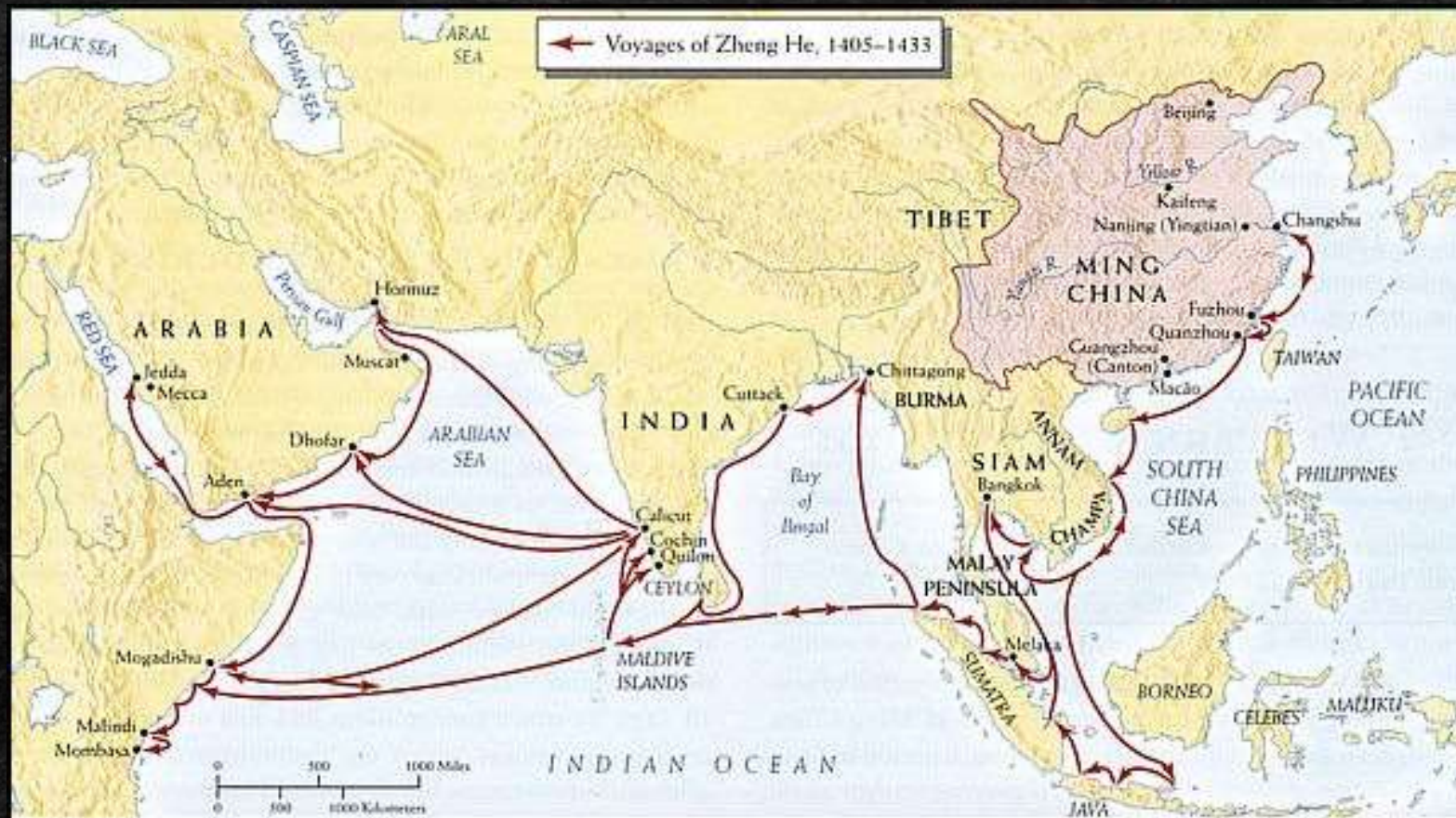


Today: We take a look at Ming China

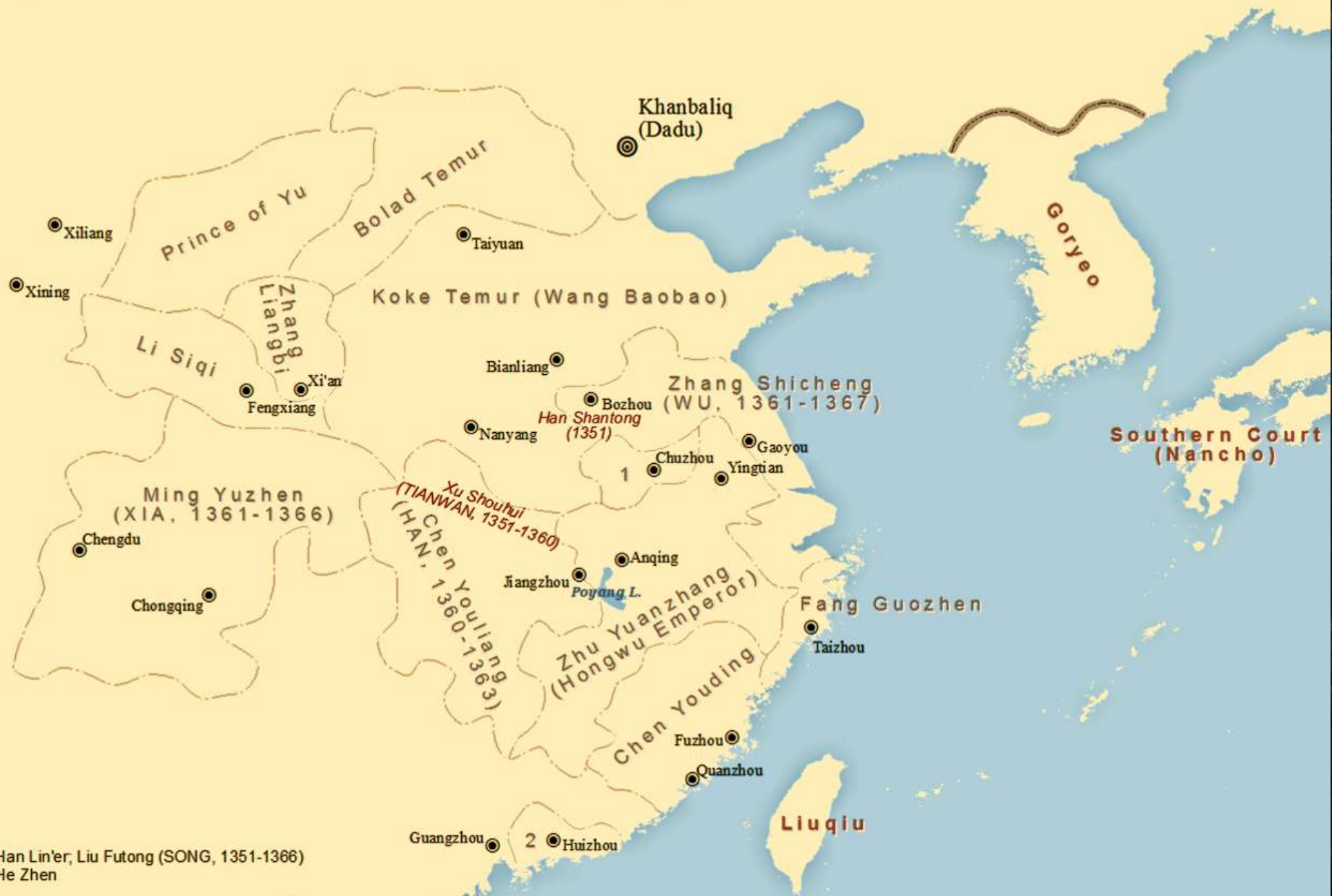


Fall of the Yuan Dynasty

- Chinese population under the Yuan = bitterness, revolts, famine, flooding, disease
- Weak emperors follow Kublai Khan
- 1351-1368 = Red Turban Rebellion
- Zhu Yuanzhang – Peasant Buddhist Monk
- Emerged as a Leader of the Revolt – Declared Emperor in 1368 (Emperor Hongwu)
- Fully unified China by 1381



Major rebels and warlords at the end of Yuan Dynasty



Fall of the Yuan Dynasty

- Chinese population under the Yuan = bitterness, revolts, famine, flooding, disease
- Weak emperors follow Kublai Khan
- 1351-1368 = Red Turban Rebellion
- Zhu Yuanzhang – Peasant Buddhist Monk
- Emerged as a Leader of the Revolt – Declared Emperor in 1368 (Emperor Hongwu)
- Fully unified China by 1381



Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

- Early Reforms of Hongwu
 - Mass executions
 - Reestablished the Chinese Confucian Civil Service Exam
 - Land redistribution
 - Forced migration to depopulated areas
 - Maintain powerful army
 - Noble titles given to his leading military officers
 - Reorganized and reduced power of bureaucrats
 - Reformed legal code
 - Emphasis on self-sufficient agricultural communities rather than a trade based economy – extensive trade continued
 - Support of Islamic minority



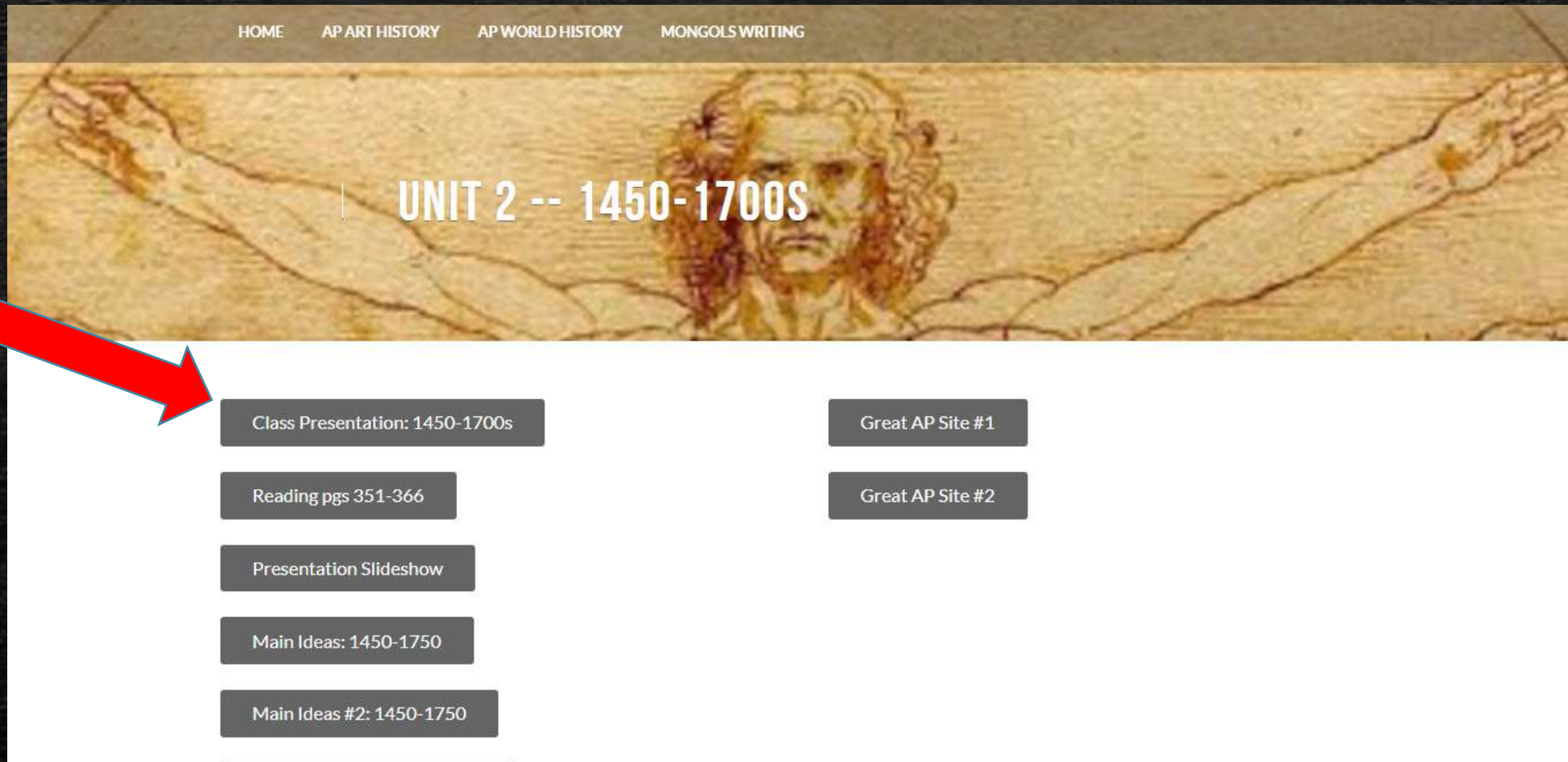
Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

- Emperor Yongle (1402-1424)
 - Overthrows his nephew and becomes 3rd Ming Emperor
 - Moves capital from Nanjing to Beijing
 - Repair of the Grand Canal
 - Construction of the Forbidden City
 - Treasure fleets led by Zheng He



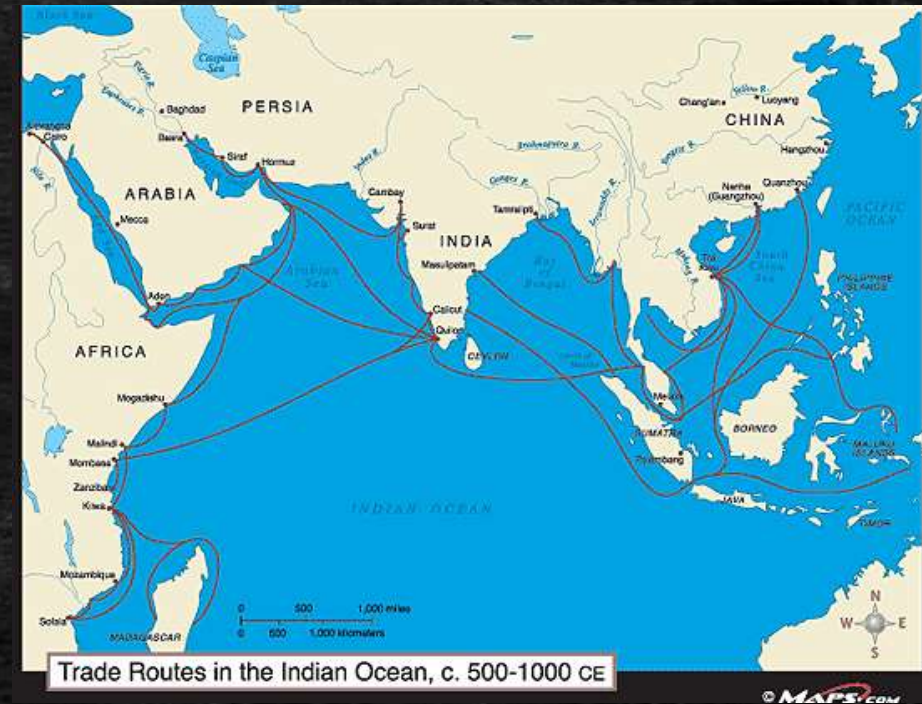
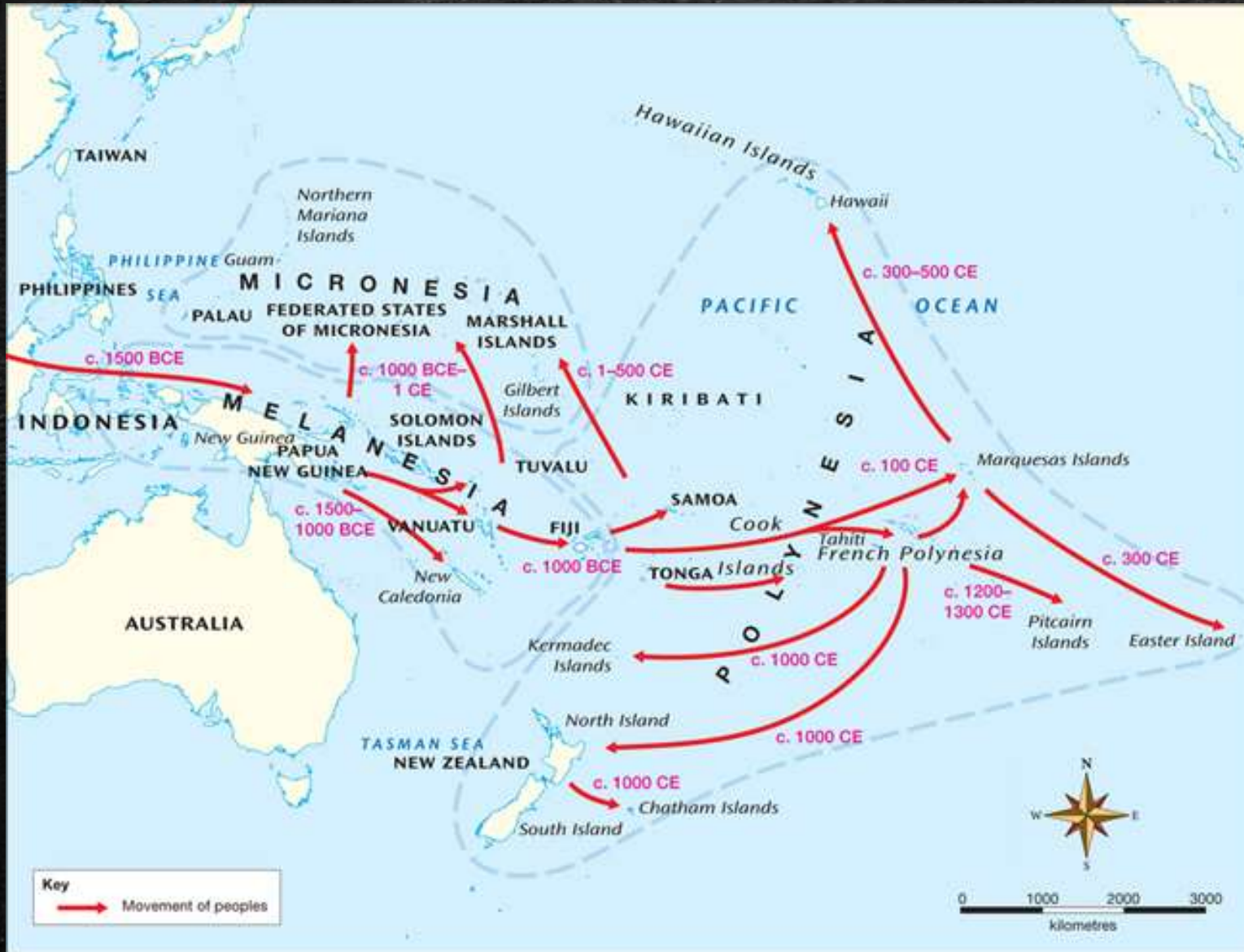
Have a seat

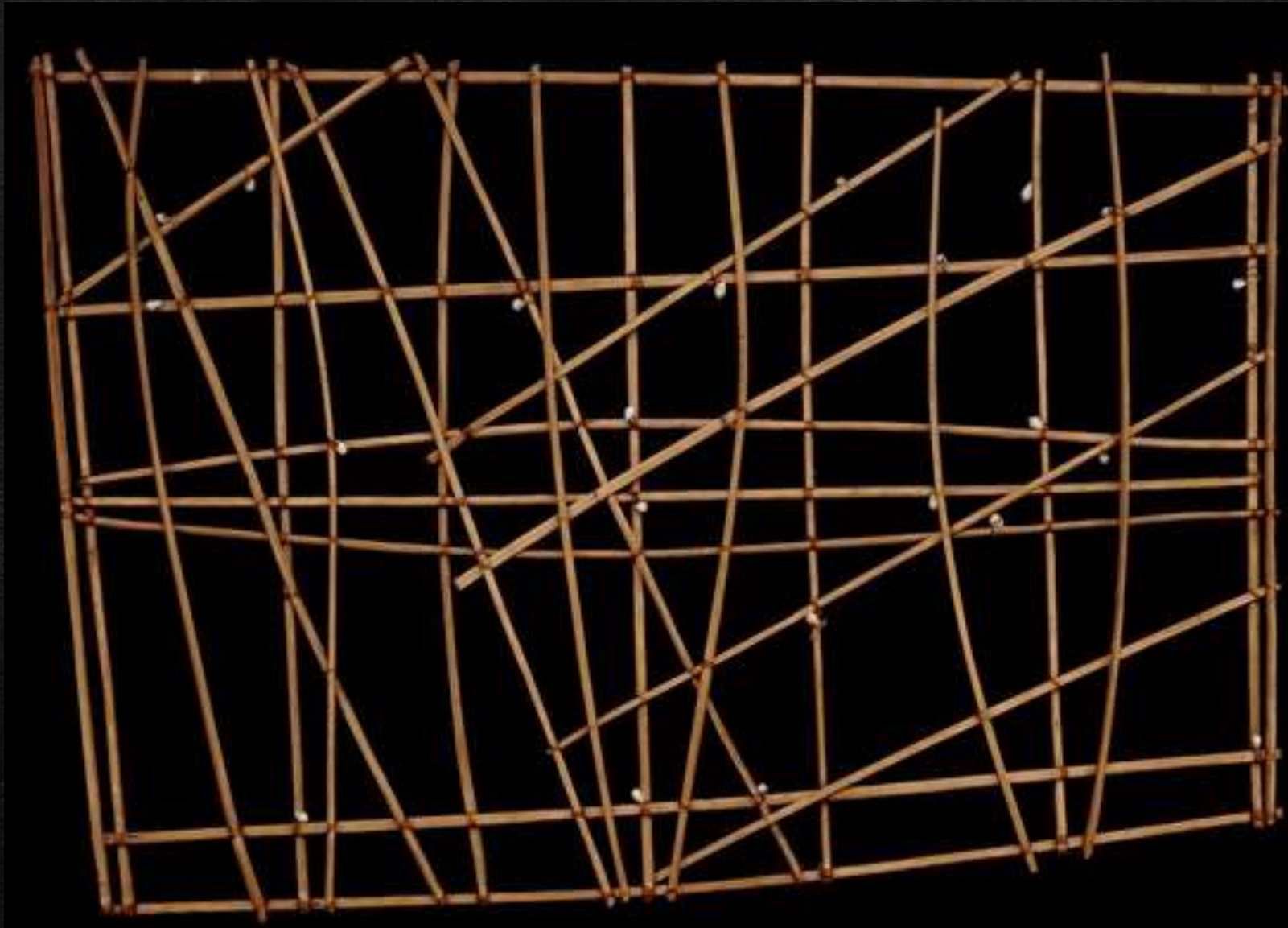
Our class presentation is now on faughthistory.weebly.com



Asian Trade Patterns

Polynesian Settlement and Trade





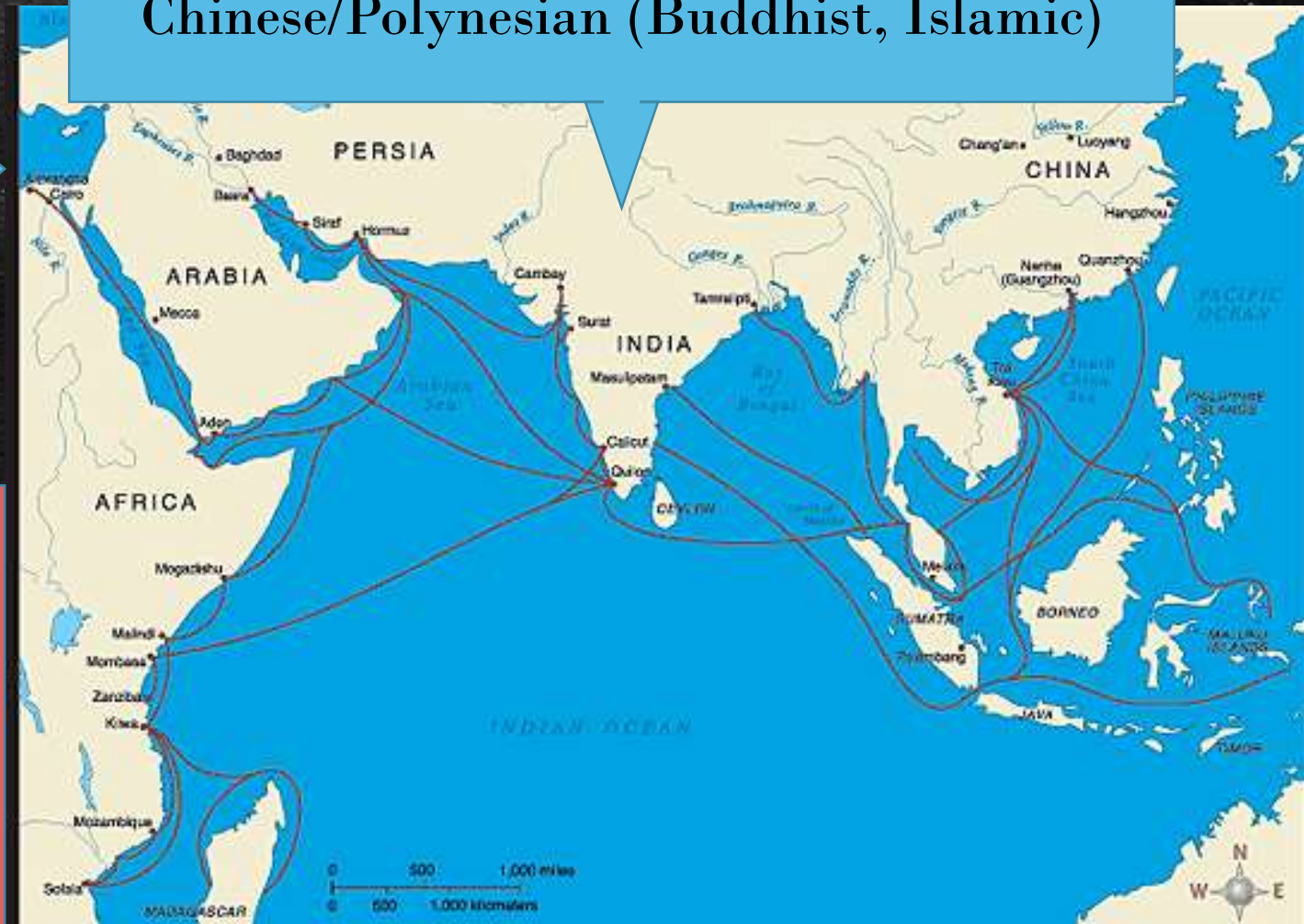
Polynesian Navigation Chart

Indian Ocean Trade Zone: 1100-1500

Indian (Hindu, Buddhist, Islamic)
Chinese/Polynesian (Buddhist, Islamic)

Arab (Islamic) Trade

Trade Diaspora





Maracanda
Bactra
AFGHANISTAN



INDIAN OCEAN

INDIA

Bay of Bengal

Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

TIBET

NEPAL

Bodh Gaya

BURMA

Guangzhou

CHINA

East China Sea

KOREA

JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

South China Sea

Funan

MALAYA

Sumatra

Borneo

Legend:

- Early Buddhist area
- Spread of Buddhism

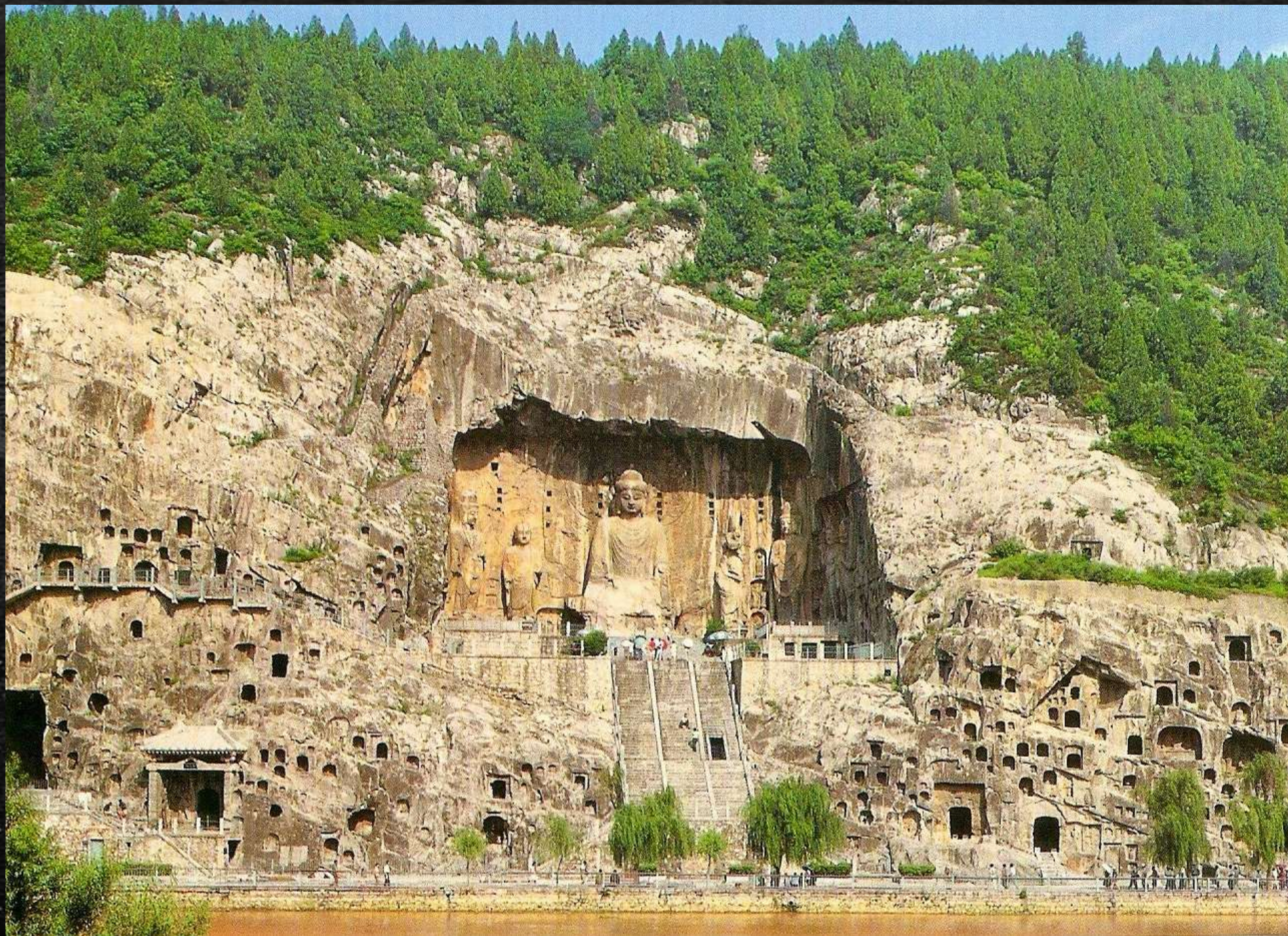
Scale:

0 500 1,000 Miles

0 500 1,000 Kilometers

Longmen caves. Luoyang, China. Tang Dynasty. C. 470s
CE –1127 C.E. Limestone.







Buddha surrounded by
bodhisattvas, followers, and
guardians (heavenly guardians
and temple guardians)



Todai-ji. Nara, Japan.

743 C.E.; rebuilt c. 1700.
Bronze and wood
(sculpture); wood with
ceramic-tile roofing
(architecture).







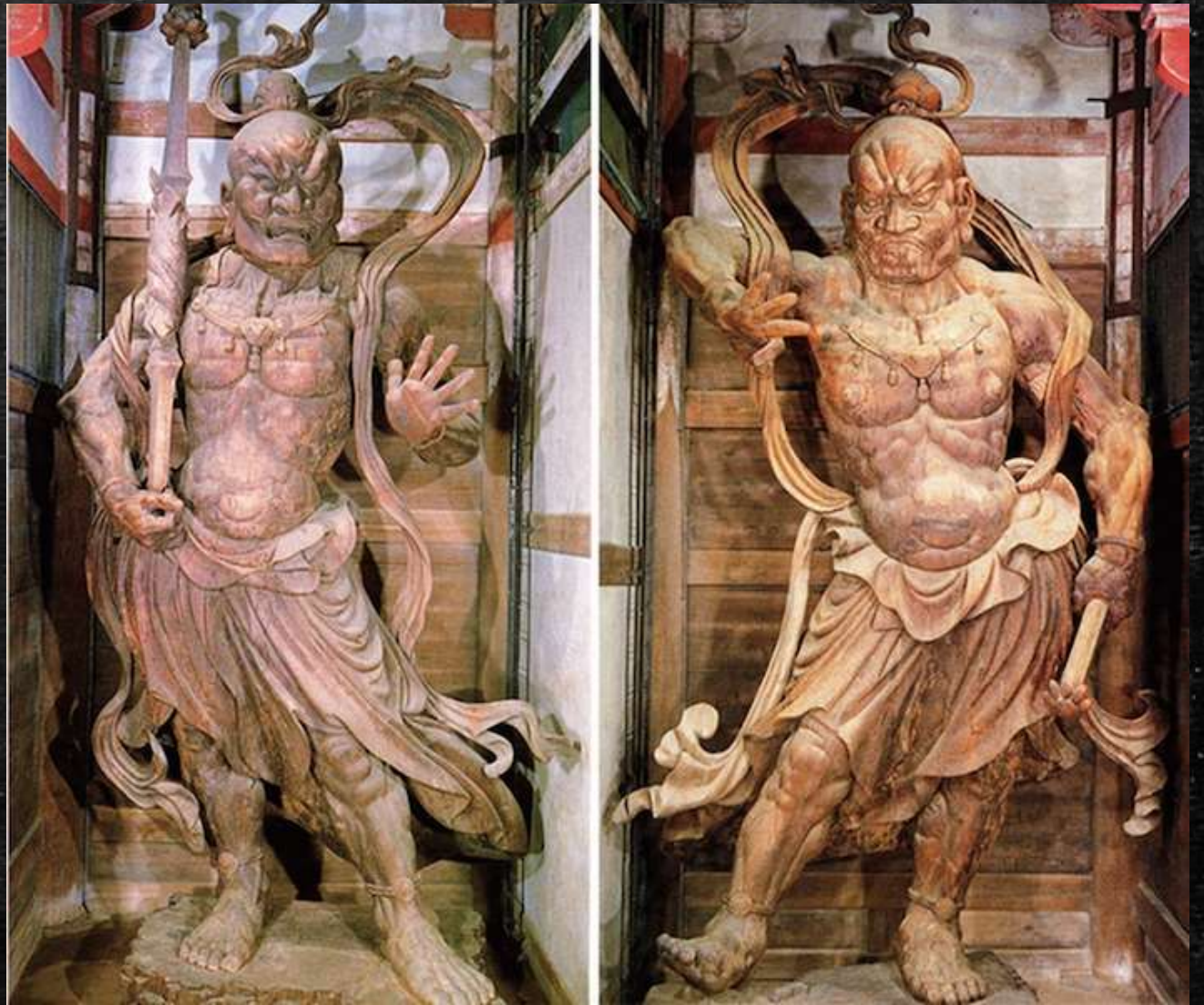
Nandaimon (Great South Gate), end of the 12th century , Todai-ji, Nara, Japan



Guardian Kings (Kongō
Rikishi)

Face people passing within
the gate

Intentionally scary! –
Designed to protect Buddha





SPK

[Cleaning the Great Buddha of Nara 2:12](#)

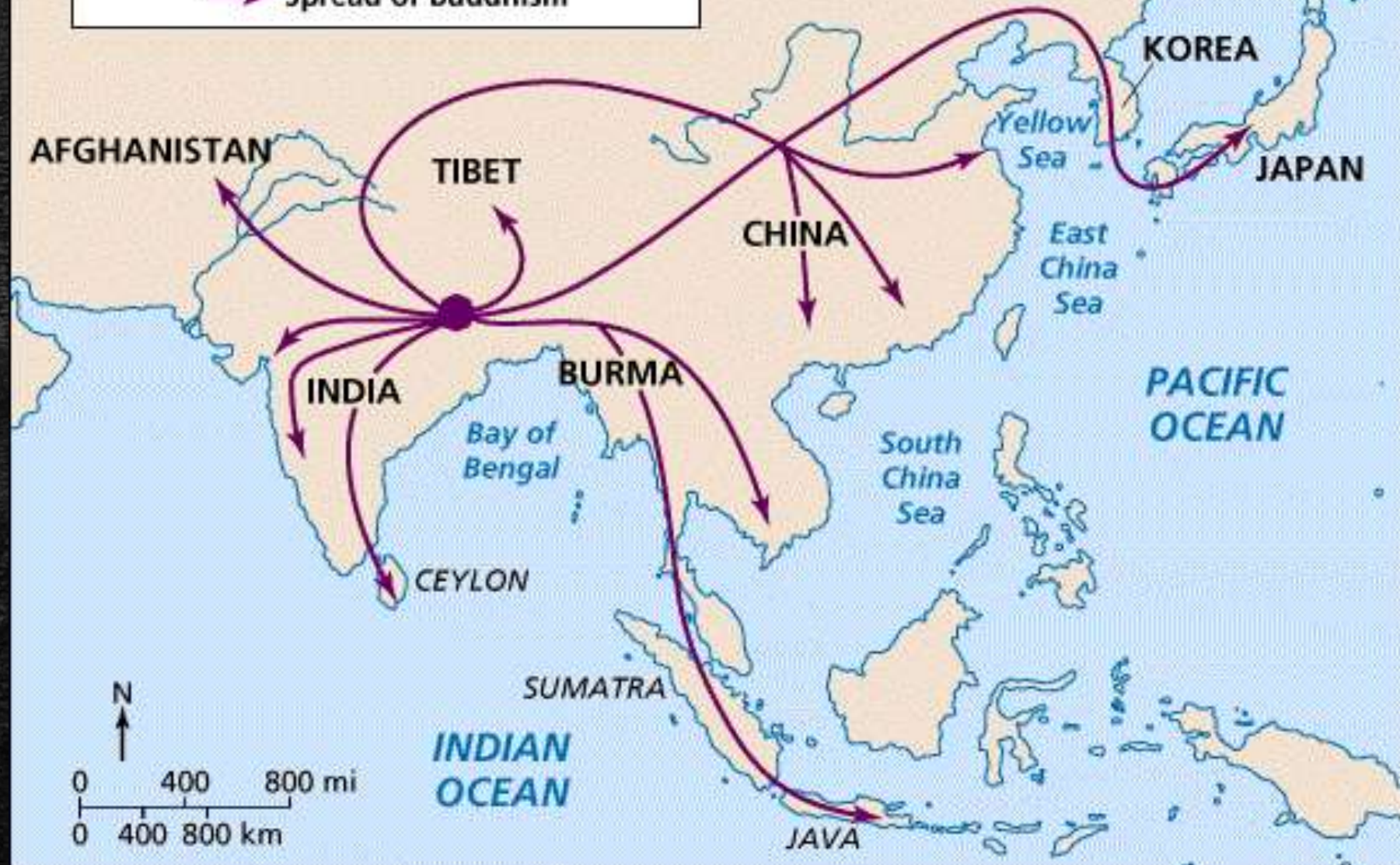


Borobudur



The Spread of Buddhism, 500s B.C. – A.D. 600s

→ Spread of Buddhism





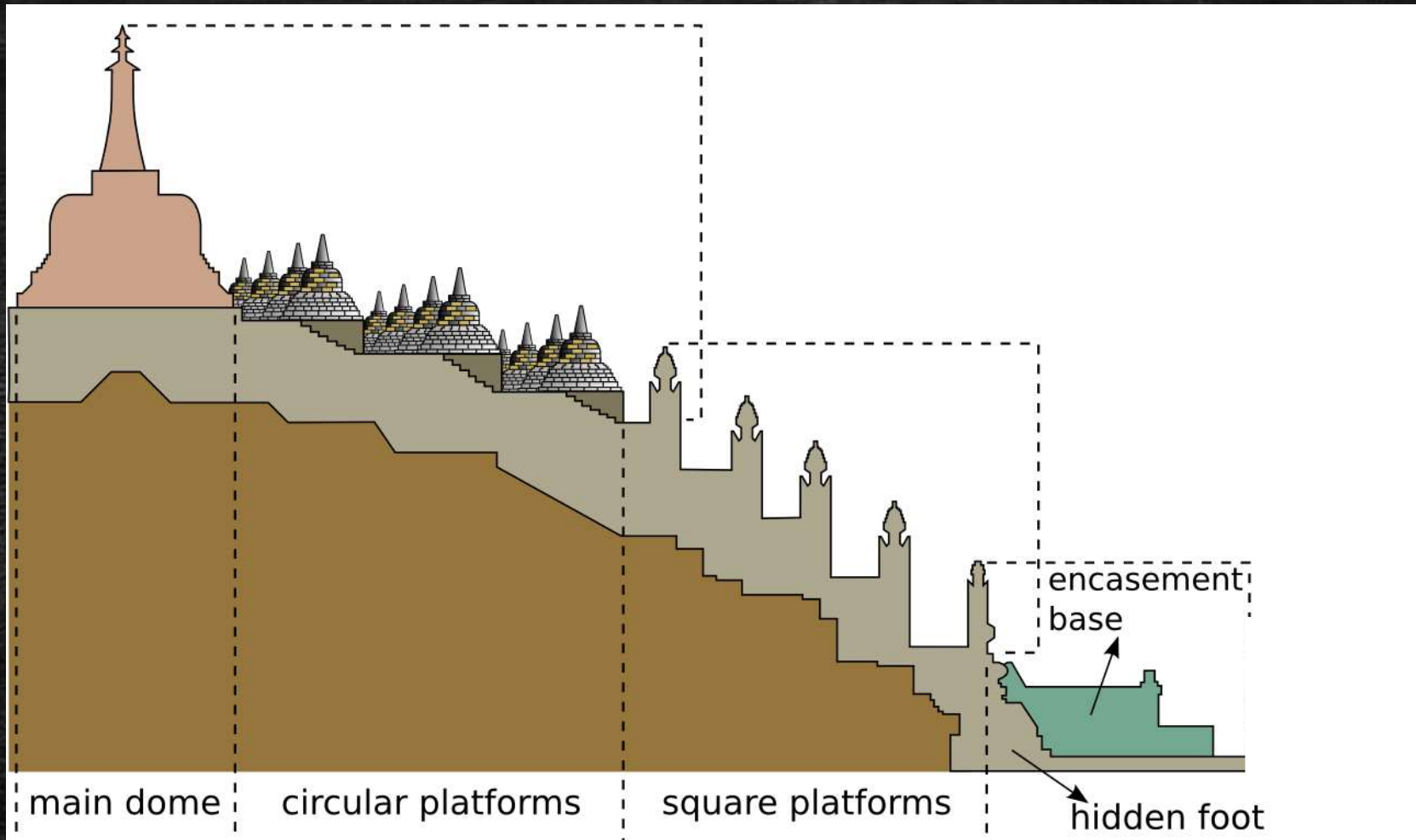


Borobudur Temple

Central Java, Indonesia.

c. 750–842 C.E.

Volcanic-stone masonry







Angkor Wat





Angkor, the temple of Angkor Wat, and the city of Angkor Thom

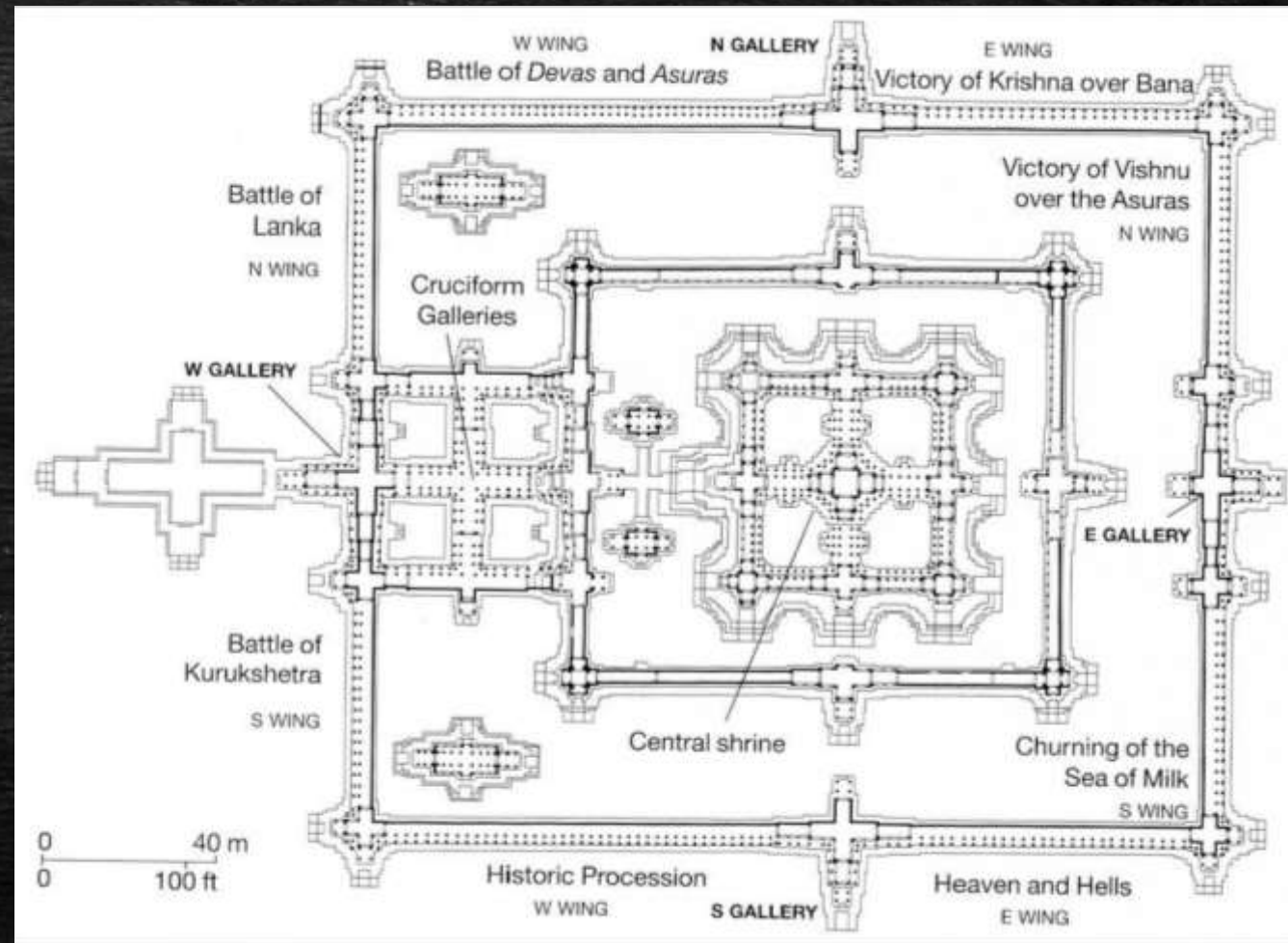
Cambodia. Hindu, Angkor (Khmer) Dynasty. c. 800–1400 C.E.

Angkor Wat – Dedicated to the god Vishnu

3 concentric galleries frame a stepped pyramid

Symbolic representation of Hindu cosmology – Temple represents Mt. Meru (5 peaked mountain sacred in Hinduism and Buddhism)

Rectangular walls and moats represent mountain chains and cosmic ocean



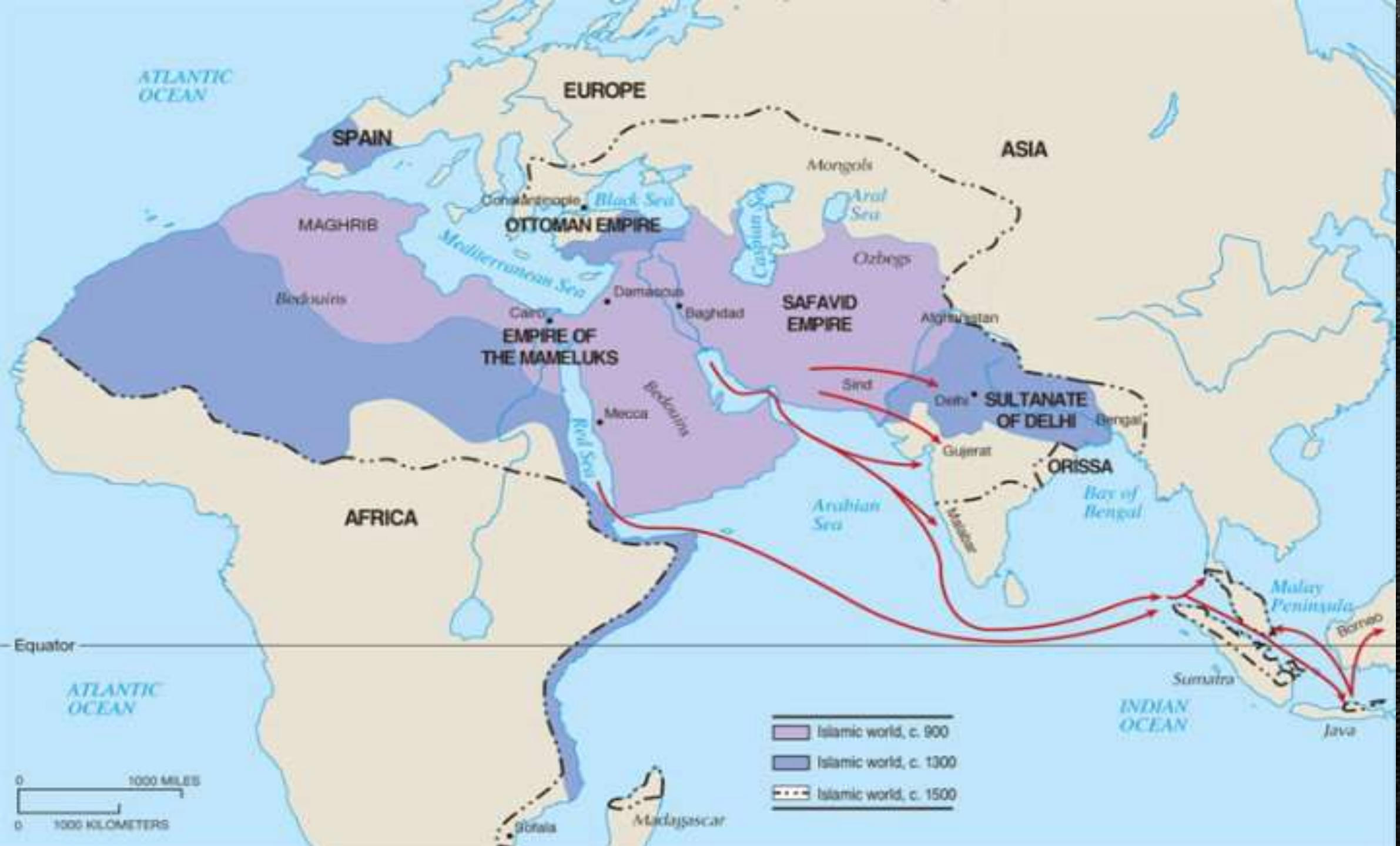


Angkor Wat: Cambodia (800-1400 CE)

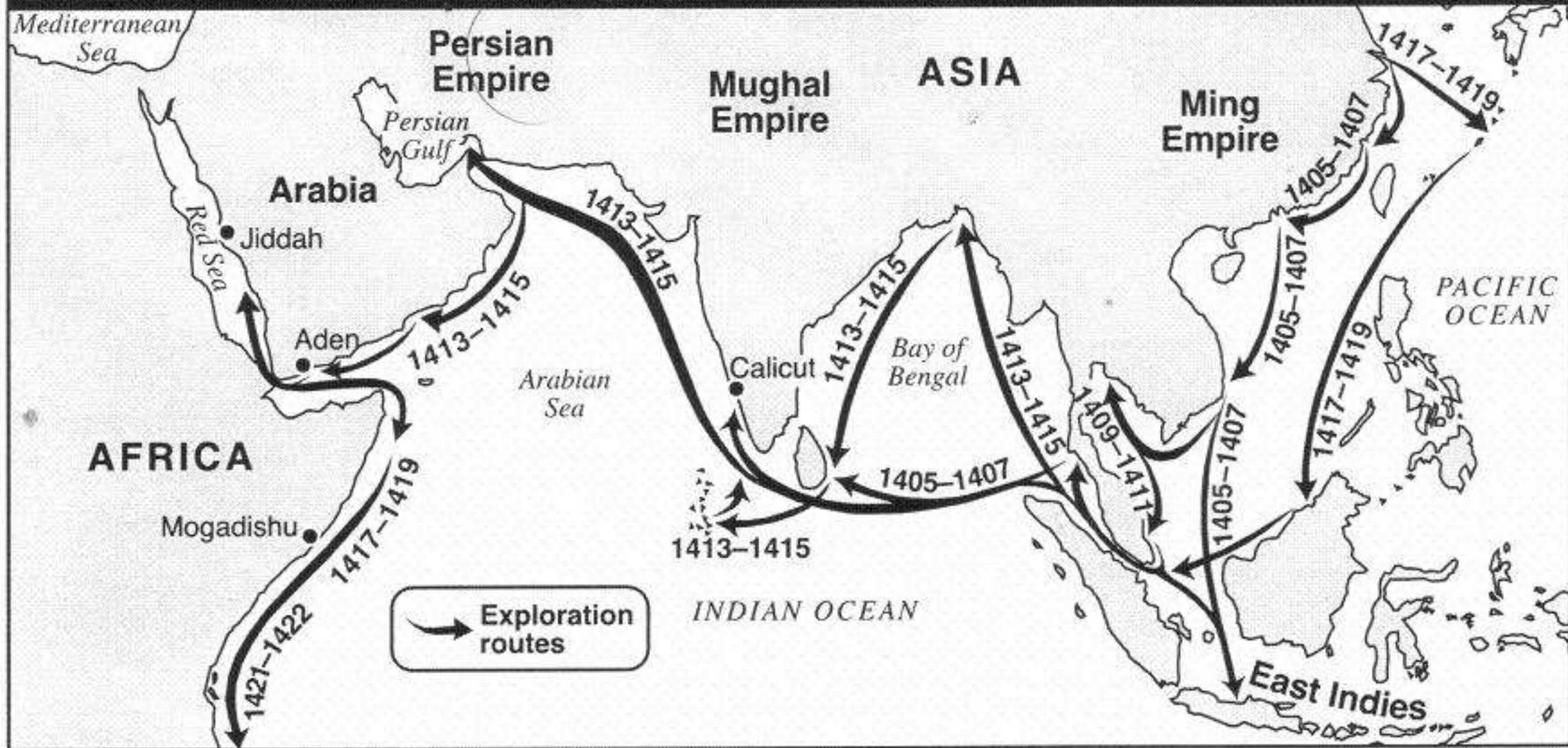


Lakshmana Temple: India 930-950 CE





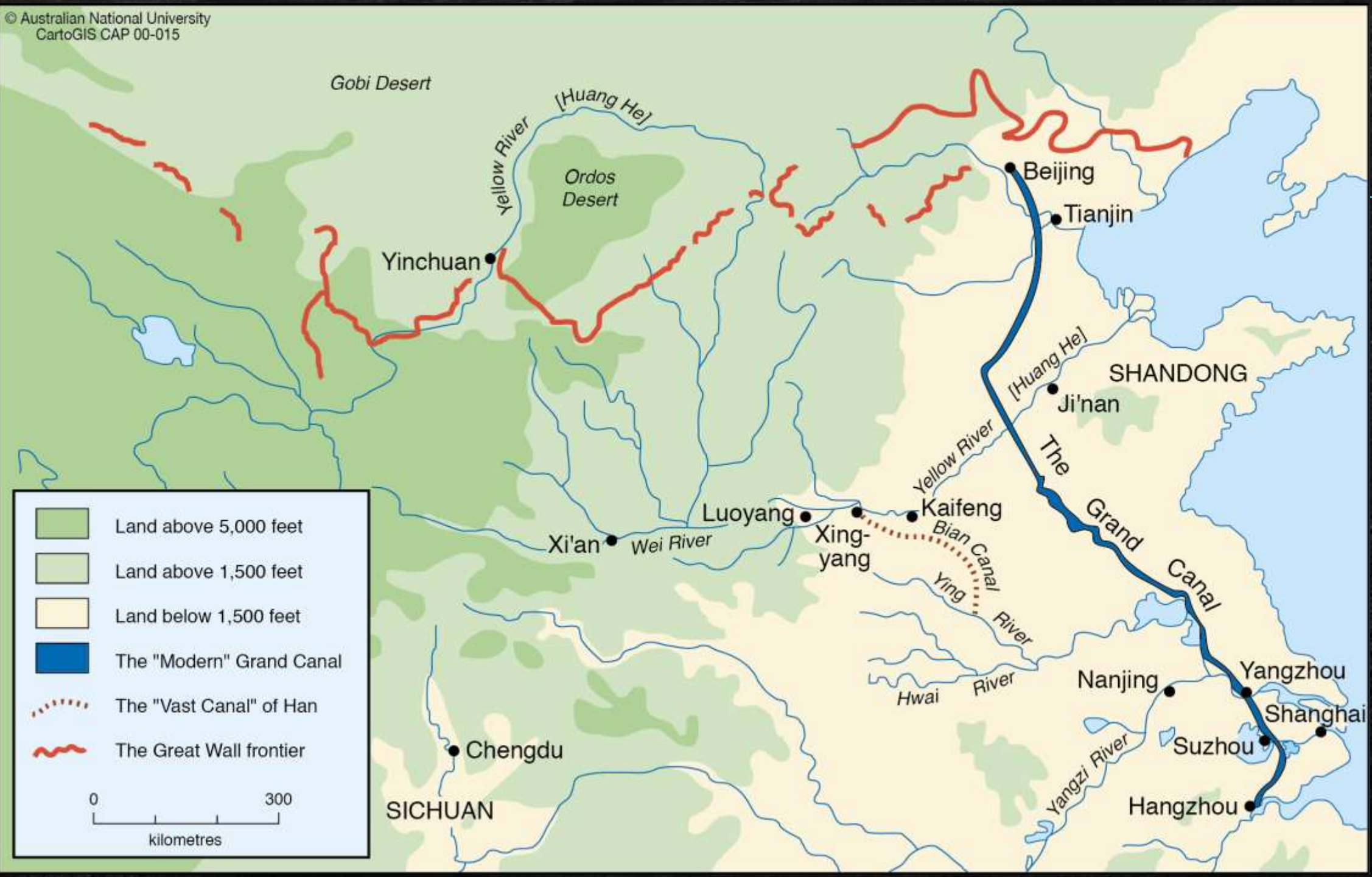
Voyages of Zheng He



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History, Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

1433 Ming Dynasty Ceases State-Sponsored Treasure Fleets

- Why?
- Internal focus (Confucian tradition)
- Offensives against northern raiders
- Public works, canal building
- Internal trade – intentional withdrawal, more self-sufficient
- Focus on defense



Gobi Desert

[Huang He]

Yellow River

Ordos Desert

Yinchuan

Beijing

Tianjin

SHANDONG

[Huang He]

Ji'nan

The Grand Canal

Yellow River

Luoyang

Xing-yang

Kaifeng

Xi'an

Wei River

Bian Canal
Ying River

Hwai River

Nanjing

Yangzhou

Shanghai

Suzhou

Hangzhou

SICHUAN

Chengdu

- Land above 5,000 feet
- Land above 1,500 feet
- Land below 1,500 feet
- The "Modern" Grand Canal
- The "Vast Canal" of Han
- The Great Wall frontier



Costs?

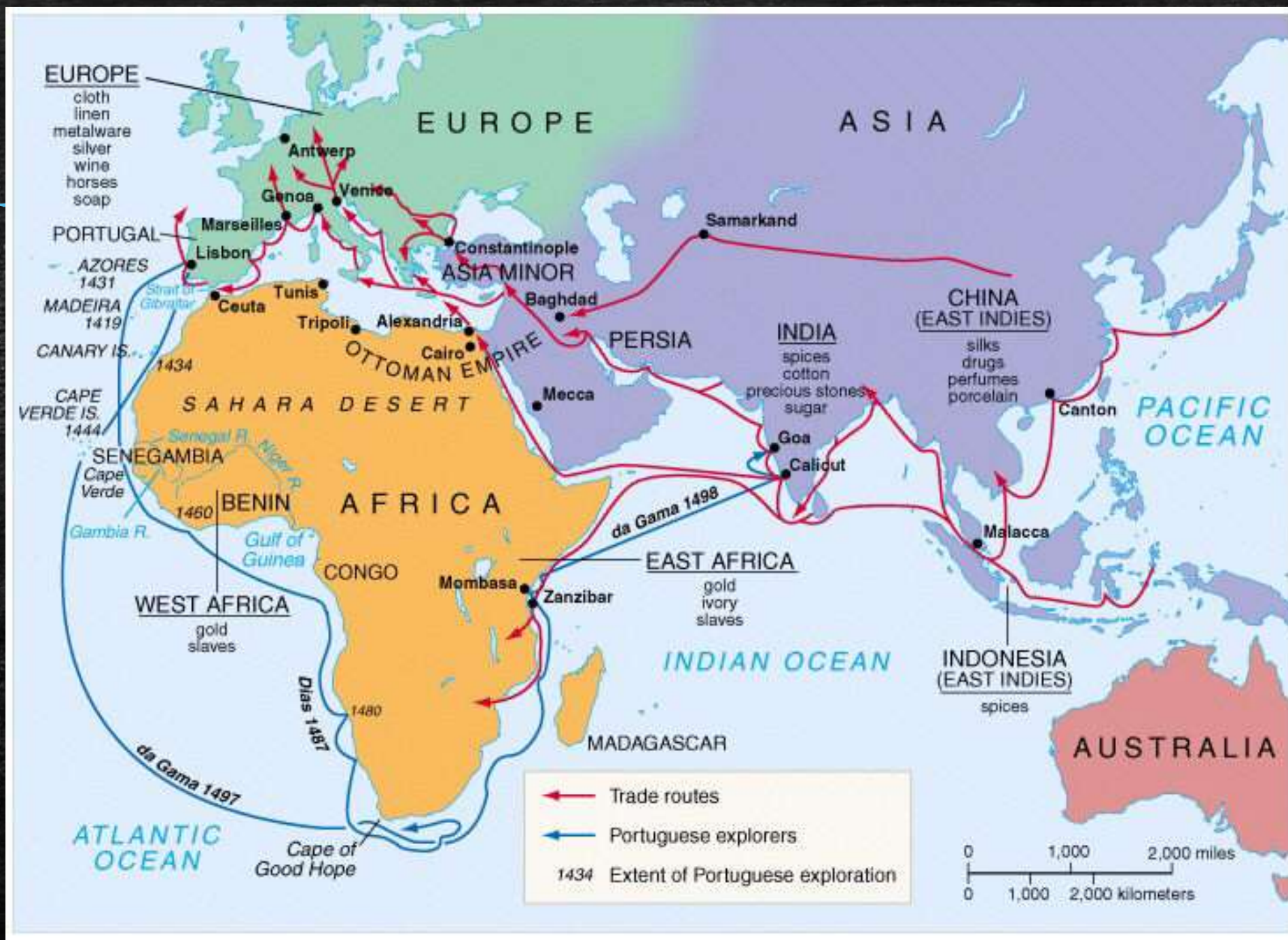
- Introversion
- Technological stagnation
- This takes a while to catch up to them



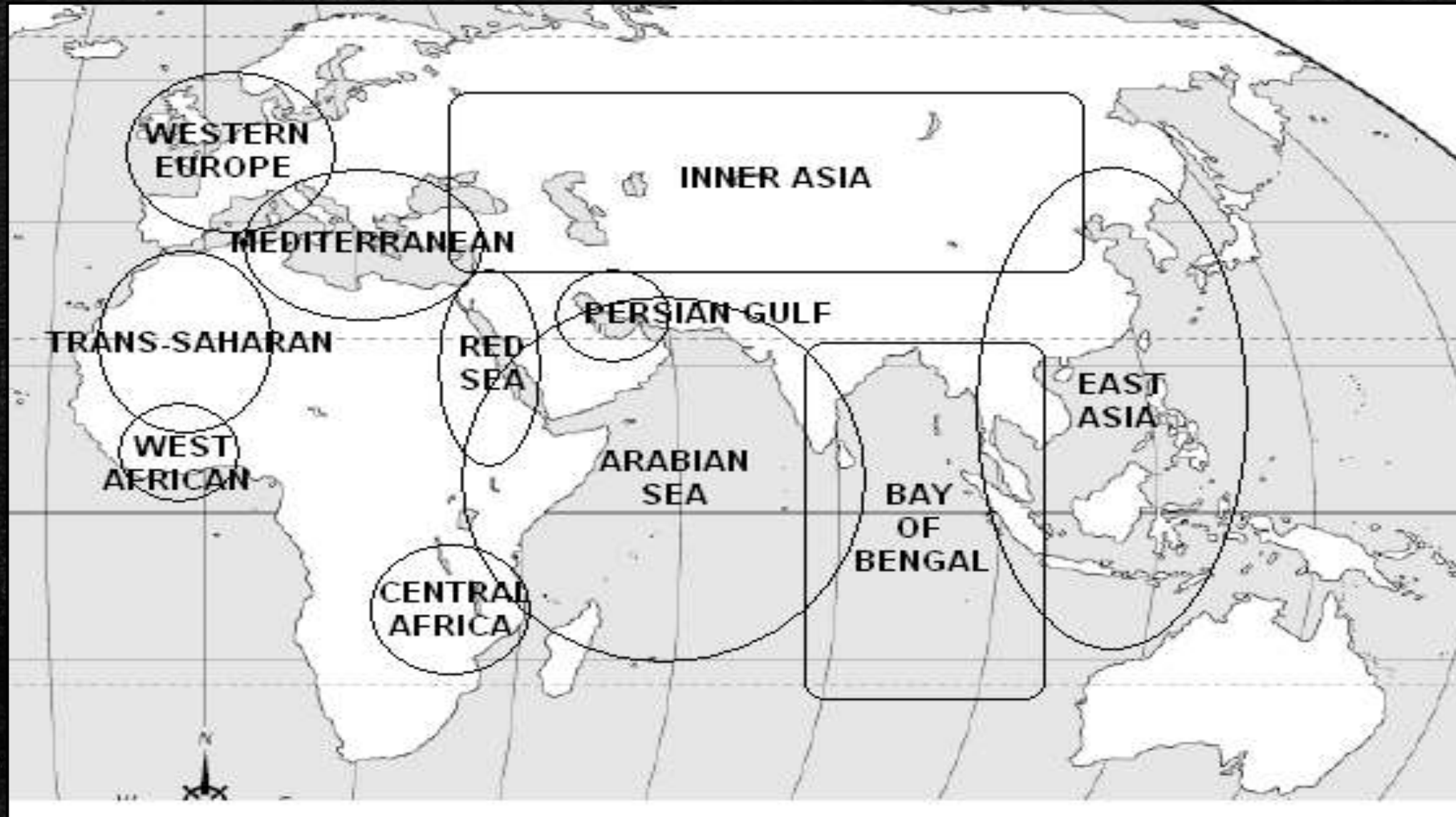


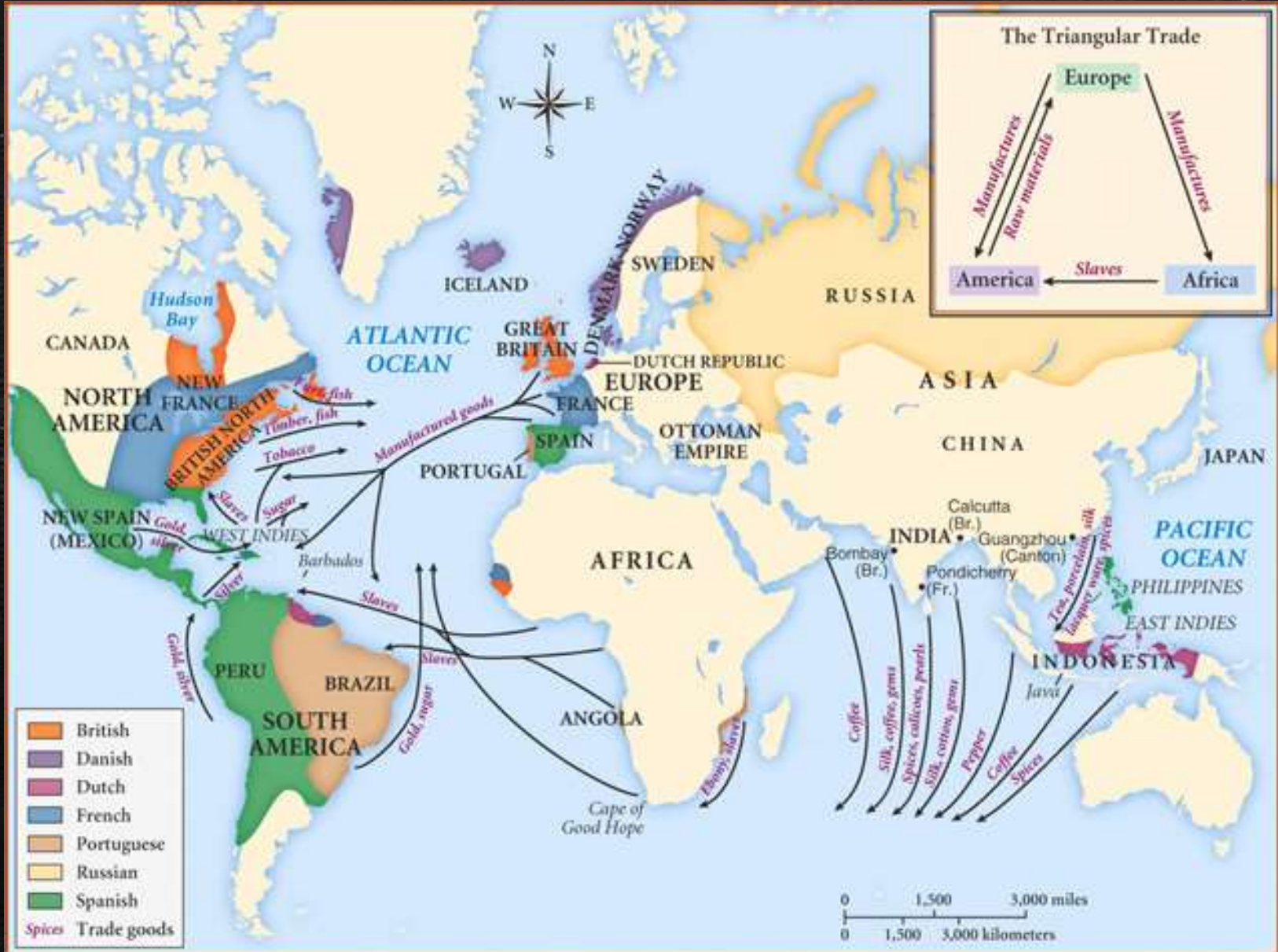




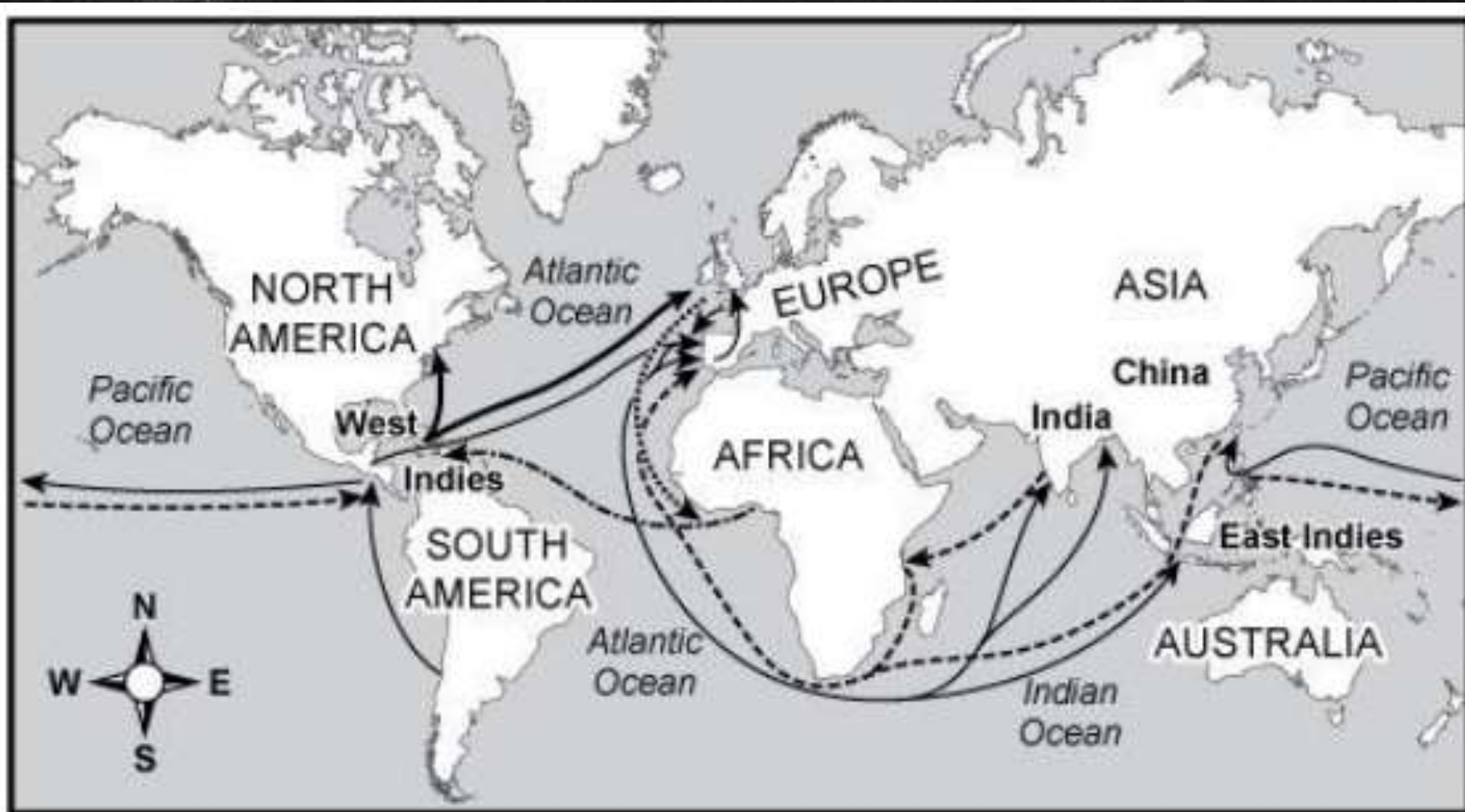


World Trade Before 1490s





Trade after
1490s



Key

← silver

← sugar

←····· manufactured goods

←····· enslaved people

←····· silks, spices, porcelain

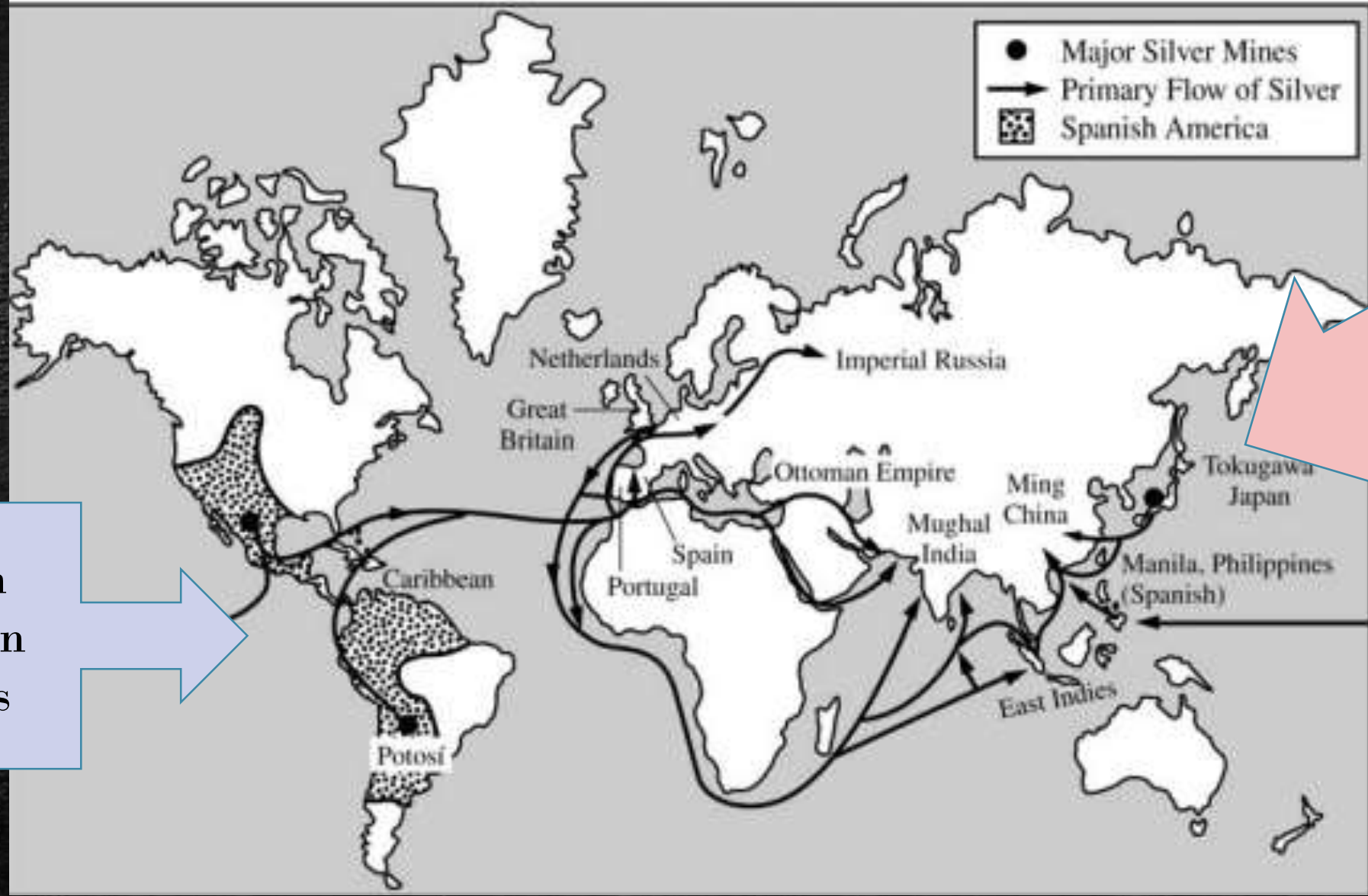
Trade
after 1490s

TOP 5 Trade commodities 1450-1750?

- **5. FUR** (Beaver, Deer, Sable, etc.)
- **4. TEXTILES** (Cotton, Silk)
- **3. SLAVES**
- **2. SPICES** (Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, etc)
- **1. SILVER**

PRIMARY FLOW OF SILVER, 1570-1750

- Major Silver Mines
- Primary Flow of Silver
- ▣ Spanish America



Spanish American Colonies

Japan

Monday: Japan c. 1450-1600

3 Great Unifiers



Oda Nobunaga
(r. 1568-1582)



Toyotomi Hideyoshi
(r. 1582-1598)



Tokugawa Ieyasu
(r. 1598-1616)

In your groups – Answer the following.

- Feel free to use bullet points, sentences, paragraphs, drawings, whatever is necessary to give me the information I want.

What has been the best thing accomplished by your group so far?

What has been the most challenging part of this assignment?

What assignments or tasks do your group members have?

If I were to assign this in the future, what changes or additions would you recommend?

How do you think your group's progress compares to others in the class?

What is the overall status of your research project?

Will your research presentation enhance the understanding of the subject to the audience?
Why or why not?

- Route of Imperial Japanese embassies to China during the Tang dynasty, circa 600-900 A.D.
- Japanese pirate and trade routes, circa 1200-1600 A.D.



Japan: 1200s-1600s

The Shogunate

- Shogun = Strong Military Leader
 - (Dictator? King? Warlord?)
- Emperor = Weak
- Strong Aristocracy
- Imperial family is maintained but largely symbolic
 - Why keep them around?

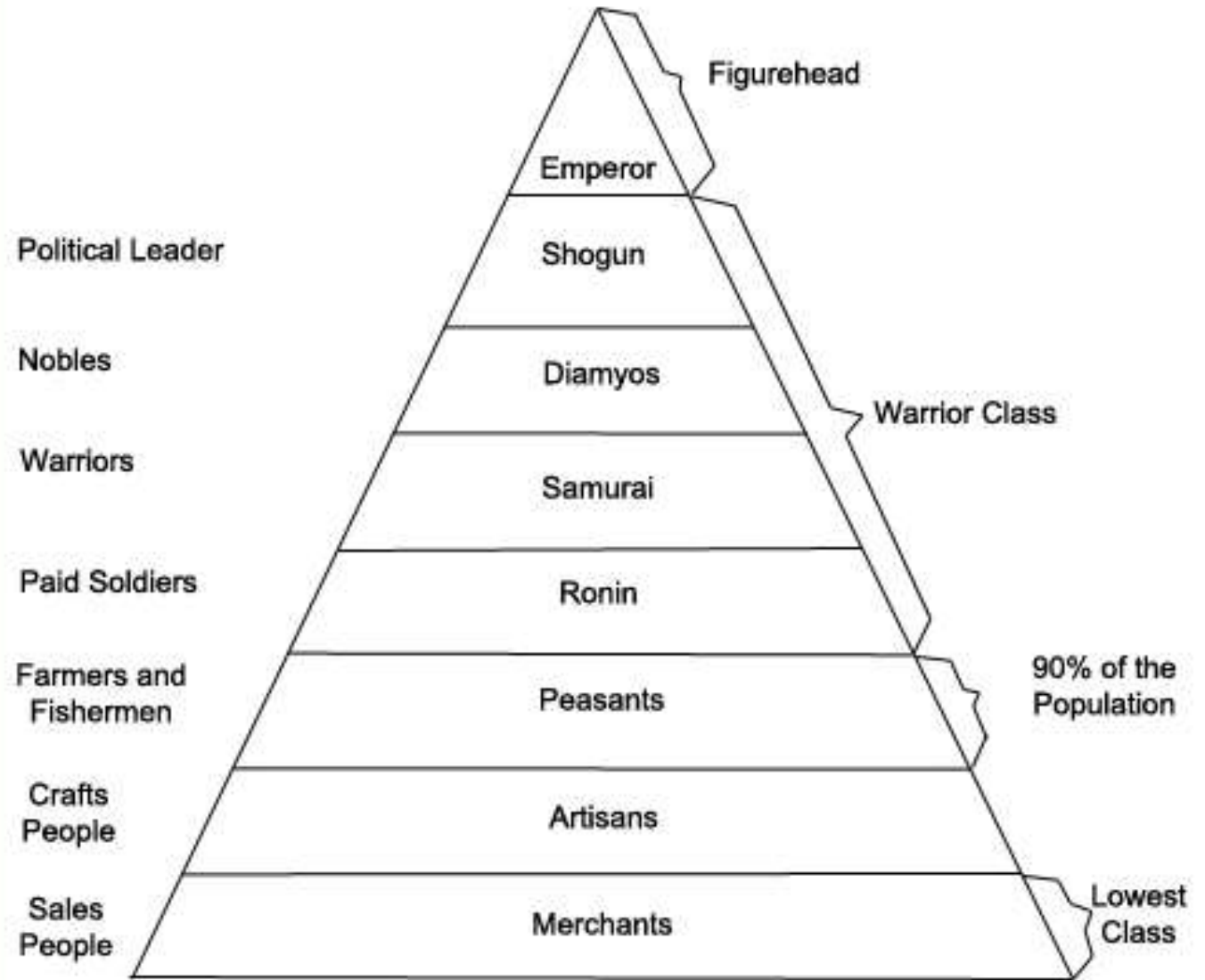
The Shogunate

- Bakufu – Central government structure in Medieval Japan, led by a Shogun
- Daimyo – Local nobles, aristocrats, generals, subservient to the Shogun
 - Large landowners
 - Reliance on Samurai

Japan c. 1450-1600

Ideal View of Japanese Social Structure

- Role of shogun and daimyo?
- Role of emperor?
- Role of samurai?
- Role of business and industry?
- Peasants and agriculture?



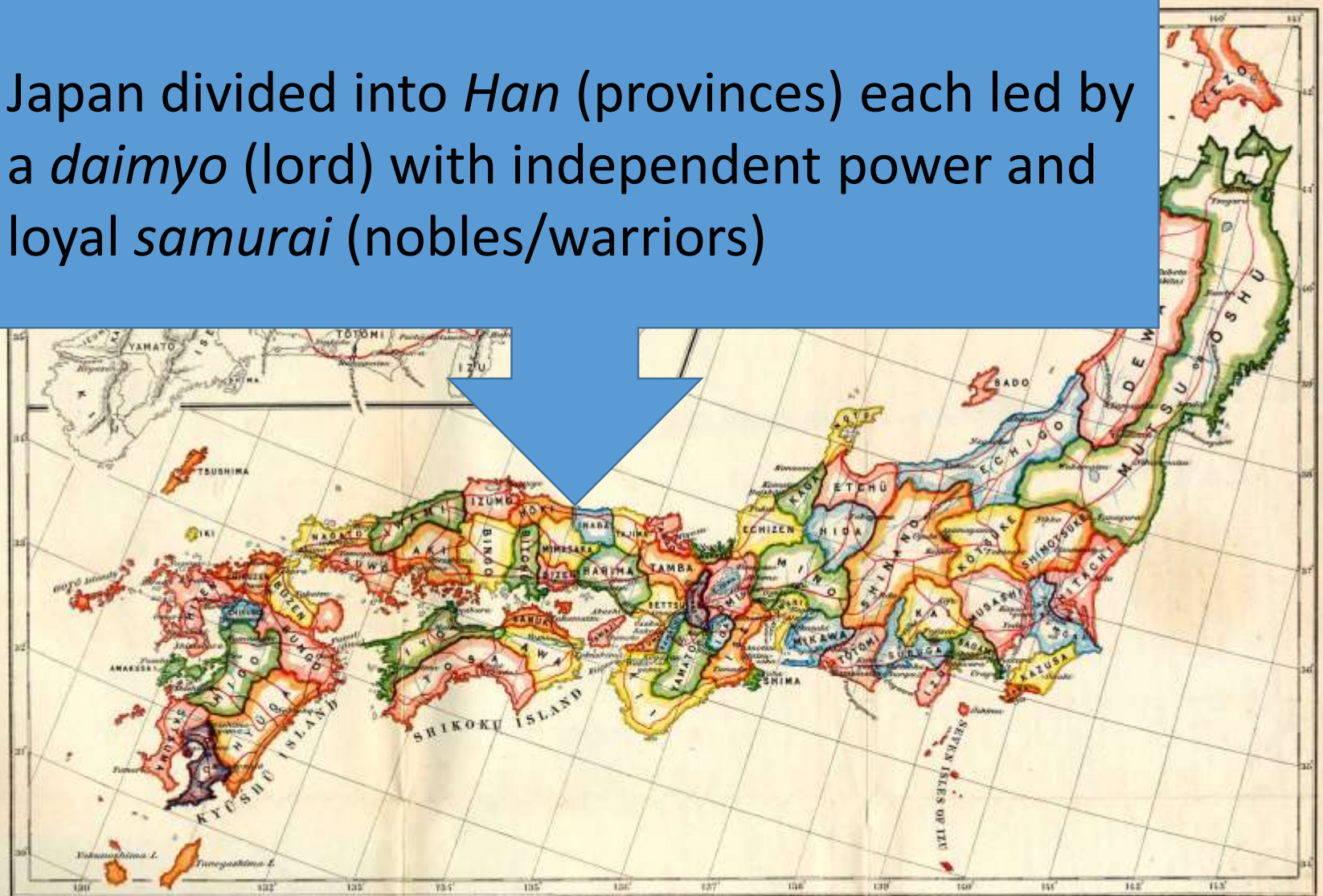
Japan c. 1450-1600

Emperor = no real power, mostly a figurehead

Shogun = military dictator of Japan. Little power following a civil war (1467-1477)

Bakufu = Japanese Government

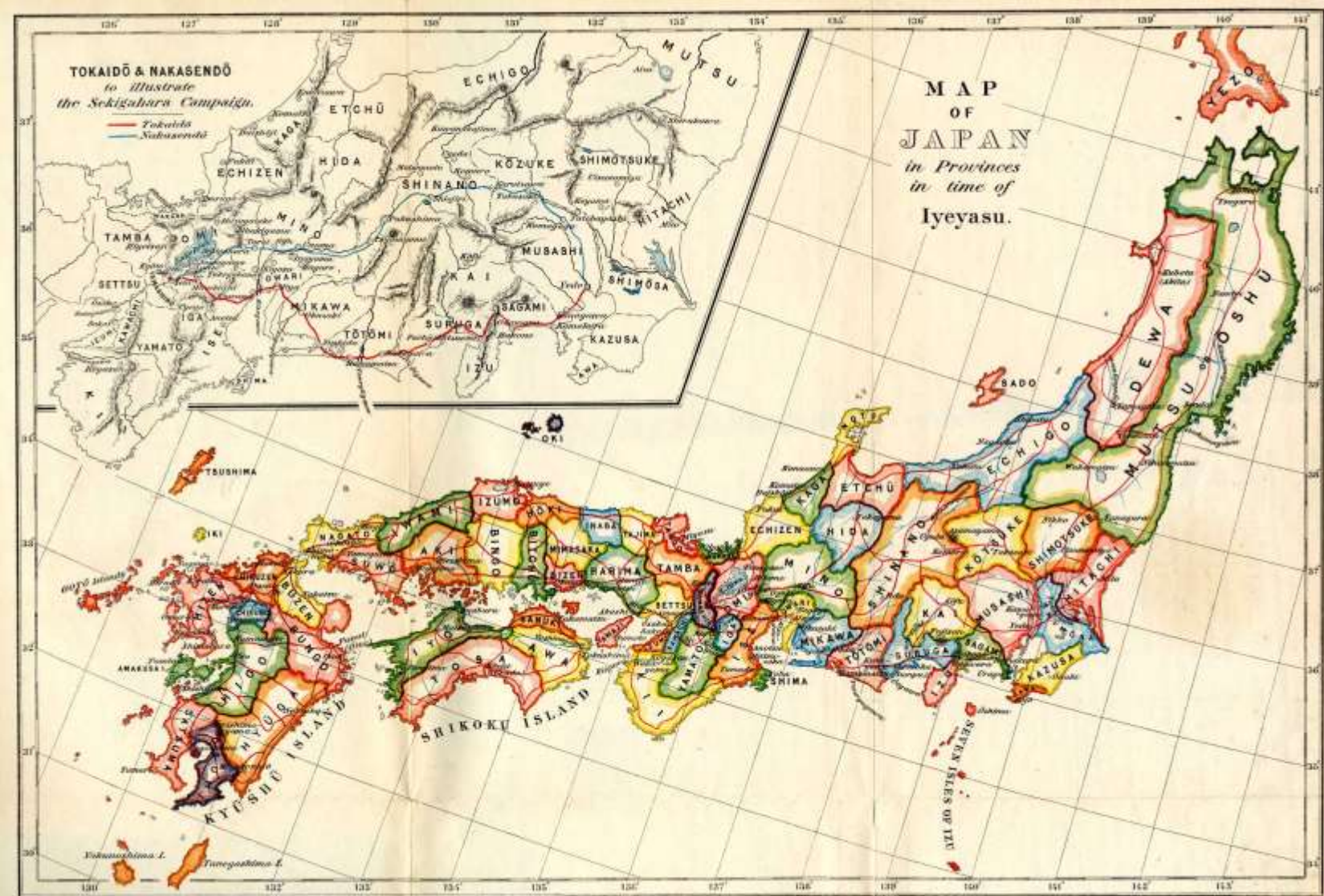
Japan divided into *Han* (provinces) each led by a *daimyo* (lord) with independent power and loyal *samurai* (nobles/warriors)



Japan c. 1450-1600

- Fief-holding: land granted to nobility (Daimyo and samurai) in exchange for loyalty
- Tax revenues from these lands

Granted by Shoguns and powerful Daimyo



Kamakura Period (1192 to 1333)

- Emperor as figurehead remained in Kyoto.
- Minamoto no Yoritomo became the first **shogun** in 1192.



Kamakura Period (1192 to 1333)

- Kublai Khan's Mongol attempted to invade Japan in 1274 and 1281. The second invasion was interrupted by a massive typhoon. People believed that it was a *kamikaze* “divine winds” that saved them from the foreign invasion.



Kamakura Period (1192 to 1333)

- The structure of the military government of the Kamakura shogunate weakened after the invasions.
 - No land was gained - no “bonus” to warriors who fought to defend shogun
- The Kamakura shogunate was overthrown by the Ashikaga family in 1330s.
- Ashikaga shoguns were relatively weak and civil war was a regular occurrence (1330s-1570s)

**AP World: You have 40 minutes to
work on research presentations.**

Get going!

March 12 = 9 Wks Exam (Blks 1/3)

March 13 = 9 Wks Exam (Blks 2/4)

M/C with 1 open response. The open response will be included in the study guide.

Japan c. 1450-1600

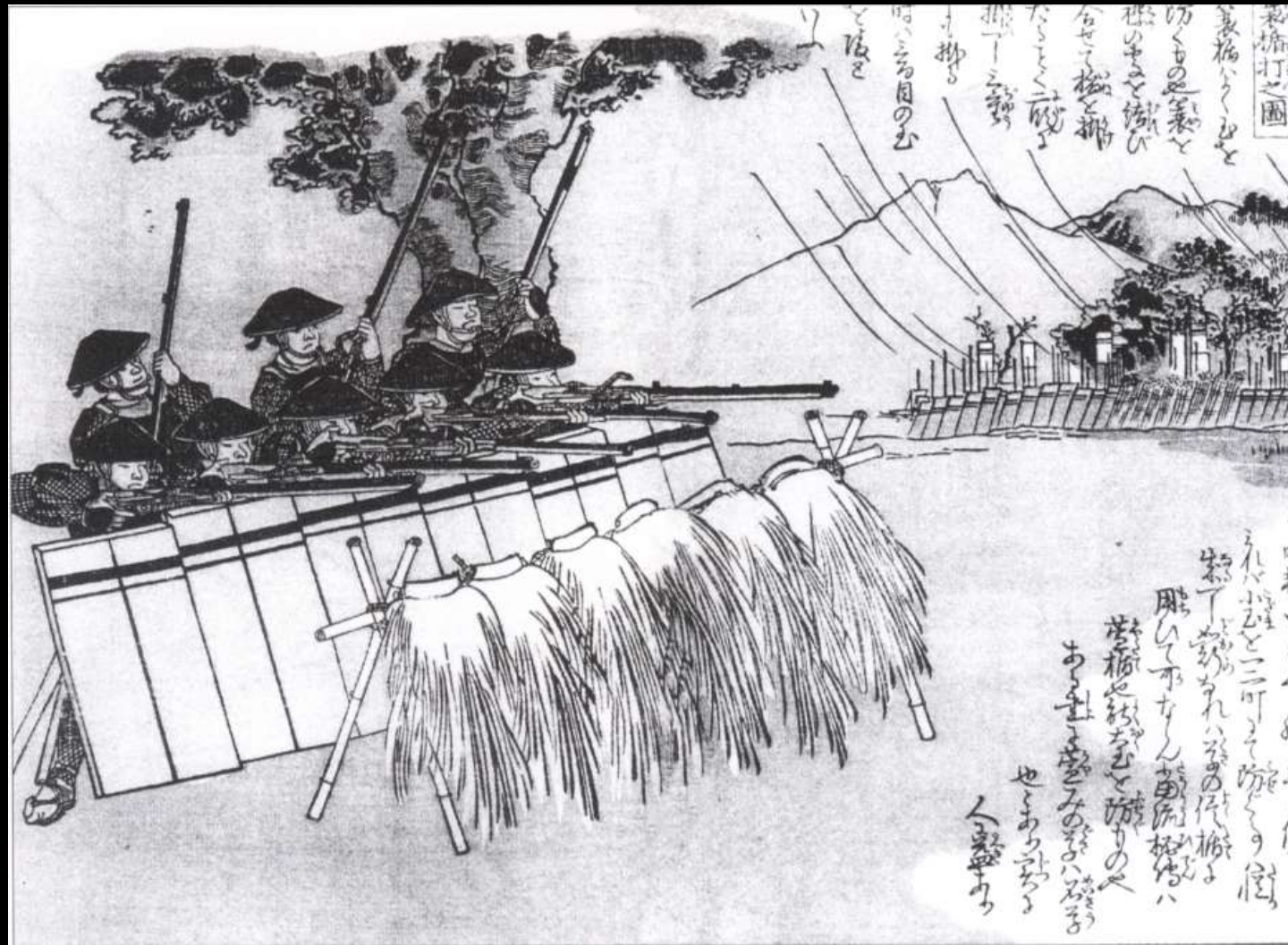
Based on administrative situation and the map shown...

Sengoku Period: c. 1460s-1600

Upheaval, unrest, civil war, rebellion, large armies, bigger armies.....AND!!!!!!!

What do you think daimyo (local lords) did in this environment?





The introduction of European weapons by the Portuguese



Japan c. 1450-1600

3 Great Unifiers



Oda Nobunaga
(r. 1568-1582)



Toyotomi Hideyoshi
(r. 1582-1598)



Tokugawa Ieyasu
(r. 1598-1616)



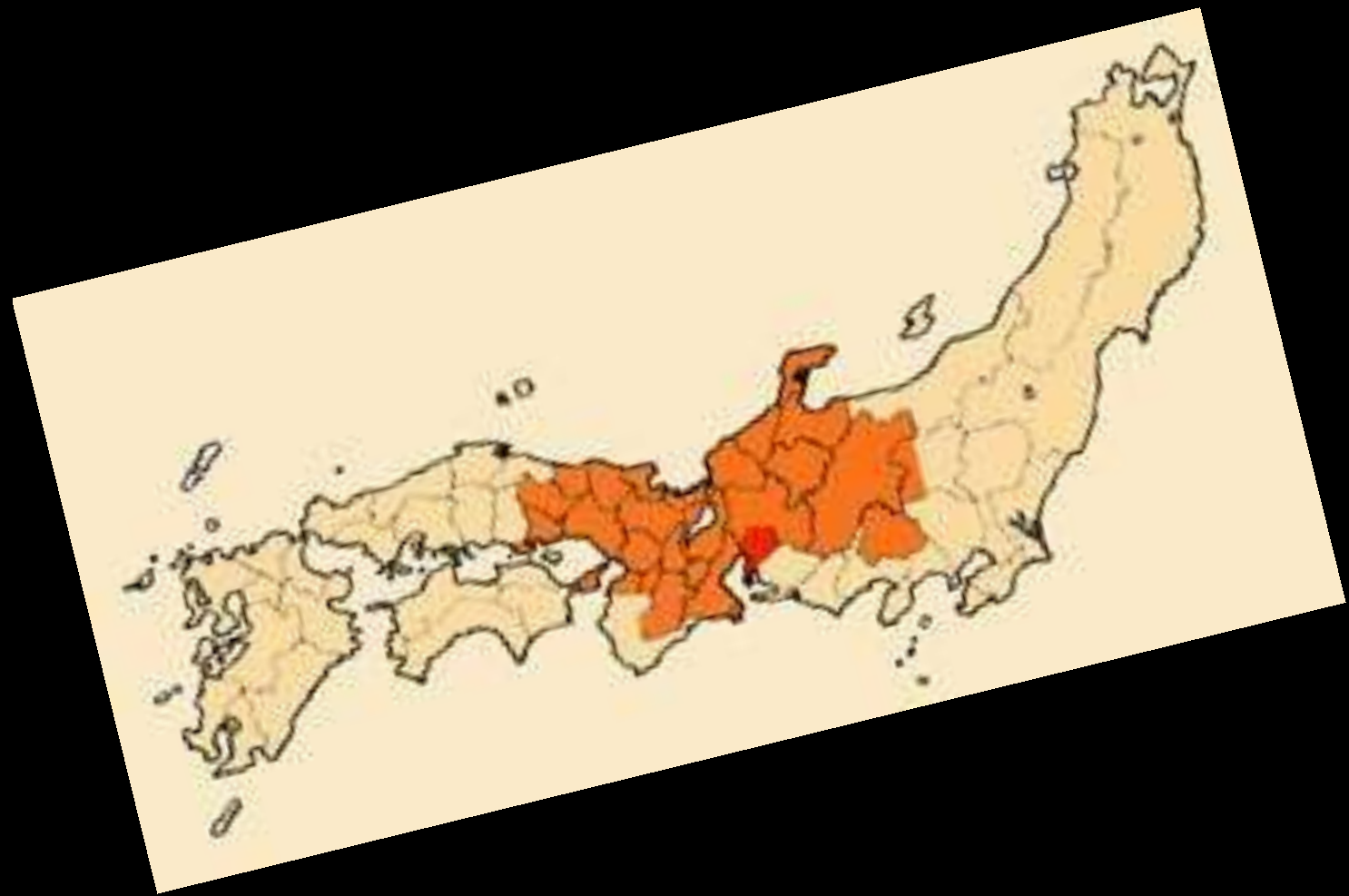
Armor of the three unifiers of Japan

Japan c. 1450-1600



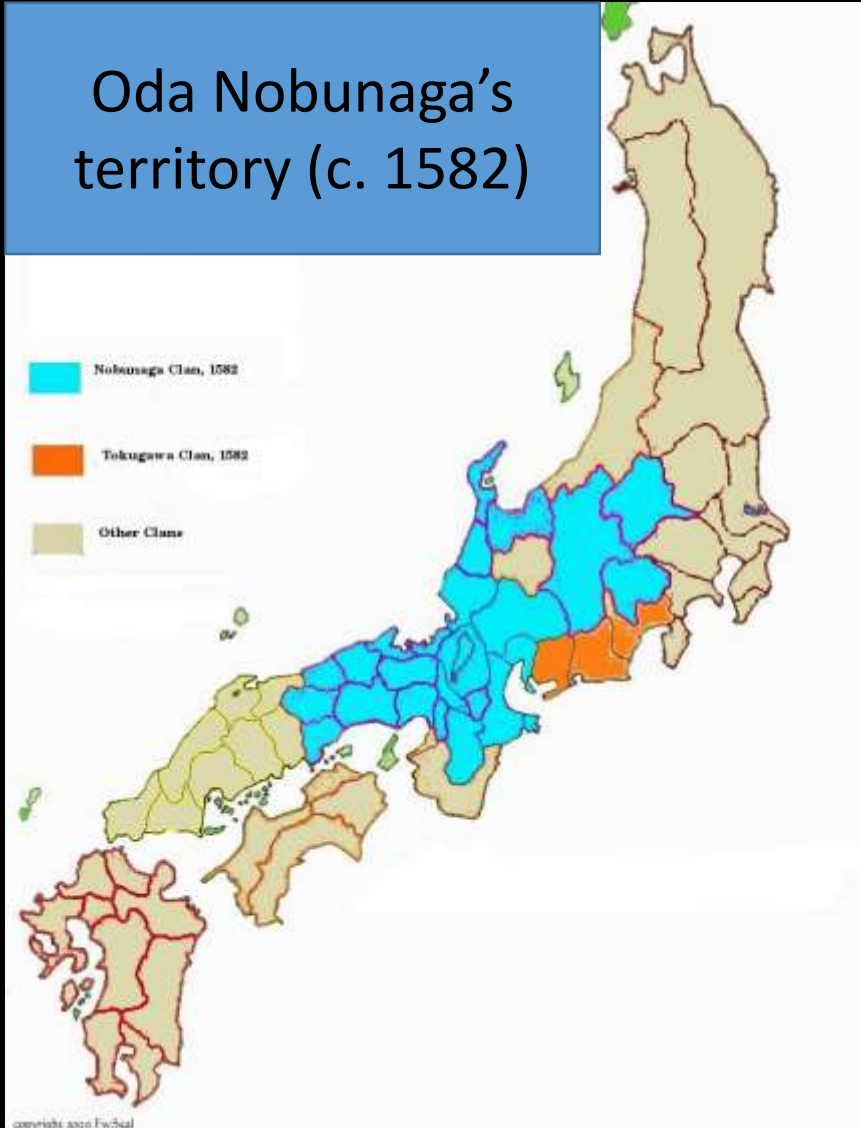
Oda Nobunaga's Han
(c. 1560)





Japan c. 1450-1600

Oda Nobunaga's territory (c. 1582)



Nobunaga's army (2000-3000) defeats a rival daimyo's army of 25,000

1560 = Battle of Okehazama

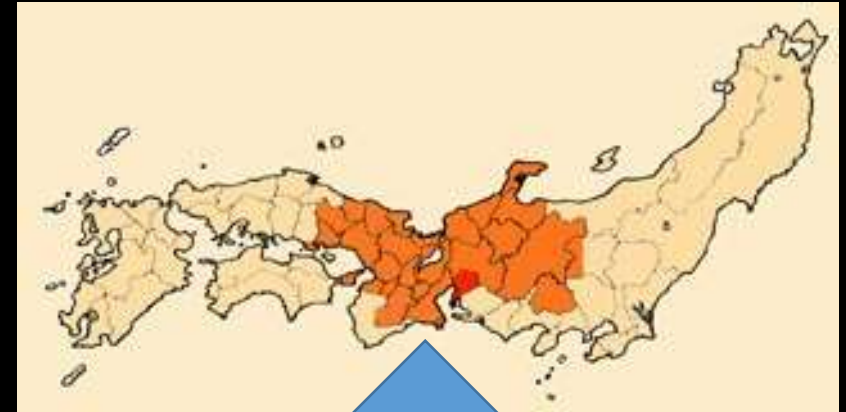
Japan c. 1450-1600

Emperor is still here – No power

Ashikaga shoguns are still here – No power



Nobunaga is actually in charge



Central Japan largely unified under Nobunaga

Japan c. 1450-1600

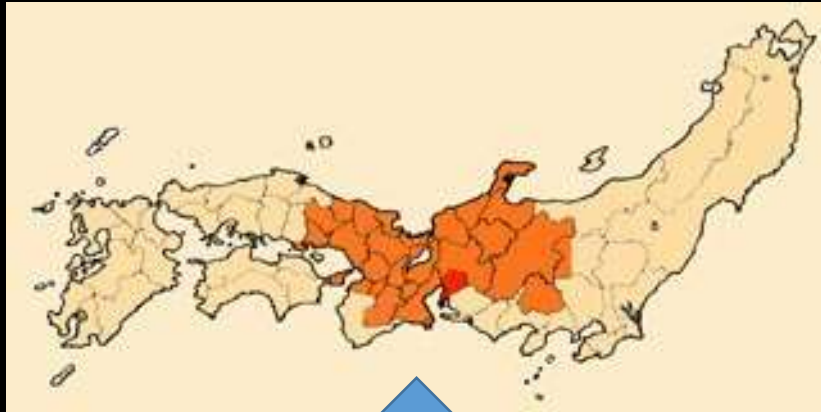
June 21, 1582 –
Nobunaga betrayed
and his castle
attacked by an allied
general

Nobunaga is
trapped and
commits seppuku
(ritual suicide)



Toyotomi Hideyoshi (another allied general) is not pleased and stomps the guy that attacked Nobunaga on July 2, 1582





Hideyoshi takes control of Nobunaga's lands as he gains supports of Nobunaga's former allies



Begins construction on Osaka Castle less than a year later. Why?



Japan c. 1450-1600

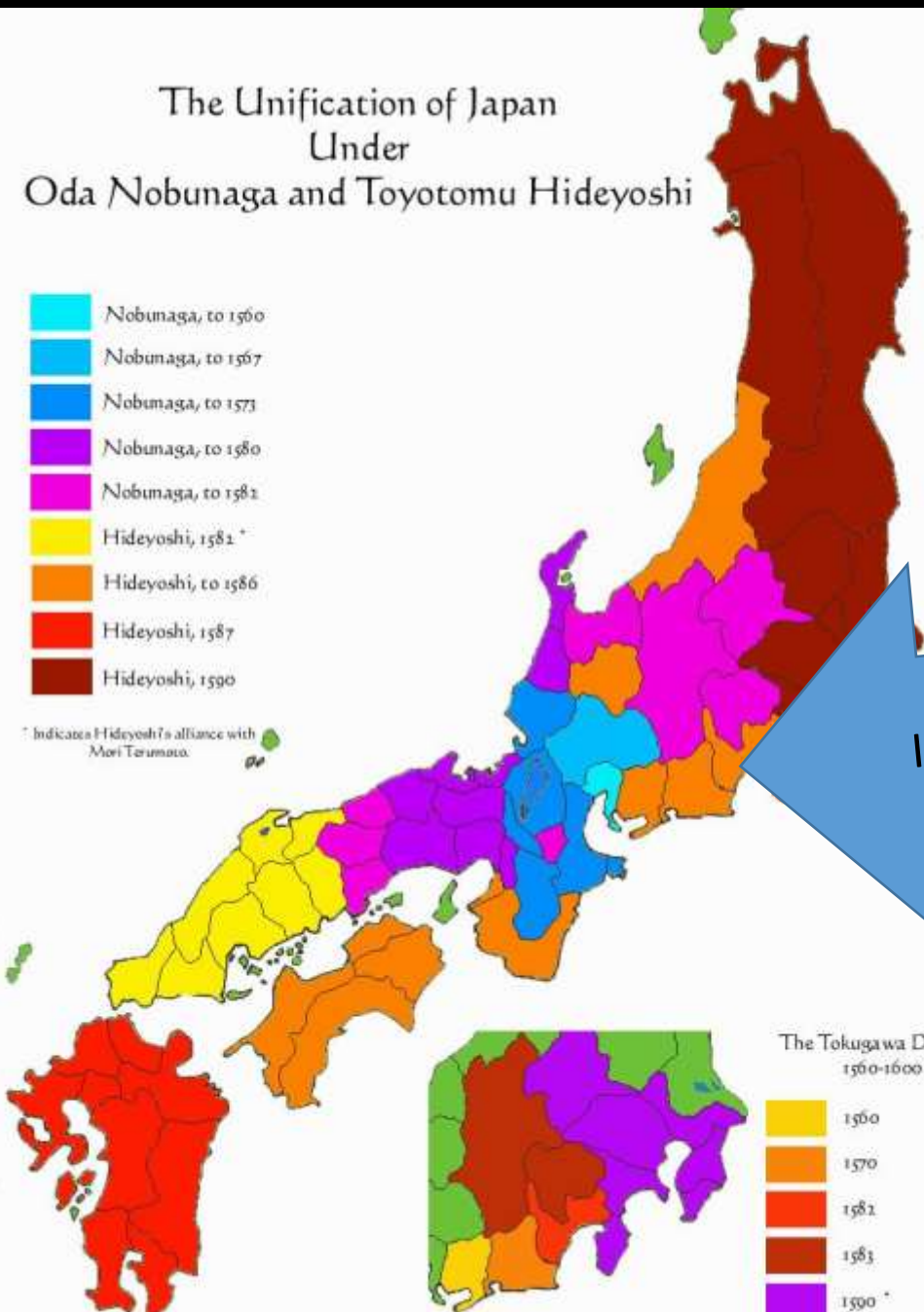
Toyotomi Hideyoshi
(r. 1582-1598)



Consolidates power and allied
daimyo by 1584

The Unification of Japan Under Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomu Hideyoshi

- Nobunaga, to 1560
- Nobunaga, to 1567
- Nobunaga, to 1573
- Nobunaga, to 1580
- Nobunaga, to 1582
- Hideyoshi, 1582 *
- Hideyoshi, to 1586
- Hideyoshi, 1587
- Hideyoshi, 1590



* Indicates Hideyoshi's alliance with Mori Terumoto.

By 1500 all of Japan is in possession of or allied to Hideyoshi

Including lands held by Tokugawa Ieyasu

The Tokugawa Domain 1500-1600

- 1560
- 1570
- 1582
- 1583
- 1590 *

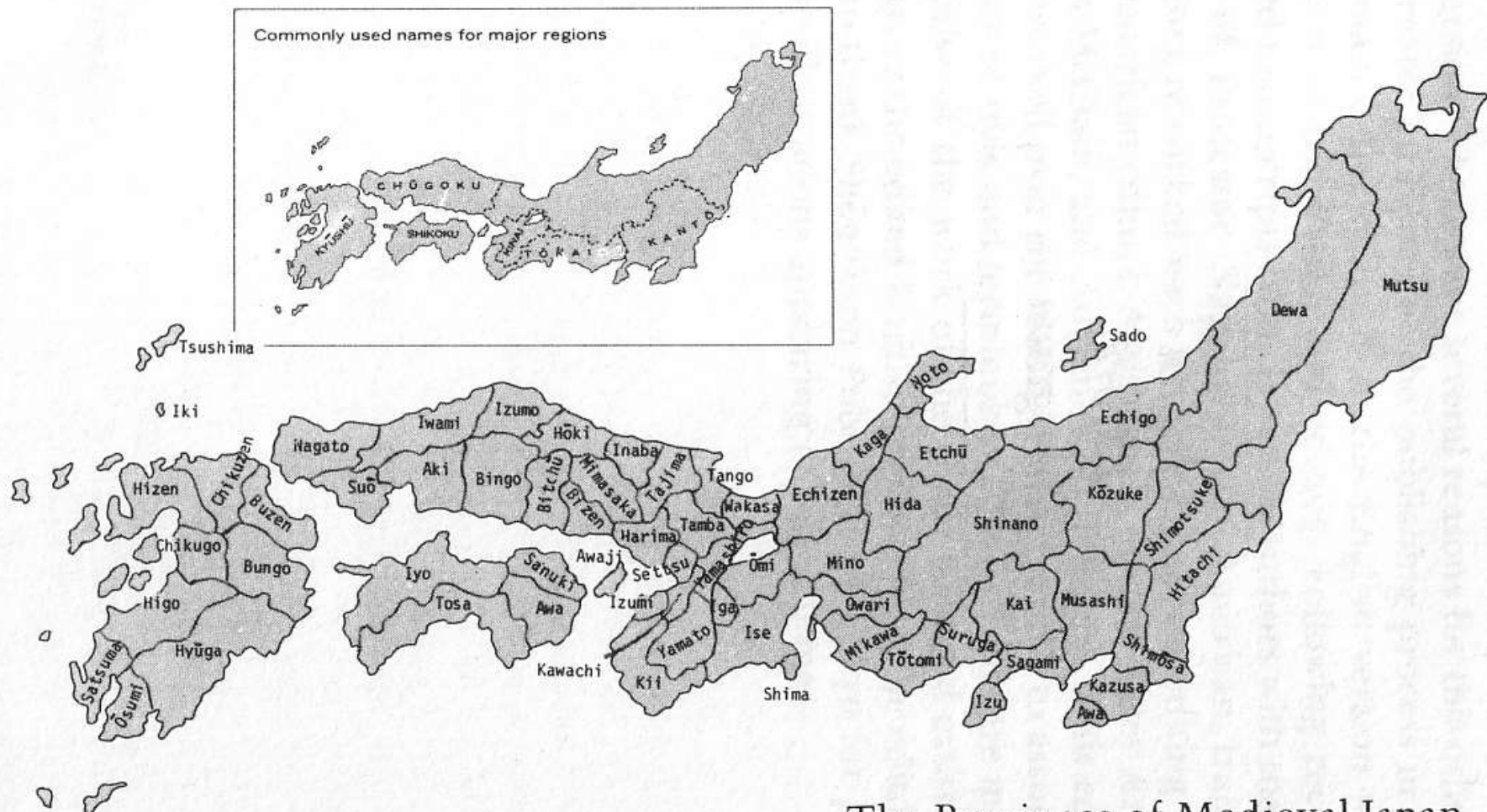


* Transfer to Kanto in 1590 entailed loss of previous holdings.



Tokugawa Shogunate
(1600s-1800s) develops
after death of Hideyoshi.

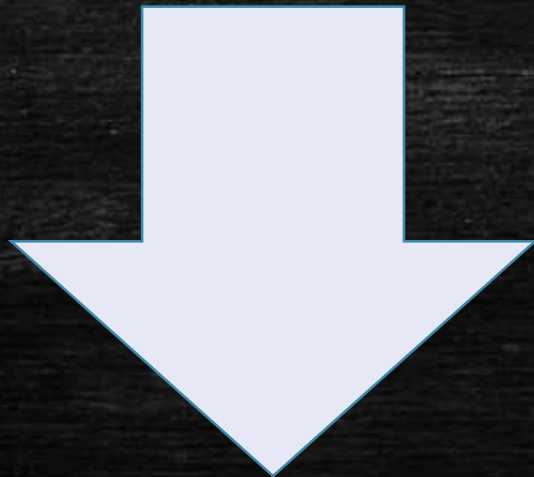




The Provinces of Medieval Japan

If you plan to attend the AP World History Review session (**20th Century Part 1, Tuesday, March 17, 3:00-4:30**) please sign up below. I need to know how many packet copies I should make.

Today we talk
Aztecs and Inca



The Americas before 1500

Why so unique compared to Afro Eurasian civilizations?



Aztecs and Inca: Tribute Empires

- **What is a tribute empire? (General Characteristics)**
 - **Aztecs**
 - Local rulers collect tribute (like taxes)
 - Gold, land, labor military service
 - **Inca**
 - Local rulers collect tribute
 - Land and labor
 - Mita = labor on state lands, responsibilities rotated among various communities
 - Women make cloth for royal and religious purposes



- All-T'oqapu Tunic
 - Ornate tunics were reserved for high-ranking members of society
 - Geometric patterns represent various ideas
 - People
 - Places
 - Social roles



Aztecs and Inca: Style of Rule

– Aztecs

- King represents god on Earth
- Polytheistic theocracy
- Wealthy nobility
- Strong military

– Inca

- King represents god on Earth
- Polytheistic theocracy
- Wealthy nobility
- Strong military

Indirect Rule

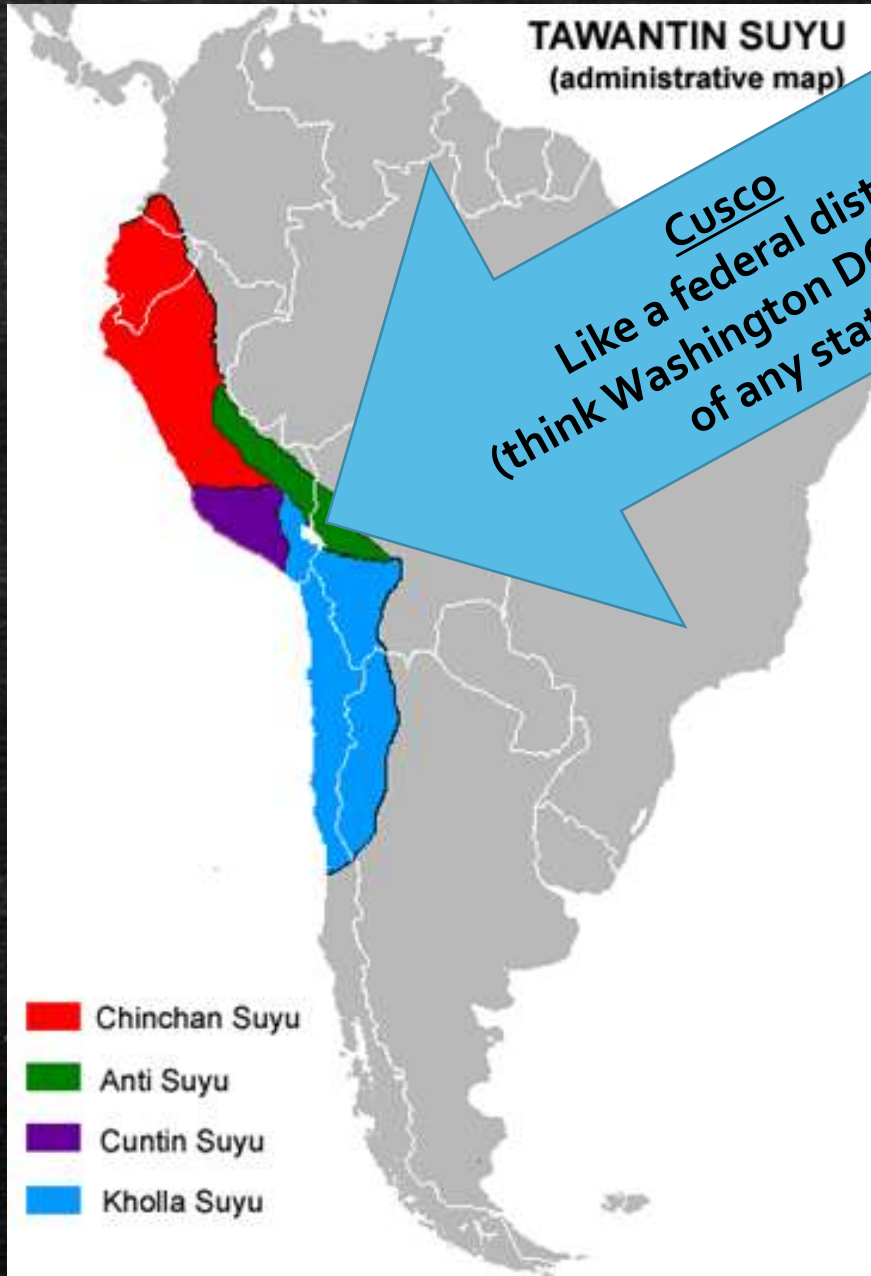
- Local leaders controlled conquered lands (city-states) but were responsible to the Aztec government

Direct Rule

- Divided into four states (Suyu) led by royal governors
- Highly developed bureaucracy
- Intentional spread of Quechua (Inca language)
- Extensive road system

Aztec Empire

c. 1519



Cusco
Like a federal district
(think Washington DC, not part
of any state)

- Chinchay Suyu
- Antisuyu
- Cuzco Suyu
- Kollasuyu

The following is a "divine song," a sort of epic poem in which the birth of [Huitzilopochtli](#) is recalled. The important patron god of the Aztecs was the son of Coatlicue, "she of the skirt of serpents," a title of the Mother goddess. This text has been the object of various forms of interpretation. According to some researchers, the myth has to do with an celestial, ancient confrontation. Huitzilopochtli is the Sun who is born from Coatlicue, the earth. His sister, [Coyolxauhqui](#) (the moon) motivates her four hundred brothers (the innumerable stars) to attack the Sun. In the struggle the moon and the four hundred stars are defeated. The triumph of the Sun, the patron god of the Aztecs, predicts the destiny of the civilization. This idea leads to a different or complementary interpretation. If the destiny of Huitzilopochtli has been to defeat his enemies and to deprive them of their possessions, the Aztec people, by siding with their patron God, will become "the people of the Sun," those chosen to impose their rule on many other nations in the four quadrants of the universe.

Excerpted from Leon-Portilla, ed., Native Mesoamerican Spirituality, New York: Paulist Press, 1980.



← Coatlicue – murdered earth goddess,
Mother of Sun god (Huitzilopochtli)
and Moon goddess



↓ Moon goddess (Coyolxauhqui), who
murdered her mom and was then killed by
her brother, the sun god Huitzilopochtli



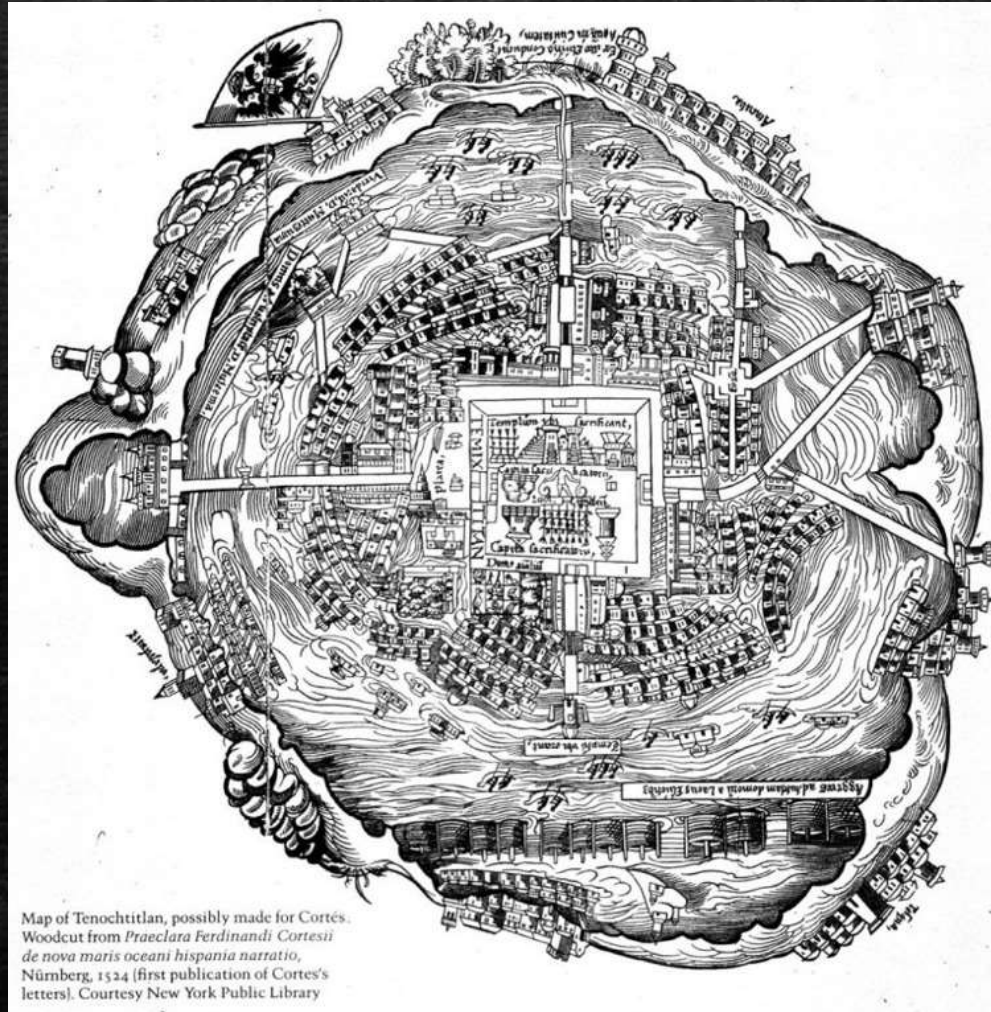




TED Ed
LESSONS WORTH SHARING

The Aztec Empire

- Tenochtitlan – Capital City



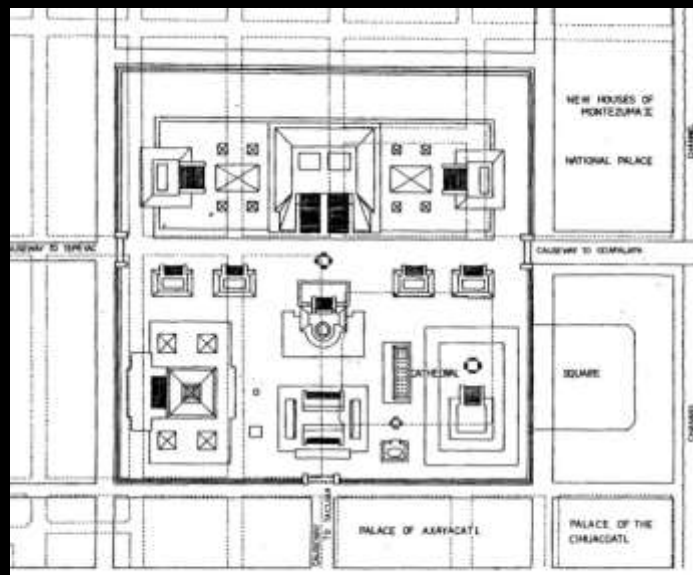
Map of Tenochtitlan, possibly made for Cortés.
Woodcut from *Praeclara Ferdinandi Cortesii
de nova maris oceani hispania narratio*,
Nürnberg, 1524 (first publication of Cortés's
letters). Courtesy New York Public Library

The Aztec Empire

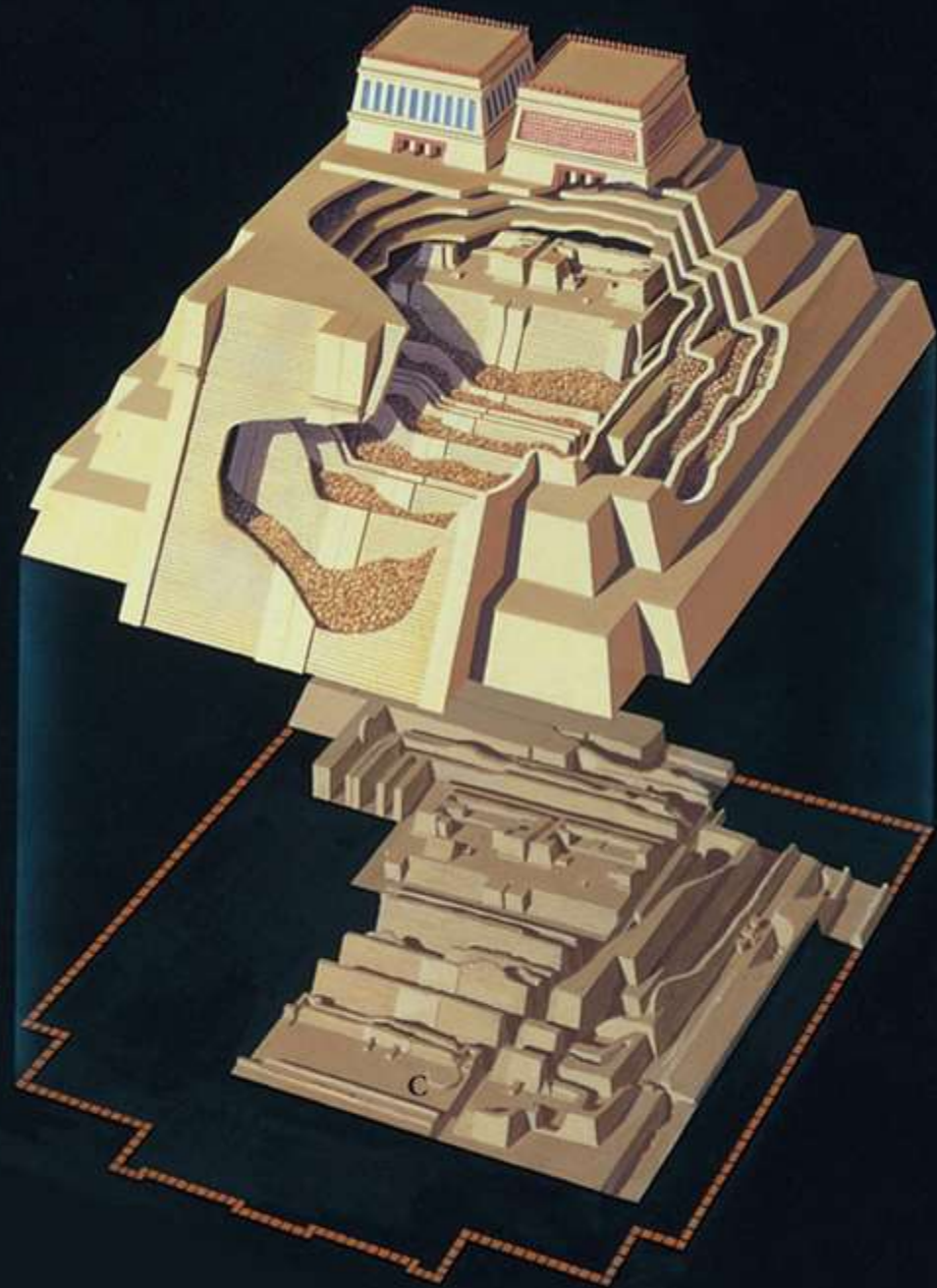
- Tenochtitlan – Capital City
- Built on an island in Lake Texcoco



Tenochtitlán 3D Flyby 2:34



PLAN OF THE GREAT TEMPLE OF TENOCHTITLAN
—— ORIGINAL LAY-OUT - - - - - MODERN STREET PATTERN

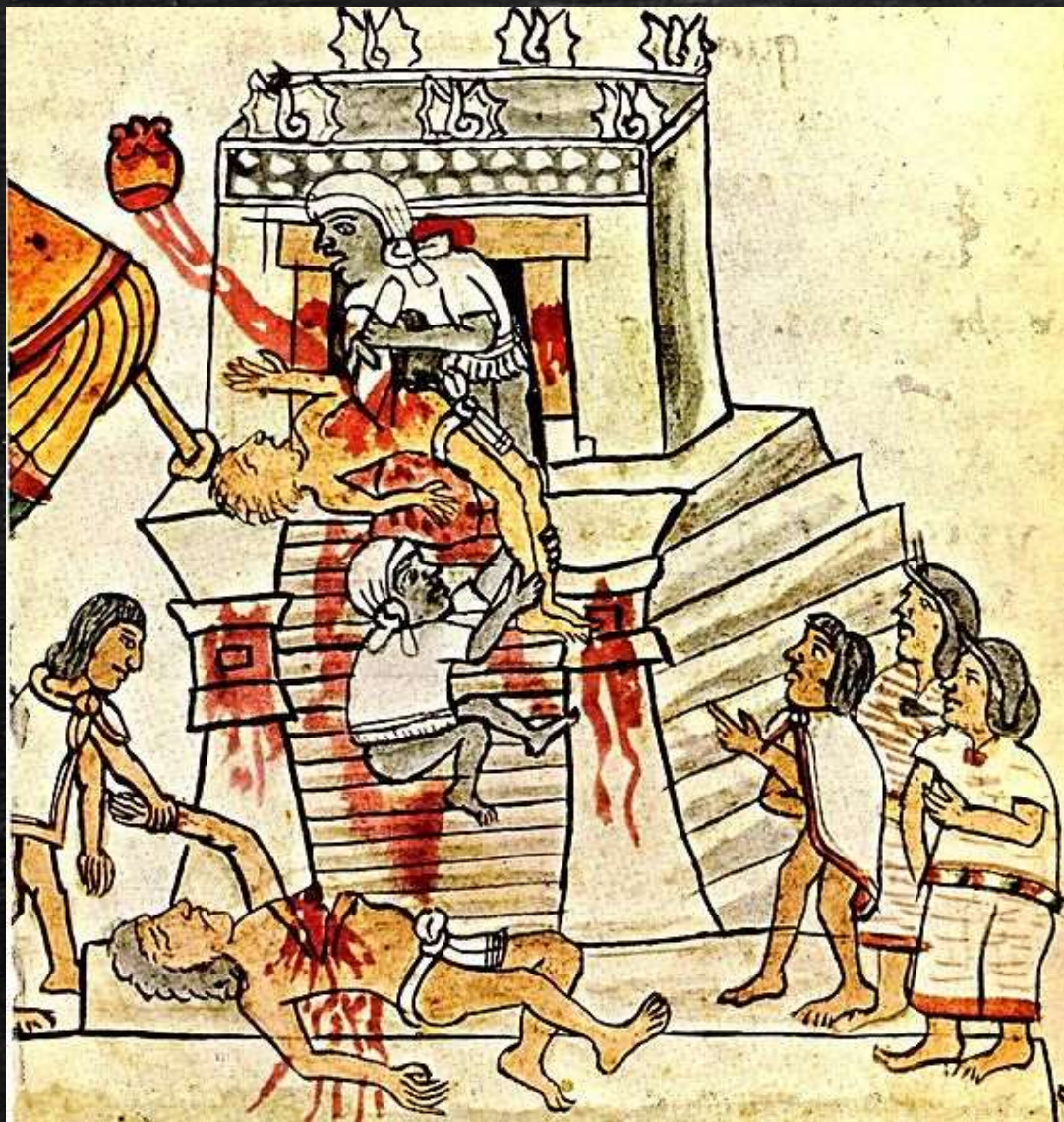


The Aztec Empire

- The Aztecs conquered their neighbors, demanded tribute from them and created an empire
- How could the Spanish use this against the Aztecs?



Feeding the Gods: Aztec Sacrifice



Aztec Empire Falls (1521)

- Hernan Cortes – Spanish Conquistador



The Inca?



TED Ed
LESSONSWORTH**SHARING**