

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