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The Tang dynasty was founded by the Li Yuan, a duke who seized power during the decline and collapse of the Sui dynasty. For the next hundred years, several Tang leaders ruled, including a woman, Empress Wu, whose rise to power was achieved through cruel and calculating tactics but made room for the prominent role of women in the imperial court.

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theme being the collision of the steppe cavalry with Chinese infantry armies. By the fourth century AD, horse nomads had seized northern China.

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Tang Dynasty - Ancient History Encyclopedia

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The Tang Dynasty | Boundless World History

Tang dynasty, Wade-Giles romanization T' ang, (618–907 ce), Chinese dynasty that succeeded the short-lived Sui dynasty (581–618), developed a successful form of government and administration on the Sui model, and stimulated a cultural and artistic flowering that amounted to

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Tang dynasty - Wikipedia

In what ways did the rise of the Tang dynasty unify and benefit China? made the economy and government grow, educated people, and conquered and created tributary states What was the significance of the Grand Canal to the Song dynasty food could be shipped, and trade flourished

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In Tang Dynasty, (618-907 AD) China was reunified. This was probably the peak of Buddhism. Monasteries in the Tang Dynasty gained tremendous wealth from donations of land, grain and precious metals. They were also exempt from paying taxes, and soon became tax shelters for landowners.

The Tang Dynasty - Buddhism and Confucianism

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Julian Romane examines the military events behind the emergence of the Sui and Tang dynasties in the period 581-626 AD. Narrating the campaigns and battles, he analyses in detail the strategy and tactics employed, a central theme being the collision of the steppe cavalry with Chinese infantry armies. By the fourth century AD, horse nomads had seized northern China. Conflict with these Turkic interlopers continued throughout the 5th and most of the 6th century. The emergence of the Sui dynasty (581-618) brought some progress but internal weakness led to their rapid collapse. The succeeding House of Tang, however, provided the necessary stability and leadership to underpin military success. This was largely the achievement of Li Shimin, who later became the second Tang Emperor. By the start of Li

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Shimins reign as Emperor Tang Taizong, effective military organizations had been developed and China reunified. His military campaigns are examples of tactical and strategic virtuosity that demonstrate the application of the distinctive Chinese way of war expounded in Chinese military manuals, including Li Shimins own writings.

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After 350 years of fragmentation, the short-lived Sui dynasty unified China in the year 581, laying the foundation for the great Tang dynasty. See how the Tang dynasty reorganized China into a powerful, prosperous, and culturally sophisticated society by reforming the government and capitalizing on the demand for Chinese products, thanks to

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The Tang dynasty is often called China's "golden age," a period of commercial, religious, and cultural connections from Korea and Japan to the Persian Gulf, and a time of unsurpassed literary creativity. Mark Lewis captures a dynamic era in which the empire reached its greatest geographical extent under Chinese rule, painting and ceramic arts flourished, women played a major role both as rulers and in the economy, and China produced its finest lyric poets in Wang Wei, Li Bo, and Du Fu.

This book is the first in English to provide a comprehensive overview of the Southern Tang Dynasty (937-976). It shows that the Southern Tang was the key Chinese state of this period, preserving cultural values and artefacts from the former great Tang dynasty (618-907) which were to form the basis of the much better known Song dynasty (960-1279).

A reappraisal of Emperor Yang of the Sui dynasty, finding that his legacy provided the foundation for the celebrated civilization of the Tang dynasty. Looking at the life and legacy of Emperor Yang (569–618) of the brief Sui dynasty in a new light, this book presents a compelling case for his importance to Chinese history. Author Victor Cunrui Xiong utilizes traditional scholarship and secondary literature from China, Japan, and the West to go beyond the common perception of Emperor Yang as merely a profligate tyrant. Xiong accepts neither the traditional verdict against Emperor Yang nor the apologist effort to revise it, and instead offers a reassessment of Emperor Yang by exploring the larger political, economic, military, religious, and diplomatic contexts of Sui society. This reconstruction of the life of

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Emperor Yang reveals an astute visionary with literary, administrative, and reformist accomplishments. While a series of strategic blunders resulting from the darker side of his personality led to the collapse of the socioeconomic order and to his own death, the Sui legacy that Emperor Yang left behind lived on to provide the foundation for the rise of the Tang dynasty, the pinnacle of medieval Chinese civilization. Victor Cunrui Xiong is Professor of History at Western Michigan University and the author of *Sui-Tang Chang'an: A Study in the Urban History of Late Medieval China*.

Contributors to this insightful volume on topics in Chinese history from the past 1,400 years highlight the complexity at hand inside and outside modern China, while exploring issues related to political and social dynamics, economic structures, modernization, identity building, and Chinese interaction with the outside world. The articles presented here provide new insight on events as broad-ranging as the interreligious court debates of the Tang, the Jiaqing reform of the Qing, the Chinese display at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, China's rise, and its current Internet regulation, making this highly interdisciplinary collection an important contribution to current scholarship on the nation of China.

Enter the golden age of Chinese culture and explore the everyday lives of its people.

This book presents a picture focused on the T'ang period, one of China's acknowledged golden ages. Within a looser web of globalization, the T'ang period and its dynamics offers a distant mirror of our own time. An argument in world history may thus cast light on issues in contemporary politics.

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An English-language translation of core principles by the seventh-century emperor popularly credited as China's greatest historical leader is comprised of his dialogues with his wisest advisors and critics and covers strategies in the arenas of government, business, the military, athletics, philanthropy and parenting. --Publisher.

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