

Dinistiyang sui essay



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

\* Itinatag ni Yang Chien na sinundan ni Yang Ti. \* Ipinagpatuloy ang paggawa ng Great Wall of China. \* Naggawa rin ang Grand Canal (Nagdurugtong sa Ilog Huang Ho at Ilog Yangtze) \* K'aihuang Code" na naging modelo ng Kodigo ng Tang (ang pinakamaimpluwensyang kalipunan na mga batas sa ilang bansa sa silangan) \* Sa panahong ito nasadlak ang Tsina sa kaguluhan at paglusob ng mga Han mula sa Hilagang Asya. \* Ipinagpatuloy ni Yang Ti, anak ni Wen Ti, ang mga patakaran ng kanyang ama. Datapwa't isang malaking pagkakamali ang ginawa niyang pagsalakay sa korea sapagka't nasaid ang kabang yaman ng bansa. Napilitan si Yang Ti na magtaas ng buwis kaya nag-alsa ang mga tao noong 618 sa pamumuno ni Li Yuan. Marami ang sumuporta sa pag-aalsa na naging dahilan ng pagbagsak ng dinastiyang sui.

\* Eventually resentment of the emperor increased and the wars, coupled with revolts and assassinations, led to the fall of the Sui Dynasty. One great accomplishment was rebuilding the Great Wall of China[citation needed], but this, along with other large projects, strained the economy and angered the resentful workforce employed. During the last few years of the Sui Dynasty, the rebellion that rose against it took many of China's able-bodied men from rural farms and other occupations, which in turn damaged the agricultural base and the economy further.[6] Men would deliberately break their limbs in order to avoid military conscription, calling the practice " propitious paws" and " fortunate feet." [6] In the year 642, Emperor Taizong of Tang made an effort to eradicate this practice by issuing a decree of a stiffer punishment for those who were found to deliberately injure and heal themselves.[6]

\* Although the Sui Dynasty was relatively short (581-618 CE), much was accomplished during its tenure. The Grand Canal was one of the main accomplishments. It was extended north from the Hangzhou region across the Yangzi to Yangzhou and then northwest to the region of Luoyang. The eventual fall of the Sui dynasty was due to the many losses in Southern Manchuria and North Korea. It was after these defeats and losses that the country was left in ruins and rebels soon took control of the government.

Emperor Yang was assassinated in 618. He had gone South after being defeated by Korea and was killed by his advisors. Meanwhile, in the North, aristocrat Li Yuan (李元) held an uprising after which he ended up ascending the throne to become Emperor Gaozu of Tang. This was the start of the Tang Dynasty, one of the most-noted dynasties in Chinese history.