

AGENDA

- Brief overview of Postclassical China: Sui/Tang/Song Dynasties
- Postclassical China Adventures
 - Work in class through Friday on this

Homework:

- Keep working on your guided reading packet! Whatever you do, you need to read and take notes over all of chapter 7 and all of chapter 8.
 - We're going through them out of order – we're going to talk about chapter 8 first, and then go back to chapter 7. If you want to stay up to date in class, start with chapter 8!

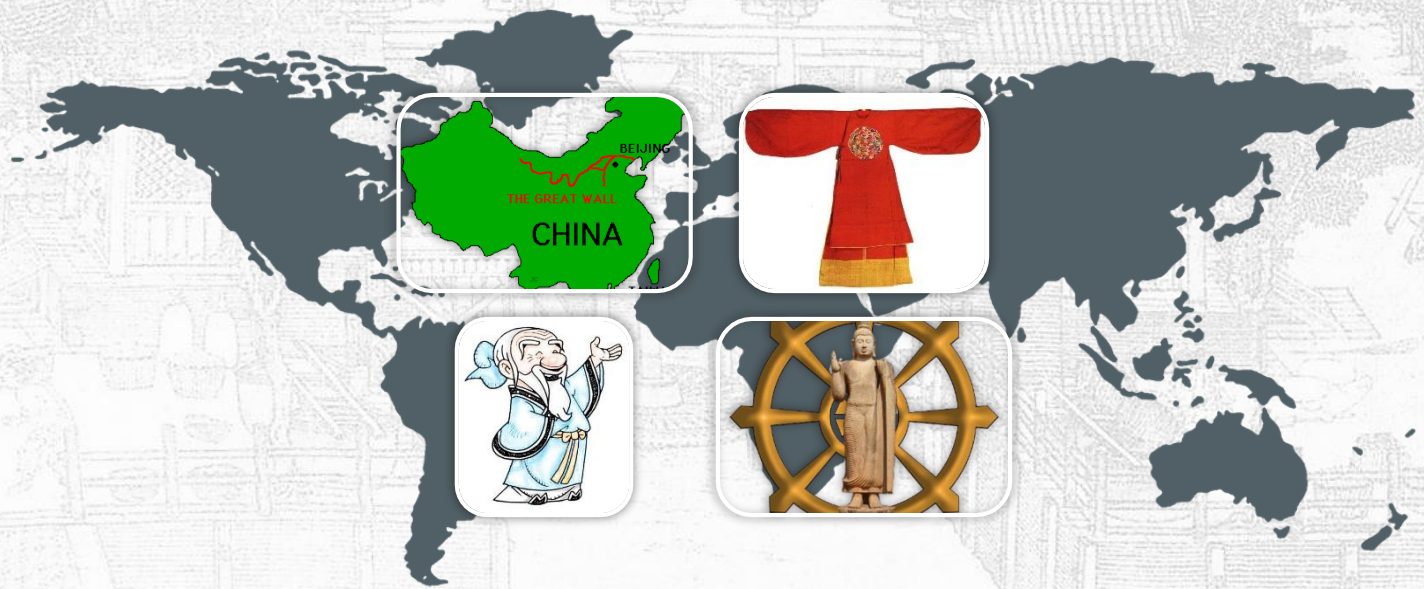


EMPIRES IN EAST ASIA



But first... a video.

CHINA



The collapse of the Han Dynasty around 220 C.E brought in 3 centuries of political fragmentation and China's aristocratic families. Hey... what does that sound like?

Three kingdoms period

- Disharmony in China
- → what's going to happen to belief systems and philosophies?
 - Qin: Legalist
 - Han: Confucianist
 - Sui...???
 - **Daoism** and **Buddhism** take root during the Three Kingdoms period and have a lasting impact on the Sui and Tang Dynasties

THE SUI DYNASTY (589-618)

- Sui = “sway”

Han
dynasty
falls 220
CE



“Three
Kingdoms”
– no one
dynasty in
charge



Sui
Dynasty
takes over
589CE

THE SUI DYNASTY (589-618)

- Massive building projects
 - Military labor
 - To fight off northern nomadic peoples
 - Conscripted labor
 - To build giant projects



中国水运网
www.zgsyb.com

THE FALL OF THE SUI

- Everyone's mad over forced labor + Military failures →
- Emperor assassinated in 618
- Short-lived... sounds like?



THE TANG DYNASTY (618-907)

- Tang Taizong (627-649)
 - Descendant of a Turkish tribe in northern China
- Strong ruler
 - Placated nomadic peoples to the north to bring peace
 - Pitted them against each other!



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Transportation and communication
 - Extensive postal service
- **Equal-field system**
 - 20% of land hereditary ownership
 - 80% of land redistributed according to formula
 - Family size, land fertility
 - Worked well until 8th century
 - Happy peasants!

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Bureaucracy of merit
 - Reintroduced civil service examinations
 - Why?



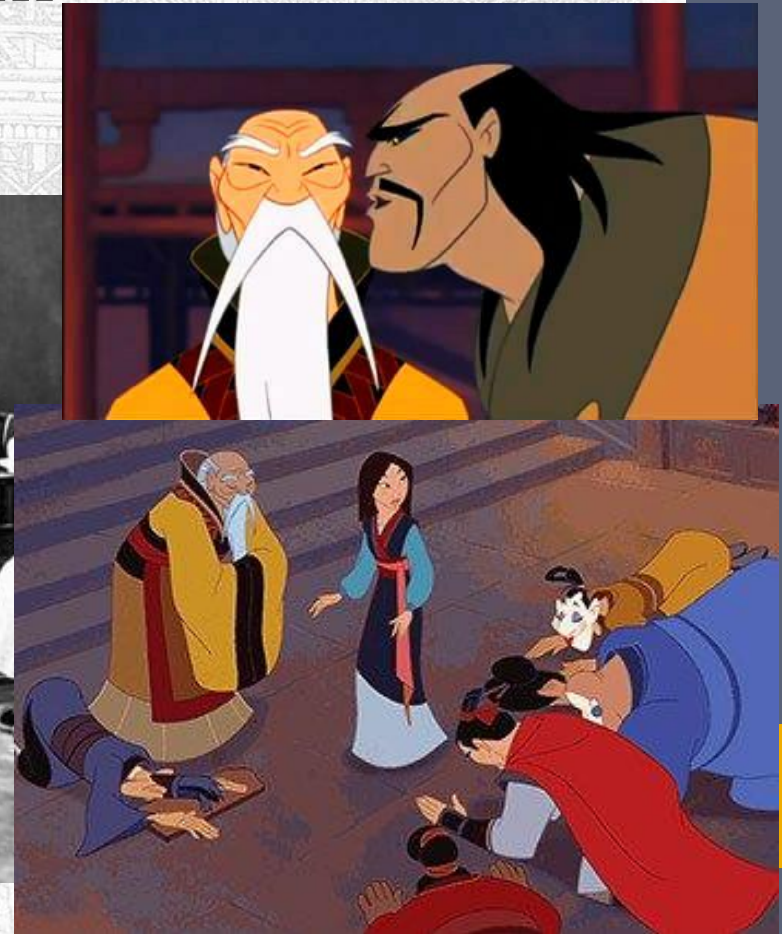
MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Military expansion
 - Manchuria, Korea, Vietnam, Tibet
 - Tributary relationships
 - Must give tribute to China via regular tokens of submission
 - Think: Neegan in Walking Dead
 - *spreads Chinese influence*
 - One of the largest expansions in Chinese history



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- China as “Middle Kingdom”
 - *Kowtow* ritual



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS





UIGHURS

Dunhuang

TANKLAMAKAN
DESERT

TIBET
(Tang ally until mid-
seventh century)

Chang'an

Luoyang

Beijing

KOREA

Sea of Japan

JAPAN

Heian

Nara

Yellow Sea

East China Sea

Pacific Ocean

INDIA

ANNAM

CHAMPA

Yellow River

Yangtze River
(Chang Jiang)

Mekong River

- Tang empire
- Sui empire
- Silla kingdom
- Defensive walls
- Grand Canal

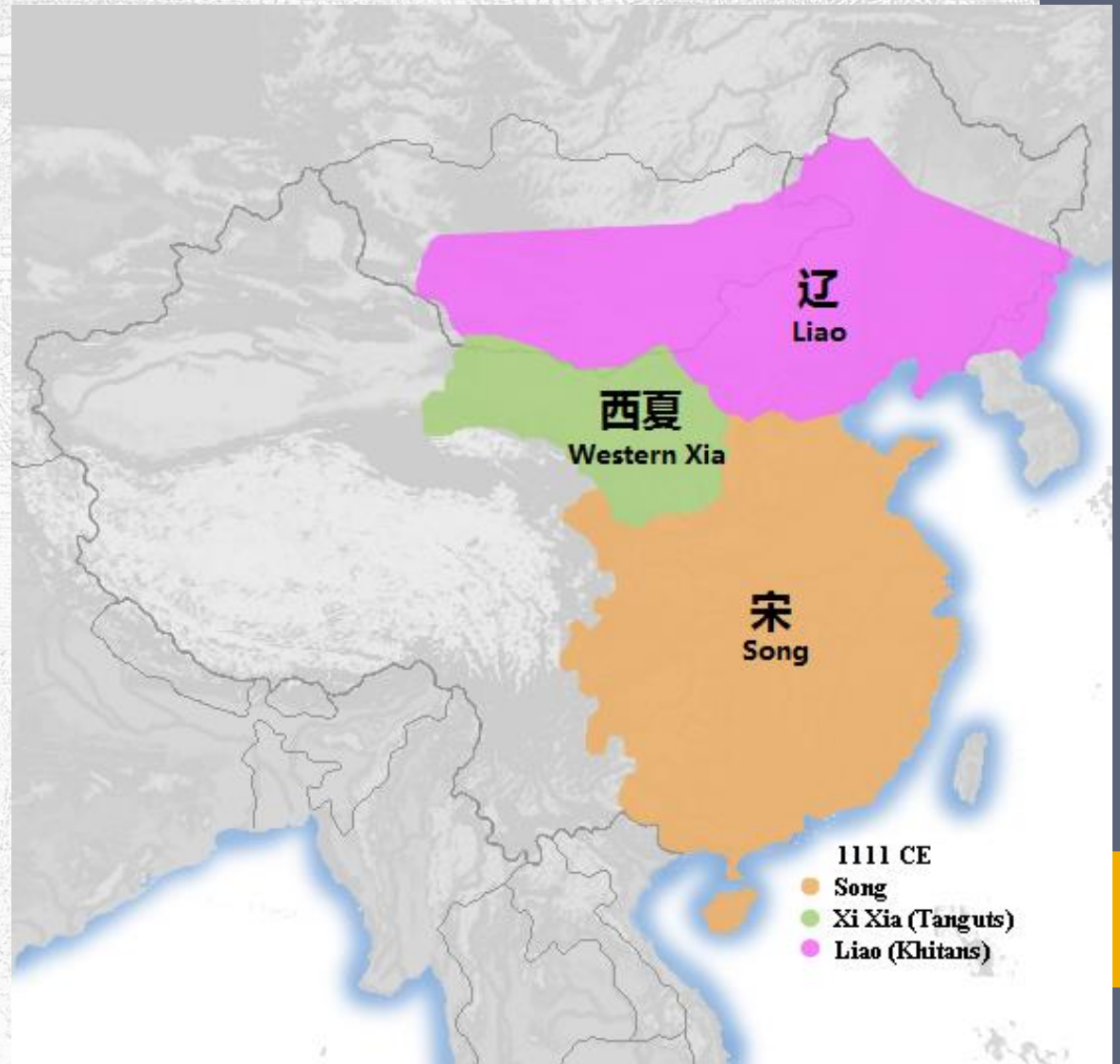
DECLINE OF THE TANG

- **Politics**
 - Governmental neglect
 - Emperor obsessed with music, concubines
- **Military**
 - Rebellion in 775
 - Nomadic mercenaries hired to help crush rebellion; end up sacking cities
- **Military commanders gain more power over time, compete for control**
 - Last emperor abdicates in 907

WHAT'S GONNA HAPPEN?

- Lords competed for power – three major states arose

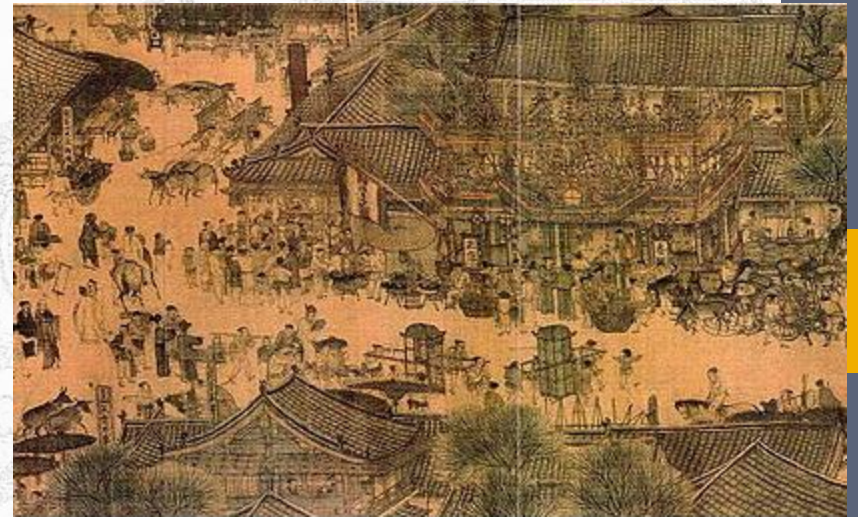
you can always assume, just like in Indian history, throughout Chinese history, when there isn't one emperor in charge, there are lords competing for power



SONG DYNASTY (960-1279 CE)

- First emperor, Song Taizu (960-976)
- Military not emphasized
 - Why?

Instead, emphasis on administration, industry, education, and the arts



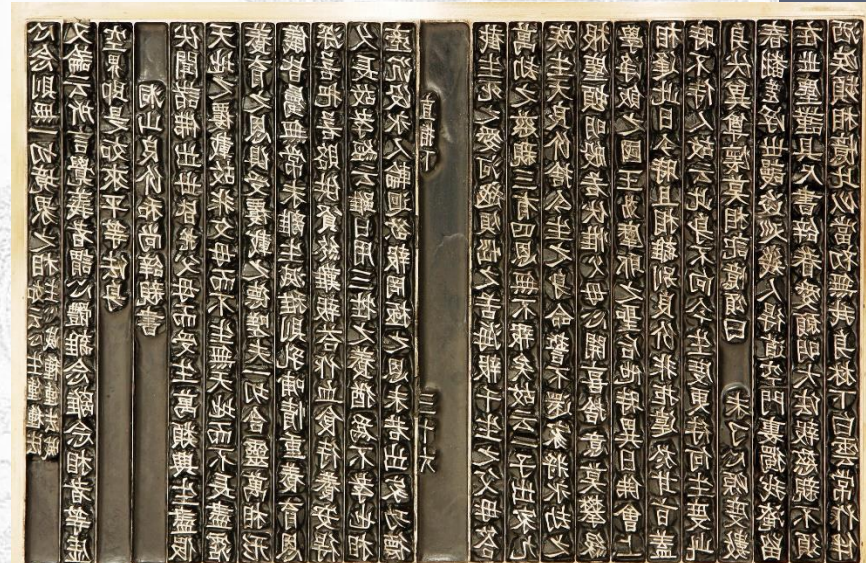


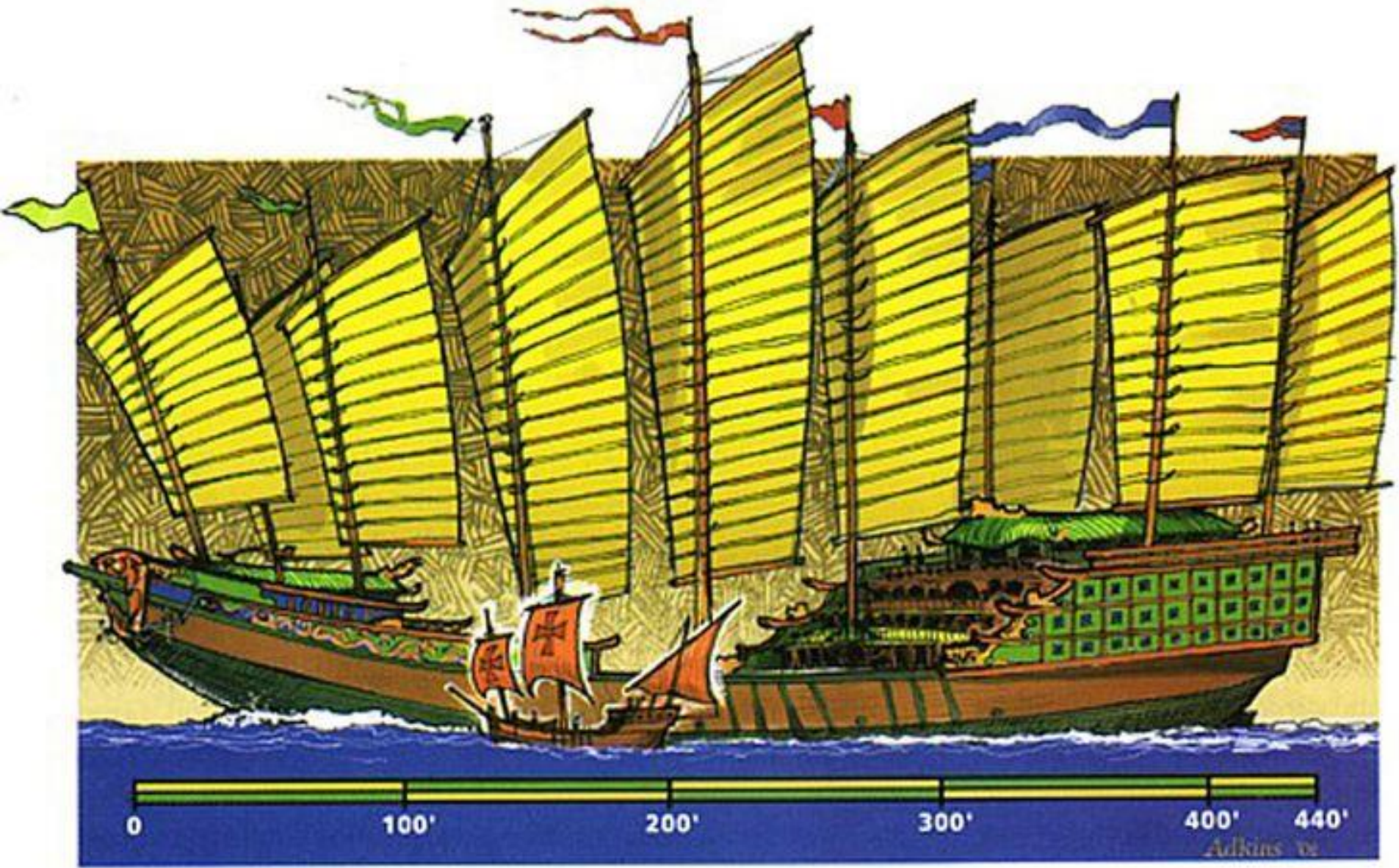
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SONG DYNASTY

When there's political stability for long periods of time,
societies flourish! Art, architecture, and GOLDEN AGES!

TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY

- **Porcelain** (“Chinaware”)
- Iron, coal, steel – advanced and unrivaled
 - Agricultural tools, weaponry, suspension bridges
- **Gunpowder**
 - Invented in Tang for fireworks, improved in Song
 - Bamboo “fire lances”
- Earlier printing techniques refined
 - **Moveable type**
 - **Woodblock printing**
- Naval technology
 - Junk ships
 - **Magnetic compass**



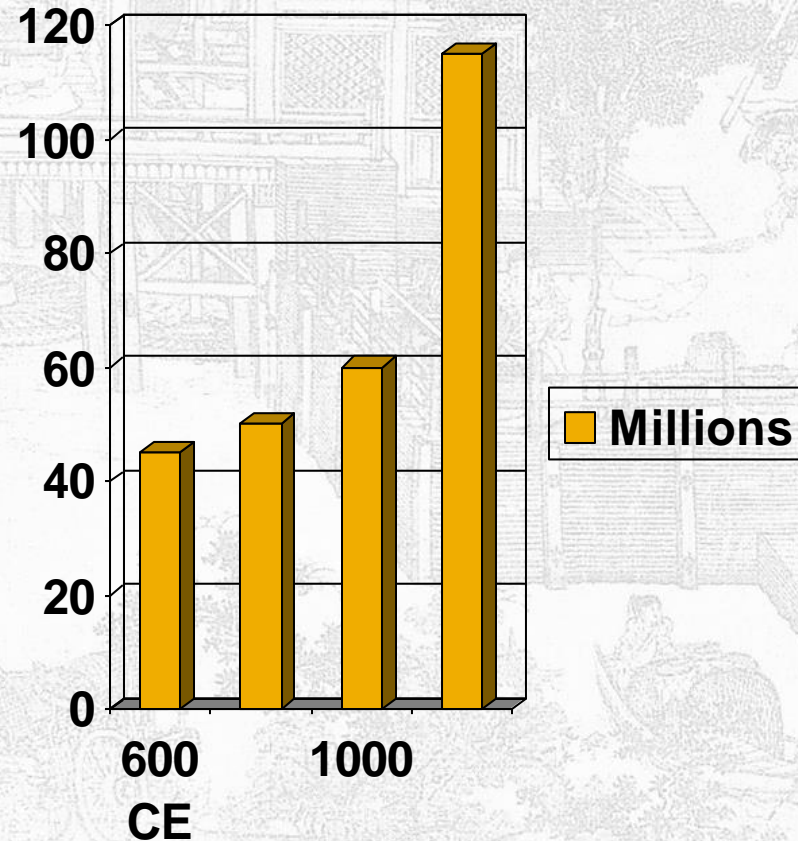


AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS



POPULATION GROWTH!

- Effective food distribution system
 - Transportation networks
 - Thanks, **Grand Canal!**
- → Urbanization



MARKET ECONOMY

- “flying cash” – letters of credit to deal with coin shortages
 - Checks, too!
- Led to development of **paper money**
- All of which lead to increasingly cosmopolitan nature of Chinese cities
 - Blend of many cultures and customs
 - **Silk Road** facilitates trade, creates greater demand for imported luxury goods

CULTURAL CHANGE

- Continued persecution of Buddhists
 - Attacked Buddhist views on equality
 - Created laws that favored men and excluded women from many things
 - Once civilizations stabilize, there is a decrease in gender equality
 - Why?
- Confucianism restored; **‘neo-Confucianism’**
 - Influenced by Buddhist thought
 - Reestablishment of patriarchy



DECLINE OF THE SONG

- Politics and economics
 - Size of bureaucracy - had to pay them somehow
 - Taxes lead to peasant rebellions!
- Military
 - Lacked military training
 - Bad leaders
 - Fell to nomadic attacks

Song and Tang Dynasties

- Even with 50 years of disunity, this era has long been regarded as a “golden age” of arts and literature, setting standards of excellence in poetry, landscape painting, and ceramics.
- Tang – Tang dynasty China is “the best ordered state in the world.”
- Song Dynasty – Richest, most skilled, more powerful, most populous

Golden Age of China activity!

- Three options:

1. Read through Tang poetry, create your own poem inspired by an original Tang poem, and create a piece of art that reflects your poem
 1. Nature is a huge theme!
 2. Analyze Tang and Song art, and write a short story inspired by a piece of art
 3. Research foot binding, research another type of body modification to achieve societal standards of beauty, and write a poem

DUE: FRIDAY, 11/9 → PRESENT FOR EXTRA CREDIT