

### **A - Sui Dynasty - 589-618**

The Sui Dynasty was formed when Yang Jian formed alliances with neighboring nomadic tribes and left their titles unchallenged. The Sui laid down the foundations for the formation of the Song Dynasty, like the Han bureaucracy.

### **B - Tang Dynasty - 618-907**

The Tang Dynasty was one part of China's golden age, and they immediately followed the Sui Dynasty. The dynasty was interrupted briefly by the Zhou backed by Empress Wu. The capital was located in Chang'an, and historians consider it to be a huge growth in culture for the region.

### **1 - Taika Reforms in Japan - 646**

These reforms had a huge effect on the organization of the Japanese government. They built their new government off of China's bureaucracy. This was in response to the rampant corruption during this time, and it was effective at stopping it.

### **C - Silla Dynasty - 668-919**

The Silla Dynasty was an independent Korean kingdom in the southeastern part of the Peninsula. They accepted Buddhism, which strengthened their royal power. This also was their downfall, as their indulgences led to rebellion.

### **D - Empress Wu Rules China - 690-705**

Empress Wu received great education as a child, in a wealthy family. She started to build herself a reputation but in order to gain power, Empress Wu married herself to Emperor Gaozong. When he died, she gained immense power, becoming almost equal to the emperor. She had a huge effect on Buddhism in the area.

### **2 - Japanese Capital Shifts to Heian (Kyoto) - 794**

This was the event responsible for the naming of the period from 794 to 1185, called the Heian period. The movement of the Japanese capital from Nara to Heian-kyō marks a new age for Japan.

### **E - Fujiwara Dominance - 857-1160**

The Fujiwara clan gained dominance in Japan by monopolizing regent positions until they were so intertwined with the government that integration was obvious. They did this by marrying themselves to the higher-ups of the bureaucracy.

## **F - Song Dynasty - 960-1279**

The Song Dynasty immediately follows the reign of the 5 dynasties, and they are known for simultaneously making economic breakthroughs while also reducing the status of women with practices like foot binding. There was also a huge spike in population during this time.

## **G - Jurchen Kingdom in North China - 1115-1234**

The Jin Kingdom was the last dynasty of China before the Mongolian Invasion. They fought against the southern Song Dynasty, and even fortified the wall against the incoming Mongols.

## **H - Southern Song Dynasty - 1127-1279**

Now that it was forced into the south, the Southern Song Dynasty had to come up with new ways to defend against their northern neighbor the Jin Kingdom. They succeeded, expanding their harbors/overseas trade and ushering in another golden age.

## **3 - Minamoto Victory - 1185**

The Minamoto clan won the Genpei War against the Taira clan, marking the end of turmoil in Japan. They established the Bukfu, which was a military government where there was still a puppet in position of the emperor.

## **4 - Chinggis Khan Elected Khagan - 1206**

Chinggis Khan had a rough childhood, escaping enslavement and poverty in his younger years. He had a good reputation as a warrior in the past, but being elected Khagan marked a new chapter in his life. The main reason he was elected Khagan was because he put powerful people in charge and disregarded kinship.

## **5 - Chinggis Kahn's First Campaign - 1207**

Chinggis Kahn's first campaign was directed towards northwest China. It destroyed the kingdom, making the current leader declare himself as an inferior of the Khagan and pay huge tributes to the Mongols.

## **6 - Chinggis Kahn's Death - 1227**

Chinggis Khan died during a campaign against the Chinese kingdom of Xi Xia, and his only wish after death was for them to be defeated. His followers obeyed his orders and raped and pillaged the entire kingdom, and even killed anyone who saw his dead body or even his funeral procession.

### **I - Mongol Conquest of Russia - 1236-1240**

When the Mongols reached Russia, they first sent messengers to probe the Rus and see if they would submit peacefully. The Rus said no, left smoking ruins throughout Russia, and conquered them anyway.

### **7 - Mongol Conquest of Baghdad - 1258**

The Mongol Conquest of Baghdad was the complete and utter destruction. It was intended to destroy the capital, but not to bring down the entire Caliphate. It was brought by the Caliph refusing to pay tribute and pledge their loyalty to the Khagan.

### **8 - Mongolian Defeated by Rulers of Egypt - 1260**

The Mongol conquest was stopped by the Mamluks, which were Egyptian slaves. The commander of these forces, the Baibars, worked with other Christian forces to cross through their territory unharmed. This allowed them to rush the Mongols, taking them by surprise and defeating them quickly.

### **J - Reign of Kubilai Khan - 1269-1294**

Kubilai Khan was the grandson of Genghis Khan, living most of his life in the 13th century. Before he could lead the Mongols, he had to fight his younger brother to secure his position. Under Kubilai Khan, the Mongol Empire rose to its greatest height. He was the invader of China and founded the Yuan Dynasty.

### **K - Marco Polo in China - 1271-1295**

Marco Polo, an Italian merchant, visited China via the Silk Road during the Yuan Dynasty. He documented the Eastern world to intrigue the western civilizations and had great effects on travel in those areas. He was extremely impressed with the wealth of China and served in Kublai Khan's court.

### **L - Yuan Dynasty - 1271-1368**

The Yuan dynasty was a Chinese dynasty put in place by the Mongols in order to control the region. It was established by Kublai Khan, and lasted for a very short time before being replaced by the Ming Dynasty.

### **M - Failed Mongol Invasion of Japan - 1274-1280**

The Mongol Invasion of Japan refers to a series of failed invasions by Kubilai Khan to conquer Japan. The invasion was notable not only because of new technology like thrown bombs, but also because it set a limit to the seemingly unstoppable Mongol empire.

### **9 - Mongol Conquest of China - 1279**

The Mongol Conquest of China refers to repeated attempts by the Mongols to invade China in the 13th century. These attempts were responsible for the downfall of the Southern Song and the instatement of the Yuan Dynasty.

### **10 - First Bubonic Plague in China - 1330**

This epidemic of the Bubonic Plague was called the Black Death. The outbreak began in Mongolia in 1347, spreading to Italy. Eventually, the Mongols closed off the Silk Road to prevent further infection.

### **N - Tamerlane Conquest of Central Asia - 1360-1405**

Timurlane was the leader of the Timurid Dynasty, one of the many Arab societies. He was known for his elaborate and expensive taste, and conquered other societies simply to collect more taxes. He spared artists from conquered societies so they could continue creating for him. He continued his capture of Ankara until dying soon after.

### **O - Ming Dynasty - 1368-1644**

The Ming Dynasty was the ruling dynasty of China for 276 years after the Mongol/Yuan Dynasty. When Zhu Yuanzhang declared himself the Hongwu Emperor, the Yuan continued to live on in the north, but the Ming were considered the dominant force of China. Even after Beijing fell in 1644 to rebels, the Southern Ming continued to live on.