Chapter 8: The Unification of China

Period of the Warring States: 403-221 BCE

Qin Dynasty
221-207 BCE

Former Han Dynasty
206 BCE - 9 CE

Han Wudi
141-87 BCE

Wang Mang
9-23 CE

Later Han Dynasty
25-220 CE

Lao Tse: Wuwei
Dao “The Way”
Passive and yielding

China Under the Qin Dynasty

Junzi: superior individual
Ren: courtesy
Li: propriety
Xiao: filial piety

Confucius

Emperor Qin
Shihuangdi: Legalism
100 Schools of Thought

The “Axial Age”

Figures who lived between 800-200 BCE:

Israel » Isaiah (770-700 BCE), followed by the "Age of Prophets," (650-500 BCE)

Greece »
Socrates (469-399 BCE), Plato (427-347 BCE),
Aristotle (384-322 BCE)

Persia » Zoroaster (ca. 600 BCE)

India » Buddha (563-483 BCE), the Hindu Upanishad texts written (ca. 550 BCE)

China »
Confucius (551-479 BCE), Laozi (605-530 BCE)
CONFUCIUS: 551-479 BCE
Confucianism

Active
(Confucius)
Ren- humanity, benevolence, kindness
Li- propriety, respect, courtesy
Xiao- filial piety

R-S, H-W, B-B, P-C, F-F

Moral and ethical belief
Govt should be led by junzi who wouldn’t let personal interests influence judgement

• Leaders different aspects of Confucianism over time
• Compatible with other belief systems
This week! October 17\textsuperscript{th}......

• After your SAQ, fill in your C 8 SPICE category with three pieces of evidence

\textbf{Reminders:}

• C (6), 7, 8, 9 MC Test + 1 SAQ = Monday 10/24
• Unit II Timeline DUE Friday 11/4
DAOISM

Lao Tse: 605-530 BCE

Inactive, Passive

Philosophical introspection/harmony with nature

Dao = “The Way”: governs the world

Wuwei: disengagement

Yin: (dark, female, soft, passive)

Yang: (light, male, hard, active)

Ambition and activism = chaos
Han Fezi: 280-233 BCE

“Punishment and Reward are the two “handles” of government”

LEGALISM

Active

Unyielding

No concern for understanding principles that govern nature or society

No concern for ethics

Harsh social discipline

Collective responsibility before the law

Supported agriculture and the military
- 26 feet high/ 4000 miles long
- Manned by a million soldiers
- Compressed earth/ reinforced during Ming Dynasty
- Beacon towers = 1.3 meter intervals
I request that all the records kept by historians, other than the annals of Qin, be burnt. If any in the empire who not hold the office of Erudite possess copies of the *Book of Poetry*, *Book of History*, or any of the works of the hundred schools, they should be made to deliver them to their local wardens or colonels in order that they be burnt. Should any person dare to speak of the *Poetry* or *History*, he should be publicly beheaded in the marketplace. Anyone who cites precedents from antiquity to criticize present policies should be executed along with his entire family. Any officer who learns of offences against this law and does not report them should suffer a similar punishment. Any who fail to submit banned works for burning within thirty days of the promulgation of this order should be tattooed as criminals and sent off to forced labor. Books concerning medicine, divination, agriculture, and forestry should be exempted from this ordinance. Anyone wishing to study the laws and ordinances of the land should hereafter be permitted to do so only with an officer as his teacher.
Why did Qin Dynasty fail?

Encouraged: standardization, compliance, uniform script

Discouraged: trade, manufacturing, education, Poetry, literature, scholarship, the nobility

Why did Qin Dynasty fail?
Wang Mang r. 9 BCE- 23 CE
“The Socialist Emperor” (Regent)
Yellow River changed course, Famine… (2 CE-11CE)
Mandate of Heaven?

Han Wudi r. 141-87 BCE
“The Martial Emperor”
Imperial expansion
Administrative centralization

Liu Bang r. 206 BCE-195 BCE
Family troubles?

How did Confucian and Legalist principles work together?
REMINDERS:

• C (6), 7, 8, 9 MC Test + 1 SAQ = Monday 10/24
• Unit II Timeline DUE Friday 11/4
• Notebooks DUE Monday 10/31

SAQ Feedback TOMORROW

Greece/Rome Secondary Reading:
Q/A/T due on TH 10/27 (quiz)
a) Identify and explain TWO differences in the way the two passages above describe the ideal ruler.

b) Identify and explain ONE historical factor that may have contributed to the development of a philosophy of government in the time period represented by the documents above.
Population Growth in the Han Dynasty

- General prosperity
- Increased agricultural productivity
- Taxes small part of overall income
- Produce occasionally spoiling in state granaries

Extent of Han Empire during reign of Han Wudi 87 BCE
The Silk Road: 1st CE
Economy Grew Through:

Iron
Paper
Silk

Imperial Monopolies

Pacification of Xiongnu
Korea, North Vietnam
Liu Sheng d. 113 BCE
Liu Sheng was son of the Han emperor Jing Di and ruled over the principality of Zhongshan. The practice of completely covering the body with jade may have evolved from earlier burial traditions, in which individual jade pendants and face coverings were attached to cloth and placed over the body. Jade was a durable stone whose properties, it was believed, could be transferred to ensure immortality. Liu Sheng's shroud may have been intended to replace his earthly body with an immortal jade version in death. (10 yrs to create)
Yellow Turban uprising
Eunuchs
Confucian scholar bureaucrats
Landless peasants

Why did Han Dynasty fail?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social: Development and Transformation of social structures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political: State-building, expansion and conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interaction Between humans and the environment</td>
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<td>Social: Development and Transformation of social structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>patriarchal/ mandate of heaven/ filial piety/ subordination of women population increase during Han (Qin 20- Han 60 million) due to agricultural surplus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Han Wudi ignored nobility, eunuchs</td>
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<td>huge social class distinctions led to social unrest</td>
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<td>Yellow Turban Uprising = late 2nd Century CE combined with threat from Xiongnu to the north</td>
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<td>Qin Shihuangdi 221-22 BCE- 1st emperor – centralized bureaucracy with administrative provinces and districts (Legalism)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Confucius 551-479 BCE, Laozi 6th C BCE (Liu Bang?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Han Wudi (Former Han) 141-87 BCE- imperialistic, huge bureaucracy, educated administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wang Mang 9-23 CE – reform, socialist emperor</td>
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<td>Extremely varied- narrow fertile strip by the coastline-</td>
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<td>Hills and deserts to the N and W- geography encourages isolation.</td>
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<td>Xiongnu: Nomads to the North</td>
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<td>Culture:</td>
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<td>Culture: Development and interaction of cultures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Confucianism</strong> = moral and ethical, practical method, five relationships</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Daoism</strong> = passive, yielding, withdrawal, nature contains divine impulse that directs all life, retreat from active world of politics</td>
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<td><strong>Legalism</strong> = active, discouraged education, reflection, didn’t care about principles governing the world or nature = concerns of the state,</td>
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<td><strong>Solution to chaos</strong> = strict laws</td>
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<td>Great Wall</td>
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<td>Built roads, disarmed regional armies, built bridges</td>
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<td>Han (Han Wudi) = <strong>Confucian education system</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Agriculture/Late Zhou</strong> = plows with iron tips, more iron goods later</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Qin</strong>: Built roads, disarmed regional armies, built bridges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standardized Chinese script, standardized weights and measures, coins, laws,</td>
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<td>(Han Wudi) heavy taxes on agriculture, trade and craft industries (iron and silk)</td>
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<td><strong>imperial monopolies</strong> (iron, salt, liquor) = economic strain, raised taxes, confiscated land and personal property, discouraged investment in industries and business (administrative centralization and imperial expansion)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Han</strong>: CROSS BOWS, horse collars, STERNPOST RUDDER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Han = iron metallurgy, (CAST IRON) silk (expansion of) (SERICULTURE) and paper production / (before 100 CE) = The Silk Road</td>
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<td>Han = Silk Road/ road &amp; bridge construction</td>
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<td>Wang Mang = addressed issues of land distribution</td>
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