

World Civilizations: China

I. China in the Classical Period: 1000 b.c.e – 500 c.e.

1. Time Line of Events: 1600-1100 b.c.e- Shang =>
 - 1100 b.c.e- Decimals created =>
 - 1029 b.c.e-Creation of Zhou Dynasty =>
 - 551 b.c.e - Confucius is born =>
 - 500 b.c.e. - Editing of 5 classics, Laozi (Daoism) =>
 - 478 b.c.e. - Death of Confucius =>
 - 450 b.c.e. - Development of Calendar =>
 - 400 b.c.e. – Crossbow used =>
 - 402-201 b.c.e. - Era of Warring State =>
 - 275 b.c.e. – Cast Iron Process =>
 - 221 b.c.e. - Qin begins, Great Wall Begun, Single Language =>
 - 220 b.c.e. - Ox Plow, Horse Collar, Water Mill =>
 - 202 b.c.e. – Fall of Qin =>
 - 202 b.c.e - Rise of Han =>
 - 141 – 87 b.c.e. – Wu Ti - Bureaucracy, Confucianism, Exams =>
 - 125 b.c.e. - Negative Numbers used =>
 - 86 b.c.e. - Crop Rotation used =>
 - 100 c.e. – Wheelbarrow invented =>
 - 100 c.e. – Buddhism Spreads in China =>
 - 105 c.e. – Paper invented =>
 - 200 c.e. – Silk Worms imported to China =>
 - 220 c.e. - Fall of Han =>
 - 250 c.e. – Earliest Algebra Book Written =>
 - 271 c.e. – Earliest Compass invented =>
 - 485 c.e. – Tsu Chung Chi accurately calculates pi =>
 - 220 c.e. - 589 c.e. – Era of Warring States

2. Old Stuff – Foundations

A. Shang China

- Developed around the Hwang Ho River
- Controlled Northern China, with a strong military
- Very little contact with the world and considered themselves to be the center of it (surprise! not)
- Developed Ethnocentrism, considered China “All under Heaven”
 - > Viewed all other civilizations as Barbaric
- Traded with Mesopotamia only
- Family extremely important, multiple generations in one household
- Patriarchal Society
- Ancestor Worship
- Ideographic Symbols
- Interested in Art and Music

- **Little is known because historians threw in a lot of Mythology when telling the stories of the Shang**

3. Back to the Classics

A. Zhou Dynasty - 1029 – 258 b.c.e.

- Wu Wang ousts the Shang Dynasty by means of introducing the “Mandate of Heaven”
- Ruled China for nearly 900 years
- Called China the “Middle Kingdom”
 - >**continuity**: ethnocentrism
- Did not lead by a strict monarchy
- Developed a Feudal state
 - > Because the Empire was so big (transportation and communication were hard) , the king formed alliances with different regional princes and war lords
 - > These regional princes and war lords looked over allotted area
- Formation of Bureaucracy, which remained popular throughout China’s history
- Manor System supported agricultural communities
- Human Sacrificed Banned and the unification of Mandarin Chinese as the nation’s language were the major Cultural Changes
- Confucius begins to write about ethics and politics
- Downfall
 - > Local leaders ignored central gov’t
 - > Emperor becomes figure head
 - > Warfare among rival lords for power

Important People: Confucius-

Confucius founded Confucianism which is a belief system NOT a religion. Confucianism did not gain full popularity until Han Dynasty. System emphasized respect. The Analects are the books of Confucian writing. Stressed the five relations ships, the most important being filial piety (father – son). The other relationships were ruler – subject, friend – friend, husband – wife, and elder brother – younger brother. Stressed how one should react in society and also promoted education.

B. Qin Dynasty 221 – 202 b.c.e.

- Short Lived
- Mass Standardization of laws, currencies, weights, measures and systems of writing
- Autocratic ruler, if anyone criticized the gov’t; they were killed
- Society was Patriarchal
- Strong economy based on agriculture

- Conquered lands with Iron weapons
- Rulers believed in legalism
- >**Recap:** Legalism beliefs were that people were born bad and needed to be taught to be good by means of a harsh, strict ruler
- Ethnocentrism still prevalent
- Downfall brought by the hands of unhappy, repressed peasants

Important People: Shi Huangdi-

Main Leader of the Qin Dynasty used Mandate of heaven and strong army to kick out all regional war lords. He believed in heavy unification. He brought all of the nobles to live in his house, so he could keep an eye on them. Officials were selected from non-aristocratic groups. Extended the territory south and he built the Great Wall of China. He burned books and attacked culture to prevent uprisings. Ironically, this led to his downfall.

C. Han Dynasty 202 b.c.e. – 220 c.e.

- New dynasty comes to power by means of Mandate of Heaven
- Government is now a bureaucracy with civil service exams based on Confucian writings
 - > Scholar Bureaucrats
 - > Occasionally lower class recruited
 - > Rulers greatly influenced by Bureaucrats
- Confucianism is stressed in society
- Trade Thrived along the silk road traded with India and Mediterranean
- Buddhism spread
- Emperors like Wu Ti extended the empire into central Asia
- Huns constantly threatened to invade
- Strong empires kept them out, but in the end the Huns led to the

downfall

- The gov't bureaucracy was highly skilled and contributed to the stability of the gov't
- New Technology such as paper, accurate sundial and calendars also appeared during this dynasty.
- Society is patriarchal

Important People: Wu Ti-

Wu Ti was the ruler of Han China. His rule was considered the golden age of Han China. Known as the warrior king he expanded the empire and kept the Huns at bay. He was also extremely wise and very skilled in Confucian beliefs which Wu Ti promoted.

D. Continuities throughout all of Classical China

- Patriarchal Families

- Ancestor Worship
- Single Law Code
- Unified Tax System
- People governed tightly and unified
- Not heavily militaristic
- Gov't promoted intellectual life (except Qin)
- Gov't active in Economy
- Ethnocentrism
- Gov't sponsored public works

E. Religions and Belief Systems in Classical China

- **Confucianism**- Founded by Confucius stressed greatly in Han society (somewhat seen in Zhou). Rulers should be just and respect their subjects. People are to ALWAYS respect their superiors. Respect of tradition. Confucian views were secular.
- **Legalism**- There was no clear founder. Legalism was seen mainly in Qin dynasty. Believed the best governments were ruled by force and that people were born evil and needed to be controlled.
- **Daoism**- Daoism was founded by Laozi. They believed in Harmony and Yin & Yang. Had a very spiritual side and believed that everything would flow back to the normal stream of life and that there was no need for revolt. Basically, they believed in the saying, "Just go with the flow".
- **Polytheism**- It was still popular among the peasants. They worshipped many gods, ancestors, and greatly believed in Dragons...roar.

F. Intellectual and Cultural Advances

- Art was seen in society
 - > Calligraphy
 - > Poems
 - > Pottery
 - > Carved Jade
 - > Paintings
 - > Great Wall & Palaces
 - < Confucianism did not approve of enormous temples
- Many scientific advancements
 - > Calculated motion of planets 1500 years before Copernicus
 - > Medical Advancements
 - > Anatomy studied
 - > Idea of better hygiene = longer life

G. Economy & Society

- Luxury items such as silk, jewelry, leather goods, and furniture
- Merchants not important and condoned by Confucius
- 2% of the population was the landowning aristocracy, the rest were peasants
- Men over women in society

H. Classical China and the 6 themes of AP

- **Impact of Interaction**- China views itself as Middle Kingdom, little diffusion through trade because they thought they didn't need it
- **Relationship of Change and Continuity**- Some changes were the formation of a bureaucracy, the rise of Confucianism, and the appearance of Buddhism. A few continuities were ethnocentrism and women's status
- **Impact of Technology**- Agricultural and medical advancements. Also iron weapons were seen.
- **Gender and Social Structure**- Peasants were on bottom with landowning aristocracy on top. Women were below men. And there was a chance to rise up in class by means of civil service exams.
- **Cultural and Intellectual Developments**- Confucianism, Legalism, and Daoism. Also there were many advancements in mathematics, for example the ideas of negative numbers and decimals.
- **Changed in functions and structures of state and attitude toward states and political ideas**- Basically there was a huge change in politics. Zhou- Feudalism, Qin- Authoritarian, Han- Bureaucracy.

II. China in the Post-Classical Period: 600 c.e – 1450 c.e.

1. Post-Classical China

- After Han Dynasty China was broken up into three separate kingdoms
- The Northern Zhou, The Chen, and The Northern Qi
- Great wall divided among Dynasties
- Stagnated Technology

A. Sui Dynasty 589-618

Important People: Wendi-

A Noble from Northern China, married his daughter off to the prince of the Northern Zhou Empire. Then Wendi set up alliances with many of the surrounding nomads and using all the force had accumulated took over and united all three Chinese kingdoms and formed the Sui Dynasty.

- To secure alliances with nomadic tribes, Wendi showed no preference to the scholar-gentry and set up a bureaucracy filled with foreign war lords.
- Did not support Confucianism
- Strict Ruler
- To win favour he lowered taxes and set up granaries to prevent famine
- Wendi's son Yangdi killed him for thrown (ouch)
- Yangdi established a milder legal code, restored Confucian education, and brought back scholar-gentry dominated bureaucracy
- He also promoted legal and education reforms
- However, the idiot was very fond of luxury
 - > Built extravagant palaces and canals
 - > Built a new capital at Loyang
 - > Wanted to make a part of had peasants carry trees to capital city
- Peasant force extremely unhappy

- Unsuccessful raids into Korea and nomadic invasion ended the dynasty
 - Oh, and the fact that his own minister assassinated him didn't help either
- B. Tang Dynasty **Golden Age of China** 618-907

Important People: Li Yuan-

He was the Duke of Tang and he assumed power. He forced nomadic tribes to submit to his armies and forced the sons of tribal leaders to be captured and help captive. Using his army he took over the Silla Dynasty (Korea) and forced it to become a tribute state

- > needed loyal/well-educated officials
- > needed to upset the power of the aristocracy
- > gave bureaucrats power
- > created ministries
- Emphasized Civil Service exams
- Ministry of Rites gave exams to see if students were qualified
 - > Wow, kind of sounds like the College Board
- Those that passed the most difficult tests were given the title of Jinshi
 - > Special Privileges like exemption from corporal punishment, the ability to wear certain clothes, and many luxury benefits
 - > However, if ones family had connections, one could still get in
- Ambition was important, but ones family rank still mattered more
- Capital City moved to Changan
- Confucian was the main belief system supported, however Mahayana and Chen Buddhism was introduced.

Religion - Mahayana- Salvation (appealed to peasants)

Religion - Chen- meditation and self beauty (appealed to aristocrats)

Important People: Empress Wu- 690- 705

She tried to make Buddhism main religion. She promoted the building of temples, pagoda, Buddhist statues, and Buddhist art. She was the first and only Female Empress to maintain power.

- Height of Buddhism was seen in beginning of Tang Dynasty
- Huge Buddhist backlash occurred
 - > Competition with Daoism
 - > Contradicted Confucianism
 - > Economic Challenge of Buddhists
 - < Buddhists in monasteries were exempt from taxes
 - > Emperor Wuzong
 - < Destroyed thousands of temples and forced monks to abandon monastery life
 - < Land divided among tax payers (landlords to peasants)
- Empress Wei attempts to take sons thrown...no, not happening
- Emperor Xuanzong expanded lands to Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Korea

- > Had an affair with Yuan Guifei another prince's woman
- > Began to spark unrest, as he favoured her and her family and neglected economy and military a.k.a. ushering in end of Tang
- Warlords gained more and more power....bye bye Tang
- C. Song Dynasty: 960-1279 (It's bringing sexy back...or rather Confucius idea)
 - Reunited under military commander Zhao Kuangyin
 - Could not conquer Liao Dynasty.
 - A continuity of the Song dynasty was the threat of northern foreign invaders
 - > Because of this he had to pay tributes
 - Changes in the Bureaucracy
 - > Military Leaders were subordinate to civilian bureaucrats
 - < Unlike Rome
 - > Civil Officials only allowed to be governors
 - > To prevent rise of power Military Commanders rotated
 - > Revival of Confucian thought
 - > Three different levels of Civil Service exams, every three years
 - > A lot of officials, but a saved bureaucracy
 - Confucian ideas brought back
 - > Kind of like Renaissance
 - **Religion-Neo Confucianism-** Personal Morality, Personal Virtue (attained through book learning), respect for the wise, hatred toward foreign philosophy, and focuses on tradition.
 - Reinforced class/gender distinctions

Important People: Emperor Wang Anshi-

He had a legalist perspective and carried many reforms to save the Song Dynasty. He invoked cheap loans and irrigation projects. He taxed the landlord/scholarly class and tried to reorganize university education. Also, he built up the mercenary force.

- Decline
 - > Invasions from North
 - > Tribute weakened the Economy
 - > Army was too expensive and was led by weak leaders
 - > Money spent on luxury not improvements
- After invasion by the Jurchens, Dynasty fled to the South and was called the Southern Song Dynasty which lasted another 150 years.
- D. Why were they considered the Golden Ages of China?
 - The building of the Grand Canal
 - Improved communication b/w North & South
 - Silk Road thrives
 - > Horses, Persian rugs, tapestries imported
 - > Textiles, porcelain, paper exported

- Chinese Junks ships own all others
 - Merchants formed Guilds
 - Expanded Credit
 - Paper money – credit vouchers – flying money
 - reduced danger of Robbery
 - Urban City Growth
 - > Hangzhou
 - < Marco Polo visited and loved
 - < filled with opera, tea houses, bath houses, concubines
 - > Imperial City – Changan
 - < Gardens and Palaces, but outsiders were restricted
 - Advanced architecture
 - Agricultural Improvements
 - > New seeds (rice)
 - > New Fertilizers
 - > Wheelbarrow
 - Inventions
 - > Agricultural tools
 - > Banks and paper money
 - > Dikes, Damns, Canals
 - > Gunpowder/explosive powder
 - > Abacus, movable type, compass
 - > Drinking Tea, Chairs, Coal, and Kites
 - Artistic Creativity
 - > Painted Landscapes
 - > Poets, Musicians, and Painters
 - > Confucian and Buddhist Influences
 - < Crane – Pine Tree- Longevity
 - < Bamboo- Scholarly Class
 - Unmatched by any other civilization until the 18th century
- E. Society during the Golden Ages of China
- Women's rights began to increase then decreased
 - > Marriage among same aged men and women
 - > Upper class women could yield power, some had lovers
 - > Divorce upon mutual consent
 - > Even played Polo
 - Then with the Reassertion of Neo- Confucianism...down goes women's rights
 - > Bearer of Sons – patrilineal line
 - > Advocated confining women – fidelity, chastity, virginity
 - > Excluded from the Education of Civil Service Exams
 - > FOOT BINDING
 - < Crippling, men like small feet
 - < Couldn't be done by poor b/c they needs the labor

- > Men permitted to have premarital sex, concubines, remarry after death
- > Laws favoured Male inheritance

F. Mongols a.k.a. Yuan Dynasty

- Took over China by means of a great army
- Southern Song Dynasty already weakened from other invasions
- Mongols harshly administered the Chinese
- Opened China to Persian and European Influence

Important People: Kublai Khan

Founder of the Yuan Dynasty, changed the name of the regime to the Yuan Dynasty. He strictly separated the Mongols and Chinese. Marriages between the two were forbidden and the Chinese were not allowed to learn from Mongol scripture. He did not sponsor the civil service exams, but he surrounded himself with Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist scholars. Mongol religious ceremonies were retained. He moved the capital to Beijing and introduced rituals and classic music into court.

- > Second, Nomadic/Muslim Allies
 - > North Chinese
 - > Ethnic Chinese or People from the south
- In each bureaucratic position there was one Chinese and then one Mongolian
- Women's rights increased
 - > Foot Binding Outlawed
 - > Women retained property rights
 - > Vision of Women being dainty and protected was shattered

Important People: Chabi

Wife of Kublai Khan, she promoted Buddhist interests. She reduced the harsh treatment to the survivors of the Song Dynasty, and protected cultivated lands.

- Cultural Influences
 - > China was opened up
 - > Influx of Artists, Artisans, and Scholars
 - > Muslims impact
 - < Supervised building of Chinese Imperial City
 - < Persian Astronomers corrected Chinese calendar
 - < Doctors added 36 volumes of Muslim medicine
 - > Travelers were Welcome
 - < Marco Polo
- Society in the Yuan Dynasty
 - > Merchants prospered
 - > Cities Flourished
 - > Traditional Poetry Writing Suffers

- > Peasants helped
- Decline
 - > Mongols moral weakened after loses in Japan, Java, & Vietnam
 - > Revolts
 - > Famine
 - > Softening of the Ruling Class
 - > White Lotus Society
 - < Overthrow Mongols by magic

G. Post-Classical China and the 6 themes of AP

- **Impact of Interaction**- Silk Road Thrives, MONGOLS create a giant empire that creates mass cultural diffusion (however, no diffusion between Mongolians and Chinese because of Kublai Khan)

- **Relationship of Change and Continuity**- Trade and non Isolation was a change for china. Also the impact of Buddhism and the Mongols changed China. However, a continuity was the importance of Confucianism and also nationalism.

- **Impact of Technology**- Agricultural and medical advancements.

Architectural advancements were also seen and the use of gun powder

- **Gender and Social Structure**- Peasants were on bottom with landowning aristocracy on top. However, the Civil Service Exams made Social Mobility possible. And when the Mongols took over the social structure changed dramatically. Under Confucius Beliefs, women were inferior to men. However, women gained rights with the impact of Buddhism, but all the rights given to them were taken away by Neo-Confucianism. When the Mongols took over women gained a large amount of rights.

- **Cultural and Intellectual Developments**- BUDDHISM!!! Also there was much advancement made in medicine because of diffusion with the q Muslim. Also Persian astrologists fixed China's calendar.

- **Changed in functions and structures of state and attitude toward states and political ideas**- Sui- Strict Rule. Tang & Song- Bureaucracy and a Monarch (people loved the gov't). Mongols- Strict Rule (the Chinese hated the gov't and desired to be governed by a native Chinese).

III. China in the Early Modern Age: 1450 c.e – 1750 c.e.

1. Early Modern China

A. Ming China 1368-1644

- Founded by Zhu Yuan zhang; peasant turned general, in rebel revolt.
- After Yuan Dynasty, eradicated most evidence of Yuan Dynasty.
- Ming means brilliant in Chinese
- Considered a golden age in some scholar's eyes.
- Organized Bureaucracy, High Commerce.
- Confucianism
 - > Most important belief system in all of china, influenced social and political structures tremendously.

- > Scholar-Gentry were trained in its values, as were members of society
- Buddhism and Taoism lost popularity, seen in some works of art or poetry; ancestor worship still popular however.
- Jesuits attempted conversions, but were rejected.
- Social Hierarchy still in place, Emperor, Scholars (Jinshi as highest), Peasants, Merchants, Artisans.
- Five Confucian Relationships are seen in society.
- Neo-Confucianism is prominent in society
 - > Students spoke out about rigid social rules, students were demanded to give full respect to teacher, even if they poorly prepared. Student who didn't show respect could be beheaded
- Gender Structures, men were superior to women
 - > Women were given little political power, and the emperor tried to limit them even more. However women were still able to get their point of view in.
 - > Women of the upper class were taught to read, write, and play a musical instrument
 - > Women in the palace, were there hoping they would become wives or concubines for the emperor, few succeeded.
 - > Women who were not forced to become farmers could become concubines or entertainers.

Important People: Zhenghe 1405-1423

For the first time, Third Ming Emperor, Yunglo began multiple expeditions throughout the world. Zhenghe was an admiral who led seven expeditions throughout the Indian Ocean. He went to Persia, Arabia, the East Indies, and to the east and south coasts of Africa. His fleets were six times larger than European fleets that contained more people on them. After the last Zhenghe voyage, Chinese witnessed a sudden withdrawal, limiting communication with other countries. This is because Confucian scholars urged the emperor that there was no need to look at other civilizations (ethnocentrism) and also, that these expeditions cost money. And they believed that money should go to fixing internal problems.

- Political organization
 - > Confucian revival- civil service examinations, bureaucracy, scholar-gentry dominated politically
 - > Emperor Hongwu created power for himself by abolishing the office of chief minister
 - > Some authors, such as Mencius, were not allowed to take the civil service examinations
 - > Any minister or bureaucrat found guilty of corruption was severely punished (public beatings)

- > Sought to limit influence of marriage in politics- wives could only come from humble families in bureaucracy
 - < Women continued to have political influence
 - Strict policy of isolationism
 - Culture
 - > Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang promoted art work, and had many artists, and poets in his court.
 - > Bureaucracy contained most of the Scholar-Gentry who in their spare time, pursued careers in the arts.
 - > Times of peace and times of war impacted the display of artwork.
 - > Confucianism impacted Chinese culture the most because it was the belief system of the Emperor himself.
 - > Confucian scholars made scrolls with Confucian proverbs on them, and painted great works of arts.
 - > Buddhism and Taoism although not popular, still created various works of arts. Depicting religious figures, or emperors.
 - Art
 - > Paintings: Xuwei; ink brush; Colourful & Busy
 - > Landscape paintings were the most popular by artists at the time, dwarfed humans. Portraits were still seen.
 - > Poetry
 - > Written on Scrolls, sometimes contained Confucian proverbs.
 - > Novels
 - > Revolutionary works of arts, classics were *The Water Margin*, *Monkey*, and *the Golden Lotus*. Still considered classics.
 - > Pottery
 - > Famous Ming Vases, favored by Europeans.
 - Intellectual Developments
 - > The Ming were advanced in all areas of technology, except warfare. They did not have as advanced as the west, because they were not big on conquest. This is because they saw no need to expand, as they were the middle kingdom.
 - > Wood Block Print
 - > Advanced Agricultural Techniques
 - > Medicine
 - < Vaccines; Small Pox
 - < Anesthesia
 - Economy
 - > Trade was allowed in two cities, Macao and Canton.
 - > Trade was extremely high in China, Europeans loved the silks, spices, and art china had to offer.
 - > A wealthier economy, based around the arts, meant more encouragement for the arts.
- were

>Architecture was also encouraged in these trading cities to show the splendor of China.

- Decline

>Fall of Ming attributed to weakening of government and

>rebellion- government was the base of Ming society

> Japanese rebellion also weakened the government, making it less able to control internal breakdown in Ming China

> Attempted to build public works to make land available for the peasantry- could not do that because regional landlords were becoming very powerful

> “In 1644, the Ming Emperor invited a group of Qing warriors from nearby Manchuria to help him quell a peasant uprising, but instead, the Qing ousted the emperor. With that act, the Ming Dynasty ended and the Qing (or Manchu) Dynasty Began. The Manchus ruled China until 1912

B. Early Modern China and the 6 themes of AP

- **Impact of Interaction**- Zhenghe explorations give Ming China a contact to the outside world but Ming China is recognized for its period of isolation

- **Relationship of Change and Continuity**- China went from having an open door policy and trade with all over to an isolation policy with trade only allowed in two cities

- **Impact of Technology**- Gun Powder begins to be used as weapons, but Ming China used its technology for service, medicine, and agricultural. Not war.

- **Gender and Social Structure**- Peasants were on bottom with landowning aristocracy on top. However, the Civil Service Exams made Social Mobility possible. Women were given little political power and if they had jobs they were concubines, farmers, entertainers, or musicians.

- **Cultural and Intellectual Developments**- Confucianism was restored and great inventions such as Vaccines and Movable Type were introduced into society.

- **Changed in functions and structures of state and attitude toward states and political ideas**- Governed by a Ruler whose Ethnicity was Chinese, thus pleasing the people.

IV. China in the Modern Age: 1750-1914 c.e.

A. Qing Dynasty

- Attacked Beijing in 1644 and moved south

- Also known as the Manchu Dynasty

- Last Dynasty of China

- Ruled by foreigner, causing the people to be unhappy

- Unlike Mongols, they learned from Chinese ideas and adopted Confucius ideas

- Scholar-Gentry still in power, but Manchus has supreme power

- Patrons of the arts
- Asserted rule by claiming the Mandate of Heaven
- Economy and Society
 - > Manchus respected the social hierarchy
 - > Women treated poorly
 - < Infanticide increases
 - < Males marry women of a lower class so they will have control
- Focused on Agriculture
 - > Tax breaks for those who resettle land
 - > Tax/Labor demands lowered
 - > Money spent on Repairing infrastructure
- Landlords became dominant
 - > More peasants than land
- Nobles are apparent by the way they dress
- New type of merchants called Compradors
- Beginning of Qing downfall
 - > Exam system became corrupted and filled with bribery
 - > Wealthy put in power, not the most qualified
 - > Lack of Confucius value
 - > Bureaucracy meant to improve the lives of the wealthy not the poor
 - > Money given to wealthy not to infrastructure
 - < Dikes and Dams broken (China is a MESS)
 - > Robbery is a problem
- Why wasn't it replaced by another dynasty?
 - > Ming era brought in American crops – population explosion
 - > Refusal to bring in technological innovations to satisfy this population
 - > Corruption and conservative Manchus prevented needed changes
 - > Also, different “barbarians” – Westerners
- Opium Wars
 - > To balance out trade with Europe, they introduce opium into China
 - > Chinese get hooked
 - > Officials useless
 - > No more money for infrastructure

Important People- Lin Zexu

Lin Zexu was a Chinese official who enforced the laws on opium. Confiscated and destroyed a lot of it. This caused Britain to become angry.

- > Europe won naval/land battle of 1839-1841
- > China was forced to open up ports
- > By 1890, 90 ports were open & 3,000 traders
- > China treated as subservient to Europe after 1850
 - < No protective tariffs to protect Chinese manufacturing

- < Had to accept European ambassadors in court – as equals
- < Opium trade rolls in unchecked
- Rebellions across the land
 - > **Taiping Rebellion:** Christian, Prophet Hong Xiuquan leads the Taiping Rebellion. It promised social reform, land redistribution, liberation for women. It also attacked Confucian values and wanted to create simpler script. Its goals were to make literacy more possible for everyone. Eventually local landowners create military that stops rebellion.
 - And it didn't help that Xiuquan lost his mind.
 - > Manchurian gov't refused to enact these reforms
 - > Ultra Conservative Cixi rises to power and spends money on a boat instead of on the military
 - > **Boxer Rebellion:** Cixi promoted this rebellion to oust Europe, Japan, and America out of China. Didn't work out and China had to pay all three countries for their losses.
- Decline
 - > Secret Societies are everywhere
 - > Western Educated Leaders supported a political reform
 - > Rising middle class
 - > 1911 Uprising
 - > 1905 last civil service exam given
 - < Believed idea from 2500 years ago weren't going to help
 - > End of Confucian System to the point where artists of old were criticized

B. Early Modern China and the 6 themes of AP

- **Impact of Interaction-** China is starting to be controlled by foreign countries who began to industrialize before China.
- **Relationship of Change and Continuity-** China was forced to open its ports and get rid of isolation which was a new idea for China.
- **Impact of Technology-** Technology was stagnant during this time period which was why they west and Japan conquered China so easily.
- **Gender and Social Structure-** Peasants were on bottom with landowning aristocracy on top. The Manchurians respected the social hierarchy already in place. However, the Civil Service Exams made Social mobility possible. Women lost a lot of power.
- **Cultural and Intellectual Developments-** Confucianism was abandoned and technology was stagnated.
- **Changed in functions and structures of state and attitude toward states and political ideas-** Governed by a Ruler who was foreign, the people were discontent. It also didn't help that other countries created spheres of influence within China.

V. China in the 20th Century: 1914c.e.-Today

A. China on the eve of revolution

- Emperor Puyi being overthrown marked the end of the Qing dynasty

- China was in a state of chaos
- Yuan Shikai (group of warlords) proved dominate along with help from wealth merchants
- Student and teachers were another factor in China
- Most of the population desired a strong Chinese monarchy
- Japan was a constant threat along with other Western Powers
- Revolutionary Alliance took control, but failed
- Yuan took control after R.A. failed, but was then kicked out by revolts and Japan
- Japan took German lands in China
- China felt betrayed by Entente
- May Fourth movement- Liberal democracy in China
- Students realized they needed a more radical solution; Communism
- China began to look at the success of Marx in Russia
- Li Dazhao- Chinese Marx
- Mao Zedong becomes part of Dazhao's inner circle
- Summer of 1921, in Shanghai, communist party was born
- Nationalist Party (Guomindang) became rival to communism
- Chinese people desired social reform, while GUO desired political
- In 1924 Communist party joined the Nationalist party
- Whampao Military academy in China- set up by Russia
- Mao Zedong- made it on his own. No guidance
- Chiang Kai-shek- Another war lord! Leader of the Guomindang
- Peasant Option- Chiang beat a lot of peasants
- Mao rises as leader of the peasants and calls for revolt
- Long March- 90,000 follower Mao for 1000 miles
- Japan attacks, Chiang allies with Communist to throw off invaders
- Communist Guerilla Warfare more effective

B. The Rise of Communism in China

Important People- Mao Zedong

Leader of Communism in China who is revered as a hero. Promoted ideas such as the great leap forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Important People- Deng Xiaoping

Successor of Mao, promoted economic reform throughout China. Opened up China to the world to raise the economy of China. He was greatly successful in these reforms and even today China's economy grows extremely quickly.

LITTLE IS DONE IN THIS SECTION BECAUSE WE JUST WENT OVER IT!!