

Interactive Notebook Setup



- 8/22/2019
- Song Dynasty of China
- This will be one page

Song Government and Culture

Song Economy and Innovation

QIN DYNASTY



- Unified China after Era of the Warring State
- 1st Chinese Empire
- 221 - 207 BCE
- The name Qin where the name China developed from

QIN DYNASTY

- Built Great Wall for defense and made to secure conquered areas with an eye to expansion

- For defense, built first Great Wall (Ming built other part later), extending 3000+ miles. Largest construction project in human hist.

The Qin Dynasty Great Wall Map













Han Dynasty



- 202 BCE - Liu Bang has eliminated almost all of his competition through military might and diplomacy

- Copied/Improved much from the Qin

- 202 BCE - 220 CE



Han Dynasty

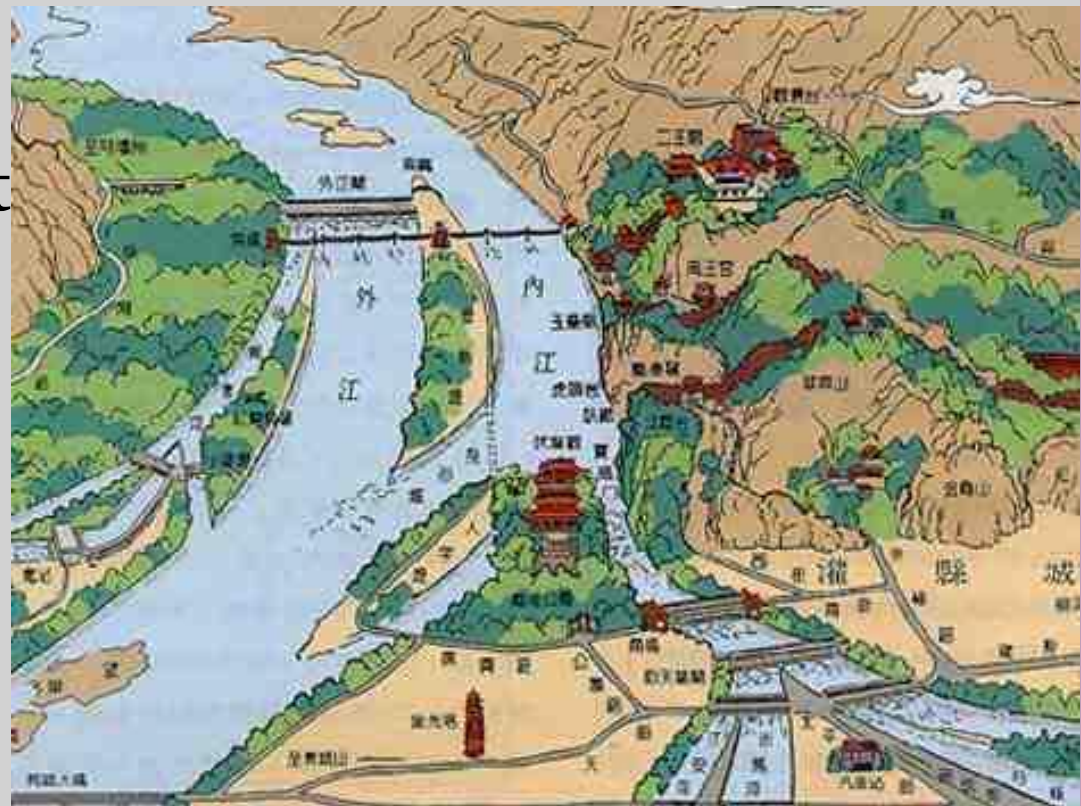


- Built on bureaucracy created by the Qin Dynasty
- Introduced civil service exam (process of selecting gov officials based on merit rather than noble birth)
 - Based on Confucianism, with goal of social harmony
- Some lower classes allowed into bureaucracy
- Confucianism not only became deeply embedded in Chinese culture, it also came to re-enforce the political bureaucracy by advocating obedience and benevolent rule

Han Dynasty



- Built a canal to better move grain to the capital and throughout the empire
 - Used corvée system of labor



The Reunification of China



- After the collapse of the Han Dynasty China again fell into a time disunity and division
- This lasted for almost 300 years
- Time period was known as the period of Sixteen Kingdoms

The Reunification of China



- China regained its unity under the Sui dynasty (589-618)
- Reunified China with the construction of the Grand Canal
- Short-lived dynasty
 - Ruthless emperors = unpopular
 - Failed attempt to conquer Korea → wasted resources and upset people
 - Sui dynasty = overthrown



BACKGROUND



- Write this in the header section of your page

- AP WORLD REGION:
- East Asia

- Unit:
- 1, c. 1200 to c. 1450

Song Government and Culture



- Song Emperors continued to rely on traditional justification of power such as:
 - The Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule
 - Support of Confucian values of filial piety and the 5 relationships
 - Effective governing through the Imperial Bureaucracy

Song Government and Culture



- Improved the Confucian Civil Service exam to establish Imperial Bureaucratic class to help make the government work better



Song Government and Culture

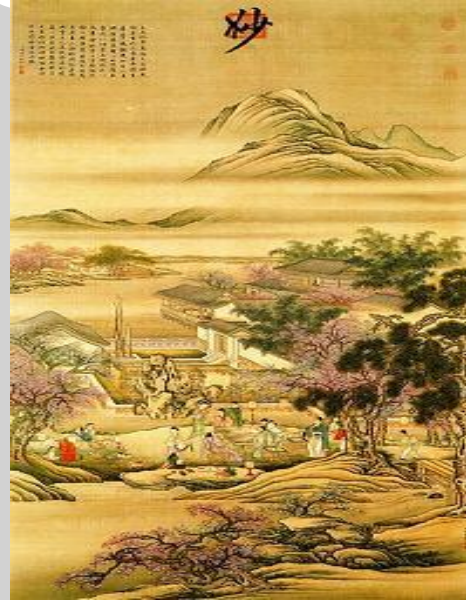


- **Buddhism became more important**, especially during the Tang Dynasty
- Buddhism never went away, but was attacked by the Song Dynasty
- New philosophy called Neo-Confucianism was created during the Golden Age
 - Basically Confucianism + Taoism + Buddhism = Confucianism

Song Government and Culture



- Throughout the reign of the Song Dynasty changed began to take place relating to Confucianism
- **Neo-Confucianism = revival of Confucianism mixed with Buddhist and Daoist elements**



Song Government and Culture



- Huge amount of attention and money spent on creating Poetry and Landscape Painting during this time period
- Most common forms of art was:
 - Poetry
 - ✦ Mostly about how awesome the dynasties are
 - Landscape and Nature Paintings
 - ✦ Loved to celebrate natural beauty

Song Government and Culture



Foreigners Present their tribute from their homeland

- In return, the Chinese emperor would grant foreigners permission to stay & trade in China
- Tang China **began calling itself as the “Middle Kingdom”**



Song Government and Culture



- Chinese power and economic influence led to major influence throughout East and Southeast Asia
- Korea, and Japan adopted Chinese styles of art, philosophy/religion, and government/tax systems
 - Both adopted aspects of Buddhism and Confucianism
 - Both created art that was influenced by and based on Nature
 - Both established a bureaucracy that was very influenced by Chinese Confucianism



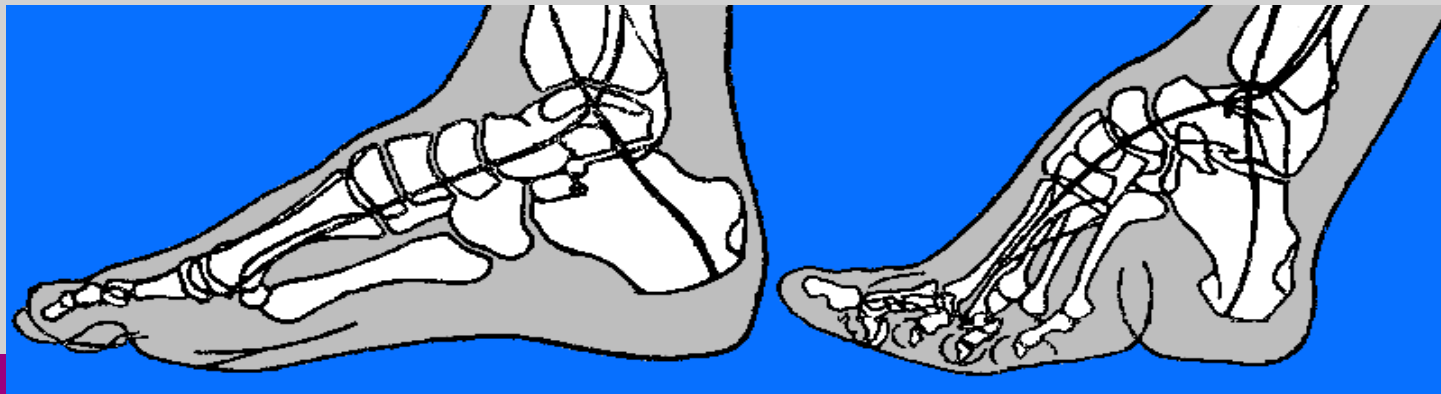
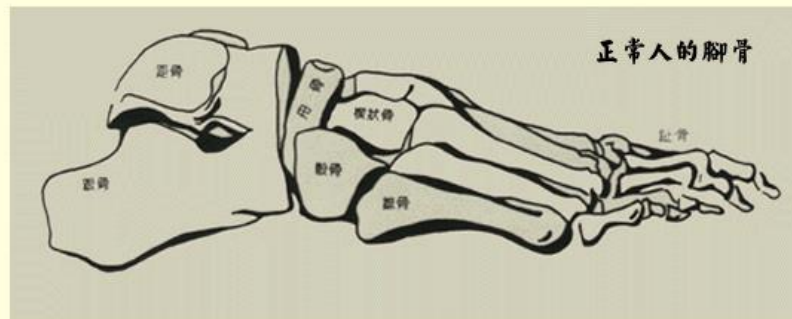
Foot Binding



- Began between the ages of 4 and 7
- Involved the tight wrapping of young girls' feet
 - Broke the bones and caused intense pain
 - Goal = to make the feet small and delicate
- Sign of female beauty
- Kept the women at home
- Began with just elite women, but soon became a common practice with all classes



Foot Binding

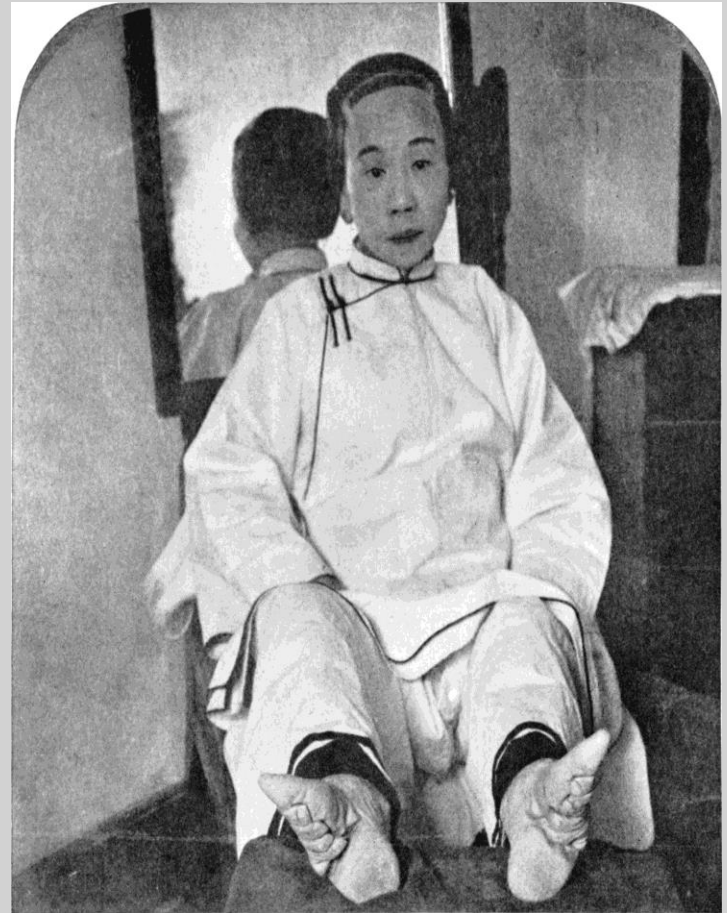




Foot Binding



Foot Binding







Song Economy and Innovation



- Major Technological Advancements in Agricultural Technology/Techniques & Manufacturing strengthened the Song Economy
- These advancements allowed for the economy to grow and develop significantly throughout the entire history of the Song Dynasty

Song Economy and Innovation



- The Song Dynasty **economy became commercialized**
 - Meaning that the economy is **based on the buying and selling of items and paying people for services**
- For Example:
 - People began producing rice to sell at market, not just so they could eat it themselves
 - People would sell a craft like pottery and use money to buy food and other goods
- **Government issues paper money to make trade easier**

“FLYING MONEY”



Song Economy and Innovation



- Most people were **free peasants** who **owned their land** and produced **agricultural goods** for sale and eating
- They were **NOT** slaves
- They were usually very poor though



Song Economy and Innovation



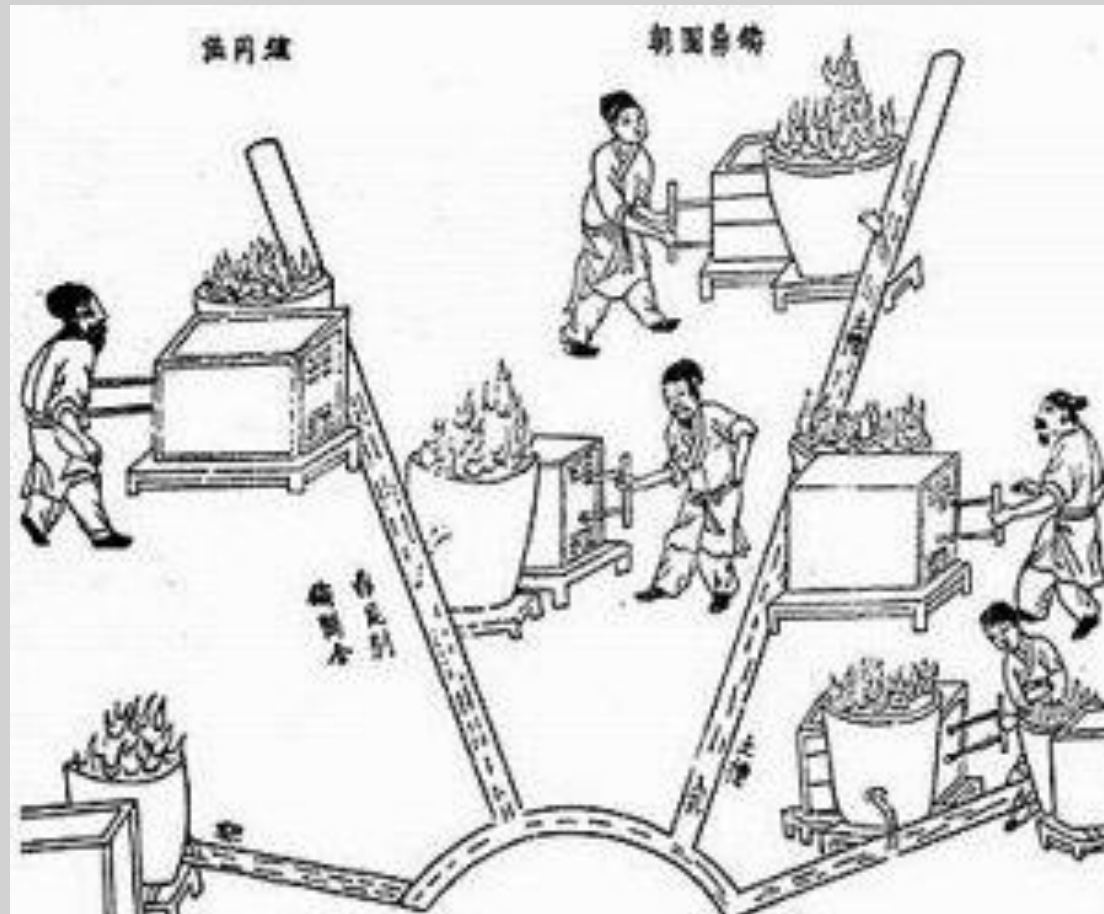
- Advancements in agriculture
- Government adopted and distributed fast-ripening and drought-resistant rice from Vietnam
 - CALLED CHAMPA RICE
- Result = rapid population growth
 - Jumped from 46 million in 600CE to 140 million people by 1200 CE
 - ✦ In 1200 CE **40%** of the worlds population lived in China

Song Economy and Innovation



- Artisans labor used to produce:
 - Iron and Steel
 - ✦ Used to produce weapons, crafts, and agricultural tools
 - Silk Textiles
 - ✦ Come on, its China!
 - Porcelain
 - ✦ A luxury item most used for food consumption and status symbol

STEEL PRODUCTION



Porcelain



Porcelain



Song Economy and Innovation



- Song Dynasty benefitted from the growth of Silk Road and Indian Ocean Trade

