

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