China

The role of Confucianism and Buddhism in the Tang and Song Dynasties
China as a focal point

• What impact did China have upon the World?
  – It became a focal point for eastern technology and goods that would be desired around the world
  – It was a philosophical and religious harbor

• How was China the focal point of Asia?
  – Language: Chinese language was the basis for other Asian languages
  – Philosophically: Chinese Philosophies and religions became the basis for other countries
Sui Dynasty (581 – 618)

- est by Wendi (nobleman)
- **Sui Excesses and Collapse**
  - Yangdi (Son of Wendi)
    - Legal reform
    - Reorganized Confucian education
    - Scholar-gentry reestablished
- Loyang (New capital)
- **Building projects**
  - Canals built across empire
  - Attacked Korea
  - Defeated by Turks (615)
  - Assassinated, 618
Tang Emergence and the Restoration of the Empire

• Li Yuan, Duke of Tang
  – Uses armies to unite China
  – Extends borders to Afghanistan
  – Use of Turks in army

• Empire into Tibet, Vietnam, Manchuria, Korea
  – Great Wall repaired

• Rebuilding the Bureaucracy

• Unity
  – Aristocracy weakened
  – **Confucian ideology revised**
  – **Scholar-gentry elite reestablished**
  – Bureaucracy
  – Bureau of Censors
Confucianism during the Tang Dynasty

• What role did it play?
  – substantial

• How were the Scholar-gentry involved with this?
  – Confucianism was their learning focus
  – It was used to gain and maintain power

• Was it exclusive?
  – No, it was shared between imperial families and scholar gentry

• Was it monitored?
  – Yes, by the Bureau of Censors
The Examination System

• What was its purpose?
  – Bureaucratic promotion (MERITOCRACY)
  – It established a regular/regulated form of advancement

• Who administered the exams?
  – Ministry of Rights

• What were the exams based upon?
  – Confucian classics and Chinese lit

• What does the phrase “examining the examined” have to do with the exams?
  – Those who took the exams had to be “tested” further to determine their status
    (LIKE AFTER YOU GET INTO COLLEGE AFTER TAKING THE SAT, YOU TAKE A PLACEMENT TEST TO DETERMINE THE PROPER PLACE FOR YOU)

• What was the role of families and birth?
  – Birth and families: commoners could succeed but mostly select families dominated the bureaucracy
Buddhist-Confucian Conflict

- Early Tang acceptance of Buddhism
  - Which leader strengthened it in China? Empress Wu
    - (SHE’S A SHE)
- Monastery construction
  - Built over 50,000 monasteries by the mid 9th century
- Was this a threat? Yes! To who? Confucians and Daoists
- Claimed it was an economic threat because so much money was going to it

Results
- Emperor Wuzong (841 – 847)
  - Destruction of 1000s of monasteries, secular life, Buddhists taxed heavily

What was the “new” central ideology that emerged?
- Confucianism
Song Dynasty

- 907, last Tang emperor resigns
  - Zhao Kuangyin (Taizu)
    - 960, founds Song dynasty
- Liao dynasty
  - Manchuria
    - Khitan nomads
    - Unconquered by Taizu
- Song unable to defeat northern nomads
  - Song pay tribute to Liao
• **Song Politics: Settling for Partial Restoration**

  • Scholar-gentry patronized
    – Given power over military

• **The Revival of Confucian Thought**

  – Libraries established
    • Old texts recovered
The Rising Song and Neo-Confucianism

- How was Confucianism “revived”?
  - Texts recovered and new academies founded

- Neo-Confucianism emerges

- Characteristics of Neo-Confucianism
  - Life – apply philosophy to everyday life
  - Morality – personal morality was highest goal
  - Leader Creation – resulted from Confucian learning
  - Thought – Should come from within China
  - Rank, Order, and Gender Roles – highly emphasized
Women vs. Men: Neo-Confucianism and Male Dominance

- **Blended Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism**
  - Zhu Xi – Importance of philosophy in everyday life
    - Hostility to foreign ideas
    - Gender, class, age distinctions reinforced

- **Roles of women**
  - Confinement
  - homemakers, confined, limited rights
  - Women not educated

- **“Roles” of men**
  - Could “roam” and other “relationships” were ok
  - Men allowed great freedom
  - Men favored in inheritance, divorce

- **Foot binding – common and showed patriarchy**

- **Wang Anshi’s reforms of the 11th Century**
  - Tried to change social structure with legalism

- **1085 – Wang Angshi dies. What happened to his reforms?**
  - Reversed and neo-Confucianism comes back
Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age

- **Canal system**
  - Built to accommodate population shift
  - Yangdi's Grand Canal
    - Links North to South

- **A New Phase of Commercial Expansion**
- **Silk routes** reopened
  - Greater contact with Buddhist, Islamic regions

- **Sea trade**
  - Developed by late Tang, Song
  - *Junks*

- **Commerce expands**
  - Credit
  - Deposit shops
  - *Flying money* (PAPER)

- **Urban growth**
  - Changan
  - Tang capital (2 million)
Expanding Agrarian Production and Life in the Country

- New areas cultivated
- Role of Canals
  - Canals help transport produce

Aristocratic estates
- Divided among peasants
- Scholar-gentry replace aristocracy

Family and Society in the Tang-Song Era
- Great continuity
- Marriage brokers

Elite women
- more opportunities
  - Empresses Wu, Wei
  - Yang Guifei (high ranking, privileged concubine)

Divorce widely available
JAPAN
Early History

- Migration across land bridge?
- 3000 BCE - Hunters and gatherers
- Agriculture introduced 2000yrs ago
- A Mythical beginning…Jimmu Tenno
- “son of heaven”
- Every emperor is deified Tenno
Jomon Period

- H & G
- Hole Homes
- Rope pattern pottery
Yayoi Period – 300 BCE – 250 CE

- Red dish pottery
- Rice growers (from China?)
- Agricultural communities
- Trade with Koreans
  - Script Conflict
- Earliest Written Records
Yamato Kingdom

- Women rulers
- Extended from S Japan to Tokyo
- Introduced Korean and Chinese civilization
  - Religion and Philosophy
- Prince Shotoku = change
- Brings Chinese beliefs and practices
- Set up bureaucracy based on Chinese
  - Clan power reduced
Taika Reforms
Taika Period 645 - 710

• To unify kingdom
• Established Yamato claim to throne
• CSE
• Official history written which claims all emperors descend from the sun goddess - what does this explain?
• What is the significance of this? Is there a parallel to another civilization?
• National army never instituted
Japanese Society

- Samurai = those who serve
- Bushido = code of conduct (honor, obey, be loyal to daimyo and emperor)
- Daimyo = lord
- Seppuku/hari kari
- Samurai carried 2 swords - 1 for battle, 1 for seppuku
- Samurai were Buddhists
The Tale of Ronin:
What do we learn of Japanese society from this tale?
Taiho Code

• 702 CE (AD) What was happening in Europe at this time? Africa?
• Set up the basic governing structure
• Type of constitution
• Emperor at the center
• No censors, no criticism—Why?
• Gov’t based on aristocracy—what Chinese practice did this exclude? Why?
Nara Period

- So named from new capital - why did they move to Nara?
- 710-784 CE – period of artistic flourishing
- Borrowed and expanded the use of lacquer
Heian Period

• Heian is modern Kyoto
• 794-1185 CE – What is happening elsewhere? Europe, SW Asia?
• Fujiwara family gains influence, much like the Carolingian monarchs
• Extend control to other islands
• Emperor stripped of power but not replaced
• Fujiwaras granted rights to their own estates and tax free, this took away power and $  
• Central govt became weak  
• Local govt (feudal estates) became powerful  
• Court life presented in TALE OF THE GENJI
Kamakura Shogunate

- 1185CE: Yoritomo took title of “shogun
- Strongest daimyo built castles
- Organized military
- Feudal system created
- Shogunate rule until 1868
JAPANESE FEUDALISM

• Depended on loyalty
• Loyalty to ruler (Confucian) loyalty to family (Japanese)
• Lord/vassal relationship unlimited on part of vassal
• Not a contract
• Lord seen as having superior wisdom
• What does this do to the development of rights?
• Women were not fragile, not to be sheltered
• Women were considered to be samurai
• Taught the arts, did not have contempt for learning
• How has this shaped modern Japan?
• Small farmers turned over land to daimyo
• 12\textsuperscript{th} century most land was private
• Emperor in name only
• Eventually turned to primogeniture for protection
• What did this do to the status of women?
• Who else was hurt? What choices did they have?
• Buddhist monks opposed unity-why?
Mongol invasion

• Bow and arrow of samurai
• “kamikaze”
• Japanese successful but Kamakuras were supplanted by Ashikaga
Ashikaga Shogunate

• 1338-1567 CE: What was happening elsewhere?
• Constant fighting until 16th century
• Nobunaga: brilliant general, appt’d. Hideyoshi and Ieyasu
• Accepted Portuguese and allowed Christianity: why?
• Europeans brought guns

• HIDEYOSHI: “Napoleon of Japan”, unified Japan, never shogun because not noble
  – Wanted to conquer China
  – Koreans wouldn’t allow trespass
  – Battles with Koreans weakened his army
  – Died 1598

Power passed to Ieyasu
Overview

• Eastern steppes of Central Asia
• Nomads
• How did being nomadic affect the way you lived and interacted?
• How did they prepare their children for this life?
• Leader=khan who had to have his decisions ratified by leaders of powerful families
• Slavery = result of tribal competition
• Some entered slavery to keep from starving
• Federations arose secured through marriage
• Women had power and were just as likely to be killed
• Religious plurality
• Believed in a universal leader of the world
• Food was what they could provide on the move = meat and milk
• Clothing made from the animals
• Women supervised birthing and breeding of animals and the preparation of furs
• Iron was imp’t for stirrups, bridles, wagons and weapons
• Temujin (Genghis Khan’s real name) means blacksmith
• Timur means iron in Turkish
• Mongols traded wool, leather and horses for items as silk, cotton, grains etc
• War resulted when trade was interrupted
conquests

- Great Khan - Genghis - 1206
- Died 1227
- Ogodei - Great Khan
- Batu led European aggression until Ogodei died
- Karakorum = Mongol capital
- Elect Guyuk who led sack of Baghdad and murdered the last Abbasid caliph
- Family Clash between Jochi (GK 1st son) and Ogedei
• Why so successful?
• Bow and arrow, jade thumb ring
• Only match were the Mamluk
• First hurled fire arrows, then introduced catapults

• What choice did the attacked have?
  – Slaughter
  – Starve
  – Surrender
  – New recruits helped them learn the lay of the land
• Used the common enemy theory
• Christians against Muslim
• Muslim against Christian
TRADE

- Mongol nobles had right to wear silk
- Bought from China
- Merging of motifs
- Mongols controlled trade routes
- Unusual alliances occurred
- Disease is spread
- Great pandemic 1347-1352
Chinese conquest

- Against the Song
- Led by Kublai Khan
- 1235-1279 they battled
- Mongol dynasty = Yuan
- Social structure somewhat like India after the Aryan invasion - HOW?
Kublai Khan

- Laws to keep cultures distinct
  - Scholars forbidden to learn Mongol script
  - Mongols forbidden to marry Chinese
  - Tent encampment around imperial city
  - No Chinese in harem
  - Capital at Tatu (Beijing)
  - No civil service exams
  - Used Chinese calendar
• Ethnic Chinese restricted in govt
• Mongols would not foot bind
• Mongol women remained independent
• Chabi = Kublai’s wife and confidant
• Neo-Confucianism would impact women’s position
• What was the Muslim impact on China in this period?
• Many visited this court—who was the most famous?
• Artisans and merchants were favored
• Supported the granary system
• What brought the demise of the Yuan?
• Who were the WHITE LOTUS SOCIETY?
  – The Society of the White Lotus was a secret Buddhist organization existing in ancient China at the end of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. The society helped the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty ascend to power.

• Followed by the MING
CHAPTER FIFTEEN
The West and the Changing Balance of Power

World Civilizations, The Global Experience

Stearns/Adas/Schwartz/Gilbert

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1258 c.e.</th>
<th>1304-1374 c.e.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mongol conquest of Baghdad; fall of Abbasid caliphate</td>
<td>Life of Petrarch; development of Italian Renaissance</td>
<td>Mongols expelled from China; Ming dynasty</td>
<td>End of Polynesian migrations</td>
<td>Ottomans capture Constantinople, fall of Byzantine Empire</td>
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<td>c. 1266–1337 Life of Giotto</td>
<td>1320s Spread of bubonic plague (Black Death) in Gobi desert</td>
<td>1405–1433 Chinese trading expeditions</td>
<td>1439 Portugal takes over Azores; increasing expeditions into Atlantic and along northwest African coast</td>
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<td>1275–1292 Marco Polo in China</td>
<td>1320s First European use of cannon in warfare</td>
<td>1453 Union of Aragon and Castile; rise of Spanish monarchy</td>
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<td>1290–1317 Famines in Europe</td>
<td>1330s Black Death reaches China</td>
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<td>1291 First Italian expedition seeks route to Indies</td>
<td>1347 Black Death reaches Sicily</td>
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<td>1348 Peak of Black Death in Middle East</td>
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<td>1348–1375 Black Death spreads in Europe and Russia</td>
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- I. The Decline of the Old Order
- II. The Rise of the West
- III. Western Expansion: The Experimental Phase
- IV. Outside the World Network
I. The Decline of the Old Order
   - Abbasids destroyed by Mongols, 13th century
   - Byzantine Empire, falls to Ottomans, 1453

A. Social and Cultural Change in the Middle East
   - Religious leaders in control by 1300
     - Ibn-Rushd (Averroës)
       - More popular in Europe
   - Landlords dominate peasants
     - Serfdom
   - Economic decline

B. A Power Vacuum in International Leadership
   - Mongols
     - Decline hinders international trade
   - Ottomans
     - Not an international power
I. The Decline of the Old Order

C. Chinese Thrust and Withdrawal
- Ming dynasty (1368-1644)
  - Replaces the Yuan
  - Expansionist
  - Into Mongolia, Korea, Vietnam, Tibet
  - State sponsors commercial ventures
to India, Middle East, Africa
- Chinese fleets
e.g. one led by Muslim admiral Zhenghe
- 1433, expeditions stopped
- More isolationist
  - Still trade in Asian area
    - Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia
II. The Rise of the West

- Period of relative stagnation, 14th, 15th centuries
  - Aristocracy indulge in ritual
  - No longer useful militarily
- Food supplies insufficient
  - Famine

- 1348, Black Death

A. Sources of Dynamism: Medieval Vitality
  - Monarchies
    - Increasingly centralized
    - Aristocracy less of a threat

- Iberia - Monarchs strengthened through *Reconquista*

B. Imitation and International Problems
  - Trade imbalance
    - To east, for luxury products, Gold shortage by 1400, Trade also threatened by Ottomans (Impetus to find other routes)
II. The Rise of the West
C. Secular Directions in the Italian Renaissance
- Italy takes the lead, 14th century
  - Secular trend
  - Personal fame for artists, writers
  - City-states support the arts

D. Human Values and Renaissance Culture
- Humanism - Interest in classical past, philology
- Painters - Use of perspective, shadow, More interested in the individual
  - Ambitious, confident mood

E. The Iberian Spirit of Religious Mission
- Reconquista
  - From 11th century
  - Monarchies from 1400
  - Castile and Aragon allied through marriage in 1469
  - Christian mission to expel Muslims, Jews
• III. Western Expansion: The Experimental Phase

• A. Early Explorations
  The Genoese Vivaldi brothers
• 1291, disappear after passing Gibraltar
• 14th century explorers
• Canary Islands, Madeiras, possibly the Azores
• Spanish expeditions along west African coast

• B. Colonial Patterns
• Azores, Madeiras, and Canaries exploited
• Prince Henry of Portugal
• Land grants
• Pattern
• Cash crops for European markets
• Slaves used
IV. Outside the World Network

- Americas and Polynesia not part of international trade

A. Political Issues in the Americas

- Aztec and Inca challenged after 1400
  - Aztecs face resistance from subjects
  - Inca expansion jeopardizes the state
  - Local leaders a threat

B. Expansion, Migration, and Conquest in Polynesia 700-1400

- Migrations, conquest
- Hawaii settled
  - Then cut off from Polynesia
• IV. Outside the World Network

• C. Isolated Achievements by the Maoris
  New Zealand settled as early as the 8th century

• Maori
  • Population expansion
  • Sophisticated art

• D. Adding Up the Changes
  1400 a time of change globally
  • Technological change (compass, astrolabe)
  
  • Africa relatively unaffected
  • New relations with Muslim worlds