Agriculture, Technology, & Commerce in Tang & Song China

Champa	**Chang'an**	**Paper Money**	**Buddhism**	**Flying Money**
Tea	**Gunpowder**	**Block printing**	**Grand Canal**	**Magnetic Compass**
Fertilizer	**Hangzhou**	**The Silk Road**	**Porcelain**	**Beasts of burden**
Rise of Neo-Confucianism		**Agricultural Specialization**		
Garlic, spinach, cotton, ivory, porcelain, silk				

A. _____- compressed into bricks and used as money

B. _____- explosive powder made from a mixture of saltpeter, sulfur, and charcoal

C. _____- bone-hard white ceramic made of a special clay; lighter, thinner, and more adaptable form of pottery

D. _____- World's most populous city (2 million people)

E. _____- also known as manure

F. _____- Capital of Song (at the South end of Grand Canal)

G. _____- built during the Sui Dynasty to facilitate trade between the North and South and to bring champa rice to the North

H. _____- fast growing rice in Vietnam; 2 crops per year

I. _____- process of depositing goods at one location, receive voucher, and redeem at next location

J. _____- trade route that integrated China's economies and established political and cultural unity

K. _____- resulted from shortage of coins

L. _____- reverse image on block, inked block, pressed sheet on top of it

M. _____- hostile to outside influences, stifled innovation and critical thought, and emphasized gender distinctions

N. _____- each region focused on different crops

O. _____- Goods that were traded along the Silk Road

P. _____- ox, and water buffalos

Q. _____- Empress Wu attempted to make this the state religion

R. _____- floating magnetized needle that always points north; adopted by sailors for use at sea

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