



■ Essential Question:

–How was China affected by global changes during the Qing Dynasty?

A Review of Chinese History

- From ancient times to 1900, China was the most dominant & influential society in Asia
 - Chinese culture spread to surrounding neighbors, including Korea & Japan
 - China was one of the most innovative cultures in world history by developing technologies such as, compass, printing, silk, paper, & gunpowder
 - Chinese civilization is unique in world history because of its continuity over 4,000 years of history

Quick Class Discussion:

What elements of Chinese culture remained constant over the course of Chinese history (from 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D.)?



Core Ideas Across Chinese History

China was isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



This isolation led the Chinese to refer to themselves as the “Middle Kingdom”, thought of outsiders as barbarians, & rarely traded with foreign merchants

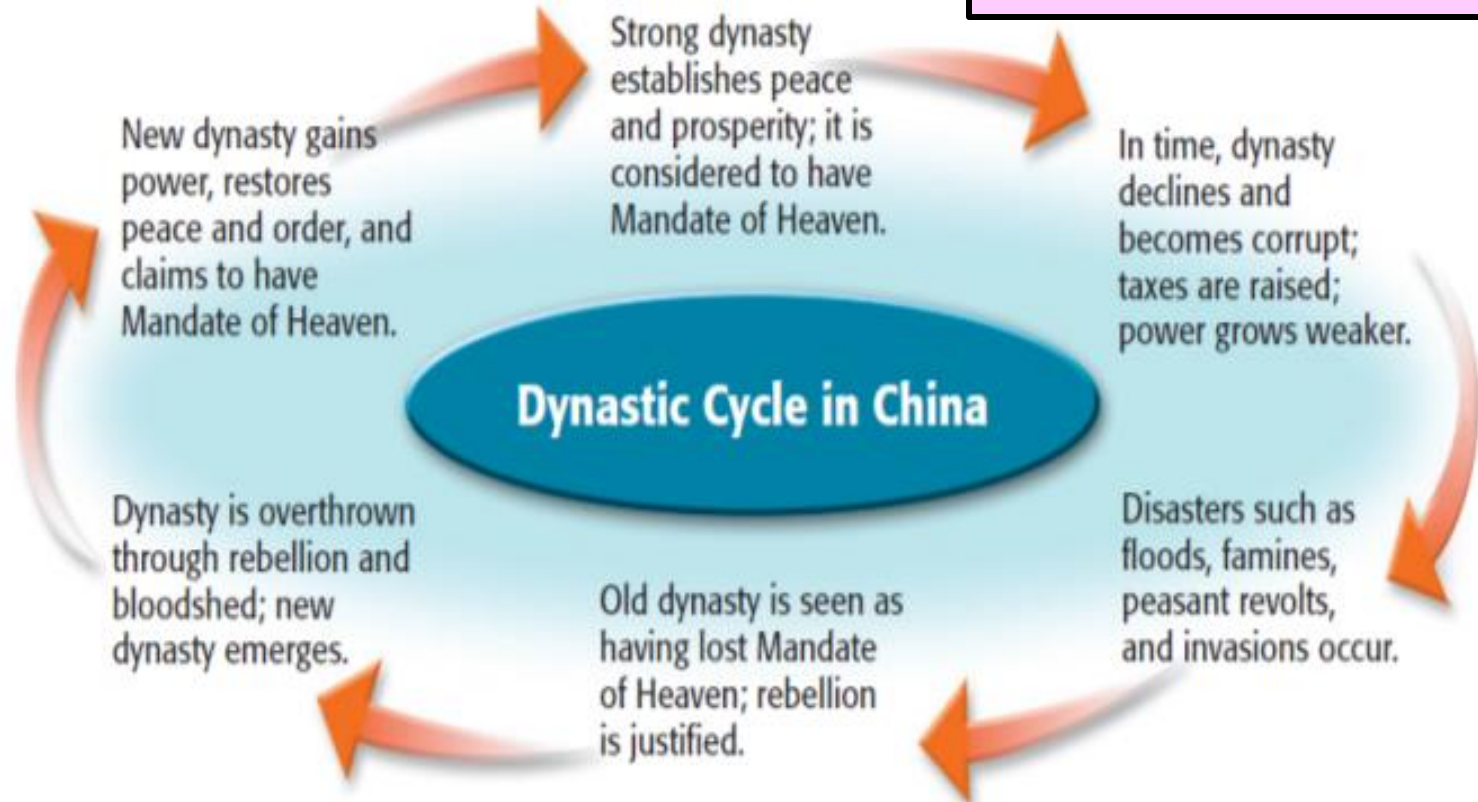
Core Ideas Across Chinese History

China was ruled by emperors who claimed the Mandate of Heaven (approval of the gods)



Core Ideas Across Chinese History

Dynasties could be overthrown if they lost the mandate of heaven, called the dynastic cycle



Core Ideas Across Chinese History



Since the Classical Era of the Han Dynasty, Chinese government was run effectively by educated bureaucrats because of the examination system

Core Ideas Across Chinese History



Learn More About Confucianism

The Five Relationships

Confucius believed society should be organized around five basic relationships between the following:

- 1 ruler ↔ subject
- 2 father ↔ son
- 3 husband ↔ wife
- 4 older brother ↔ younger brother
- 5 friend ↔ friend

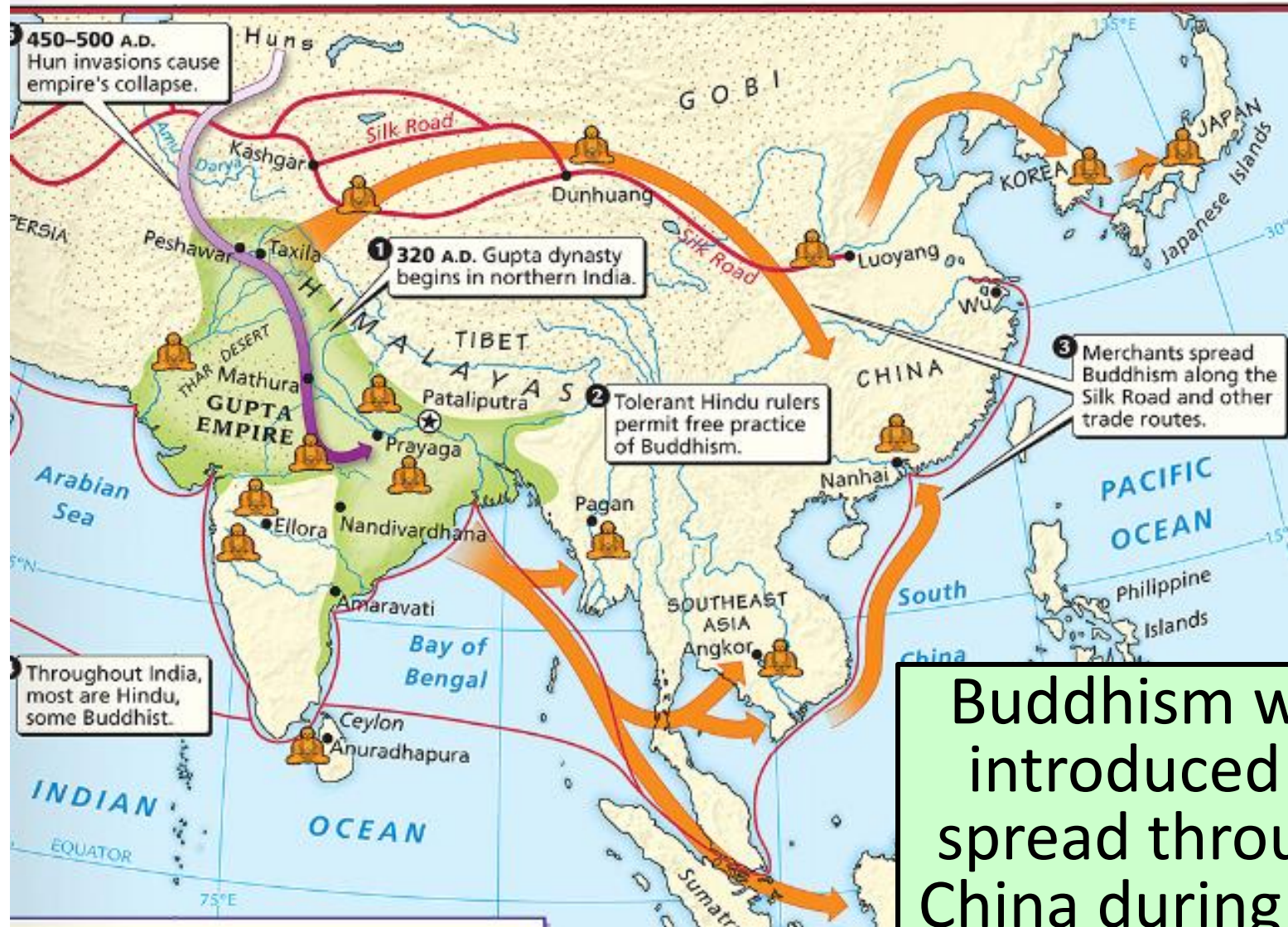
Confucius's Golden Rule

“Do not do unto others what you would not want others to do unto you.”

China was influenced by the ethical system of Confucianism

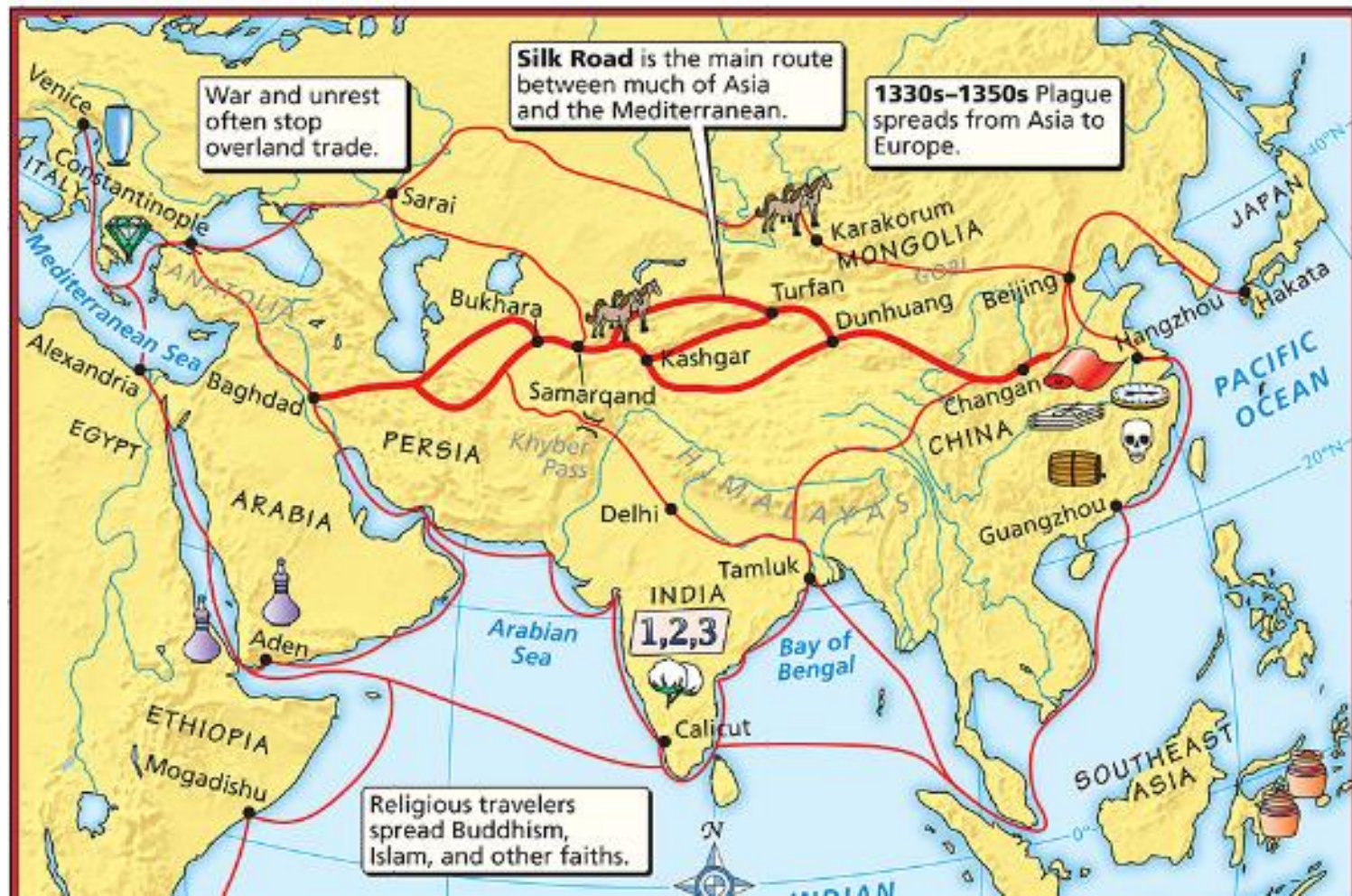
- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

Core Ideas Across Chinese History



Chinese luxury goods spread through Asia & Europe across the Silk Road

China was a reluctant trade nation, but it was the trend setter as other Asian nations adopted Chinese writing, gov't, & artistic styles



Review of Chinese Dynasties

Eras in Chinese history are named after the dynasties that were in power; Each of these dynasties added unique contributions in Chinese history



China began along the unpredictable Yellow & Yangtze Rivers but only 10% of China is suitable for farming

B

The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.

Early Chinese Civilizations

5000–1700 B.C.

Yangshao, 5000–3000 B.C.

Longshan, 3000–1700 B.C.

Farming settlement

Millet

Rice

Spread of rice farming

Culture group

Desert

China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles



China's first emperor (Qin Shi Huang-di) came to power, gave "China" its name, & built the Great Wall to protect from northern invasions



秦始皇像

1 Before Great Wall is built, barbarians frequently attack northern China.

4 212 B.C. Great Wall links earlier defensive walls.

2 316-221 B.C. Qin conquers other states and unites China.

3 221 B.C. Qin dynasty begins.

5 210-206 B.C. Civil war ends Qin dynasty.

The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.

Qin Dynasty
316-206 B.C.

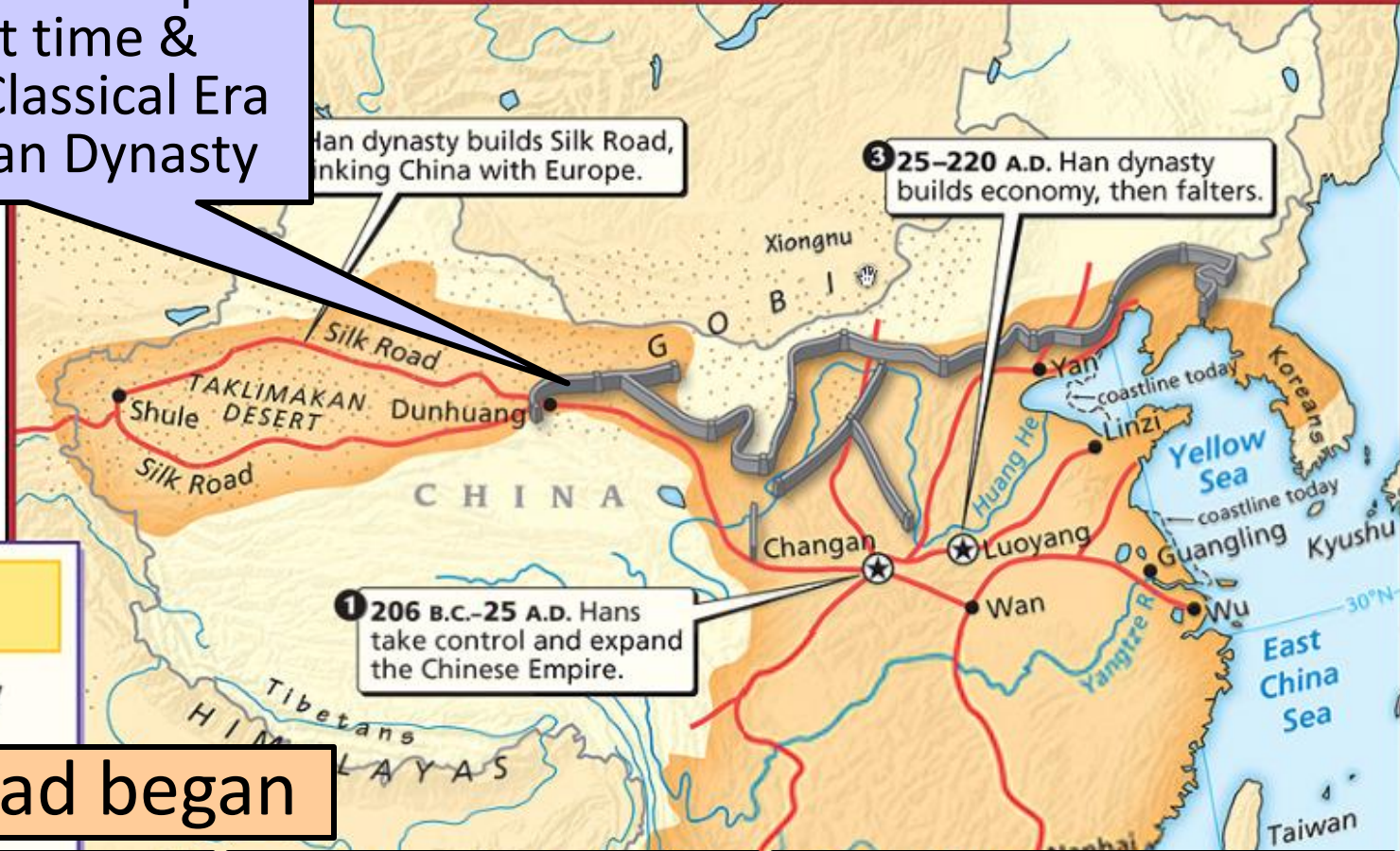
- Ruled by Qin dynasty 221-206 B.C.
- Capital, 221-206 B.C.
- QIN Chinese state
- Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today



Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.)

China became an empire for the first time & entered the Classical Era during the Han Dynasty

D
The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.



Han Dynasty
206 B.C.-220 A.D.

- Ruled by Han dynasty
- Capital

The Silk Road began

Chinese artisans mastered silk & paper making

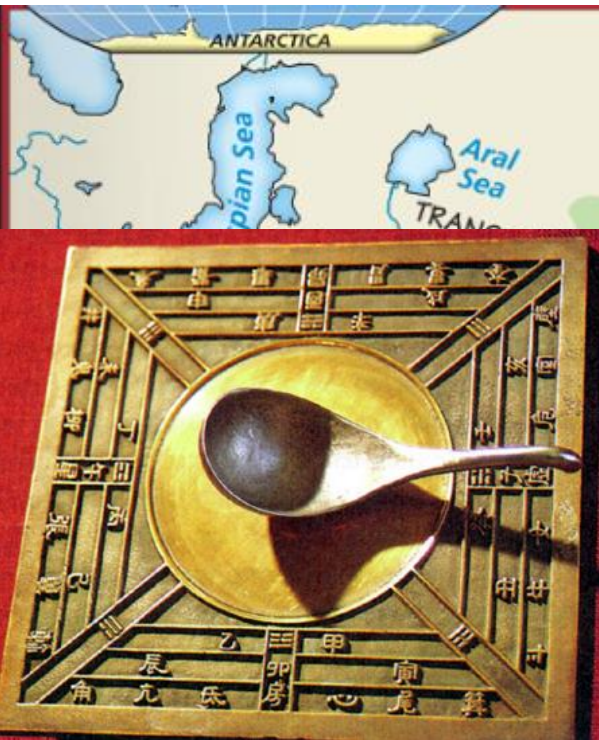
The Confucian Examination System began

Buddhism was first introduced & began to spread

China experienced a “golden age” was the most powerful & advanced country in the world during the Tang & Song Dynasties of the post-classical era



Tang & Song Dynasties (618-1279)

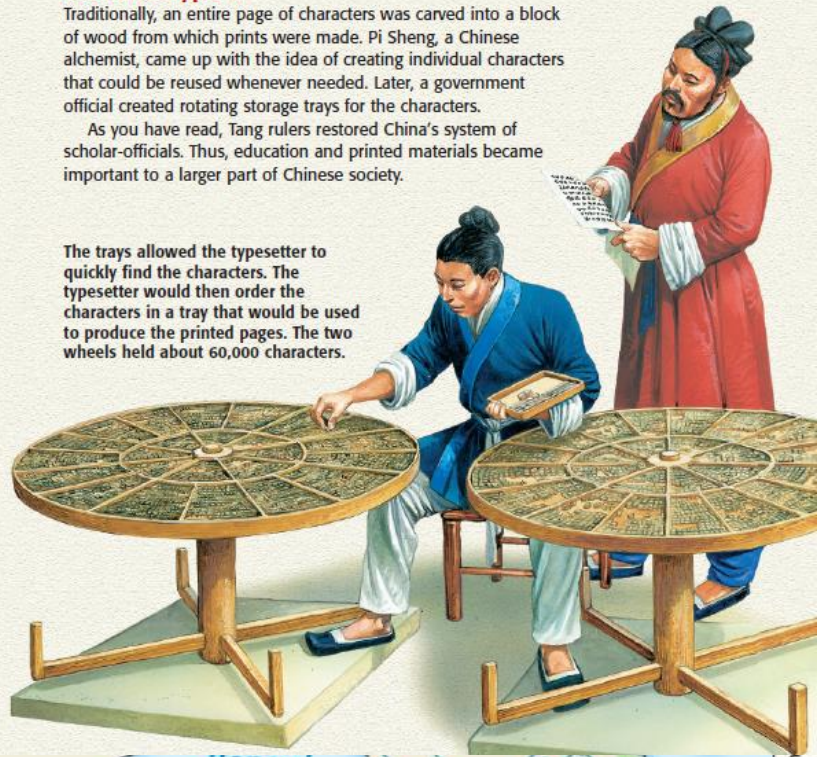


Movable Type ▼

Traditionally, an entire page of characters was carved into a block of wood from which prints were made. Pi Sheng, a Chinese alchemist, came up with the idea of creating individual characters that could be reused whenever needed. Later, a government official created rotating storage trays for the characters.

As you have read, Tang rulers restored China's system of scholar-officials. Thus, education and printed materials became important to a larger part of Chinese society.

The trays allowed the typesetter to quickly find the characters. The typesetter would then order the characters in a tray that would be used to produce the printed pages. The two wheels held about 60,000 characters.

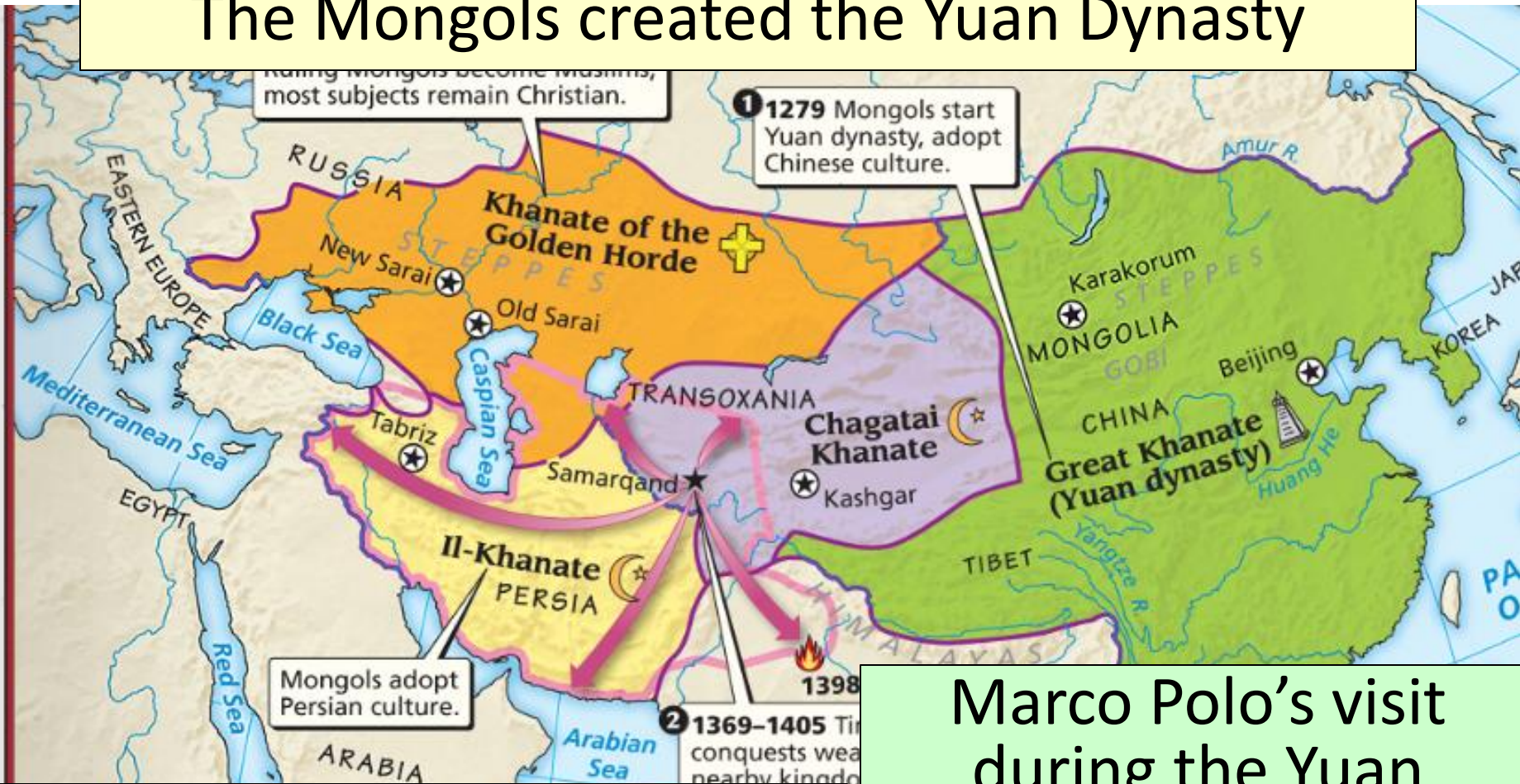


Tang and Sung China 618-1279

- Tang lands lost, 660-960
- Sung lands lost by 1127
- Sung Empire, 1127-1279
- Chinese migration
- Invasion

A series of advanced inventions were developed, like gunpowder, compass, printing press, vaccines

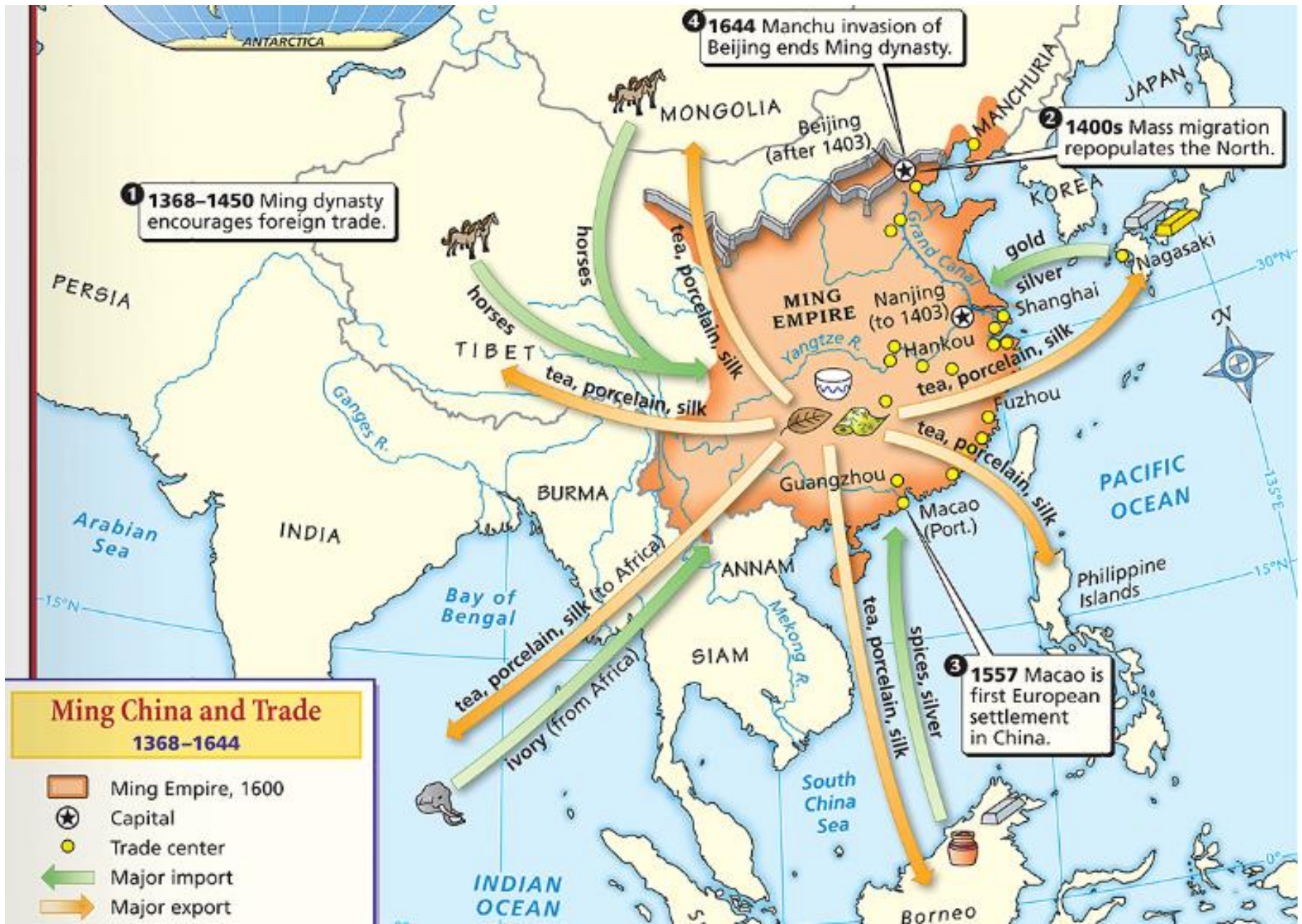
In 1279, Genghis' grandson Kublai Khan became the first foreign leader to rule China; The Mongols created the Yuan Dynasty



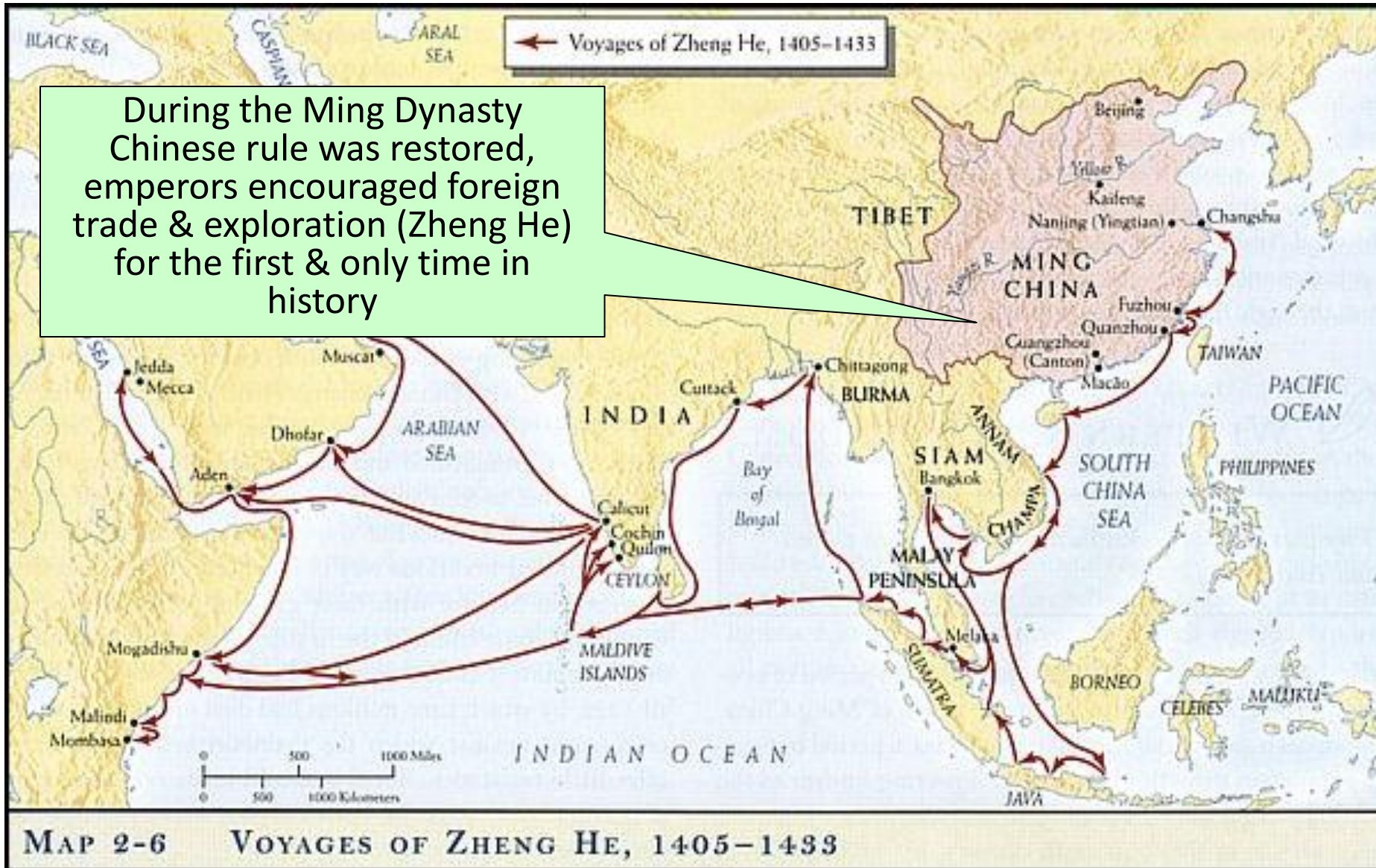
During the Pax Mongolica, the Silk Road was protected & trade with China increased

Marco Polo's visit during the Yuan Dynasty increased European demand for Chinese goods

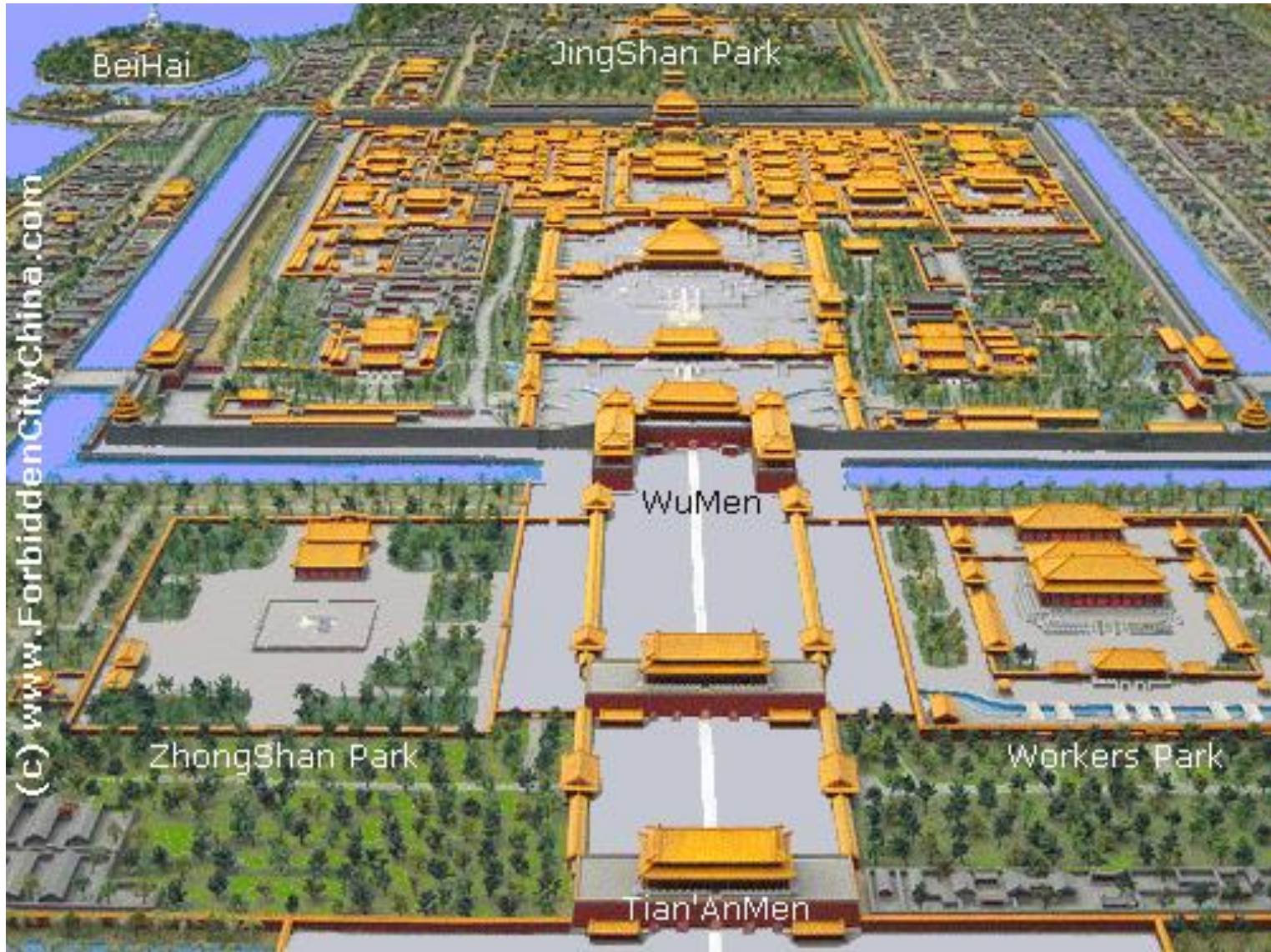
Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)



Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)



To protect Ming emperors from future invasions, the Forbidden City was built in Beijing that no one other than royalty or approved bureaucrats could enter



In 1644, northern invaders from Manchuria conquered China & created the second foreign dynasty in Chinese history, the Qing Dynasty



During this era of Manchu rule, China grew to its largest size by claiming Taiwan, central Asia, Mongolia, & Tibet

Like the era of Mongol rule, Chinese rejected & led rebellions against their Manchu rulers



But, Emperor Kangxi earned Chinese respect by keeping Confucian beliefs, lowering taxes, & restoring peace and prosperity to China

Kangxi was the first emperor to tour China & visit peasant villages

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

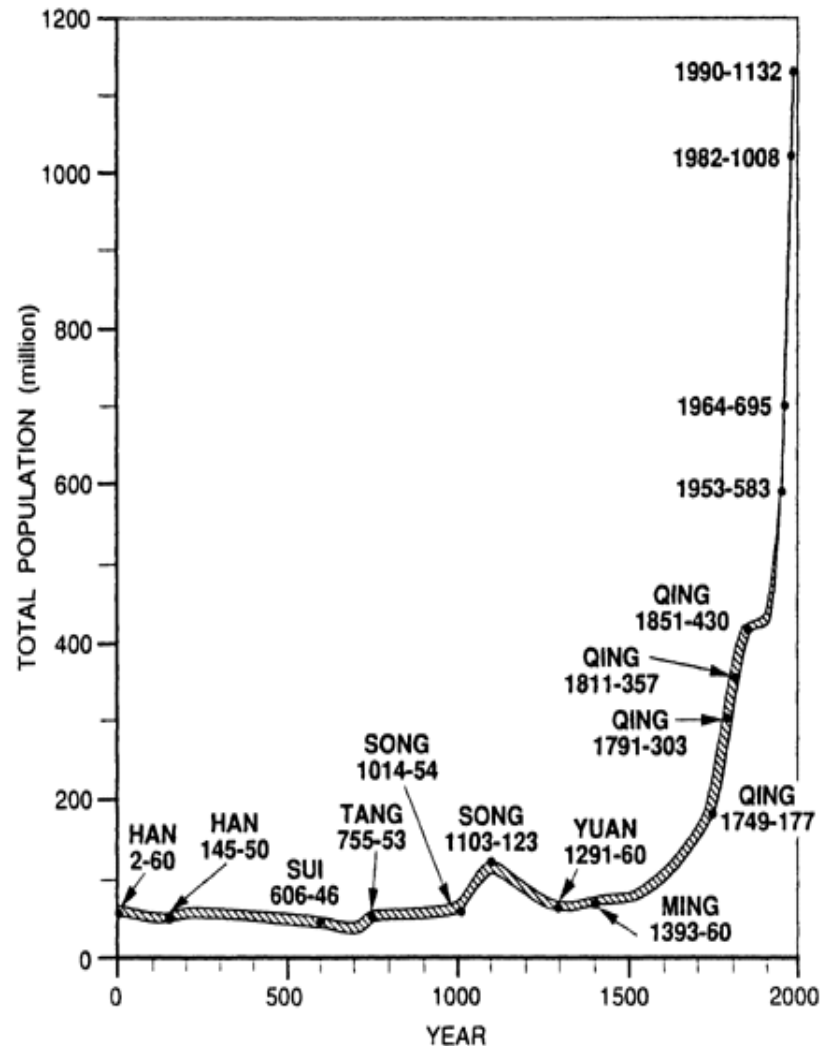


④ 1644 Manchu invasion of Beijing ends Ming dynasty.

Kangxi & later Manchu rulers returned China to isolationism by restoring strict adherence to the "Middle Kingdom"

But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China's future strength

The Growth of Early Modern China



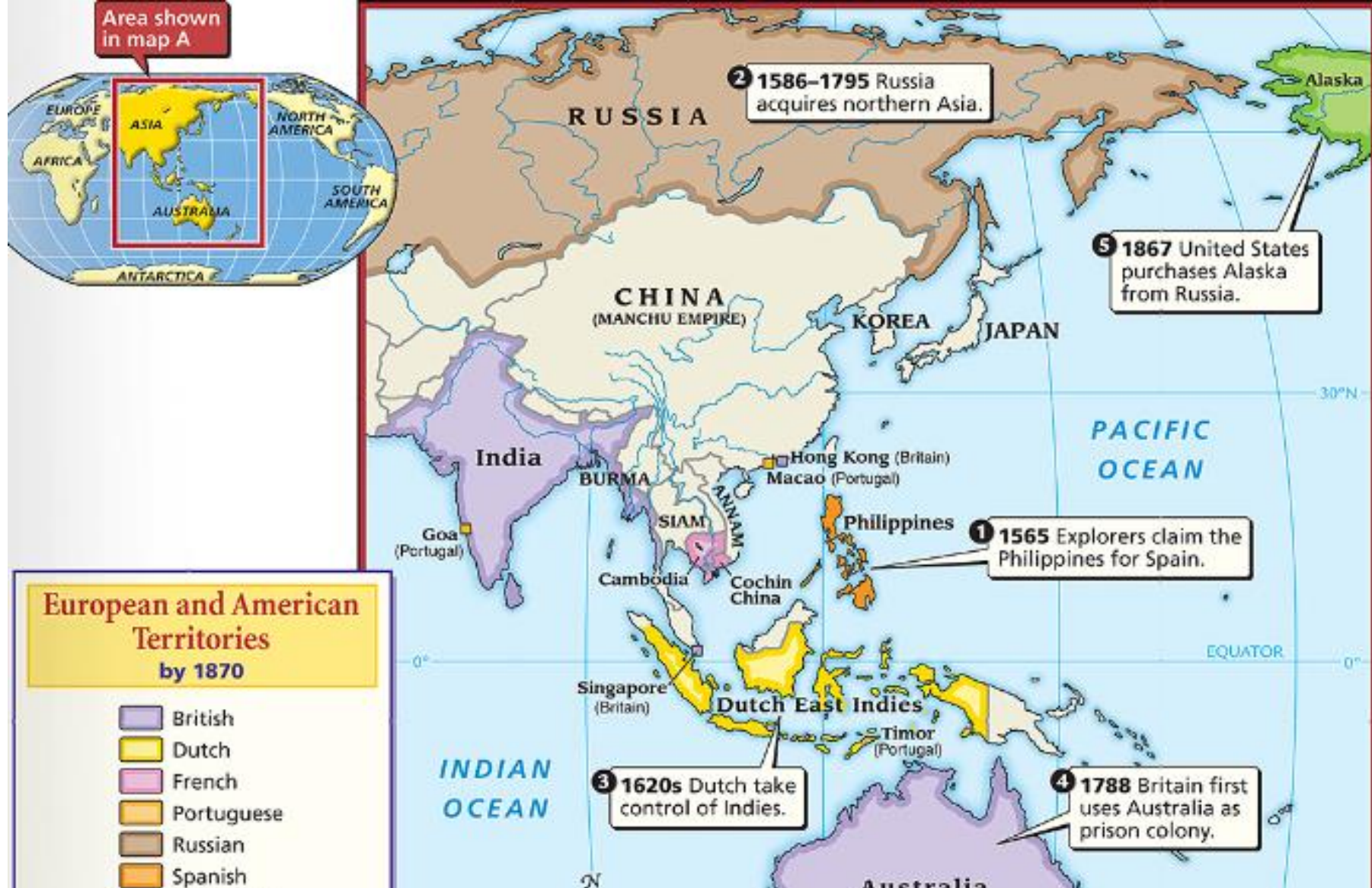
The introduction of new American crops like corn & sweet potatoes led to a dramatic increase in the Chinese population



The sharp rise in the number of Chinese peasants would lead to competition for land & peasant uprisings

But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China's future strength





Europeans arrived with superior military technology, demanded that China trade with them, & refused to accept Chinese customs