www.appstate.edu/~elorantaj

China II: Consolidation and Expansion

From Chaos to Unity
Tang Dynasty
Sung Dynasty
Mongol Incursions and the Great Wall
Ming Dynasty
Chinese Economic Development and Decline
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

Timeline:

Classical Imperial China

**Sui** 580-618 A.D.  **T'ang** 618-907 A.D.  **Five Dynasties** 907-960. A.D. 907-923 -- Later Liang

923-936 -- Later Tang

936-946 -- Later Jin

947-950 -- Later Han


**Song** A.D. 960-1279  960-1125 -- Northern **Song**

1127-1279 -- Southern **Song**

**Liao** A.D. 916-1125  **Western Xia**. A.D. 1038-1227.  **Jin** A.D. 1115-1234

Later Imperial China

**Yuan** A.D. 1279-1368.  **Ming** A.D. 1368-1644

http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/timeline.html

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

FROM CHAOS TO UNITY:

Dynasties of the North and South (317-589 A.D.)

The Dynasties of the North and South were once again a lengthy period of disunity and internal strife for China. It lasted from 317-589 A.D. During this time period, the north and south were split and two separate successions of dynasties formed. In both the north and the south, there were different groups of rulers. Many of the dynasties overlapped each other in terms of time.

The northern dynasties consisted of the Northern Wei (386-533 A.D.), the Eastern Wei (534-540 A.D.), the Western Wei (535-557 A.D.), the Northern Qi (550-577 A.D.) and the Northern Zhou (557-588). The southern dynasties consisted of the Song (420-478 A.D.), the Qi (479-501 A.D.), the Liang (502-556 A.D.) and the Chen (557-588 A.D.).

http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/early_imperial_china/northandsouth.html
Sui Dynasty (580-618 A.D.)

The Sui Dynasty, bringing unity and order to the empire, lasted from 580-618 A.D. They were led in their campaign to unite China by Yang Chien who had been an official of the Northern Zhou. The Sui Dynasty had only two emperors, Yang Chien who was called Emperor Wen Ti and his son Emperor Yang. Traditionally, Emperor Yang is portrayed as usurping the imperial power, and is criticized for the amount of money he spent and his cruelty to the people. Yet most of the policies he followed were simply continuations of his father's policies.

Despite having a short lifetime, the Sui Dynasty accomplished many things. The Grand Canal was extended north from Hangzhou across the Yangzi to Yangzhou and then northwest to the region of Louyang. The internal administration also improved during this time, which is evident by several things; the building of granaries around the capitals, the fortification of the Great Wall along the northern borders, the reconstruction of the two capitals near the Yellow River, and building of another capital in Yangchow. Confucianism also began to regain popularity, as the nobles gained importance.
TANG DYNASTY:

Tang (618 - 907)

The Tang are considered to be one of the great dynasties of Chinese history; many scholars rank them right behind the Han in terms of political, military and cultural achievements. They extended the boundaries of China through Siberia in the North, Korea in the east, and were in what is now Vietnam in the South. They even extended a corridor of control along the Silk Road well into modern-day Afghanistan.

The T'ang expanded on the administrative system that dated from the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. and earlier. The administration was comprised of four main departments: a Department of State Affairs, an Imperial Chancellory, an Imperial Grand Secretariat, and a Council of State. Judicially, the T'ang also made many advances. They first compiled the T'ang Code in 624 A.D. This is the first complete Chinese code that still exists. It consists of a continuous scale of penalties that are applied based on both the crime and the degree of relation between the criminal and the offended person. The degree was based on the amount of time that would be spent in mourning if the person died. The T'ang Code had more than five hundred articles divided into twelve sections.
The armies of this time consisted of both the aristocrats and the peasants. The aristocrats were used in the north and were very important in fighting the nomads, because they were the only people who had horses and were accomplished cavalrymen. Horses were incredibly important, and grew in numbers steadily until there were 700,000 horses on record. The horse was the only way to fight the nomads. The peasants on the other hand, were used mainly in the south, where they occupied forts, were used for public works and served as the infantry.

As the T'ang grew stronger, they sought to extend their borders and push back the groups who made incursions into their territories. The T'ang eventually expanded their empire to include a large area of central Asia all the way into Iran, Manchuria and almost the whole Korean peninsula, and into the Ili valley. The T'ang became the greatest power in Asia. Eventually, the reorganization of the armies also resulted in increased autonomy and power for the military leaders, which eventually led to the destruction of the T'ang. Rebellions were followed by a retreat from all of the areas that had been gained and added to the Chinese empire. Internal struggles were similar to those of the Han era, when the eunuchs and the literati began to struggle for power. As in previous periods, the warfare and internal struggles for power made life for the peasants very difficult.
The Five Dynasties

The time from 907-960 A.D. is called The Five Dynasties. However, numerous small kingdoms also existed. The Five Dynasties are the officially recognized dynasties of the north, while the south had ten kingdoms. The north was continually ravaged by warfare during this time as they were attacked time and again by the Khitans and the Turks. Conversely, the south enjoyed a time of peace, economic prosperity, and cultural growth. The leaders of the southern kingdoms were often the military governors of the T'ang dynasty.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

Intermediary period of Ten Kingdoms:

[Map of Ten Kingdoms]

http://www.paulnoll.com/China/Dynasty/dynasty-five-dynasties.html

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

SUNG DYNASTY:

Northern Song (960 - 1125)

Southern Song (1127 - 1279)

The Song dynasty ranks among the Tang and the Han as one of the great dynasties. Fifty years after the official end of the Tang, an imperial army re-unified China and established the Song dynasty. A time of remarkable advances in technology, culture, and economics, the Song, despite its political failures, basically set the stage for the rest of the imperial era. The most important development during the Song was that agricultural technology, aided by the importation of a fast-growing Vietnamese strain of rice and the invention of the printing press, developed to the point where the food-supply system became very efficient. Because it worked, there was no incentive to improve it; the system thus remained basically unchanged from the Song up until the twentieth century. In fact, many rice farmers in the Chinese interior and in less-developed regions of southeast Asia are, for the most part, still using Song-era farming techniques.
While being one of the most technologically and culturally advanced people in the world at the time, the Song were not militarily that powerful. Part of the reason for this may be because Confucianism held military in very low regard. Confucianism did not recognize the military as being part of the four official classes of occupations; therefore, the military consisted of either the poor, uneducated peasants, mercenaries or allies. **Diplomacy** was the favored form of dealing with enemies. This prolonged period of paying tribute to enemies, rather than being militarily strong enough to defeat them, left the Song susceptible to attack from others. This weakness allowed for two non-Chinese kingdoms to exist to the north of the Song. They were the Liao and the Western Xia. All three of these kingdoms **favored diplomacy over military aggression.** Thus by 1125 A.D., a group called the Jin were able to conquer the Liao and the Song, along with part of the territory of the Western Xia. A brother of the Song emperor fled south, and declared himself emperor. His dynasty is generally known as the Southern Song.

The Southern Song experienced a temporary return to peace, and culturally they too flourished. However, the power was mainly held by the nobles, and many emperors were forced, by the nobles, to abdicate. This period did not last long, as in 1210 A.D. the Mongols began to assault the Song, and in 1279, the Yuan, or Mongol empire began.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

THE MONGOL INCURSIONS AND THE GREAT WALL:

Yuan (Mongol) (1279 - 1368)

While time of Mongol rule is called a dynasty, it was in fact a government of occupation. The Yuan Dynasty, which lasted from 1279-1368 A.D., was the first of only two times that the entire area of China was ruled by foreigners, in this case, the Mongols. During the Yuan Dynasty, China was part of the Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan led the Mongols in their defeat of much of China, however, it was his grandson, Kublai Khan who became the emperor and founder of the Yuan dynasty. The Mongols were able to conquer China due to their superior military capabilities.

The Mongols were culturally very different from the Chinese. This made ruling them very difficult. The Mongols and the Chinese spoke different languages, had a different form of dress and many different customs. These background differences proved impossible to overcome. Despite attempting to rule in a Chinese custom, the government of the Yuan Dynasty had virtually no Chinese. Mongols and other foreigners were given all government positions. The cultural gap resulted in lighter government than that of previous empires, punishments were much less severe. The Chinese nobility were better educated than the Mongol invaders and the best scholars refused to teach in government schools, rather they founded private academies. The Mongols did not succeed in censoring Chinese literature and drama or in providing intellectual or cultural leadership.

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

Genghis Khan was born in the early 1160s. He was named Temujen because, at the time of his birth, his father had captured a Tatar chieftain of the same name. Accounts of Temujen glorify him as intelligent, brave, and an adept fighter, even from an early age, and as such a potential threat to the leaders of other tribes of the steppe. As a young man, despite extreme hardships, he repeatedly met perils and endured crises through force of character and willpower. In 1189, after he was elected the new leader of the Kiyat, he embarked on a series of military campaigns to unify the peoples of the steppe. In 1206, after a series of skillful victories, Temujen was acknowledged as supreme leader of the steppe. He was given the title of Genghis Khan meaning “emperor of all emperors” or “oceanic ruler”. Genghis Khan’s campaigns and those of his descendants led to the creation of an immense empire that stretched from Hungary to Korea.

http://www.royalalbertamuseum.ca/vexhibit/genghis/biog.htm
The precise date when the building of the Great Wall started is unknown, but it is popularly believed that it originated as a military fortification against intrusion by tribes on the borders during the earlier Zhou Dynasty. Late in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC - 476 BC), the ducal states extended the defense work and built “great” structures to prevent the attacks from other states. It was not until the Qin Dynasty that the separate walls, constructed by the states of Qin, Yan and Zhao kingdoms, were connected to form a defensive system on the northern border of the country by Emperor Qin Shi Huang. After the emperor unified the country in 214 BC, he ordered the construction of the wall. It took about ten years to finish and the wall stretched from Linzhao (in the eastern part of today's Gansu Province) in the west to Liaodong (in today's Jilin Province) in the east.

The present Great Wall in Beijing is by and large the work of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644). During this period, bricks and granite were used when the workers laid the foundation of the wall and sophisticated designs and passes were built in the places of strategic importance. To strengthen the military control of the northern frontiers, the Ming authorities divided the Great Wall into nine zones and placed each under the control of a Zhen (garrison headquarters). The Ming Wall starts from Yalujiang River (in today's Heilongjiang Province), via today's Liaoning, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Ningxia provinces, to Guansu. The total length reaches over 5,000 kilometers. The Shanhaiguan Pass and the Jiayuguan Pass are two well-preserved passes at either end.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

MING DYNASTY:

Ming (1368 - 1644)

The Ming dynasty began in 1368, and lasted until 1644 A.D. Its founder was a peasant, the third of only three peasants ever to become an emperor in China. He is known as Hongwu Emperor, and led the revolt against the Mongols and the Yuan Dynasty. He was constantly worried about conspiracies against himself, and despite the many moral homilies he gave, favored violence in dealing with any one suspected of plotting against him or associated with the conspirators. The capital was originally located in Nanjing but the third emperor moved the capital to Beijing.

As a result of his peasant origins, Hongwu created laws that improved the peasant life. He kept the land tax low, and kept the granaries stocked to guard against famine. He also maintained the dikes on the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers. However, economically he lacked the vision to push trade. He supported the creation of self-supporting communities and, in a typically Confucian viewpoint, felt agriculture should be the country's source of wealth and that trade was ignoble and parasitic. While retaining the Confucian view that being a merchant is an inferior occupation, Hongwu discarded the belief that military too was inferior and developed a militant class that ranked higher than any civil servant. Maintaining and having a strong military was important because, even though the Mongols had been defeated, they were still a threat to China. The name Hongwu means Vast Military and reflects the increased prestige of the military.
From the very beginning of the Ming Dynasty, money was a problem. At first, paper currency was used. The government did not make enough coins and counterfeiting became a problem. At this point, the provinces were required to mint their own coins. Unfortunately, some of them added lead to the coins, which depleted their value. Due to the abundance of counterfeit coins, their value again declined. This coin problem was amplified by an increasing need for money due to the growth of trade.

Although merchants and trade in general were looked down upon, China had established sea routes that were used for trade with Japan and south Asia. Starting in 1405 A.D., Zheng He began a series of seven naval expeditions that went as far as the east coast of Africa. These trips followed established routes and were mainly diplomatic. The last of these voyages was completed in 1433 A.D. At this point, China was far ahead of the rest of the world in naval capabilities. Their ships could carry as many as 500 men. However, after the last voyage was completed none were ever again attempted. In fact, records of the trips were destroyed and shipbuilding was restricted to small-size vessels. As a result, China’s coast was frequently attacked by pirates.

As in previous dynasties, internal power struggles eventually led to the downfall of the Ming Dynasty. Groups formed among the eunuchs and the nobility that worked to gain sole power and place one of their leaders as emperor. Weak leaders were overpowered and children were often placed on the throne who had no control over their empire. At this time, the Manchu were also beginning to attack Chinese cities that existed in Manchuria, eventually gaining control first of the whole of Manchuria and then in 1644 over China, thus beginning the Qing Dynasty.

http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/later_imperial_china/ming.html

http://www.chinahighlights.com/map/ming_dynasty_map.htm
Significance of the bureaucratic state in China

- China most developed economy during first millennium, but overtaken by Europe in the second millennium. (a) Chinese state raised living standards above Europe during the first millennium by operating as strong state, while Europe returned to “chaos” in Dark Ages (at least compared to earlier affluence, cf. Byzantine) after the collapse of Roman Empire.

(b) Although Chinese state evolved into a meritocratic bureaucracy during the second millennium, it blocked development by stifling any other potential power base, including merchant class. Although Chinese state evolved into a meritocratic bureaucracy during the second millennium, it blocked development by stifling any other potential power base, including merchant class.

- China controlled by a bureaucratic state from early date. In Europe, recruitment of professionally trained public servants on meritocratic basis initiated by Napoleon at start of the 19th century. In China, started effectively in the 7th century under the T’ang dynasty (618-906) (Maddison, 1998, Table 1.1: list of dynasties).

- Under Sung dynasty, from 960, procedures improved to ensure anonymity of candidates for examinations. Names of candidates no longer revealed to examiners and clerks copied responses to avoid recognition of calligraphy. Meritocratic basis of selection widened by improved provision of public education and the number of graduates grew substantially.

- In contrast to Europe, no significant church hierarchy or doctrine to counterbalance bureaucratic power. Religious toleration continued but official ideology secular, promoting orthodoxy and obedience to state.

Chinese merchants versus the Europeans in their societies

- Virtually no lawyers or litigation in China, and only limited possibilities of challenging bureaucratic decisions. Citizens supposedly protected by Confucian virtue of bureaucracy.

- Urban bourgeoisie (merchants, bankers, retailers, commodity brokers, shippers and industrial entrepreneurs) deferential to bureaucracy and dependent on their goodwill. Although they had guilds and other organizations, they did not have city charters and legal protection enjoyed by European merchants from middle ages on. (see also the previous discussion on competition between states!)

- Chinese bureaucracy thus exercised strong central control over large area with no challenge from landed aristocracy, established church, judiciary, dissident intellectuals, military or urban bourgeoisie.

- Economically, this had both advantages and disadvantages:
  (1) China was a large unified economic area. However, high transport costs meant this did not translate into a single national market.
  (2) New techniques sponsored by bureaucracy could be spread quickly using printed matter, so gap between best-practice and average practice probably smaller than in Europe. However, innovation could also be stifled.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

- Outside agriculture, Angus Maddison (for example) sees the bureaucratic system as having largely negative effects. Sees bureaucracy as preventing emergence of independent commercial and industrial bourgeoisie on European pattern. Entrepreneurial activity insecure in framework where legal protection for private activity v. inadequate. Any potentially lucrative activity subject to bureaucratic squeeze. Larger activities limited to state or publicly licensed monopolies. Potentially profitable activity in opening up world trade by exploiting China’s sophisticated shipbuilding and navigational knowledge simply forbidden.

► Also: competition between jurisdictions in Europe limited power of state to suppress merchant classes. In China, centralization meant dissatisfied merchants could not take their capital to another state.

In sum, competition between states, the smaller size of the state and its markets, and the less prominent position of a competing group, the bureaucracy, gave the European merchants an advantage in their rent-seeking over the Chinese merchants.

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

Population and income growth, and decline

- Chinese pop grew very slowly before the Sung dynasty (960-1279). Maddison believes p.c. income stable in China, compared with decline in European living standards following collapse Roman Empire.
- During Sung Dynasty, pop grew from 55 million to 100 million, while Maddison sees p.c. incomes rising slowly at 0.2% p.a., but with China pulling further ahead of Europe.
- During Mongol interlude (1279-1368), pop fell by > 30% to 68m. Partly due to initial brutality of Mongol conquest, but also result of plague which struck China at same time as Black Death in Europe.
- Under Ming dynasty, pop growth restored, reaching 160m by end of 16th century. During mid-17th century another serious fall in pop of 30%. Again, caused by combination of brutality during transition between regimes (from Ming to Ch’ing) & infectious diseases, e.g. smallpox.
- For Maddison, gain in p.c. income in China before second half of the 20th century limited to the Sung dynasty. Largely explained by one-off gain from move to south below the Yangtse with introduction of new strain of rice.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

What About GDP Per Capita?

Note! China’s decline.

Land shortage and the agricultural system

-Because of climate and topography (large areas of mountain and desert), proportion of land suitable for crop production unusually small by international standards. China is land of ancient settlement, but at end of the 20th century, cultivated land only 10% of total area, compared with 30% in Europe and 50% in India.

-Chinese land/labor ratio also very low by international standards. China’s pop has grown 22-fold from 55 million in 960 to 1.2 billion in 1995. Government and farmers have struggled to increase cultivated area by draining lakes, swamps and jungles, reclaiming land from sea, terracing hillsides and cutting down forests.

-Thus, to maintain living standards, Chinese have been under pressure to find new ways of extracting more food per hectare. Pressure on land has been very marked compared with Europe: no common land, forests destroyed and fallowing abandoned 8 centuries before Europe.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

-Land shortage affected Chinese diet. Chinese eat less meat than Europeans, milk not consumed by adults and milk products rare. Concentration on crops influenced by land scarcity, since less land required when proteins and calories come from grains rather than animals.
-Emphasis on grain and textile fibres rather than livestock and livestock products strengthened by official policy, since authorities found it easier to tax and control settled agriculturalists rather than pastoralists.
-Chinese made heavy use of manure, intensive use of fertilizer induced by relative scarcity of land.
-Given land shortage, irrigation played important role in Chinese agriculture. Made land more fertile, reduced risk of floods and lessened impact of droughts.

In sum, the land shortage influenced the geographic concentration on the Yangtse area and the cultivation of rice. Also, animal products played a relatively small role in the Chinese agriculture. Manure and irrigation played an important role in turn.

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

State influence in the agriculture

-Official activity played major role in large scale irrigation projects. State also heavily involved in hydraulic works for transport, such as Grand Canal system linking the north and the south. Chinese irrigation very labor intensive, both in construction and in subsequent maintenance.
-Most important development was the switch from an agricultural system based on wheat and millet to intensive system of rice growing. Accompanied by shift in centre of population from NW (along middle stretch of Yellow River) to south (below Yangtse). Maddison sees this as yielding large one-off gain in productivity, since rice yields substantially higher than wheat yields.

In sum, Chinese state good at ensuring stable environment and ensuring diffusion of best-practice techniques in agriculture. Good for agricultural development and helped generate high living standards overall when agriculture was the dominant economic activity.
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

What Happened to China?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Growth Rates: Japan, China and Western Europe, 0–1998 A.D. (annual average compound growth rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Derived from Table 1-8a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urbanisation Ratios: Japan, China and Western Europe, 1000–1890 (per cent of population in towns of 10,000 inhabitants and more)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic and social decline in the second half of the millennium – invasions, inward turn, diseases etc.

LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

15th century turn inwards and its consequences

- Trade linked to defense since Chinese state operated system of tribute or gift exchange with other regimes in East Asia. Initial exchange of gifts between regimes followed up by private trade relations. Impresssive ships of Chinese navy reinforced message that other regimes should not try to take on the superior Chinese civilization.

-1405-1433: New departure, when emperor embarked on series of naval expeditions outside traditional sphere of Chinese interest. Expeditions to West seen by emperor Yong-lo as way of enhancing his legitimacy by displaying China's power and wealth. His insecurity arose from fact that he had deposed his nephew in a military rebellion.

- Under the Yong-lo Emperor, the Ming navy "consisted of some 3,800 ships in all, 1,350 patrol vessels and 1,350 combat ships attached to guard stations or island bases, a main fleet of 400 large warships stationed near Nanking and 400 grain transport freighters. Chinese ships differed substantially from those in the Indian Ocean or Portugal."
LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?

-After death of admiral Cheng-lo, who led the expeditions, support for distant diplomacy faded. Broadening of China’s tributary relations with countries of “Western Oceans” did not enhance China’s security and cost of naval expeditions had exacerbated situation of fiscal and monetary crisis.

-Bureaucracy had always opposed expeditions to “Western Oceans” as promoting eunuch interest. Not only stopped future expeditions, but also destroyed official records of past ventures.

-Regime of prohibition and regulation of trade eventually sparked illicit private trade and piracy on large scale, and in 1567, Chinese authorities ended prohibition on private trade, except with Japan.

-However, when commerce and industry became more important than agriculture, the Chinese were seriously handicapped; helps to explain relative decline of China. Institutions which work well in one era may not work so well when conditions change. Especially if individuals prevented from taking advantage of new situations as they evolve.

*In sum,* China’s turn inwards in the mid-15th century followed inflationary tendencies brought on by the expeditions as well as interest group competition. It had a crippling effect on the Chinese economy since the new opportunities could not be exploited legally. Thereby the Europeans gained control of much of world trade, even in Asia.
**LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?**

Five questions. Getting three right = attendance. Getting five right = automatic half a point of extra credit.

1. What military technologies did the Silk Road spread? 
   - [A] chariot warfare, mounted bowman, stirrup 
   - [B] the field hospital, the broadsword, and poison arrow 
   - [C] the war elephant, hardtack, and Arabian horses 
   - [D] the lance, chain mail, and gunpowder 
   - [E] chariots, Greek fire, gunpowder

2. Which empire reunited China in the sixth century? 
   - [A] Sui 
   - [B] Qin 
   - [C] Mongol 
   - [D] Tang 
   - [E] Ming

3. The Tang Empire is considered “cosmopolitan” because: 
   - [A] public education was mandatory. 
   - [B] it mixed styles, goods, and cultures from every part of Asia. 
   - [C] government fully supported artists, musicians, and dancers. 
   - [D] the peasants were mandated to live in the cities. 
   - [E] there was social equality.

4. Chinese maritime innovations included: 
   - [A] the bulwark and jute rope. 
   - [B] lateen sails and astrolabes. 
   - [C] carrier pigeons and cannon. 
   - [D] compasses and large oceangoing ships. 
   - [E] gunboats and maps.

5. The Tang dominated world trade markets. They were the sole suppliers of which product? 
   - [A] tea 
   - [B] porcelain 
   - [C] cotton 
   - [D] opium 
   - [E] wine

---

**LECTURE 10: China II: Consolidation, Expansion, and Decline?**

**ANY QUESTIONS ON SO FAR? ANYTHING ELSE?**