Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit Two: China Notes Outlines

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Our study of China will take us through 2000 years of Chinese history, as we explore different dynasties and the legacies that they left behind. We will study these in the following sections:

1. An Empire Unifies China
2. Two Great Dynasties in China
3. The Mongol Conquests
4. Empire of the Great Khan
5. China Rejects European Outreach

Section One: An Empire Unifies China

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Philosophy and Social Order**

China’s ancient values of social order, harmony and respect for authority were put aside at the end of the Zhou Dynasty. To restore these values, Chinese scholars and philosophers developed different solutions.

CONFUCIUS:

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**Confucius’ 5 Basic Relationships**

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1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

**Confucius’ Writing**

ANALECTS:

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BUREAUCRACY:

**Laozi and Daoism**

LAOZI:

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DAO:

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**Other Chinese Philosophies**

LEGALISTS:

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I CHING:

YIN AND YANG:

**Qin Dynasty**

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SHI HUANGDI:

To destroy power of rival warlords, Shi Huangdi commanded noble families to live in the capital city. He seized their land and created districts controlled by Qin officials.

**Program of Centralization**

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**Great Wall of China**

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Section Two: Two Great Dynasties in China

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

By 202 BC, the Qin Dynasty gave way to the Han Dynasty. After almost 400 years, the Han Dynasty collapsed in 220 AD, and nomadic peoples from the northern steppe and Tibet conquered much of northern China. For 350 years, no emperor was strong enough to hold China together. More than 30 local dynasties rose and fell. By 589, an emperor named Sui Wendi had united northern and southern China once again. He restored a strong central government. Throughout the next two dynastic periods, the Tang and the Song, China experienced a golden age. It became the richest, most powerful, and most advanced country in the world.

**The Sui and The Grand Canal**

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GRAND CANAL:

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**The Tang Dynasty**

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TANG TAIZONG:

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EMPRESS WU:

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**Song Dynasty Restores China**

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**Era of Prosperity and Innovation**

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**Agriculture**

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**Trade and Foreign Contacts**

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**Golden Age of Art**

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**Changes in Chinese Society**

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GENTRY:

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**Women in Chinese Society**

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FOOT-BINDING:

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Section Three: Mongol Conquests

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

While the Chinese grew prosperous during the Song Dynasty, a great people far to the north were also gaining strength. The Mongols of the Asian steppe lived their lives on the move. They prided themselves on their skill on horseback, their discipline, their ruthlessness, and their courage in battle. They also wanted the wealth and glory that would come with conquering mighty empires. Conflict between these nomadic people and settled people across Eurasia was about to explode into violence. The Mongol conquests would forever transform Asia and Europe.

**Geography of the Steppe**

STEPPE:

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PASTORALISTS:

**Steppe Nomads**

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**Genghis Khan Unites the Mongols**

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GENGHIS KHAN:

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**Genghis the Conqueror**

Four characteristics contributed to Ghengis Khan’s success:

1.

2.

3.

4.

**Mongol Empire**

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Section Four: Empire of the Great Khan

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, assumed the title Great Khan in 1260. In theory, the Great Khan ruled the entire Mongol Empire. In reality, the empire had split into four khanates. Other descendants of Genghis ruled Central Asia, Persia and Russia as semi-independent states. The Great Khan focused on extending the power and range of his own khanate which included modern-day Mongolia, Korea, Tibet and northern China. To begin, Kublai had to fulfill the goal of his grandfather to conquer all of China.

**Beginning a New Dynasty**

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**The Importance of the Yuan Era**

The Yuan era was an important period in Chinese history for several reasons:

1.

2.

3.

**Mongol Rule in China**

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**Marco Polo at Court**

MARCO POLO:

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**End of Mongol Rule**

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The rise and fall of Mongols rule affected civilization from eastern Europe to China. By the end of the Yuan Dynasty, almost the entire Mongol Empire had disintegrated. Only the Golden Horde continued to rule in Russia, and would do so until Ivan III asserted Russia’s independence in 1480.

Section Five: China Rejects European Outreach

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Ming Dynasty**

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**Chinese Exploration**

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ZHENG HE:

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**Ming Relations with Foreigners**

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China kept from becoming industrialized for 2 main reasons:

1.

2.

**Life in Ming China**

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