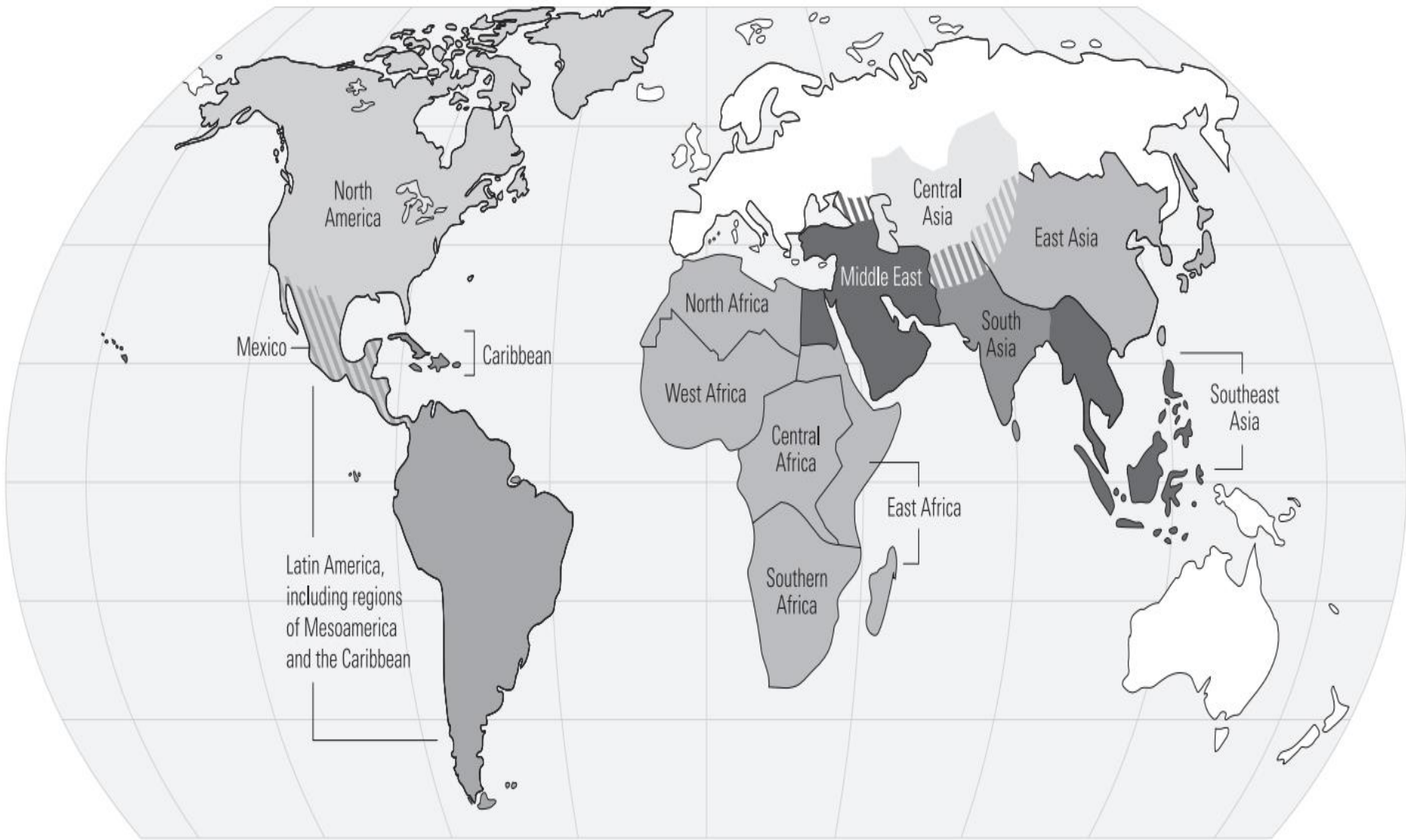


ASIA





CHINA





Arctic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

China

Pacific Ocean

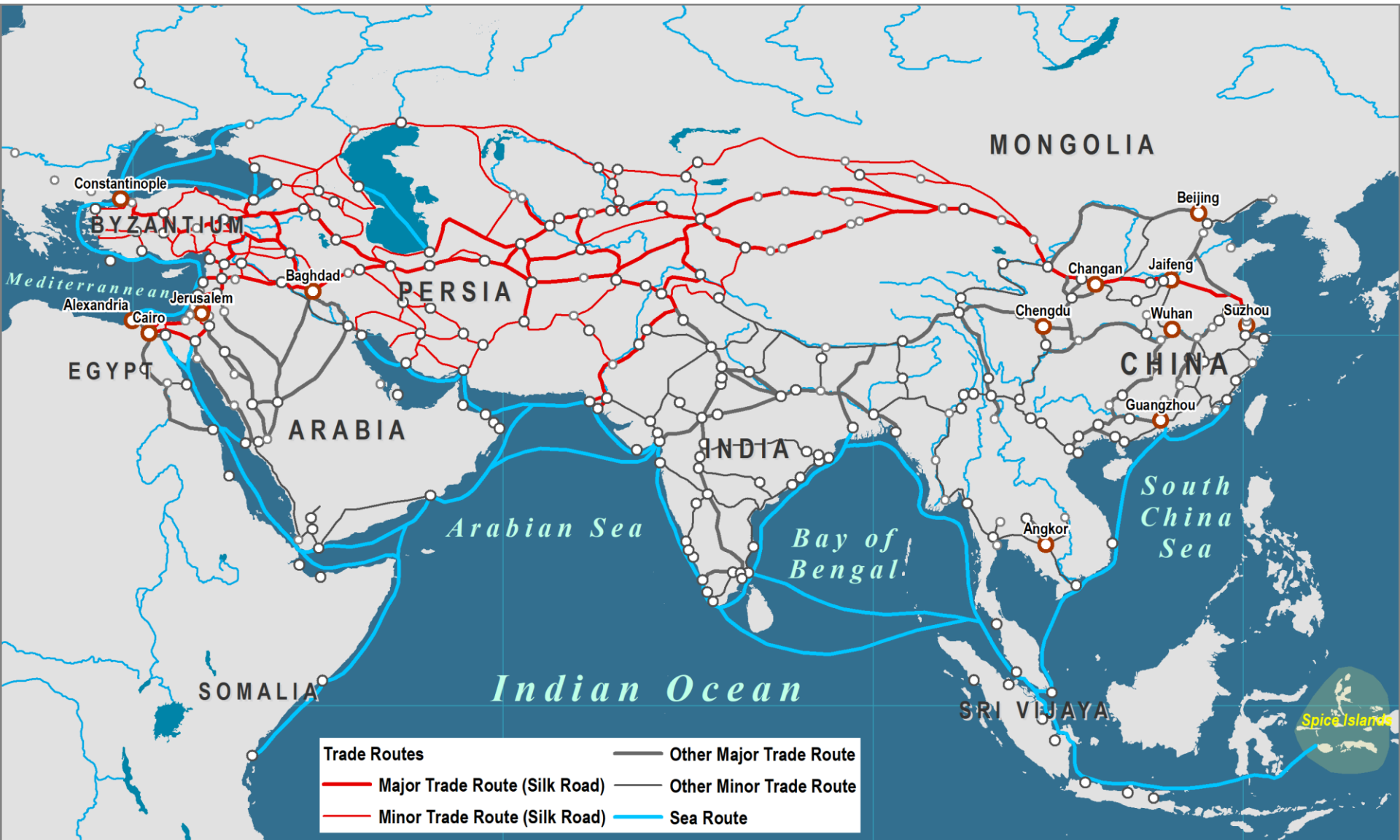
Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Southern Ocean

Silk Road



Grand Canal



- 1,1000 mile waterway linking the Yellow and the Yangzi River.
- Completed during the Sui Dynasty (581–618 AD).
- Transport surplus grain from the agriculturally rich Yangtze and Hu ai river valleys to feed the capital cities and large standing armies in northern China.



What are dynasties?

- A **dynasty** is a series of rulers from the same family.
- Historically, royal rule was descended from father to son.

DYNASTIC CYCLE

1. Emperor comes to power and gains the Mandate of Heaven.
2. Upward rise (wealth and population increase) to peak.
3. Downward spiral (natural disasters, corruption, etc.).
4. Emperor loses the Mandate of Heaven.
5. Civil war until a new emperor, with the Mandate of Heaven, comes to power.

MANDATE OF HEAVEN – Described by philosopher **Mencius**

- Belief that the emperor was chosen by heaven to rule 天子.

Chinese Dynasties

Springs and Falls
Period
770-480 BCE

Three Kingdoms
220-581 CE

Song Dynasty
960-1279

Shang Dynasty
1766-1122 BCE

Qin Dynasty
221-206 BCE

Tang Dynasty
618-907

Ming Dynasty
1368-1677

Warring States Period
480-221 BCE

Sui Dynasty
581-648

Yuan Dynasty
1279-1368

Zhou Dynasty
1122-221 BCE

Han Dynasty
206-581 CE

Five Dynasties and
Ten Kingdoms
581-960

Qing Dynasty
1644-1911

Mandate of Heaven

The Dynastic Cycle

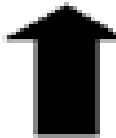
New Dynasty

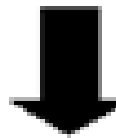
- Brings peace
- (Re)builds infrastructure
- Gives land to peasants
- Protects people

Old Dynasty

- Taxes people too much
- Stops protecting people
- Lets infrastructure decay
- Treats people unfairly


Generations go
by, New Dynasty
becomes...


New Dynasty claims
Mandate of Heaven


Old Dynasty loses
Mandate of Heaven

Problems

- Floods, earthquakes, etc.
- Peasant revolt
- Invaders attack empire
- Bandits raid countryside



Mandate of Heaven

- Rulers should behave in upright manner
- Zhou dynasty created (most likely to get rid of the Shang dynasty)
- A good emperor behaved like a good Confucian



Confucianism



- Confucianism is a way of life taught by Confucius in the 6th–5th century BCE. Sometimes viewed as a philosophy, sometimes as a religion. It has deeply influenced spiritual and political life in China; its influence has also extended to Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.

Confucianism. (n.d.). Retrieved February 19, 2016, from <https://ncjhs.wikispaces.com/Confucianism?responseToken=e525c0cd246f6a6e7d02c1aa819331a6>

Five relationships

- father-child
- ruler-subject
- husband-wife
- elder brother-younger brother
- friend-friend

“A country would be well-governed when all the parties performed their parts aright in these relationships “



Confucius (551-479 BCE)

“The relation between **superiors** and **inferiors** is like that between the wind and fine grass. The **grass must bend** when the wind blows across it.”

Filial Piety



Taoism (Daoism)

- Philosophical/religious tradition of Chinese origin
- The roots of Taoism go back at least to the 4th century BCE
- Laozi (Born 601 BCE)
- More gender neutral
- Emphasizes living in harmony with the Tao (Dao) literally: "the Way"
- Differs from Confucianism by not emphasizing rigid rituals and social order, but is similar in the sense that it is a teaching about the various disciplines for achieving "perfection" by becoming one with the unplanned rhythms of the universe called "the way"



Balance between Yin (feminine, dark) and Yang (masculine, light)

Buddhism

- Founded by Siddhartha Gautama (563-483 BCE)
 - Born into kshatriya caste
- Reform movement of Hinduism
 - No specific deity?
 - Rejects the atman
 - Believes in spiritual equality
 - No caste system



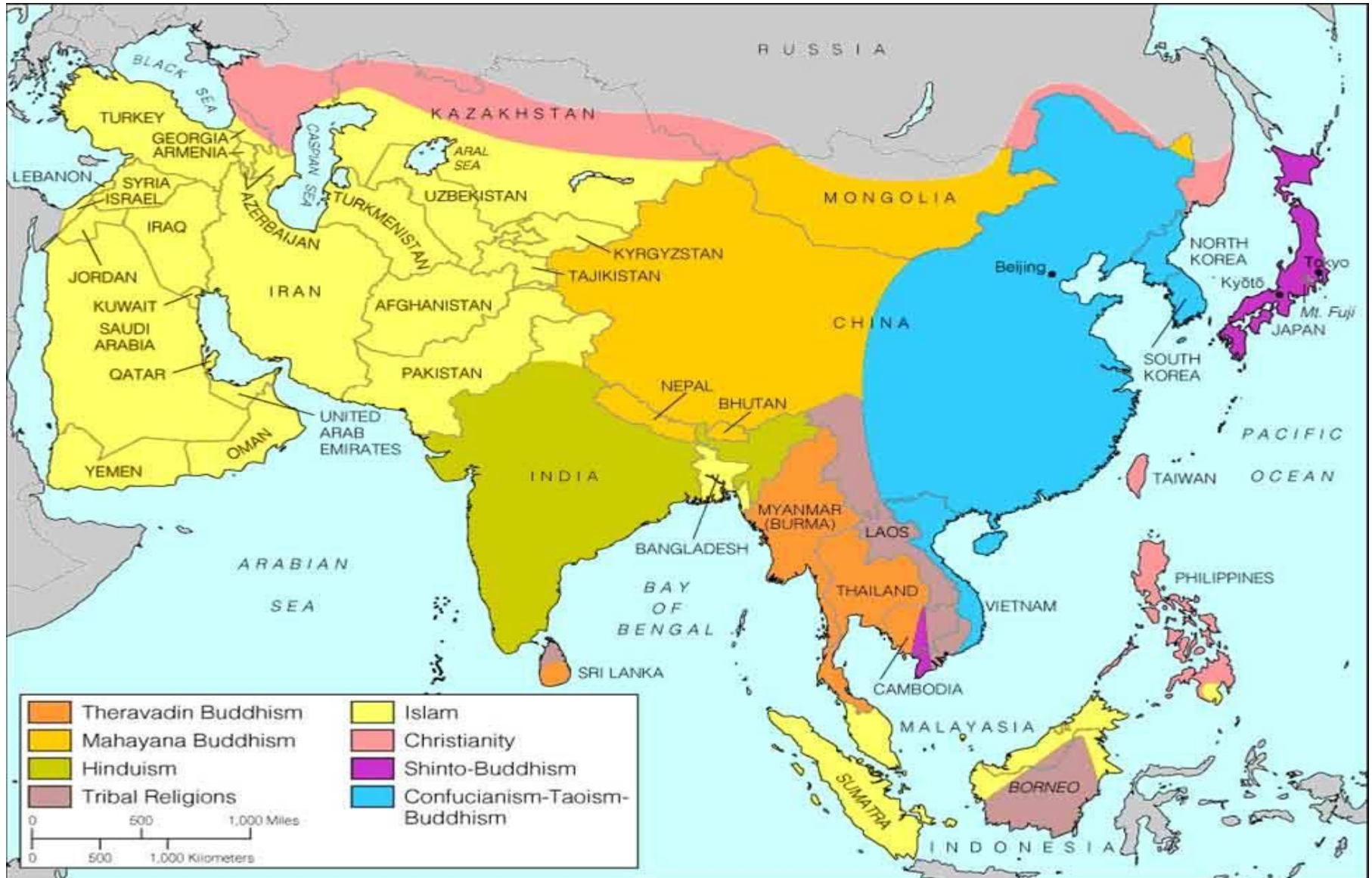
Basic Beliefs of Buddhism

- Four Noble Truths
 - Life is suffering
 - Desire causes suffering
 - End suffering by ending desire
 - To end desire follow the Eightfold Path
 - Right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration



Buddhist Wheel of Life; the eight spokes represent the Eightfold Path

Spread of Buddhism



Social Impact of Buddhism

- Spread to Central Asia, East Asia, & SE Asia
 - Often blends with existing beliefs
- Built monasteries for men and women (monastic way of life)
 - Provides elite women an alternative to traditional living
- Theravada
- Mahayana
- Tibetan



Monasticism



Bodhisattva

- (in Mahayana Buddhism) a person who is able to reach nirvana but delays doing so out of compassion in order to save suffering beings.

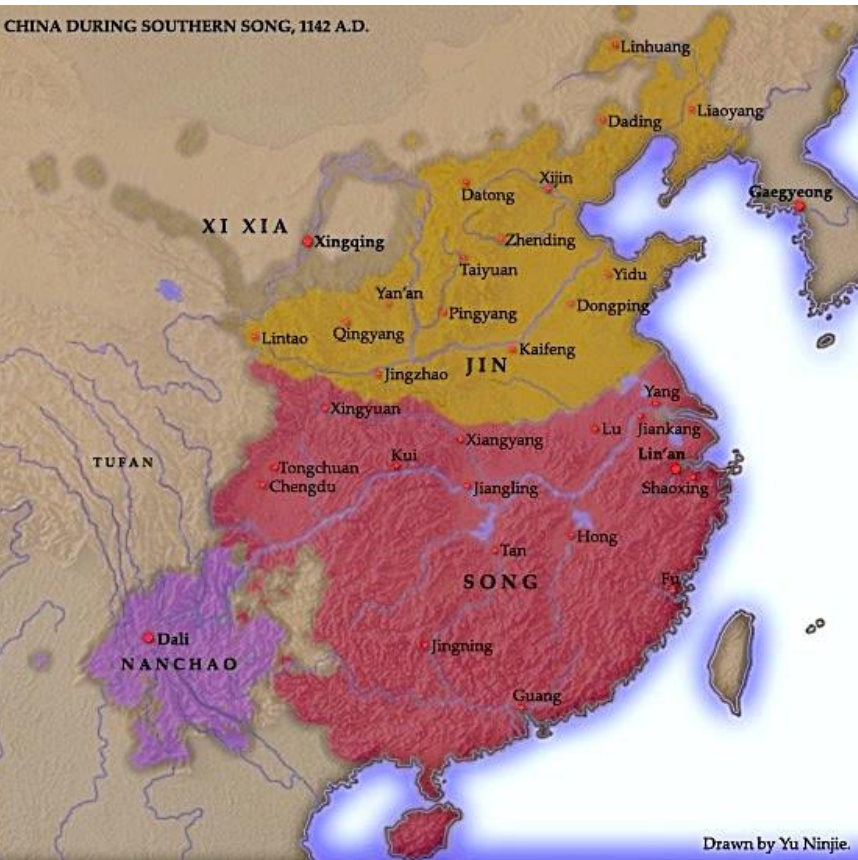


Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE)

- “Golden Age”
- Empress Wu Zetian
- Buddhism Flourished



Song Dynasty (China)



Tang & Song Dynasties

Tang Dynasty 618 - 907	Song Dynasty 960 - 1279
<p>A: China experienced a “Golden Age” - rulers reunited China, they had a period of peace & prosperity</p> <p>B: Vast Empire - more than 50 million people - China expanded into Korea, Manchuria & Central Asia</p> <p>C: Government & Society - gave civil service examinations for government jobs - built public works like roads & pagodas - Social structure was based on Confucist beliefs</p>	<p>A: After the fall of the Tang, China decreased in size</p> <p>B: Song dynasty founded in 960 continued the achievements of the Tang</p> <p>C: engaged in trade with many parts of the world - Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, India & Africa</p>

Neo-Confucianism

- Zhu Xi (c. 1130- 1200)
- Reinvigorated Confucianism
- Neo-Confucianism could have been an attempt to create a more rationalist and secular form of Confucianism by rejecting superstitious and mystical elements of Taoism and Buddhism that had influenced Confucianism during and after the Han Dynasty.
- Although the neo-Confucianists were critical of Taoism and Buddhism, the two did have an influence on the philosophy, and the neo-Confucianists borrowed terms and concepts.



Tributary System → Kowtow



Civil Service/Imperial Examinations

- series of tests to select candidates for the state bureaucracy
- system became widely utilized as the major path to office only in the Tang-dynasty, and remained so until its abolition in 1905
- exams were based on knowledge of the classics and literary style, not technical expertise
- helped to unify the empire and the ideal of achievement by merit gave legitimacy to imperial rule
- Left clear problems resulting from a systemic lack of technical and practical expertise.
- The examinations were open to adult (at least in terms of literacy) Chinese males, with some restrictions. Yet the process of studying for the examination tended to be time-consuming and costly, requiring time to spare and tutors. Most of the candidates came from the numerically small but relatively wealthy land-owning scholar-official class



Foot Binding: Song China

- Broken toes beginning at age 3-5 years
- Large toe for stabilization



In 1911, foot binding was outlawed





Junk



Moveable Type Printing



Champa Rice

- Fast maturing rice that originated in India but was brought to Song China as a tribute gift by the Champas (largely now Southern Vietnam).
- Song officials gave this rice to peasants across China in order to boost yields, and its distribution was crucial in feeding the population of over 100 million in China.





When your parents asked what happened to the Song Dynasty



Ming Dynasty- Forbidden City

- Palace complex in central Beijing, China.
- Former Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty (the years 1420 to 1912).
- The Forbidden City served as the home of emperors and their households as well as the ceremonial and political center of Chinese government for almost 500 years.
- Concubines
- Eunuchs



Arctic Ocean

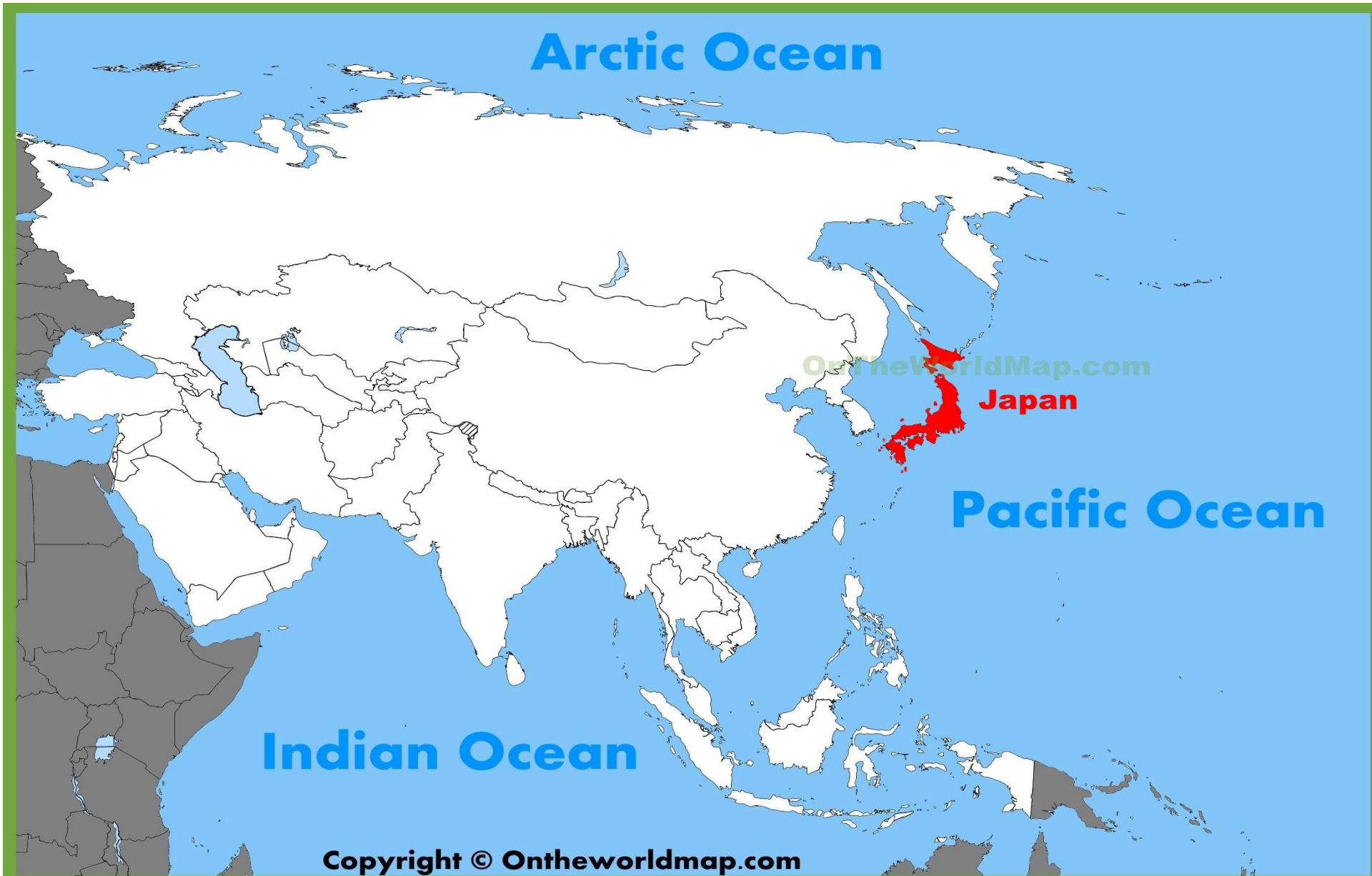
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Japan

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

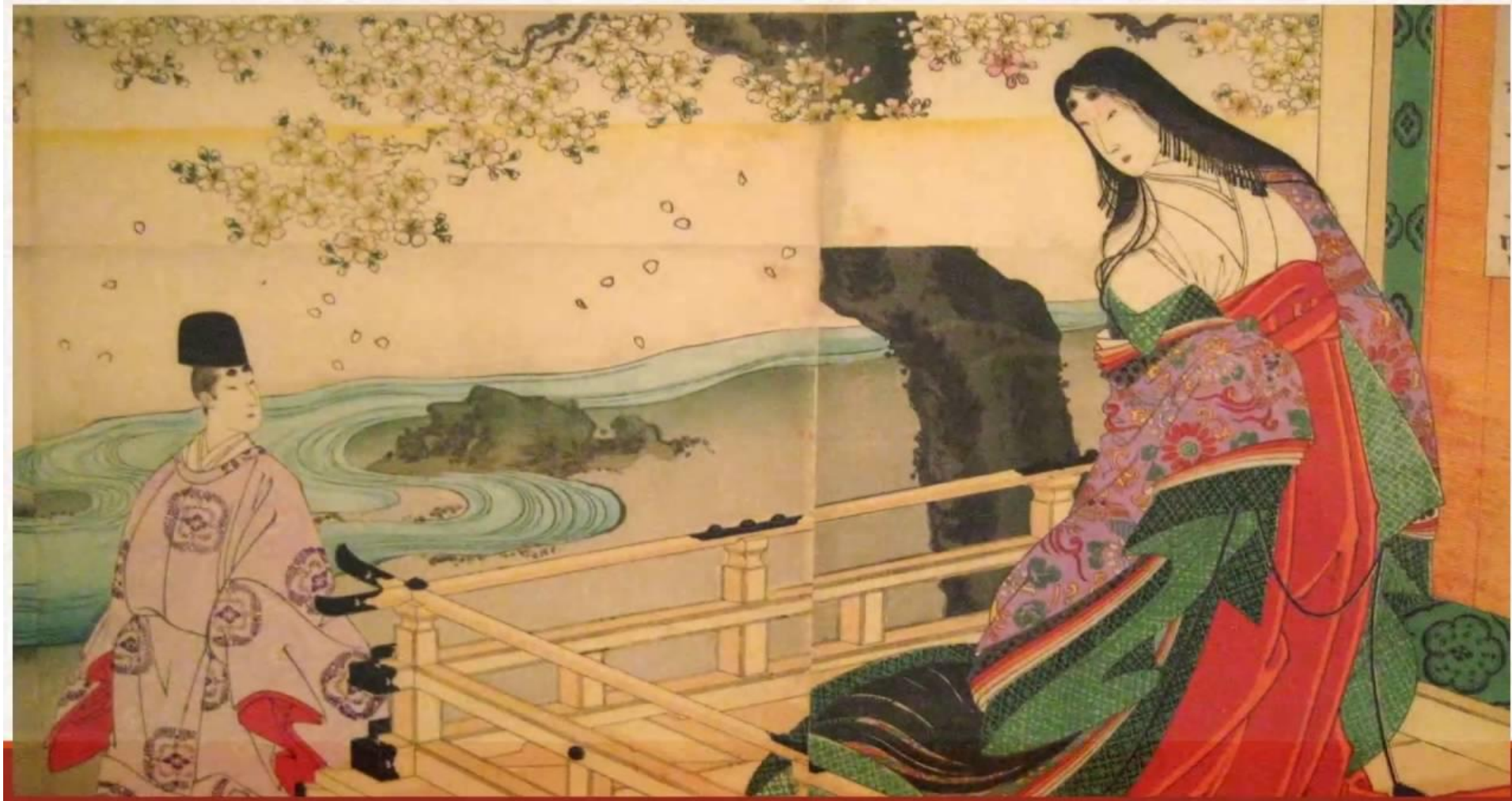
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Japan

- Japan's geographical isolation from the mainland meant that the language that developed was unrelated to Chinese, as was its native religion Shintoism
- Shintoism: animistic religion that emphasizes nature and spirits that inhabit objects in nature
- Some trade existed between Japan and China → well aware of each other
- When Japan began to centralize power, they established a court modeled on the Tang court in Chang'an
- Buddhism spread in Japan, creating a **synthesis** of Chinese and local traditions, with Shintoism remaining strong

Heian Period (794-1185)



A Fashionable Lady in Heian/Fujiwara Japan

794 to 1185 A.D.

The *jūnihitoe* was the formal wear of a Heian court lady. It translates to "twelve unlined robes". However the term that was in actual use during the Heian era is *karaginumo*.

A woman's her fashion ability in clothing and matching colors was seen as more attractive than any physical attributes. (Morris 216)

Breadth = status. It was believed at court that multi-layered clothing gave a higher sense of dignity.

Male and female courtiers required two assistants to help them dress.

Long, straight, thick, glossy black hair was a great social asset. The longer the hair, the more she was admired. False hair was used when needed. (Liddell 46)

Both men and women used white makeup containing mercury chloride and white lead imported from China to create an alabaster complexion.

Brocade was reserved for the top layers. The other layers were plain or monochrome silk twill.

For the Fujiwara lady, 12 layers was typical.

Number of layers for *jūnihitoe* have ranged from 5 to 40.

Madder was used to dye red Hakama (baggy trousers) and kosode (undergarment) as it was believed to help ease menstrual problems.



A Tang Dynasty Lady (China)



Fashion Imports from China:

Painted brows (*chiao mei*), in practice in China since Han Dyansty. (Morris 215-216).

Powered white skin: a sign of beauty & aristocractic birth.

A Heian/Fujiwara Lady (Japan)



Hair was long, uncut and parted in the middle.

Blackened teeth, a custom native to Japan.

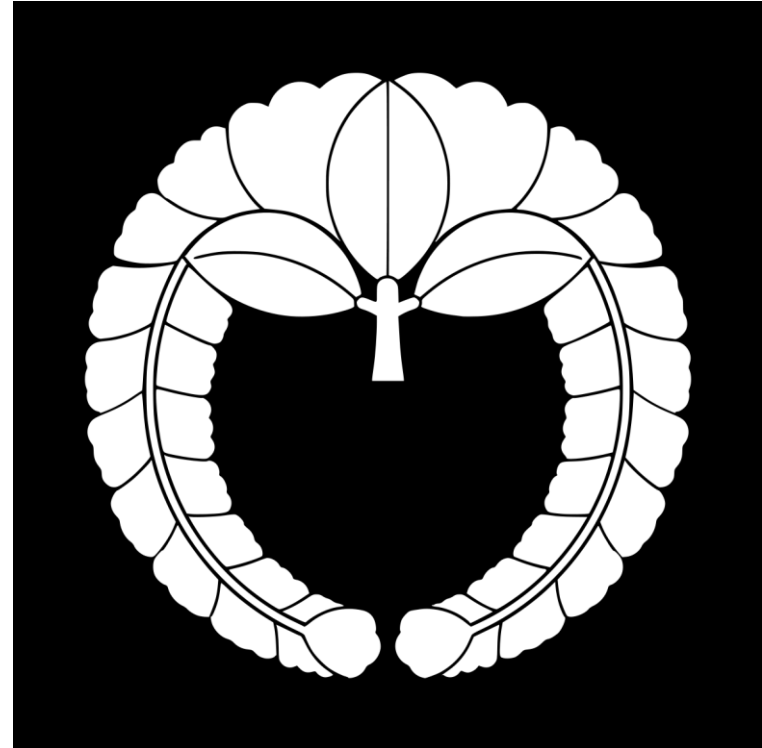
Heian Period (794-1185)



- Moving away from Chinese politics, religion, & the arts
 - Last imperial mission to Tang China occurred in 838
- Elaborate court life
- Poetry and literature
 - Tale of Genji by Lady Murasaki (melancholy life of the elite) world's first novel???

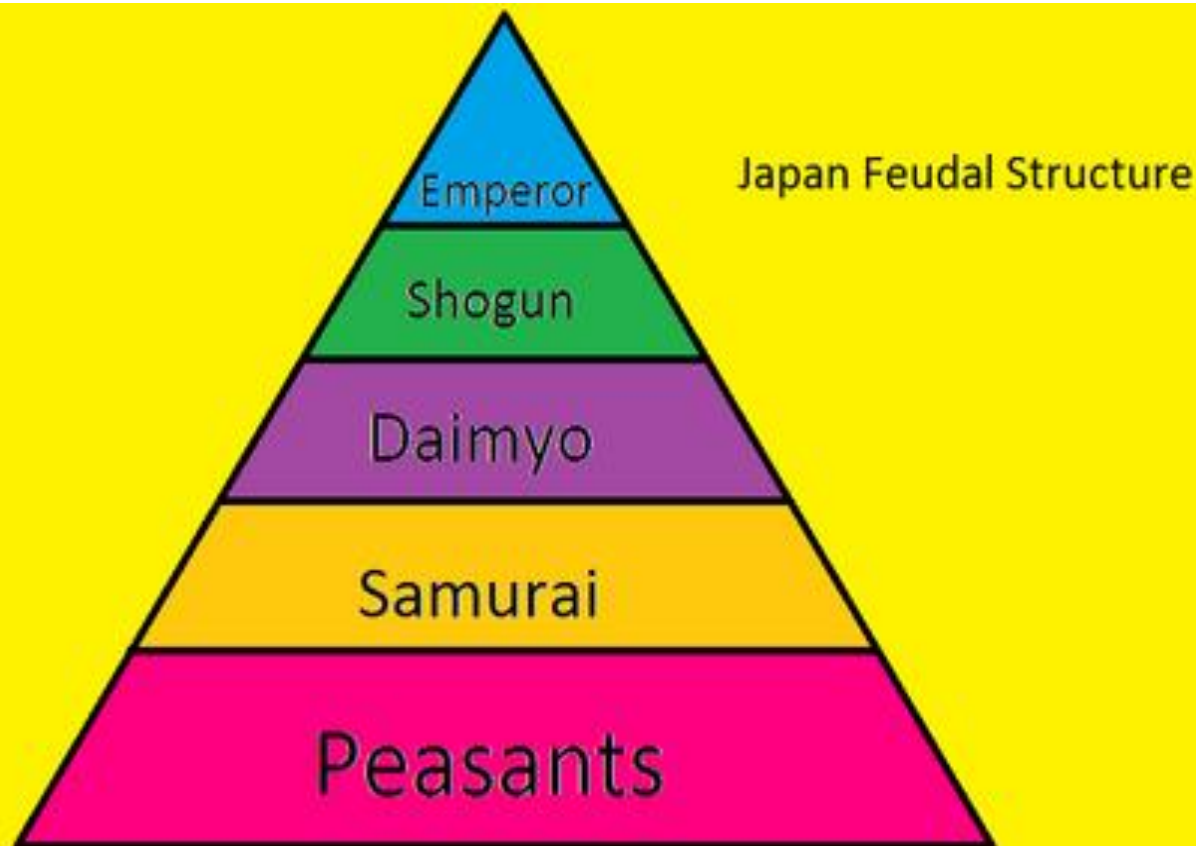
Fujiwara Family

- Unlike the Chinese emperors, the emperor of Japan was merely a figurehead to whom the Japanese people gave respect.
- Very much appreciated Confucian learning and Chinese classics, painting, poetry, and interior decoration
- Noble families spent most of their time pursuing elegant lifestyles, so tended to entrust responsibility for local government, policing, and tax collection to their warriors



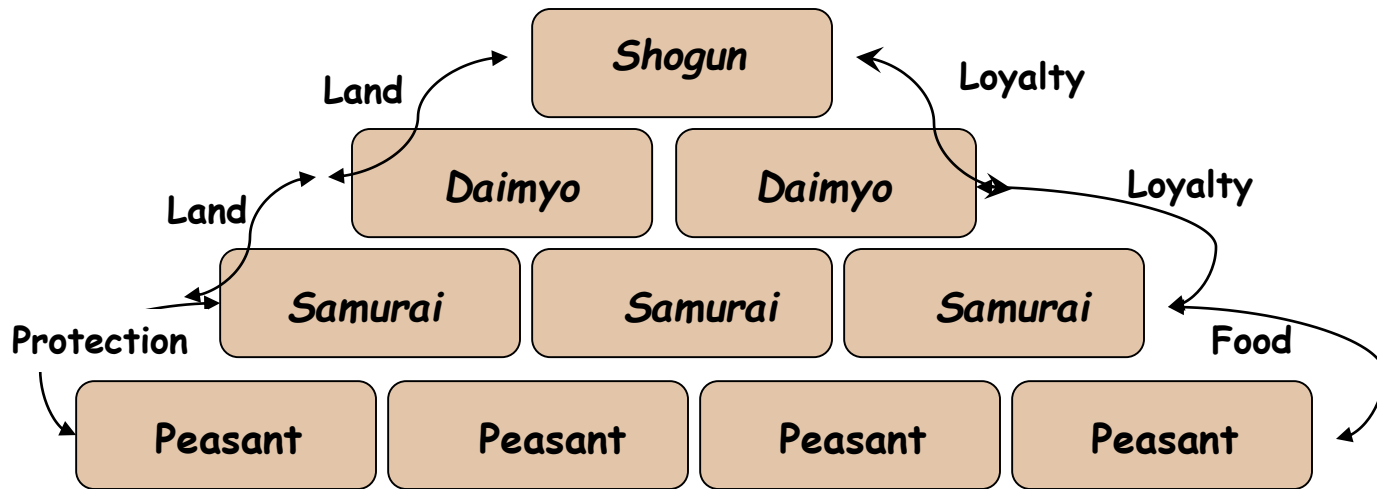
Military Rule and Feudalism

- From the end of the 12th century until the late 16th century, power would stay in the hands of the Minamoto clan → **Kamakura Shogunate**, which installed a shogun, or military ruler to reign supreme. (Followed by Ashikaga shogunate)
- This shogun was separate from the emperor who had even less power during this period than before.



Japanese Feudal Structure

- Feudalism: a political, economic, and social system based on loyalty, land, and military service.



Samurai

- Bushido
 - Frugality
 - Loyalty
 - Martial Arts
 - Honor until death
 - Seppuku
- Influenced by Confucianism and Buddhism



Korean Peninsula



Koryo

- Unified Korean kingdom founded in 918 and ruled until 1392.
- Golden age of Buddhism in Korea.
- Commerce flourished, with merchants coming from as far as the Middle East.
- Became a semi-autonomous “son-in-law” of the Mongol Yuan dynasty through royal intermarriage and blood ties.

Joseon

- Korean dynastic kingdom that lasted for approximately five centuries (1392- 1897). During its reign, Joseon encouraged the entrenchment of Chinese Confucian ideals and doctrines in Korean society. Neo-Confucianism was installed as the new dynasty's state ideology. Buddhism was accordingly discouraged and occasionally faced persecutions by the dynasty.

Khmer Empire (802–1431)

- Predecessor state to modern Cambodia (Southeast Asia)
- Hindu-Buddhist empire in Southeast Asia
- Angkor Wat (largest religious monument in the world)
- Satellite imaging has revealed that Angkor, during its peak in the 11th to 13th centuries, was the largest pre-industrial urban center in the world





Delhi Sultanate (South Asia)

- Islamic empire based in Delhi that stretched over large parts of the Indian subcontinent for 320 years (1206–1526).
- The sultanate is noted for being one of the few powers to repel an attack by the Mongols, caused the decline of Buddhism in East India and Bengal, and enthroned one of the few female rulers in Islamic history, Razia Sultana, who reigned from 1236 to 1240.

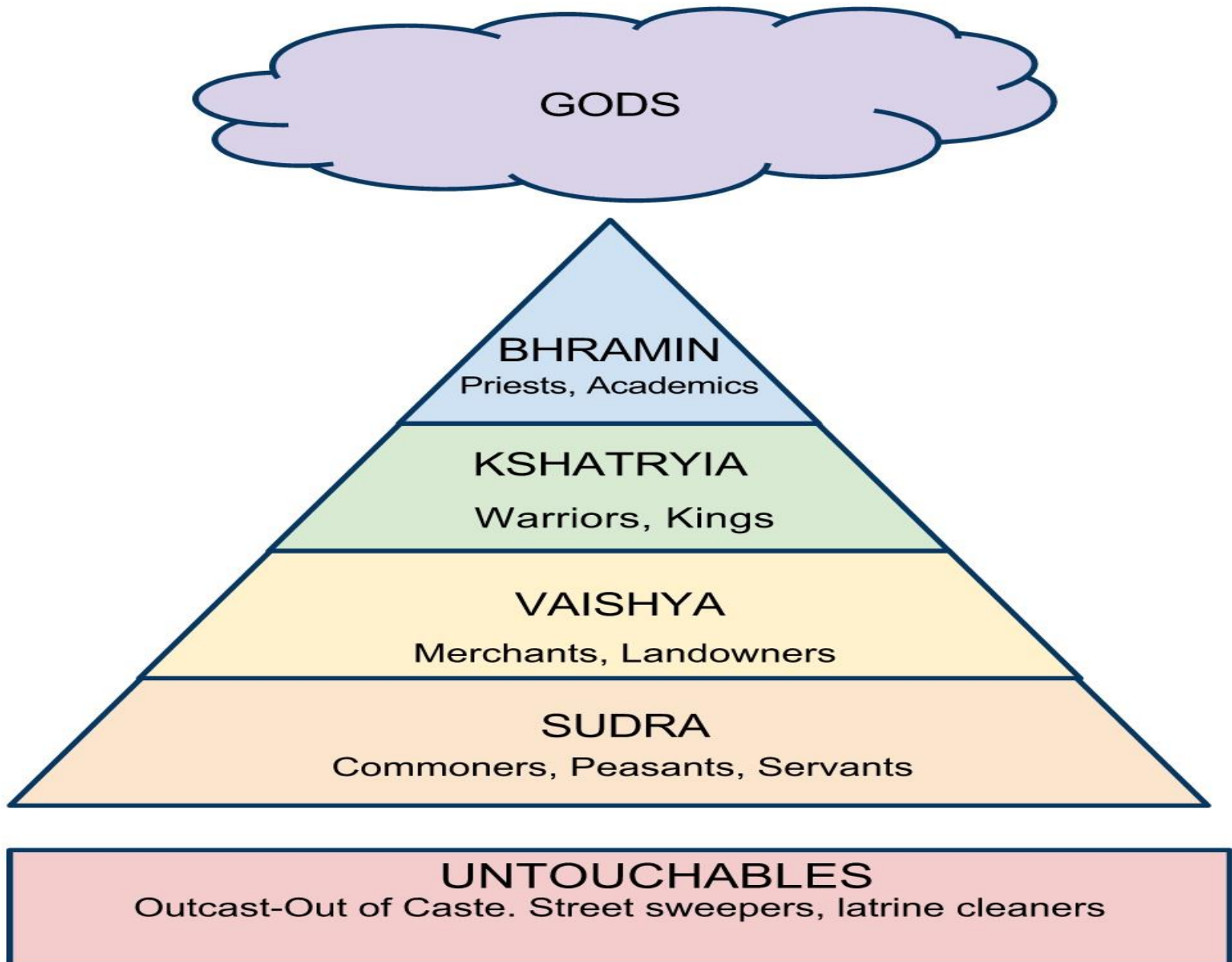


Hinduism

Follow your dharma which is dictated by your karma, so you can achieve moksha



Caste System



Islam

- Prophet Muhammad (570 CE – 632 CE)
- Spread rapidly through trade and conquest



Bhakti Movement

- Emerged in medieval Hinduism (swept over east and north India from 15th century onwards). Later revolutionized in Sikhism. Provided an individual-focused alternative path to spirituality regardless of one's caste or gender.

