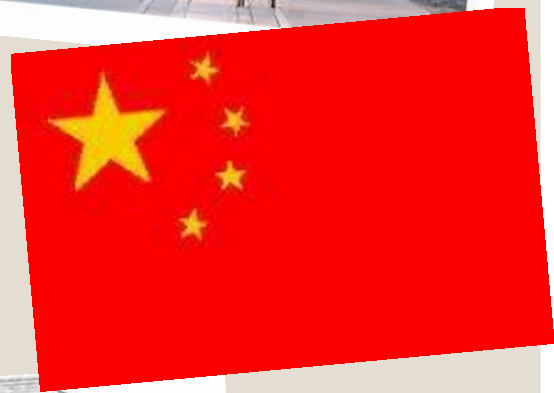


CHINA





EARLY CHINA

(A.K.A. - A LONG LIST OF DYNASTIES!)



DYNASTIES OF CHINA

- **A dynasty is a series of rulers from the same family**
- **Historically, royal rule was descended from father to son**
- **Mandate of Heaven:**
 - **Described by philosopher Mencius**
 - **Belief that the emperor is chosen by heaven to rule**

DYNASTIC CYCLE

Generations go by.
New dynasty
becomes...

New Dynasty

- Brings Peace
- Builds Roads and Canals
- Gives land to peasants
- Protects people

Old Dynasty

- Taxes people too much
- Stops protecting people
- Lets roads and walls fall apart
- Treats people unfairly

New Dynasty Claims the
Mandate of Heaven

Old dynasty loses the
Mandate of Heaven

Problems

- Floods, earthquakes
- Peasants revolt
- Invaders attack empire
- Bandits raid provinces



CHAPTER 20, SECTION 1

Early China

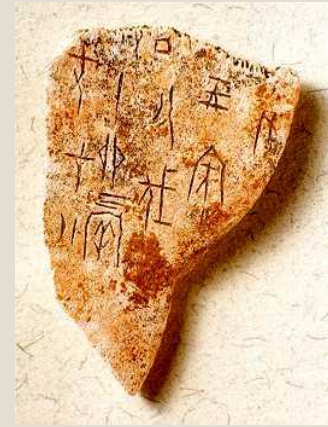
BEGINNINGS OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

- Farming begins along the Chiang Jiang River and the Huang He River in 7000 BCE, by 3000 BCE small villages become large towns.
- Crops grown include rice and wheat, farmers raised pigs and sheep.
- Technological advancements in the following areas
 - Hunting – Arrowheads and Fishhooks
 - City Planning – Walls and Water Wells
 - Crafts – Tools and Pottery
 - Clothing – Cloth Fabric



SHANG DYNASTY

- **1500's-1100's BCE**
- **First Chinese Dynasty**
 - **Made tools and crafts from Bronze and Jade**
 - **Developed a writing system using symbols**
 - **Developed a calendar based on moon cycles**
 - **Improved military using chariots, longbows and bronze armor**
- **Key Term = Dynasty**
 - **A series of Rulers from the same family**



ZHOU DYNASTY

- **1100's - 771 BCE**
- **Conquered Shang through a rebellion**
- **Justified power with the “Mandate of Heaven”**
- **Key Term = Mandate of Heaven**
 - **The idea that heaven or the gods have chosen a family to rule**
- **Established a Social System that created classes. Emperor at the top, land owning lords in the middle, peasants at the bottom**

ZHOU DYNASTY CONT'D

Life in the Zhou Dynasty

- Filial piety—honor parents
- Many generations living together
- Ancestor worship
- Arranged marriages
- Women inferior to men
- Foot binding of women

Ancient Chinese foot binding

The custom of binding feet was said to have been adopted by courtesans after a Tang Dynasty emperor 1,000 years ago fell for a concubine who wrapped her tiny feet in silk when she danced

Facts:

- ▶ In ancient Chinese culture, bound foot is known as **symbol of identity and status**
- ▶ Purpose is to **restrict growth of foot** (ideal length is between 2-4 inches)
- ▶ Painful process begins when a girl is between **3-11 years old**

Known process:

- 1 Foot is soaked in warm water and massaged, toenails are trimmed
- 2 Four smaller toes are cracked then bent toward ball of foot
Big toe is not bent to provide balance
- 3 Bandage (10 ft x 2 in) is wrapped around bent toes, pulled tightly to heel
- 4 Every two days, bandage is removed and rebound; goes on for 2-3 years

Feet binding could result in infections, blood poisoning and even death

Girls with bound feet walk on **Lotus shoes** (Usually 3 inches long)



Normal foot

Bound foot

Inch 1 2 3 4

160307 AFP

Source: AFP/CFMuseum/UCLA



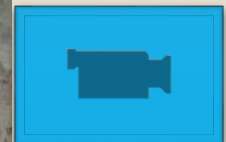
THE WARRING STATES PERIOD

- 771-221 BCE
- Lords refused to protect the capital and Emperor during invasion.
- The region of the Zhou Dynasty was divided between 8 states.
- These states had frequent, sometimes fierce wars until the Qin conquered them all.



QIN DYNASTY

- 221 - 206 BCE
- Leader: Qin Shi Huang-di
- Achievements:
 - Standardized language & writing
 - Standardized Laws
 - Standardized currency
 - Public Works
 - Great Wall
 - Roads & Irrigation canals
 - Terra Cotta Army





CHAPTER 20, SECTION 2

The Han Dynasty

HAN DYNASTY

- 206 BCE – 220 CE
- Peasant leader Liu Bang overthrew Qin



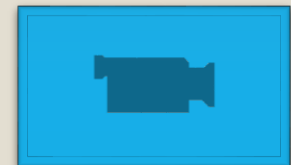
Life in the Han Dynasty

- Confucianism was made China's official Government Philosophy
- Family life was important to society.
 - Fathers were in charge.
 - Disobeying dad was a crime!
 - Boys were more valued than girls.
- Social class was based on rank not based on wealth.
- Silk Road—expanded trade, met other cultures
- Buddhism introduced



SILK AND THE SILK ROAD

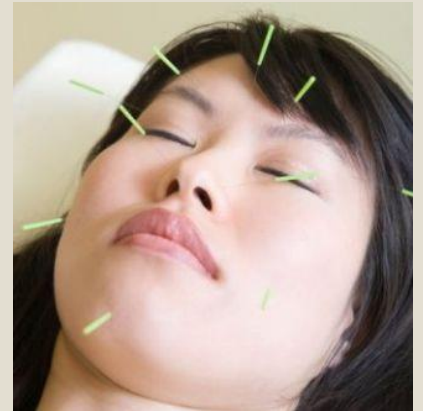
- Traded silk, porcelain, tea, incense, and spices
- Travelers faced hazards including:
 - robbers
 - extreme heat,
 - lack of water,
 - sandstorms in the desert,
 - blizzards and altitude sickness in the mountains.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HAN DYNASTY



- Civil service system established—educate and train men for govt., had to pass horrific exams
- Improved calendar
- Seismograph
- Anesthetics
- Acupuncture
- Flood control systems
- Fertilized soils
- Drought-resistant rice
- Wheelbarrow
- Mill wheel
- Water clock
- Sundial





CHAPTER 20, SECTION 3

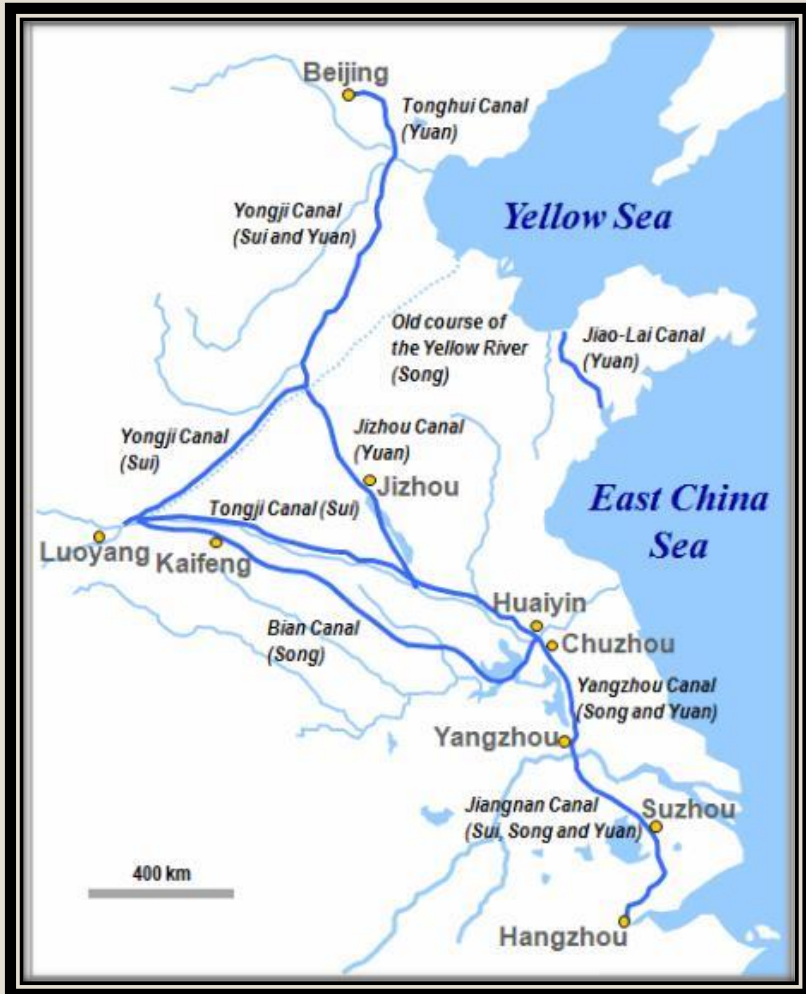
Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties

PERIOD OF DISUNION

- Also known as the Three Kingdoms Period
- One of the bloodiest periods in China's history because of the constant warfare for power and control



SUI DYNASTY



- Yang Jian reunified China
- Restored Order
- Began construction on the Grand Canal



TANG DYNASTY



- 618-907 CE
- Golden Age in Ancient China
- Empress Wu – Only woman to rule China

FIVE DYNASTIES AND TEN KINGDOMS PERIOD



SONG DYNASTY

- 960-1279 CE
- Reunified China
- Time of great achievement



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES

- **Cities – growth of major cities into centers of trade, religion/philosophy**
- **Trade –**
 - **Grand Canal Expansion**
 - **Extended Trade**
 - **Silk, Porcelain**



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES

- Arts and Literature
- Inventions –
 - Woodblock Printing
 - Gunpowder
 - Magnetic Compass
 - Movable Type
 - Paper Money

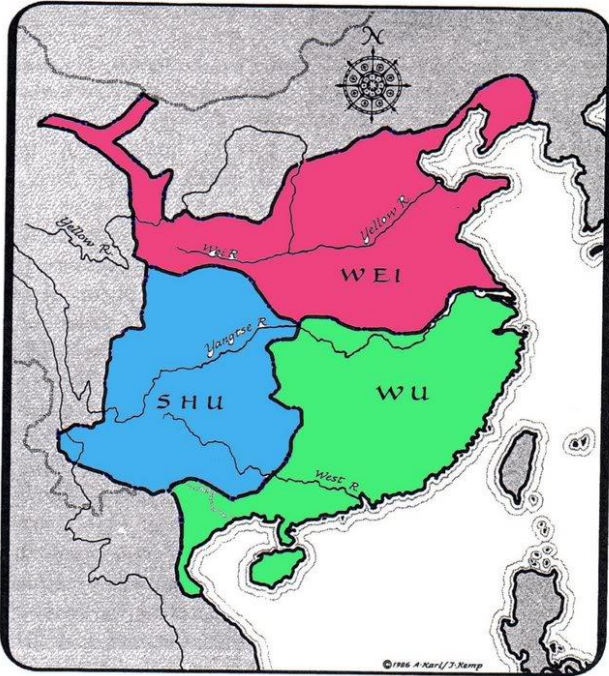




CHAPTER 20, SECTION 4

CONFUCIANISM & GOVERNMENT

INFLUENCE OF CONFUCIANISM



The Three Kingdoms (220–265)

- Followers of Confucius continued to spread his teachings, but not everyone was accepting.
 - Qin dynasty did not allow Confucian ideas or teachings
 - After the Han Dynasty ended, Buddhism became more popular as people turned to a philosophy that comforted people in difficult times (Period of Disunion).
 - The Sui and the early Tang dynasties also were greatly influenced by Buddhism, preferring a more spiritual outlook rather than ethical outlook.

NEO-CONFUCIANISM

- “Neo” = NEW
- Later Tang and the Song dynasties looked for ways to improve government & society
- Neo-Confucianism blended Confucianism & Buddhism
 - Proper behavior was a focus, and now, spiritual matters are a focus as well.



NEO-CONFUCIANISM BECAME THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT TEACHINGS AFTER THE SONG DYNASTY.

IF YOU LIVED THERE...

- You are a student in China in 1184. Night has fallen, but you cannot sleep. Tomorrow you have a test. You know it will be the most important test of your entire life. You have studied for it, not only for days or weeks or even months – but for YEARS. As you toss and turn, you think about how your entire life will be determined by how well you do on this one test.

How could a single test
be so important?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

- The Song dynasty improved the system for selecting government workers. The result was a more stable government.
 - **BUREAUCRACY** – body of unelected government officials
 - **CIVIL SERVICE** – act of joining the bureaucracy as a government official
 - **Must pass several exams that tested your knowledge on Confucianism**
 - **Pass the test? Lifetime membership as a SCHOLAR-OFFICIAL, or an educated member of the government.**

Civil Service Examinations

- MEMORIZE entire Confucian texts!
- STUDY time for most challenging tests could take up to 20 years!
- LOCKED in private rooms during testing that could take up to 72 hours!
- CHEATING took place with some students copying text inside their clothes, bribing graders, or paying others to take their test!
- GUARDS worked at exam halls and kept doors locked!

SCHOLAR-OFFICIALS



- The scholar-official title lasted until the end of the Qing dynasty (early 1900s)
- Elite, well-respected members of society known for their ethics, knowledge, & skill
- Often became wealthy because of payment for serving others
- Typical responsibilities:
 - Running government offices
 - Tax collection
 - Maintaining public works (ex: roads, irrigation canals)
 - Record-keeping



CHAPTER 20, SECTION 5

The Yuan and Ming Dynasties

THE MONGOLS

- Invaded parts of China between 1211-1227
- Mongols were nomadic warriors, meaning they traveled from place to place with no permanent home.
- Led by Genghis Khan, brilliant leader and warrior
- Mongol Empire stretches from Pacific Ocean to Danube River
- Genghis dies, empire divided among his sons and grandsons who continue to invade and expand



KUBLAI KHAN AND THE YUAN DYNASTY

- Kublai Khan became leader of the Mongols and conquered China in 1279, starting the Yuan Dynasty
- Chinese resented Mongol rule due to cultural differences like religion, language, clothing, and customs
- Mongols expanded the Great Canal, improved roads, started a postal system and built the capital of Beijing
- Mongols placed limits on the influence of Confucian scholars, taxed citizens heavily and used military as peace keepers
- Much of Yuan life is known thanks to the travels of the Italian merchant Marco Polo and the stories he wrote
- Yuan Dynasty weakens due to failed invasions of Japan and overspending on public works projects
- Overthrown in 1386 CE by Chinese rebels



MING DYNASTY

- 1368-1644 CE
- Peasant leader, Zhu Yuanzhang, led rebellion that overthrew the Mongols
- Built the Forbidden City
- Restored and Completed the Great Wall
- 1405-1433: Chinese navy expands – voyages as far away as East Africa
- Ming emperors outlawed foreign influence and trade, creating a policy of isolationism
- Due to lack of contact with outside world, Chinese empire grew weaker and less advanced



MODERN CHINA



QING DYNASTY 1644-1911

- China's last dynasty began when invaders from Manchu overtook Ming
- Kept some Confucian ideas
- Harsh laws preventing mixed marriages of the cultures
- Okay with limited contact with foreigners; Only allowed foreign trade out of two ports



PROBLEMS FACED BY THE QING DYNASTY

- **Qing rulers became overwhelmed by shortages, famines, and wars**
 - **China's population tripled by mid-1800s**
 - **China had been cut off from the West.**
 - **Industrial revolution increased military strength which Europeans used to make demands on trading rights with China**
 - **Faced a series of wars and rebellions that weakened their power in China**

THE OPIUM WAR AND THE TREATY OF NANKING

- British sell opium to Chinese (used it instead of money to acquire goods)
- Not only did this hurt the Chinese economy, many Chinese people become addicted and drain themselves of silver to pay for opium
- 1839 - Chinese attack British opium ship, causing war to break out



THE OPIUM WAR AND THE TREATY OF NANKING

- After the British victory, China is forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking:
 - Forced to pay Britain lots of money
 - Forced to hand over Hong Kong to British
 - British traders allowed in more Chinese ports



OUTSIDE INFLUENCE AND REBELLIONS

- Outside countries (including the U.S.) carved up China into areas in which different foreign nations had economic privileges—build bridges, ports, factories, etc.

- **Rebellions in China**

- Taiping Rebellion - Peasants revolted against outsiders and Treaty of Nanking 1851-1865

- 20 Million Die

- Dynasty issues new reforms: weaponry, westernized schooling, promote economic growth

- Boxer Rebellion - hoped to defeat Qing and force all foreigners out of China (1900)

- Forces from Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States joined together to fight the Boxers and were successful



CHINA'S LAST DYNASTY FALLS

- Chinese Nationalist Party
 - Started by Sun Yat-Sen
 - Wanted nationalism, democracy, and a decent living for all Chinese
 - Led the Revolution of 1911; Qing Dynasty removed from power
- China declares itself a republic 1912



THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1912-1949)



- Revolution was followed by 16 years of turmoil
 - Civil wars against new government
 - Fought Japan during WWI
 - Tough going for the government due to a very poor economy
 - Chinese Communist Party (CCP) formed in 1921 – by end of 1925 has twice the number as Nationalist party
- Chiang Kai-shek—army officer becomes president when Sun Yat-Sen died in 1928



Communist
Party Flag

NATIONALISTS VS. COMMUNISTS (PART 1)

1927 – Join
Forced to rid
China of
Foreigners

Nats. Turn on
CCP (1000s
CCPs killed)

Long March
(1934-35)

Mao Zedong
leader of
CCP



NATIONALISTS VS. COMMUNISTS (PART 2)

Late-1930s
Japan
Invades China

Nats. enlist
help from CCP

Become
enemies
again
following WWII

1949 - Republic of
China becomes
People's Republic
of China



COMMUNIST CHINA AND MAO ZEDONG

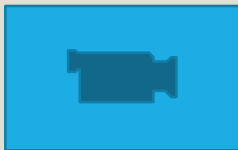
- October 1949 – China becomes Communist with a new constitution
- Mao Zedong = Leader
- People's Liberation Army formed to enforce party views and rid opposition
- Publishes the "Little Red Book" (Pro-Communist Propaganda)
- In the first few years, Mao
 - Restored order
 - Rid China of foreign influence
 - Increased food, schools, and healthcare services



MAO'S PROGRAMS

○ Great Leap Forward (1958 - 1960)

- Attempt to modernize China and build up economy
- Focus on Agriculture and Industry
- Organized country into communes, each focusing on a single task
- Life **COMPLETELY** controlled in the communes
- Successful at first, but ended in complete DISASTER



○ Cultural Revolution (1966 – 1976)

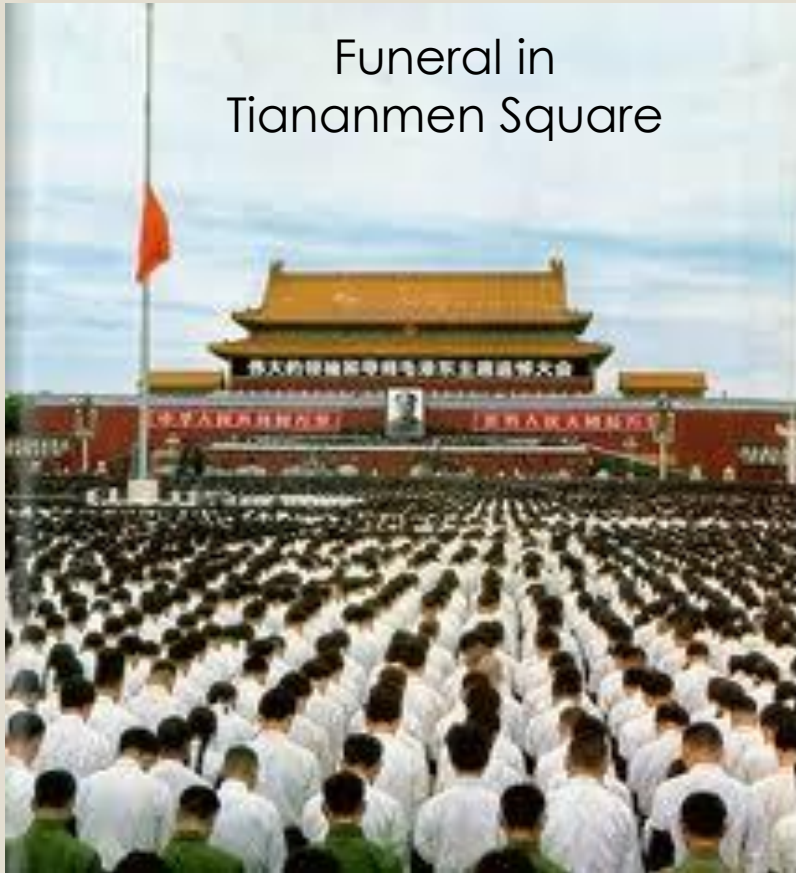
- Mao's losing support with his own Communist leaders so tried to ignite a revolution to rid China of its classes and deny capitalism
- Red Guards are supporters of Mao and attack dissenters of Mao
- Effects bring chaos, schools close, upper class tortured, killed, and imprisoned

Propaganda poster during Cultural Revolution



MAO ZEDONG'S DEATH - 1976

Funeral in
Tiananmen Square

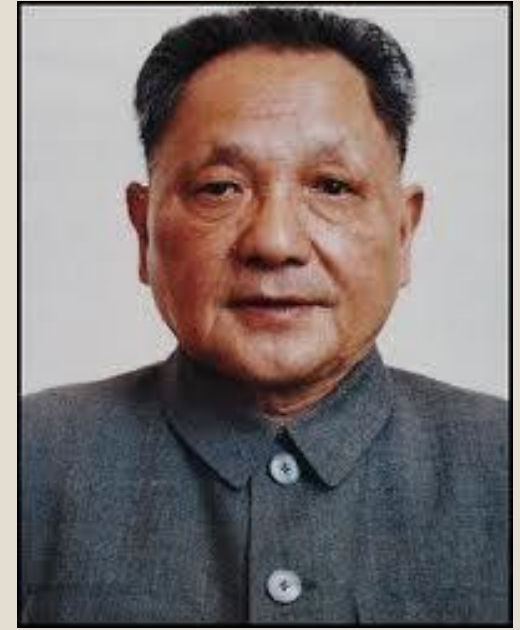


Mausoleum



CHINA AFTER MAO

- **Deng Xiaoping**
 - Admitted government had made mistakes
 - Worked to modernize the economy
 - Welcomed foreign investments
 - Eased economic controls
 - Allowed some private businesses
 - Result = Economy began to grow rapidly



CHINA'S ECONOMY TODAY

- Gov't controls the economy, but allows private business investments (Mixed Economy)
 - The government owns all financial institutions (such as banks and stock market)
 - Sets prices of goods
 - Determines how much workers should produce
- Today, China has the world's 2nd largest economy
- Despite only 15% of China's land being good for farming, the country is a leading producer of rice, wheat, corn, and potatoes
- Economic growth has improved the standard of living for China's people, especially in urban areas

CHINA'S GOVERNMENT AFTER MAO

- More economic freedoms have not led to more political freedom
- The government controls the news media and internet access and severely punishes people who oppose the government

FIGHT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

- Tiananmen Square (Beijing) 1989
- Student protestors calling for democracy
- Ordered to leave, but refuse
- Deng Xiaoping orders army to open fire -- kills and wounds thousands, many arrested, tortured and executed



TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE



THE ONE-CHILD POLICY

- Instituted in 1979 to limit the huge population growth in China
- Originally, Han Chinese (the ethnic majority) were limited to one child; later it was extended to include all Chinese living in cities
- Rural families were permitted 2 children if first was a girl
- Enforced with financial incentives, but harsher tactics were also used at times
- Policy was lifted in 2015



CHINA TODAY

Rural and Urban Areas are vastly different.

Rural China Today

- **Small villages**
- **Use traditional methods for farming**
- **Much lower standard of living**



Urban China Today

- **More modernized to compete with the West**
- **Largest City is Shanghai**
- **Overcrowding is a major issue in Chinese cities**



CHINESE CULTURE

- Over 50 different ethnic groups – each with its own spoken language and some with own written language
- Mandarin is the official language (spoken by ethnic majority – Han)
- Main religions are Buddhism and Taoism, although Confucianism is also still common as well

