



AP World History

Foundations: 8000 BCE - 600 CE





Timeline of Classical China



Zhou: 1029 - 258 BCE

Warring States: 402 BCE - 201 BCE

Qin: 221 - 202 BCE

Han: 202 BCE - 220 CE





- 1. New family establishes dynasty (new institutions, economy)
- 2. Dynasty grows weak
- 3. Social Divisions Increase
- 4. Internal rebellions and/or external rebellions
- 5. New dynasty emerges





Mandate of Heaven

- Belief that the gods transfer their power to a specific family in China that is meant to establish a dynasty and rule the region
- Emperors were Sons of Heaven



Zhou

- Social
 - Rise of a strong, landowning class; inherit social status
 - Patriarchal
- Political
 - Loose alliance of regional princes, depended on loyalty; relatively weak rulers
 - Exchange land for promise of taxes and military Feudalism
 - Landowners become more powerful than rulers
- Interactions
 - Expanded the Middle Kingdom
- Cultural
 - Banned human sacrifice; formalized religious practices; Ancestor worship; focus on harmony
 - Promoted use of one language for everyone
 - End of dynasty leads to development of new philosophies (Confucianism)
 - Tea ceremonies; chopsticks
- Economic
 - Agriculture dominated (N-wheat; S-rice)





Period of Warring States

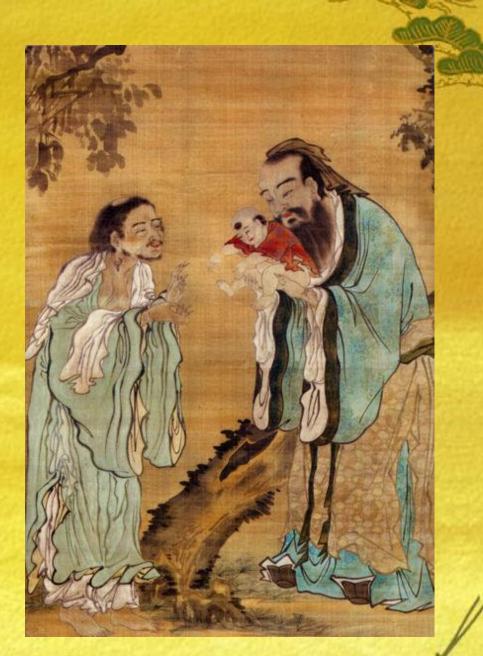
- •402 BCE 201 BCE
 - OCompeting interests of landowning class and ruling class cause political turmoil
 - OLandowners raise own military origins of regional warlords
 - ONo political unity China is exceptionally weak
 - Ocultural innovations survive
 - Results in new philosophies

Rise of Chinese Philosophies

- Confucianism
- ODaoism/Taoism
- Legalism

Confucianism

- Confucius (K'ung Fu Tzu)
 - Period of WarringStates
 - Scholar history, music, ethics
 - Main Writing: The Analects
 - Promoted by followersMencius





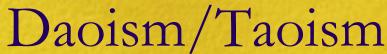
Main Ideas



- Restore social order, harmony and good government to China
- Ethical systems based on relationships and personal virtue
- Emphasized family
 - Filial piety respect for parents and elders is necessary for order
- Early Zhou Dynasty was seen as perfect society
 - Inferiors devoted to service
 - O Superiors looked after dependents

Confucianism

- Five Basic Relationships in Society
 - ORuler/Subject
 - OFather/Son
 - Husband/Wife
 - Older Brother/Younger Brother
 - Friend/Friend
- Chinese gentleman education and moral standards; birth status not important
- Bureaucracy those who help run government
 - O Courteous, precise, generous, just/fair



- Founded by Lao Tze (604-531 BCE)
- Main Writing: Tao-te-Ching (The Way of Virtue)
- Human actions are not important
- Most important part of society is natural order of things
 - OThe Tao (The Way) guides all things



Daoism/Taoism

- Search for knowledge and understanding of nature
- To understand nothing, it is best to do nothing, to observe nature
 - ONature is not jealous or power hungry
 - ODoes not argue about right or wrong, good or bad







Legalism

- Practical, political reaction to Confucianism
 OHan Feizi 3rd century BCE
- Powerful and efficient government is key to restoring order
 - © Laws will end civil war and restore harmony
 - © Rewards to good subjects and punish disobedient
 - Rulers must control ideas and actions of people
 - ©Favored by Shi Huangdi during Qin dyansty



Qin Dynasty

- Emerges out of end of Zhou
 Dynasty/Period of Warring States
- Founder: Shi Huangdi ("First Emperor")
- Goals:
 - OUnify and expand China
 - Restore order



- Social
 - OPrimogeniture eliminated (practice of having eldest son inherit all property and land)
 - O Nobles must leave land and live in Emperor's court
- Political
 - Emperor had complete control over all aspects of society
 - Use of brutality and force to accomplish goals
 - Bureaucracy (not of the nobility) expanded to help control all regions
 - National census
 - O Single law code
- Interactions
 - Army expanded to crush rivals and regional rebellions
 - Expanded territory of China, including Hong Kong
 - Influenced parts of Vietnam through conquest
 - Expanded infrastructure to increase interactions



- O Confucianism looked down upon and followers persecuted
- Legalism promoted
- Architectural: Initiates construction of Great Wall; Terracotta Soldiers/Tomb of Shi Huangdi
- Uniform written language
- Banned books

• Economic

- Introduced standard weights and measures
- Eliminated the very rare practice of slavery
- Forced labor necessary for construction projects
- Extremely high taxes
- Sponsored agricultural projects (irrigation) and manufacturing of silk





Why did the Qin Dynasty Fall?

- OShi Huangdi
 - Extremely paranoid; killed off suspected enemies (nobles, intellectuals, warlords)
 - ODesire to control EVERYTHING
- High taxes, forced labor
- Shi Huangdi dies in 210 BCE; followed by 8 years of peasant revolts to determine successor winner establishes Han Dynasty



Establishment of Han Dynasty 202 BCE - 220 CE

- Liu Bang leads
 peasant revolts after
 death of Shi Huangdi
- 202 BCE Liu Bang has eliminated almost all of his competition through military might and diplomacy







- Some lower classes allowed into bureaucracy
- O Strict emphasis on family relationships
- Women
 - Patriarchal
 - Some could gain influence through male relatives
- Three main groups:
 - Landowners & educated bureaucrats
 - Peasants and Artisans
 - O"Mean People" merchants, actors, musicians



- Centralized administration, with less brutality than Qin dynasty
- Improved bureaucracy
- Attacked warlords/regional princes
- Focused less on military buildup
- Emphasized Confucianism education for bureaucrats
- Wu Ti most famous emperor (140-87 BCE)
 - OBrought peace to much of Asia
 - Expanded territory
 - OCivil Service Examination





Han Interactions

- Expansion into Korea, Vietnam and Central Asia
- Expanded contact/trade with India and Persian empires
- OLater with Roman Empire



Han Culture

- Treated Confucianism as religion-shrines constructed
- Gov't promoted philosophy
- Continued construction of Great Wall
- Innovations Seismograph, anatomical research, hygiene
 - Animal collars
 - Pulleys and gears
 - Increased production of textiles
 - Water-power mills
 - Paper



Han Economy

- Taxes lower than Qin, but get higher as dynasty progresses
- Copper coins
- Required people to work on gov't projects
- Gov't influenced and controlled parts of economy
 - O Iron and Salt production
 - Weights and Measures
 - Trade silk, jewelry, leather goods, agricultural goods
 - OPublic works programs canal systems
 - OStore surplus of rice and grain