

What were the major developments in Chinese society that took shape in the centuries following the collapse of the Han dynasty?

What was the key development behind the doubling of the Chinese population during the Tang and Song dynasties?

What was the reason why the Song dynasty was more restrictive toward women than its predecessor the Tang dynasty?

The Chinese government often gave other states gifts that were in fact worth more than the tribute that those states paid to China. Is this true of the tribute system?

Why were the nomadic societies to the north of China not absorbed into Chinese civilization?

Korea's capital city of Kumsong was modeled directly on the Chinese capital of Chang'an. Is this true?

What contributed to China's economic revolution during the Tang and Song dynasties?

What do the Xiongnu, the Uighurs, the Khitan, and the Jurchen have in common?

Chinese interaction with the northern nomads during the Tang dynasty resulted in what?

What did both Korea and Japan do to reinforce Chinese culture in their societies?

The Korean elite adopted many elements of Chinese culture, sending thousands of students to China besides importing many Chinese goods and customs. Does this accurately describe Korea's relationship with China in the 3rd wave period?

What technological innovations spread from China during the Tang or Song dynasty periods?

Increased disorder following the collapse of the Han dynasty, which discredited Confucianism: was this a factor in the growth of Buddhism in China?