

Today we discuss China and
average our exam grades

Tonight's Reading Assignment:
309-319 (Quiz Thursday)

Average your exam grade for your total score

Example

1st Exam = 73.2

2nd Exam = 87.5

Total = 160.7

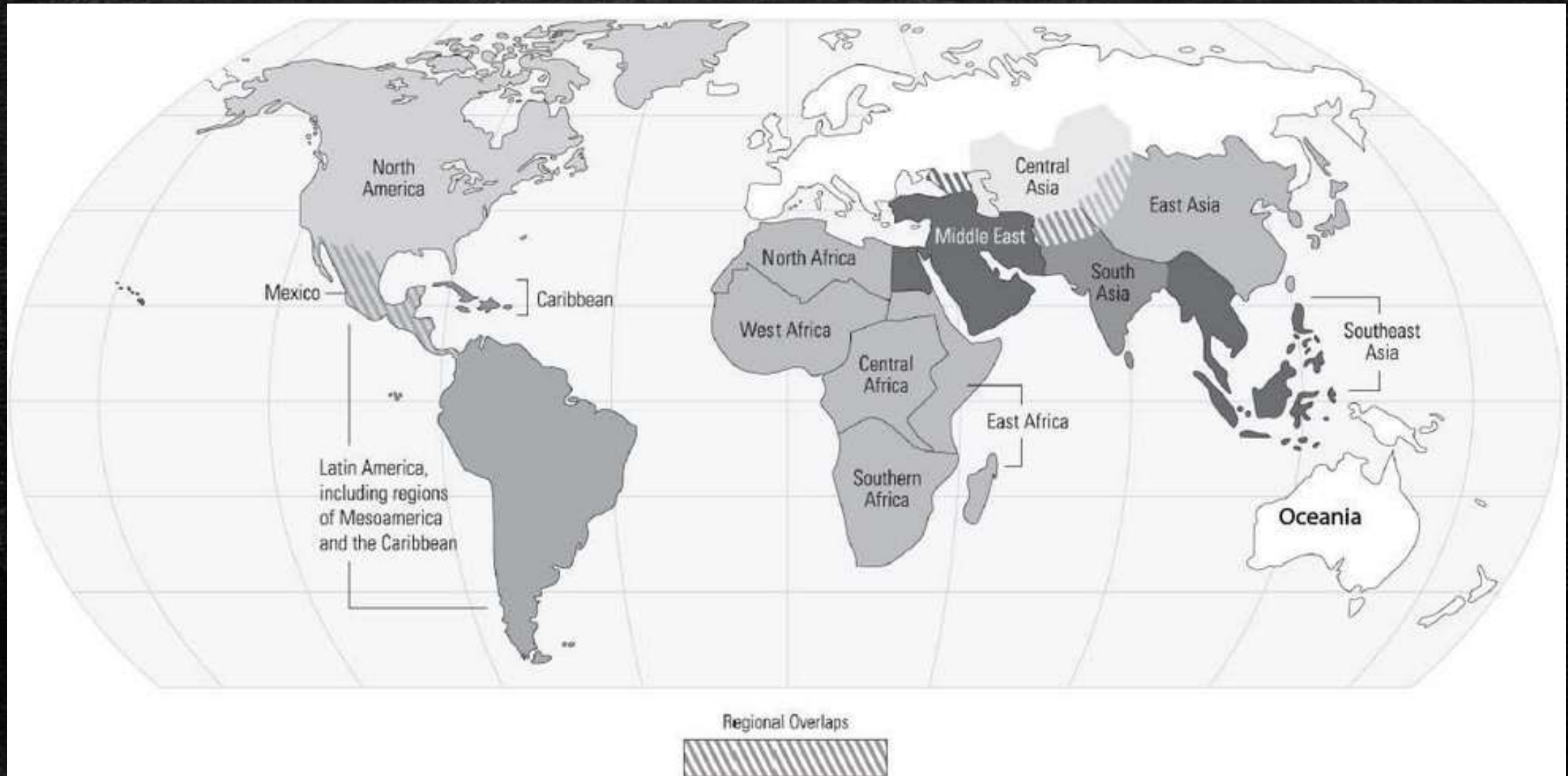
$160.7/2=80.35$

$160.7/2=80.35$

Your final score = 80%

Round up on your
final score only

Unit 1C: East Asia



1. Xia Dynasty (ca. 2200-1766 B.C.E.)
 2. Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.E.)
 3. Zhou Dynasty: (1122-256 B.C.E.)
 - A. Warring States (403-221 B.C.E.)
 4. The Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.E.)
 5. Han Dynasty (207 B.C.E.-220 C.E.)
 6. Sui Dynasty (589-618)
 7. Tang Dynasty (618-907)
 8. Song Dynasty (960-1279)
 9. Yuan Dynasty (Mongols) (1279-1368)
 10. The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
 11. Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)
- Republic (1911-1949)
Sun Yat-Sen 1911-1925
Chiang Kai-Shek 1925-49
- Communist (1949 - present)
Mao Zedong 1949-1976
Deng Xiaopeng 1978-1997+
Li Peng 1997-2004
Hu Jintao 2004-present

Early Civilizations in China

Shang Dynasty (1650 B.C. -1027 B.C.)



Shang Dynasty (1650 B.C. -1027 B.C.)

- Polytheistic
- People did not pray to the gods – only rulers and nobles (important ancestors influenced the gods)

Shang Dynasty (1650 B.C. -1027 B.C.)

- Oracle bones – questions to the gods
- Bones were heated until cracked – patterns of cracks are interpreted.



Trade

- Silk
 - Valuable export
 - Silk Road – trade route to the Middle East

Zhou Dynasty (1027 B.C. – 256 B.C.)

- Overthrew the Shang Dynasty
 - Successful Rebellion by Shang Vassal Wu of Zhou
- Divine Right Rule
- Dynastic Cycle –the rise and fall of dynasties –
“Mandate of Heaven”

Shang to Zhou



THE DYNASTIC CYCLE IN CHINA

The New Dynasty

- Restores peace
- Appoints loyal officials
- Redistributes land to peasants
- Builds canals, irrigation systems, and roads
- Repairs defensive walls

After several generations, the new dynasty becomes an aging dynasty

The Aging Dynasty

- Neglects government duties
- Ignores corrupt officials
- Loses control of the provinces
- Imposes heavy taxes to pay for luxuries
- Allows defensive walls to decay

Problems

- Floods, famine, earthquakes
- Invasions
- Armed bandits in the provinces
- Peasant revolts

New dynasty claims the Mandate of Heaven

Aging dynasty loses the Mandate of Heaven

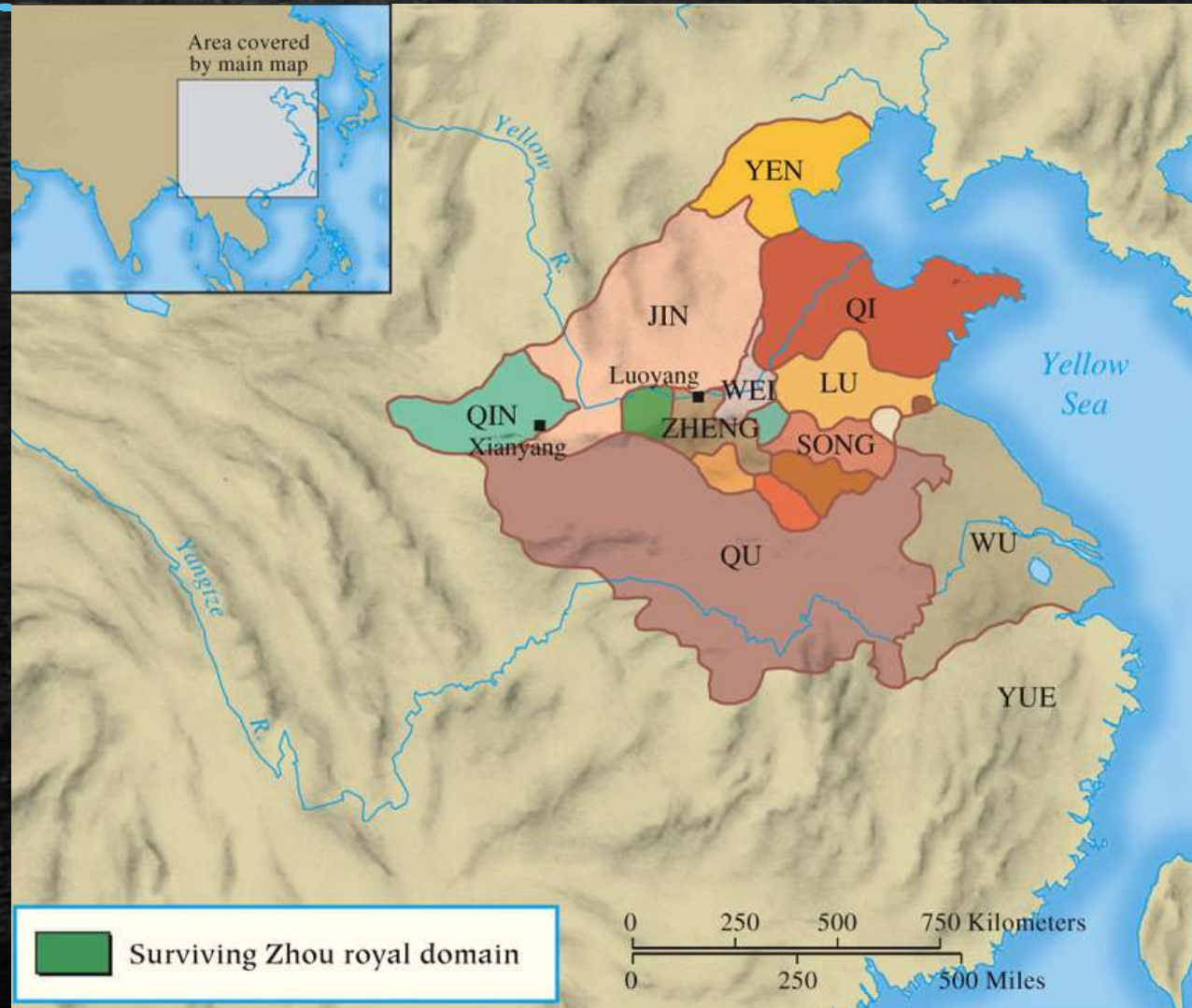
Classical China

200's BCE—c.900 CE

Zhou Downfall

- Late Zhou Dynasty
 - Increasing decentralization of government
 -
 - Growing independence and power of principalities
 - Competition among principalities
 - Decreasing control of Zhou government

Period of the Warring States c. 475 BCE – 221 BCE



Chinese Philosophies

- Confucianism
- Daoism
- Legalism

A good society must start with good people.

People need to be inspired, not forced, to be good.



Confucianism founder: Confucius, a Chinese thinker

Human beings are only a small part of the total reality.

When people try to do too much, they will upset the natural order of things.



Taoism founder: Laozi, a mystic philosopher

Government can't just rely on good will, it needs a practical system governed by law.

In the system, all people are fundamentally equal, except the ruler.



Legalism founder: Guanzi, Prime Minister of Qi

Today we discuss China!

Tonight's Reading Assignment:
309-319 (Quiz Friday)

Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty (221-206 BCE)



Qin Dynasty

- Qin Shi Huangdi (r. 221-210 BCE) founds new dynasty
 - Attempt to destroy the old order
 - Centralization of Power
 - Order Nobles away from lands and to new capital
 - Why?
 - Royal officials control territories
 - Position, advancement dependent on Emperor, no hereditary rights to office
 - Uniform writing, weights/measures
 - Private ownership of weapons = illegal
 - Public works (roads, canals)

Legalist Rule

- More direct relationship between government (Emperor) and the people
- Harsh legal system
- Mutual Responsibility Units
 - 5 Households
 - Required to inform on each other
 - Threat to suffer penalty of criminal within unit
- Officials responsible for department performance

Nomadic groups love to invade Northern China



Han Dynasty (202 B.C.E.-221 C.E.)

- Liu Bang (Emperor Gao)
 - Commoner of peasant origin
 - Abandoned the Legalistic system
- Confucianism and the State
 - State Confucianism: Integration of Confucianism and Legalism

The Han Dynasty

- A Confucian Bureaucracy
 - History and tradition became more important
 - Established elite academy to teach Confucianism
 - Consolidated legal system

The Han Dynasty

- Military Power and Diplomacy
 - Han as militaristic as Qin had been
 - Army of 300,000 to one million
 - Foreign relations by “tributary system”
 - Payments and obedience to Chinese government in return for gifts from emperor to tribal leaders
 - A type of economic empire



Breakdown of Traded Goods

Region	ports Im	ports Ex
North India	🔥 📦 🧥 🍷 🍶 🍷	🐢 🐘 🌿 🔥 📦 🧥
South India	🌿 🔥 📦 🧥 🍷 🍶 🍷	🐢 🐘 🌿 🔥 📦 🧥
China	🌿 📦	🌿 🧥 🍶
Arabia	🌿 🍷 📦 🧥 🍷 🍶 🍷	🐢 🐘 🌿 🔥 📦 📦 🔥 📦 🧥
East Africa	🐢 🐘 📦 🧥 🍷 🍶 🍷 ✂️	🐢 🐘 🌿 🔥 📦 🔥 📦 🍷 📦 🧥 🍷

Traded goods:

- 🐢 tortoiseshell
- 🐘 ivory
- 🌿 spices
- 🔥 incense

- 🍷 slaves
- 📦 precious stones
- 🍷 wine
- 📦 metal
- 🧥 cloth and clothing

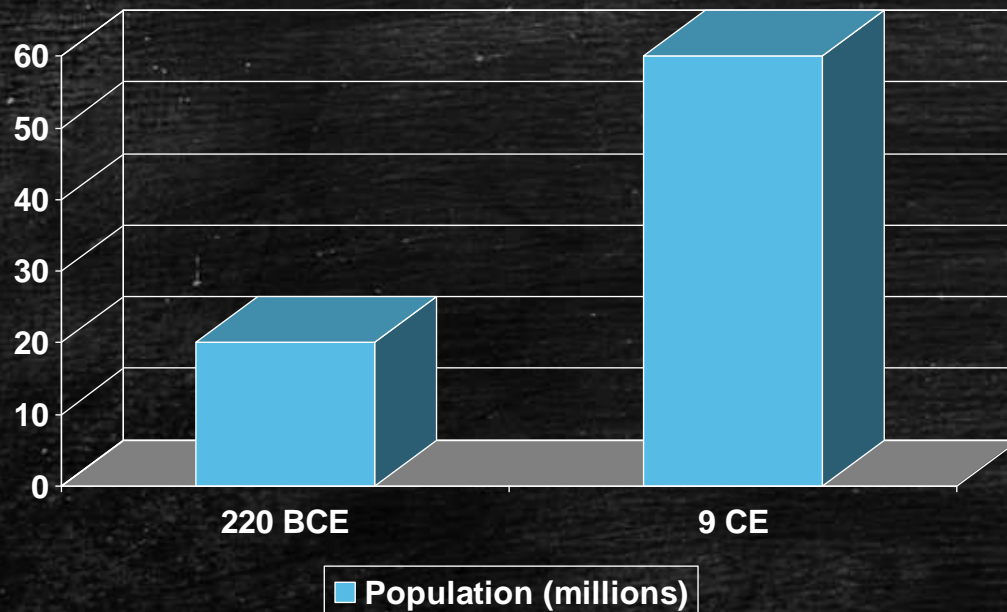
- 🍶 glassware
- 🍷 coinage
- ✂️ weapons
- 🍷 timber
- 🧥 silks

The Han Dynasty

- Economic Power
 - Spread trade routes to the west
 - Nobles forced to divide lands and broke up large landholdings (why?)
 - Raised land revenues (taxes) and nationalized private enterprise
 - Confucianists opposed these policies but also opposed business activity in general

Population Growth in the Han Dynasty

- General prosperity
- Increased agricultural productivity



Tomb of Lady Dai



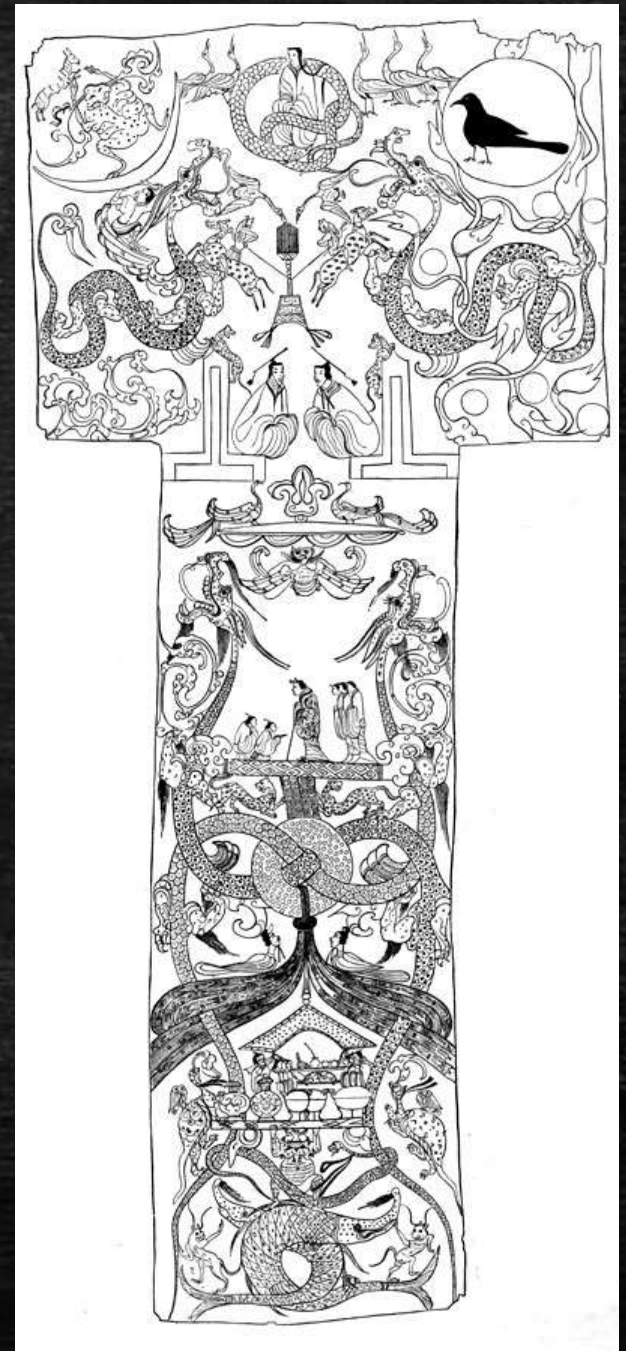


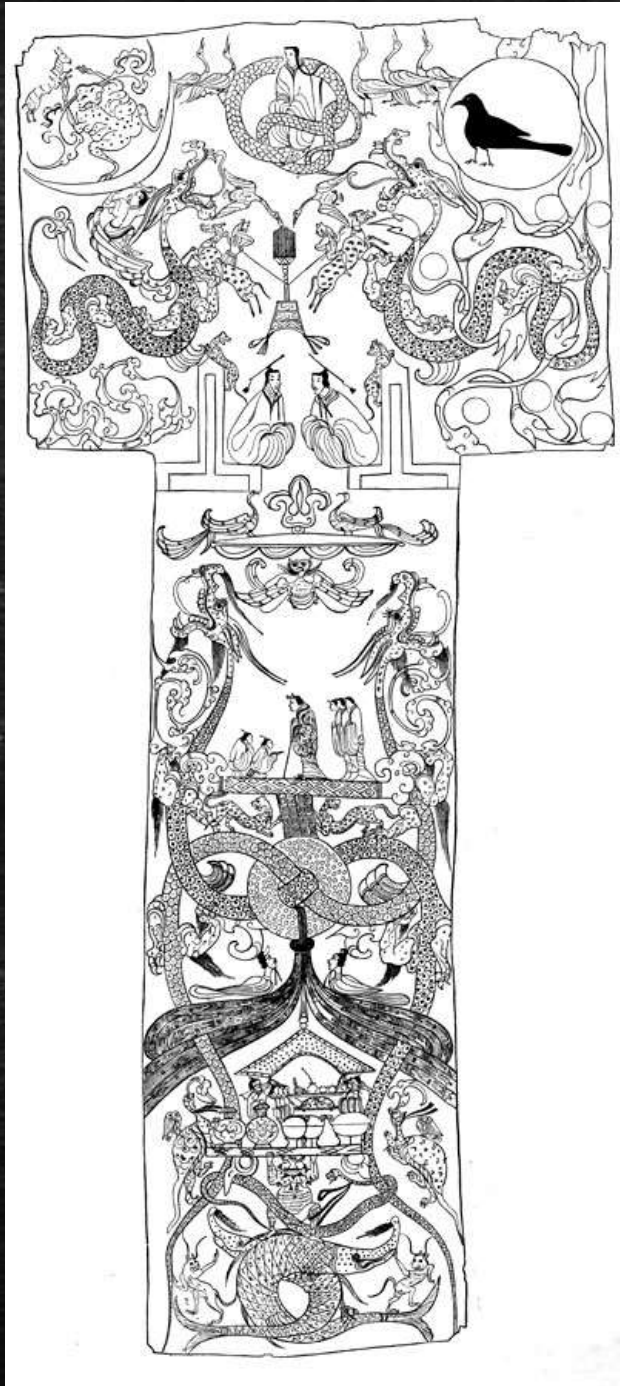
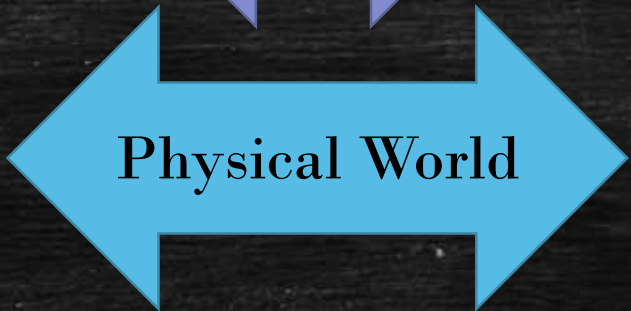
Funeral banner of
Lady Dai (Xin Zhui).

Han Dynasty, China.
c. 180 B.C.E.

Painted silk.

Designed to attract the
spirit of the deceased
to the tomb





Economic and Social Difficulties

- Expenses of military expeditions, esp. vs. Xiongnu
- Taxes increasing
- Arbitrary property confiscations rise
- Increasing gap between rich and poor
 - Slavery, tenant farming increase
 - Banditry, rebellion

Weakened Han Dynasty

- Han weakness enabled barbarians to live inside the Great Wall, serve in army, and intermarry with Chinese
- Led to *sinicization* of barbarians
- Han failed to force local administrators to send tax revenues to central government

Han Provinces

Guess what
is about to
happen?



Fall of the Han

- Yellow Turban revolt in 184 C.E. broke out simultaneously in sixteen places
- Four factions within government sought dynastic power
 - Child emperor
 - Bureaucrats, advisors, palace guard, and regent
 - Court eunuchs
 - Women of the court

Buddhism in China

- Entered at the end of Han Dynasty
- Foreignness contributed to its success
- Anti-priestly stance and presence in trading communities made it acceptable to merchants
- Mixed with Confucianism and Daoism to bring innovations to Chinese culture

China after the Han (220-581)

- Division and civil war – several short lived dynasties
- Nomads from the Gobi Desert
- Effects of the Collapse of the Han on the Chinese Psyche:
 - Decline of Confucian principles
 - Preference for philosophical Daoism
 - Growth of Buddhism

Era of instability and disunion

206 BCE-220 CE	Han Dynasty	
	Western/Former Han (206 BCE-9 CE)	Capital: Chang'an
		Confucianism officially established as basis for Chinese state by Han Wudi (r. 141-86 BCE)
	Eastern/Later Han (25-220 CE)	Capital: Luoyang
220-589 CE	Six Dynasties Period	Period of disunity and instability following the fall of the Han; Buddhism introduced to China
	Three Kingdoms (220-265 CE)	Cao Wei, Shu Han, Dong Wu
	Jin Dynasty (265-420 CE)	
	Period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties (386-589 CE)	

400 year era of disunion in China

- Rise and fall of local warlords
- Collapse of the Chinese bureaucracy
- Growth and influence of Taoism (Daoism)
- Growth in the influence of Buddhism
 - This actually led to a new emphasis on art and architecture
 - strange for a period like this

Sui Dynasty (c.589-618)



Emperor Wen of Sui (Wendi)

- Reunifies China in 589 CE
- Public Works (Begins Grand Canal)



Emperor Sui Yangdi

- Finished work on the Grand Canal
- Considered a tyrant (not quite as bad as Shi Huang di)
- Unsuccessful military campaigns
- Murdered by military leaders in 618



Tang Dynasty (618-907)



Tang Dynasty (618-907)

- Expansion of Chinese territory
- Commerce with Southwest Asia
- Continued influence of Buddhism
- Gradual growth of influential, wealthy families
- Gradual loss of power for central government – rise of military governors
- 900s = continued nomadic invasions, Dynasty falls



Song Dynasty (960-1279)



3 Vinegar Tasters:

Confucious, Lao Tzu (Daoism),
Buddha = Popular motif in Song
art – the three teachings are one

Neo-
Confucian
influence

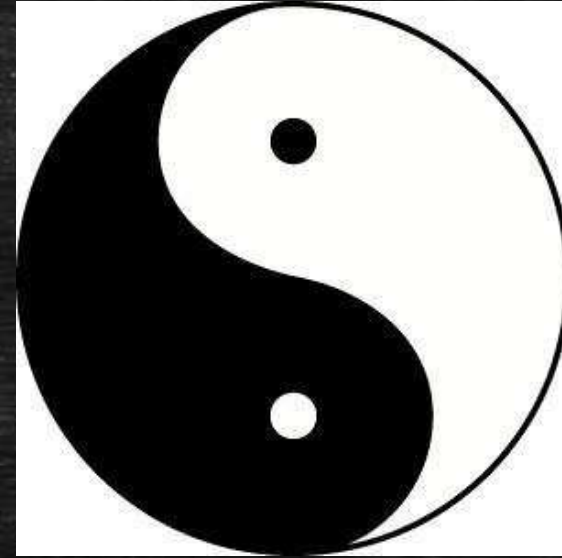
Neo-Confucianism = Revival
of Confucian ideology,
reaction against influence of
Daoism and Buddhism,
incorporated some Daoist and
Buddhist beliefs



Women in the Song Dynasty

Neo-Confucian influence

Status of Women



Widows encouraged to remain single to honor dead husbands

Foot binding

Strong Patriarchy – supported by law

Outer-world (Men)
Inner-world (Women)



6.5
Feet



3+ Feet

Travelers among Mountains and Streams.

Fan Kuan.

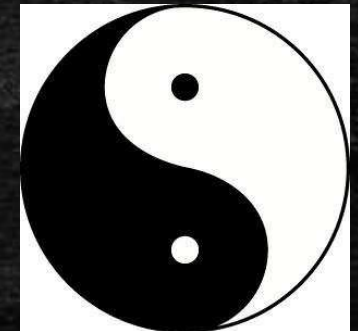
c. 1000 C.E. Ink on silk.

How silk painting was
made (6:11)





- Song Chinese Landscape
- Embodies ideals of Daoism/neo-Confucianism
 - Nature is emptiness and substance, passive and active
 - Harmony through balance
- Fan Kaun
 - One of China's 1st great landscape painters
 - Lived secluded in the mountains
 - Wanted to know nature and the natural world
- Not a specific, real scene
- Sense of order
 - Staggered depth
 - Logical 3D organization
 - Foreground, middle, background



Technological Developments

- Weaponized gunpowder
- Advances in astronomy
- Increased accuracy of cartography (Mapmaking)
- Movable type printing
- Advances in shipbuilding and navigation

Song Dynasty (960-1279)

- Loss of territory
- Economic and cultural expansion
- Payment of tribute to nomads to prevent invasions
- Allied with Mongols against hostile nomads
- Mongols help defeat nomads then overthrow the Song government and create the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty in China



Political Structures

- Confucianism remained politically dominant
- Civil Service Examination
 - Series of 3 exams
 - The further you progress the higher the position you could attain within the bureaucracy
 - Training academies set up by the government throughout China
 - Landed Gentry (Scholar Gentry)
 - Non-aristocratic, wealthy landowners

Meet Zhong Kui

He, like you wanted to pass his exams.

His reasons and his struggles may seem familiar.

This is a version of his story...



People back home want
him to succeed.

You don't even have to be
rich to take this exam.

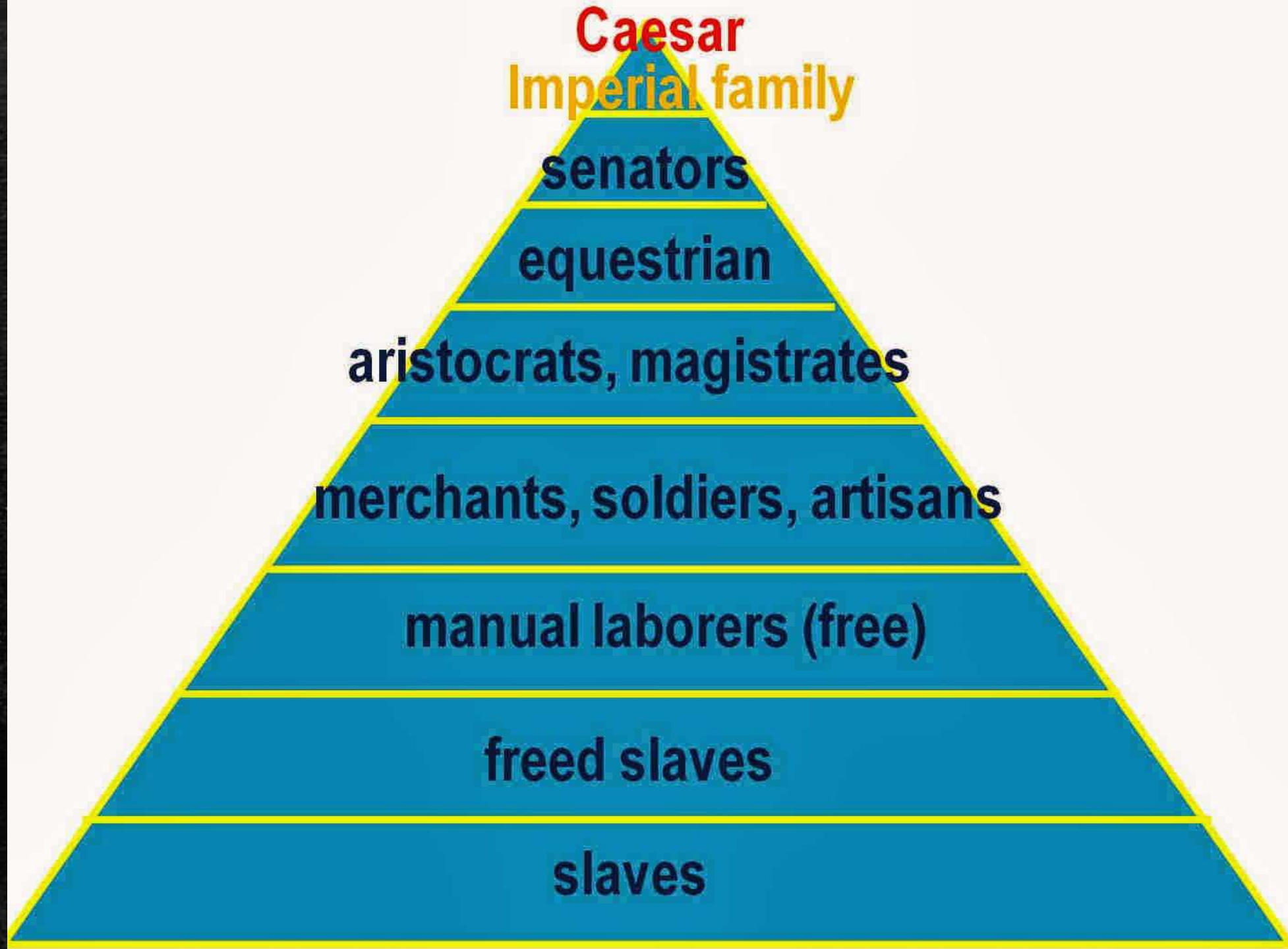
Intelligence and ability to
learn Confucian ideology
is key to advancement.

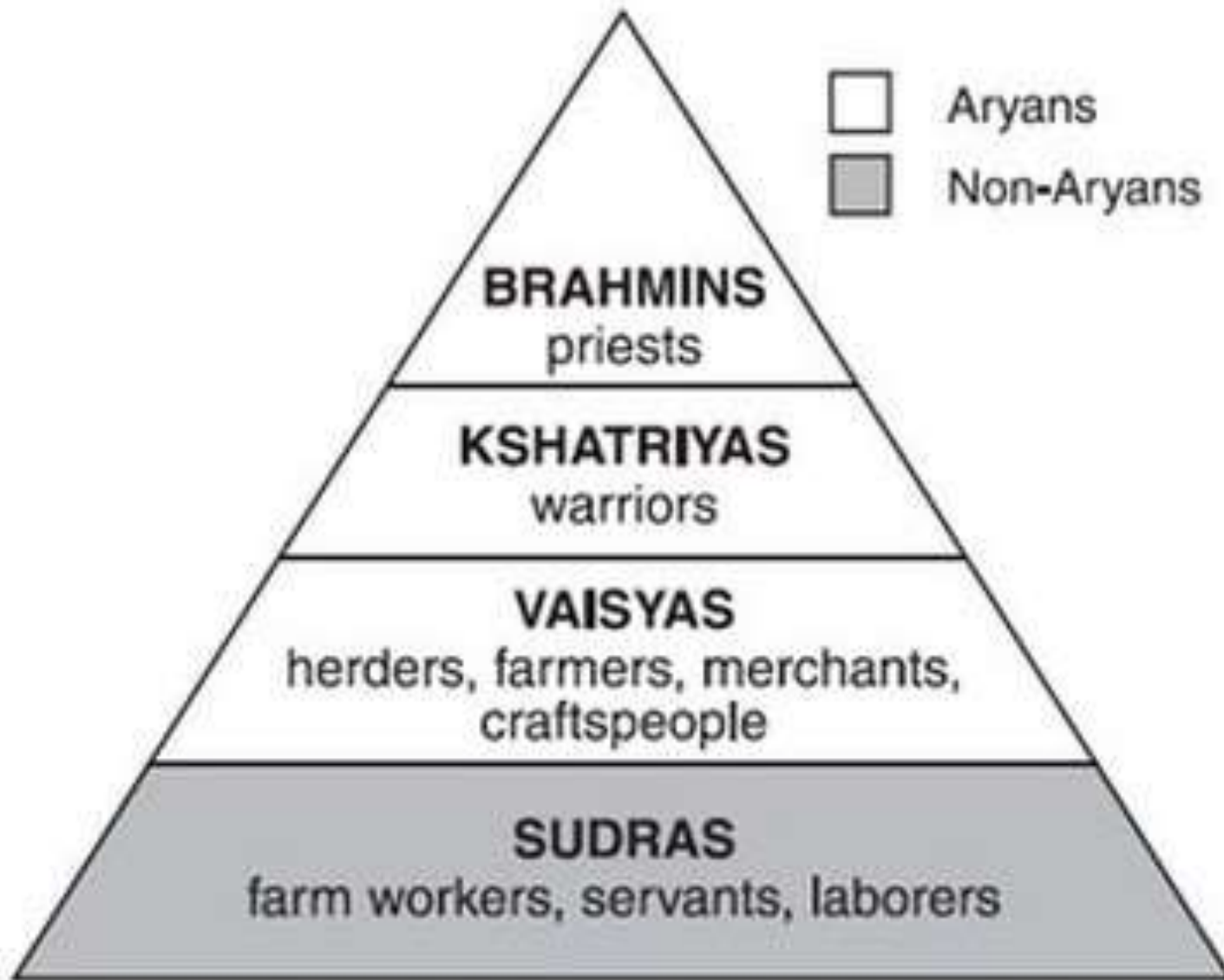




Accomplished students, like Zhong Qui, could take the exams to qualify for government office
(Chinese Bureaucracy)







Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Egyptian Social Pyramid

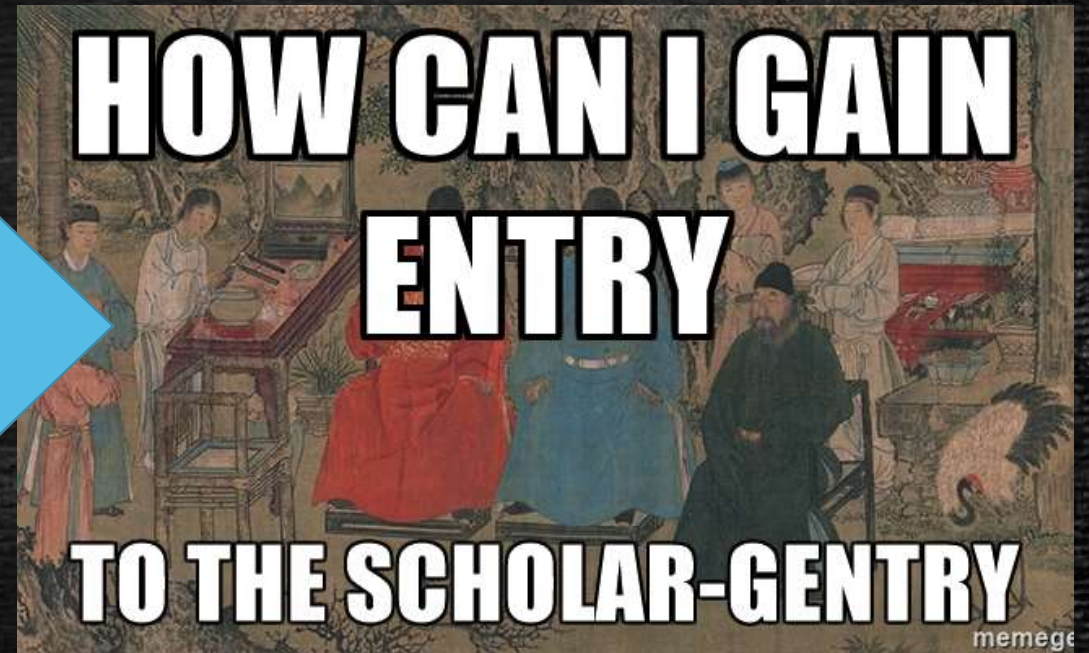
Egyptian Social
Classes were
based on wealth,
job and
education



The scholar-gentry



Zhong Kui

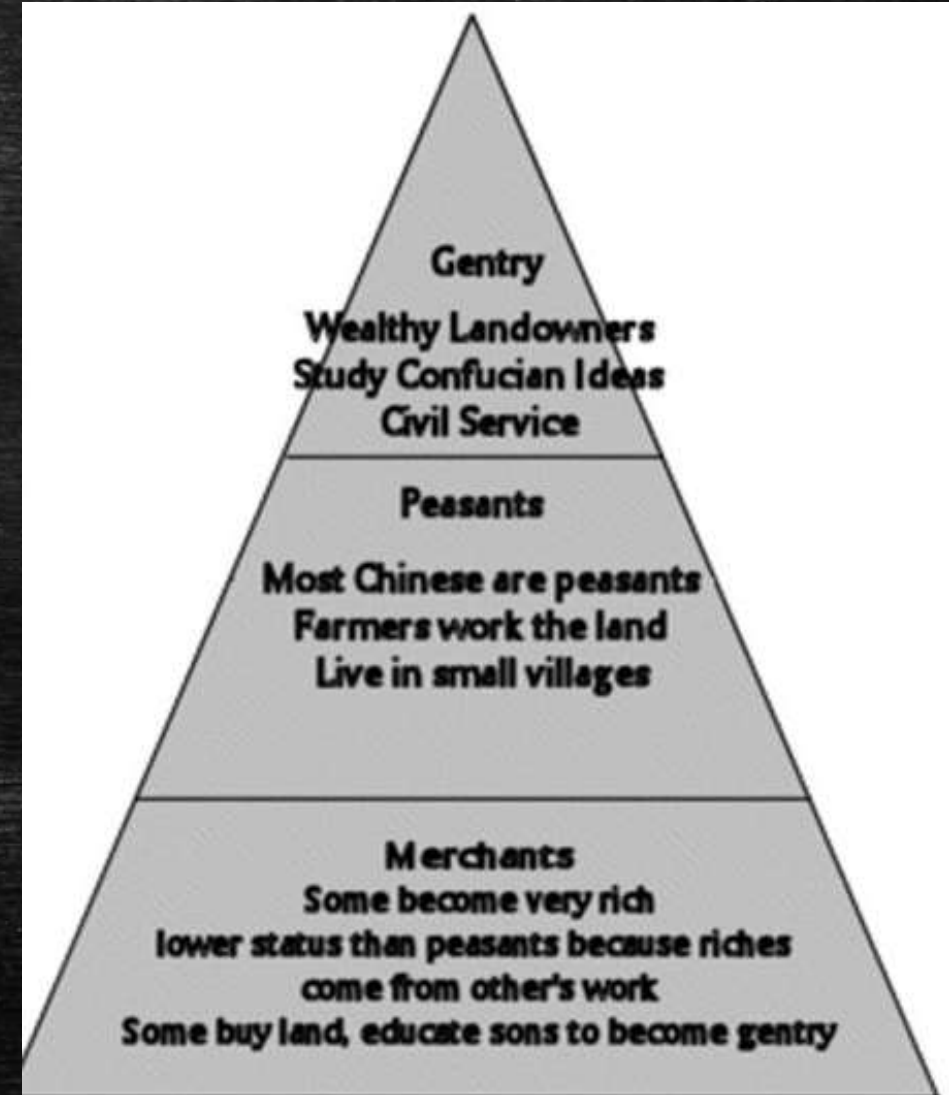


The scholar-gentry



A new social class emerged during the Han, Sui, and Tang Dynasties and through much of rest of the song ...scholar gentry officials held positions from the imperial palace to county level districts

221 BCE-1912



No scholar gentry
1912



Scholar gentry
C. 221 BCE



As a smart and motivated student, Zhong Kui could take the exams to qualify for government office

Students could hole up
for days, weeks,
months, even years!
And finally are
prepared for this exam!



Waiting for
exam results





Zhong Kui not
only passed the
exam, but he was
the top scorer!!!!



Sadly, the emperor
refused his scores and
denied him entry into
the scholar gentry
because of his
appearance ☹️



He calmly accepted
this decision and
returned to his village

NOT TRUE

He went into
Godzilla mode



Zhong Kui becomes a
Chinese folk hero.

He now commands 80,000
ghosts and is considered a
guardian spirit



Tonight's Assignment

Pgs 309-319 (Stop @Korea)

Quiz Friday

Japan: Imperial Age to Shogunate



Japan: The Imperial Age

- Chinese influence
- Balance of including Chinese characteristics while maintaining local customs
- Taika Reforms (646)
 - Chinese style institutions and ruler (powerful emperor)
 - Adoption of Chinese writing styles
 - Limits to aristocratic power
 - Influence of Confucianism and especially Buddhism

Japan: The Imperial Age

- Heian (Kyoto) Period
 - Government alarmed by increasing influence of Buddhist monasteries
 - Emperor Kammu
 - New capital at Heian (Kyoto)
 - Abandons Taika Reforms
 - Aristocratic families restored to power and influence
 - Development of rural estates
 - Development of local militias

Japan: The Imperial Age

- **Decline of Imperial Power**
 - Guess what aristocratic families (clans) begin doing with the reestablishment of their influence?
 - Local non-aristocratic lords develop independent power
 - Fujiwara Clan
 - High-ranking bureaucrats, advisors – smart political marriages

Japan: The Imperial Age

- Rise of Provincial Warrior Elites
 - Non-aristocratic landowners = wealth and power
 - Local fortifications built – house food supplies, skilled artisans, and daily necessities – largely self-sufficient
 - Bushi – Regional warlords, develop independent militaries
 - Samurai – warriors loyal to local bushi, not imperial government
 - New warrior class develops
 - Influence of peasant class declines
 - Rigid social system

Unit Exam

- Unit 1C Exam Friday
 - (M/C only)
 - You may use any notes from this unit
 - Notes must be printed before class...no macbooks allowed
 - You may not use a printed version of my presentations
 - You must finish within the block

Japan: Era of Warrior Dominance

- Guess what happens next
 - Powerful clans fight for power
 - Taira Clan vs. Minamoto Clan
 - Genpei Wars (1180-1185)
 - Complex alliance systems develop with bushi
 - Minamoto Victory
 - Establishment of 1st bakufu (Japanese Military Government)
 - Emperor remains...nor real power
 - Strong Aristocracy
- Imperial family is maintained but largely symbolic
- Why keep them around?

Kamakura Period (1192 to 1333)

- Minamoto Yoritomo established a shogunate in Kamakura.
- Shogun = Military leader of bakufu



Kamakura Period (1192 to 1333)

- Kublai Khan's (Yuan China – Mongols!) attempted to invade Japan in 1274 and 1281.



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 1333.

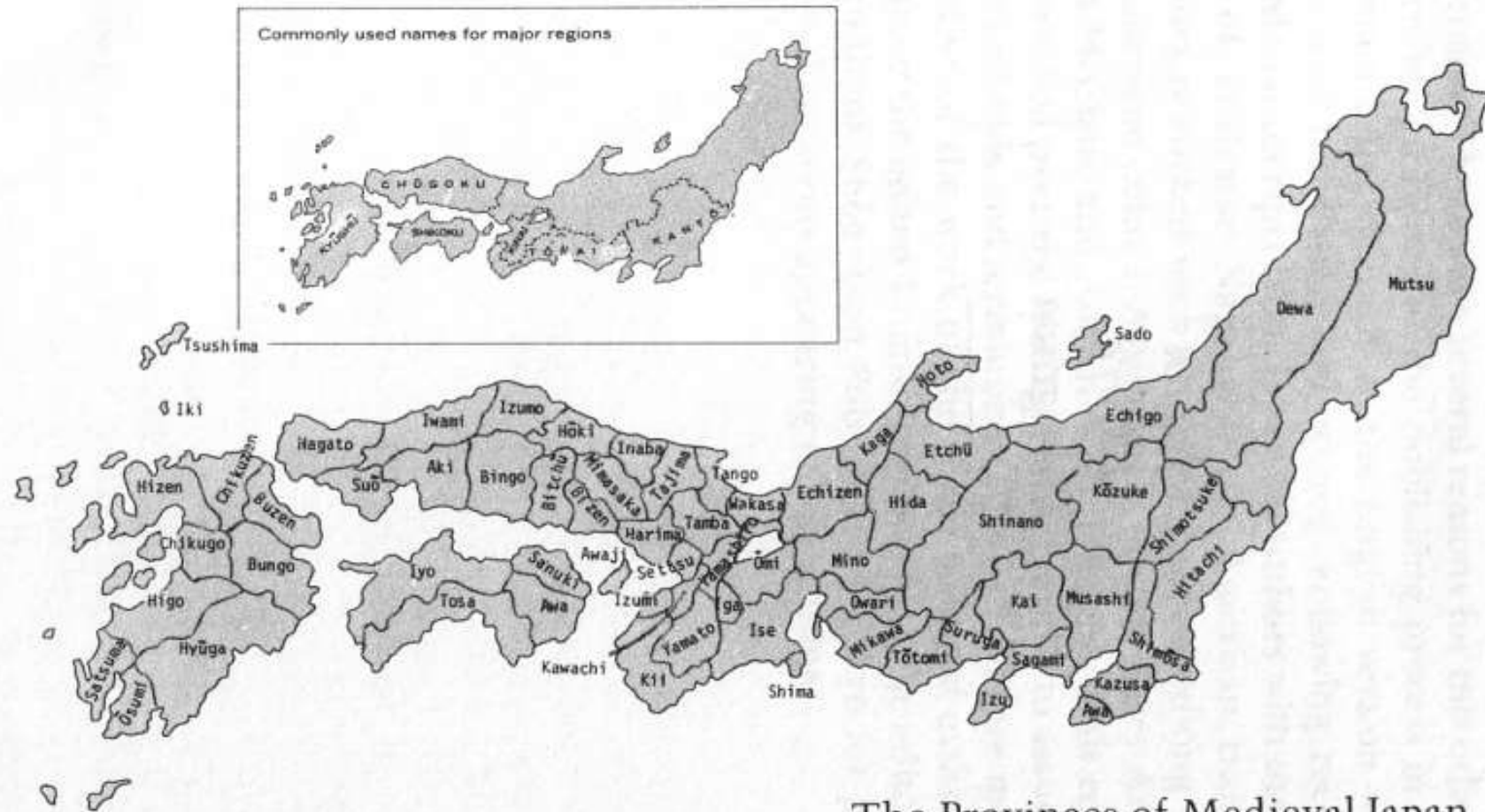
Ashikaga Shogunate (1336-1573)

- Overall weak government
- Power of local leaders continues to grow
 - Land confiscated by local warlords and distributed to their samurai
 - Little loyalty to the shogun
- Onin War (1467-1477)
 - Internal conflict over succession (2 Ashikaga claimants to the position)
 - Civil war led to the weakening of Ashikaga shoguns – they became puppet leaders controlled by various clans
- Daimyo – Local nobles, aristocrats, generals, subservient to the Shogun
 - Make alliances with both sides

Sengoku Period (1467-1600)


- **The Sengoku Period** (“the warring state”) follows.
 - Civil War
 - Role of Samurai?

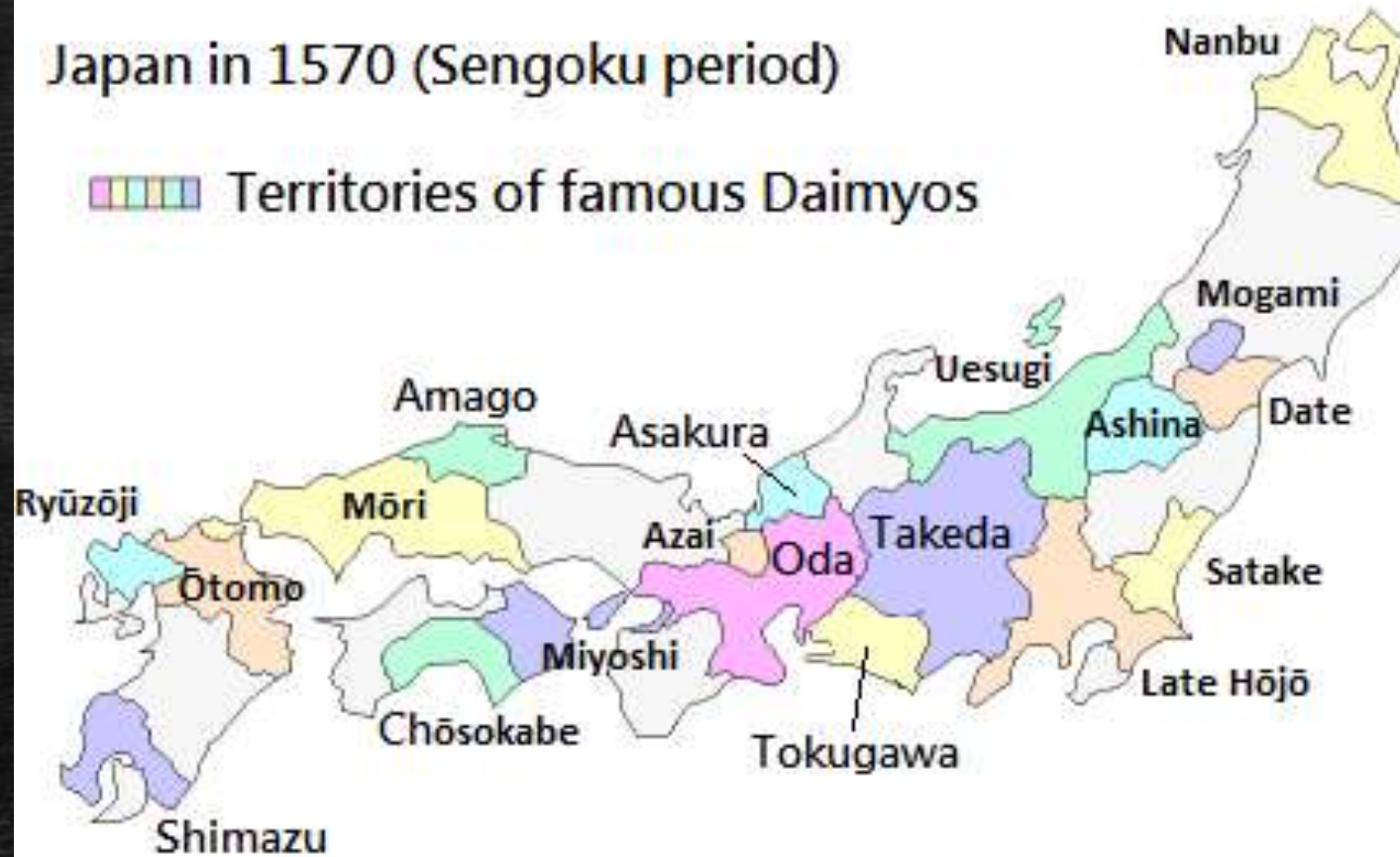
- **Firearms were introduced to Japan by the Portuguese in 1543.**
 - Soon Japan is producing more firearms than any country in the world



Over the years, the provinces go from this

Japan in 1570 (Sengoku period)

 Territories of famous Daimyos



To this

To this



Daimyo Oda Nobunaga has started the unification of Japan

JAPAN IN THE AZUCHI-MOMOYAMA PERIOD 安土桃山時代の日本

