Interactive Notebook Setup

- 8/22/2019
- Song Dynasty of China
- This will be one page
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
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.
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
Write this in the header section of your page

AP WORLD REGION:
East Asia

Unit:
1, c. 1200 to c. 1450
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, changes 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
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”
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 world’s 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, it's 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