

Imperial China – The Tang Dynasty

During the Tang Dynasty, it was a time of _____, _____, and the rise of an empire that left a lasting impact on China and the whole world.

The Tang Dynasty ruled China for nearly _____ years.

The founder of the Tang Dynasty was _____, also known as Taizu.

Taizu was able to bridge the divide between the north and south, setting the stage for a period of _____.

The 2nd emperor of the Tang Dynasty was Tang Taizong, a former _____ known as Li Shimin. He came to power after _____ his brothers and forcing his father, the first emperor to step aside.

Emperor Taizong is known as one of the greatest rulers in the history of China. He had a prolific talent for military and civilian affairs

The Tang Dynasty was a beacon of _____ and _____ achievements. It was one of the most prosperous periods in _____ history.

Under the Tang dynasty the civil service examination service was restored in order to expand the bureaucracy necessary to manage the large empire.

The prosperity was not confined to the riches and wealth alone. The Tang Dynasty marked significant strides in _____, handicrafts, and trade.

It was also a period of remarkable _____ advances with the invention of _____ and _____, two innovations that would later revolutionize the world.

The Tang Dynasty was also a golden age for Chinese _____ which echoed through the corridors of the world.

_____ Missions were also conducted with a plom, establishing friendly relations with neighboring countries.

The Tang Dynasty also adopted _____, creating a society that accommodated diverse ethnic groups and religious beliefs.

The Tang Dynasty came to a close in the year _____. It began with internal and external factors that led to political unrest and _____ when Chinese rebels sacked and burned the capital and _____ the last Tang emperor, who was a _____.