

HPHP 4004: The Colonial Project and the Humanities

Session 7 Non Western Empires: China
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Empires existed in China land

- **Qin (221-206 BCE)** as the first Chinese Empire established by the First Emperor.
- **Han (206BCE-220)** as the counterpart of Rome Empire in the East and the first Chinese Empire to open the Silk Road. (Ended by the rise of Yellow Turbans; followed by the Three Kingdoms (220-280), Wei-Jin and South-Northern Dynasties)
- **Sui (581-618)**as the empire to unify China again with expanded land and re-opening the Silk Road
- **Tang (618-907)** as the cultural empire to embrace various cultures from the world and in the meantime to export cultures to the neighbour countries (The uprising of Huang Chao, followed by the Five Dynasties and Ten States)
- **Song (960-1279)**as an empire with the strongest economy of the world with the most advantageous inventions of the world (ended by the neighbour nations the Mongols)
- **Yuan (1271-1368)**as the first Chinese Empire to be established by a non Chinese nation, the Mongols (ended by The uprising White Lotus Religion/ the Red Turbans)
- **Ming (1368-1644)**as the last Empire established by Han-Chinese who had sent big voyages to explore the world (ended by The uprising of Li Zicheng and the invasion of Manchus)
- **Qing (1636-1912)** as the last Chinese Empire to be established by the Manchus who unified the Chinese from 56 nations and finished Chinese empire.

Special Characters of Chinese Empires

- Qin-Han, Sui-Tang and Song Empires were based on the **reunification of the divide up** caused by the ending of their previous Empires.
- Although Yuan and Qing Empires were not the outcome of re-unification, yet their success of invasions were caused by **uprisings** at the end of the dynasties they were replaced.
- The changes of the dynasties were always combined with land expansions, economical growth and cultural flourishing and the grows of population.
- However, populations always declined dramatically by the wars and killings of the change of the dynasties. And ironically, **the biggest expansion of Chinese land** was done by two invasions of the **Mongols in Yuan Dynasty** (1271-1368) and **Manchus in Qing Dynasty** (1644-1912)
- China were invaded by other nations for several times, and they established their government in Chinese land, but in the meantime, they merged themselves into China and lost their own identity in the end except for the Mongols of the Yuan Dynasty.

Changed Maps of China through history

- https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1wx411y7pG/?spm_id_from=333.788.videocard.19
- https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Zs411N7fF/?spm_id_from=333.788.videocard.3
- https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Mb411u7Mh/?spm_id_from=333.788.videocard.3

Questions

- Chinese empires raised and declined at China's land run through Chinese history in a cycle from an unified strong country to a disordered divided nation, and then reunification again with stronger economy, richer in culture and wider control of lands. Why?
- Although there are two attempts of cultural interruptions in Chinese history resulted by the invasion of the Mongols in the Yuan and Manchus in the Qing Dynasties, it seems that Chinese culture was not broken or died out alongside the invasions, but getting stronger and stronger through restoration, innovation of the traditional culture and the integration with the new appeared culture. Therefore the Chinese believe that they are the only one among the four ancient civilizations still continually exist. Do you agree with such an opinion?

Qin as the first unified China with an strong central government

- 1. **Historical background of the establishment of the Qin Dynasty**
- **Spring and Autumn** (770-476 BCE) and **Warring State** (475-221 BCE) periods were the later period of the Zhou Dynasty(1046-221 BCE), usually to be named as the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-221 BCE).
- It was the **Chinese Axial Period**, where Hundreds School (Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism, Yin-Yang and Five Elements, School of Medicine, School of Military, School of Logicians, School of Political Strategies) emerged as one of the greatest culture breakthrough in Chinese history.
- 2. **Qin**, after using **Legalism** to strengthen its own state, conquered the other existing 6 states (Zhao, Wei, Chu, Han, Wei, Jin, and Lu) to established an unified country to be named as the Middle Land (中国) and established a central powerful government under one ruler, the First Emperor and Sovereign One

Western Zhou (Xi Zhou 西周)



Western Chou (1027 B.C.-771 B.C.)

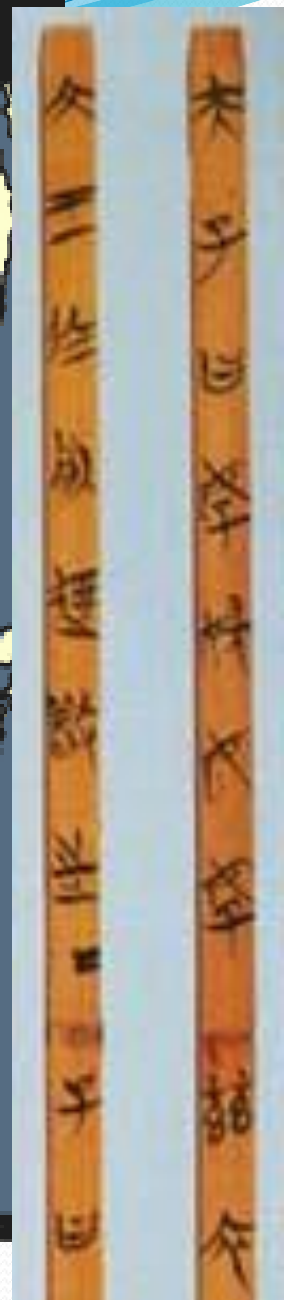
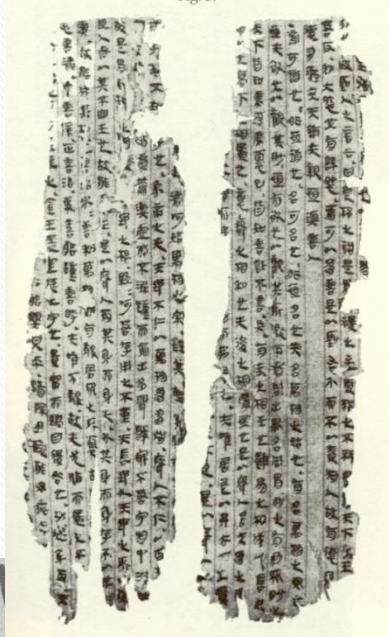


Warri (guo)



Eastern Chou (771 B.C.-256 B.C.)

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Cultural Broken Through at late East Zhou Dynasty (axis age)

- **Hundreds Schools:**
- Rujia 儒家(Confucianism)
- Daojia 道家(Daoism)
- Fajia 法家(Legalism)
- Yin-Yang jia 阴阳家 (School of Yin Yang and Five elements)
- Mojia 墨家(Mohism)
- Bingjia 兵家(school of military)
- Zonghengjia 纵横家(school of political strategy)

Chinas 'Axial Age'

Confucius (551-479 BC)



Mencius (372-289 BC)

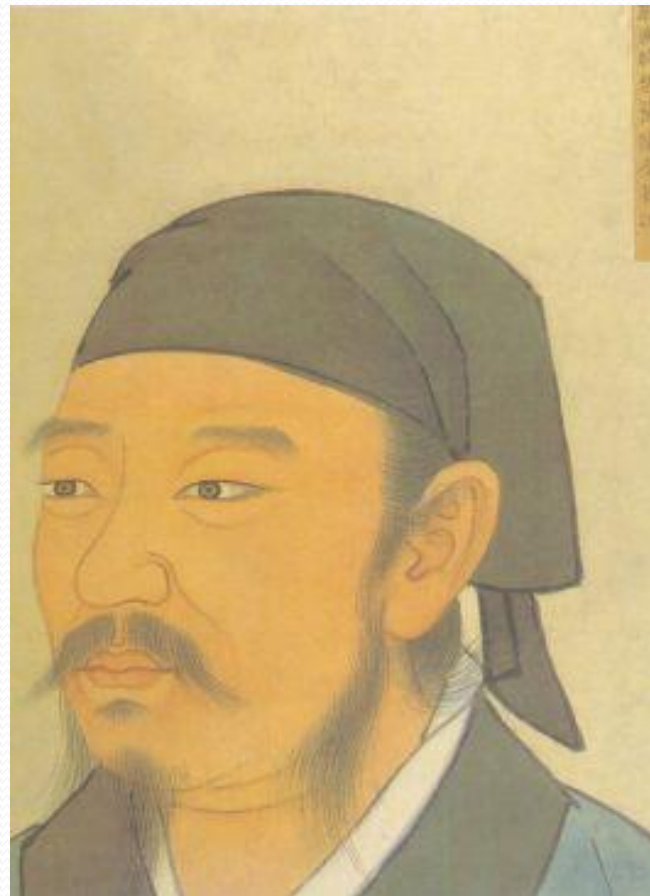


Zengzi, Xunzi, Han Feizi (d.223)

Zengzi (505- 435 BC)



Xunzi (313-238 BC)



The Legalists

- The legalism is the teaching of succession of statesmen who followed Lord Shang Yang (395-338 BCE) who believed that man would look out for himself first and was therefore evil.
- Like Confucius, the Legalists wanted to unify China, but they wanted to do it very differently.
- They believed that society functioned best through strong state control and absolute obedience to authority.
- They created laws that ordered strict punishments and rewards for behaviour.
- The Legalists believed that all human activity should be directed toward increasing the power of the ruler and the government.

Unification of Qin

- Yingzheng conquered the other six dukes through ten years of wars and brought an end to riotous Warring States Period (476 BC - 221 BC) in 221 BC.
- He built up the Qin Dynasty(221 BC - 206 BC), the **first unified, multi-national, autocratic and power-centralized** state in Chinese history, making Xianyang, a city near Xi'an in Shaanxi Province, as his capital city.
- For the first time in history, all China became a unified empire.
- Although his reign lasted little more than a decade, it had a defining influence on Chinese civilization.

The contribution of the first empire

- The First Empire **initiated the idea of unify for all peoples ‘within the wall’**, an idea never lost to sight even during the long periods of imperial breakdown that followed.
- It established a **centralized government** charged with responsibility not only for law and order but also for public works, government monopolies of basic products, coinage, and the upholding of the rights of the common man as against those of tradesman

The Reform of the **First Emperor 2**

- The people were **disarmed but were given rights over their property**, subject to tax.
- Promotions and demotions were used as rewarded and punishments; other punitive measures were unusually harsh.
- **Nobility was based on gifts** and services to the state rather than the birth.
- **Customs and laws, weights and measures were unified**; even the axles of wheel had to be uniform.
- Artisans and farmers were benefited at the expense of the merchants

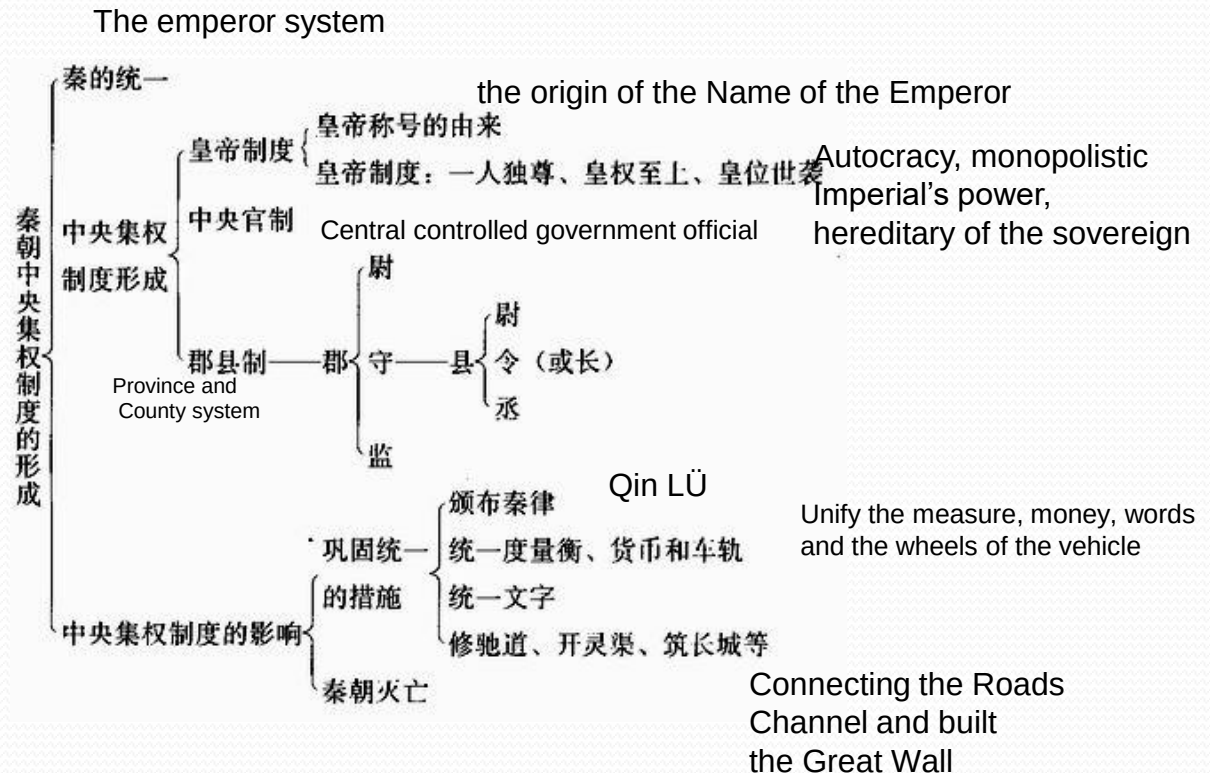
The POLITICAL REFORM OF The First Emperor



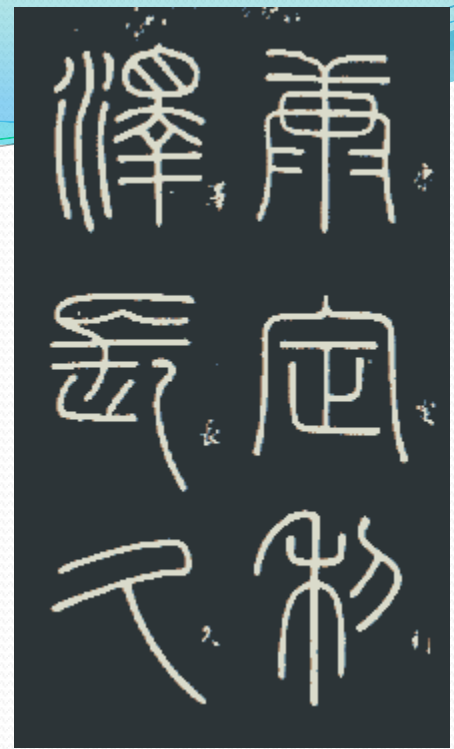
- With the help of Legalist Lisi (280?-208), a minister of outstanding ability, the First Emperor set to work to establish his house for ten thousand generations:
- In 221 he decreed that the whole country should be divided into **thirty** military areas; this was shortly increased to forty-one.
- Each had its **military governor**, its **civil administrator**, and its **supervisory official**.

Qin Government and its Influence

The Centralization Of Qin's Government



Unifications



- **Unification of writing language:**
- During the decline period of the Zhou Dynasty, after 500 years development, through the Spring and Autumn and Warring State periods, language changed not only in pronunciation but also writing. (For example, according to historical record, there are 194 different writings for the word of 宝, 104 different writings for word “眉”; more than hundred different writings for “寿”. Although this is good for the development of the art of calligraphy but not good for communication.
- **Unification of Measures**
- **Unification of Money**
- **Unification of Roads**

Immigrations to the South in Qin Dynasty

- Enlarged Qin territory and management of the border regions:
- Establish local government and sending officials from central government in the Yue of the South (current Jiang su, Fujian, Guangdong province) and South West such as in Guizhou, Yunnan and Sichuan.
- Immigrating hundreds thousands of people who lived in middle land to the Yue region to live together with the locals to cultivate new lands

Immigration toward some places where the Huns used to controlled: General Mengtian

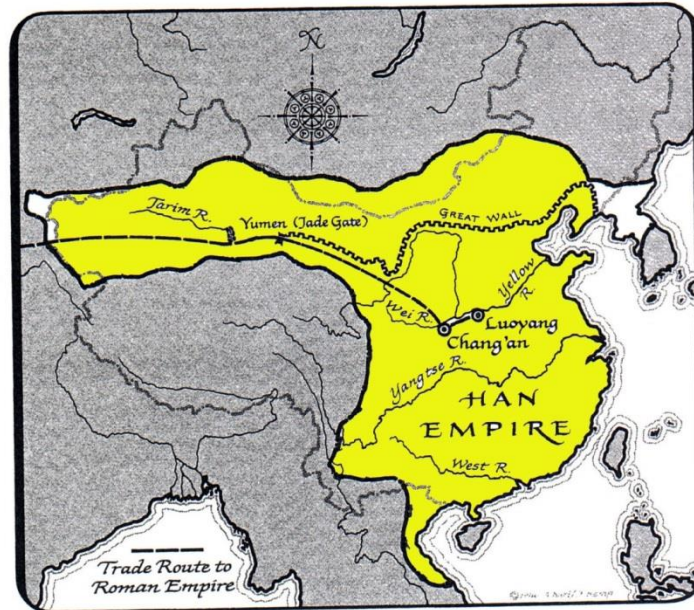
- Connected existing Great Walls constructed by states and formed the greatest wall in the world:
- West beginning: Linzhao of Min Xian in Gansu province; East End: north of Liaoyang in Liaoning province
- Immigration from middle land to north west border, living with the Huns

The First Emperor: reformer or tyrant?

- The First Emperor took the title Shih Hwang-ti, which means the First August Lord + Emperor as the title to reward himself for his greatest achievement.
- The First Emperor ordered all "non-essential" books collected and burned, and hundreds of scholars put to death. He allowed only books on agriculture, medicine and pharmacy left.

Han Dynasty and Chinese Culture

- <http://ed101.bu.edu/StudentDoc/Archives/ED101sp07/barborek/handynasty.htm>



Han Dynasty Empire (206 B.C. – A.D. 220)

General introduction of Han

- Contemporary with the Roman empire in the West. Han Dynasty (206BC-AD220) , the continuity of the Chinese empire is one of its most remarkable characteristics.
- Centuries of Han rule, adapting the Shang and Zhou precepts and inheriting the economical and political structure of the Qin Dynasty, established many practices and attitudes which remained with the Chinese until 1911.

General introduction of Han (2)

- The Han Dynasty is regarded as one of the greatest periods in Chinese history with a flourishing economy, abundant population, widespread culture and highly achievement in politics and culture
- The ethnic majority in China still names themselves as Han people
- The Chinese style of cloth is terms as Hanfu 汉服, Chinese characters is names as Hanzi 汉字.
- A link of prose-poem widely spread in imperial court is called as Hanfu 汉赋

Characteristic of Han in Comparison with Qin

- Retained much of the Qin administrative structure but retreated a bit from centralized rule by establishing vassal principalities for the sake of political convenience.
- Modified some of the harsher aspects of the previous dynasty.
- Technological advances marks: inventions of paper and porcelain.
- Military prowess: expanded westward to modern Xinjiang Province.

Confucianism in Han Dynasty

- Han Confucianism was a politico-religious system.
- At the apex of this system was the emperor, who maintained his rule over the empire in accordance with a remarkable theory known as the mandate of heaven.
- Han Confucian and Mandate of Heaven





The Relationship between the will of Heaven and the Will of the People

- Firmly believed that heaven decided as the people decided.
- The success of the revolution constituted its justification and sanctification.

The Mission of Han Confucianism

- To be the teacher of the ruler
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- To be a good officials equipped with Confucian Classics
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- Civil exams based on Confucian Classics was practised
- The highest target of study/learning is to be a official
学而优则士

Han Religious Confucianism

- Belief in heaven who watches over the conduct of man and government (worship of Heaven).
- Belief that man is the noblest creature created by the essence of heaven and earth, and is favoured by heaven (**Son of Heaven= Emperor**).
- Belief in rewards and punishment for good and evil from Heaven (**Heaven listens what people listening and sees what people seeing**).
- Belief in astrology as the means of predicting events and interpreting the meaning of heavenly phenomena.
- All these elements were woven into a comprehensive system of politico-religious philosophy under the guise of Confucianism.

Daoism, Chinese Medicine, and Daoist non-action and wellbeing government in Han Dynasty

- The Skills of Huang and Lao
- The Yellow Emperor's Classics
- The Commentary of Laozi
- 老子想尔注; 河上公老子注
- The Scripture on Great Peace



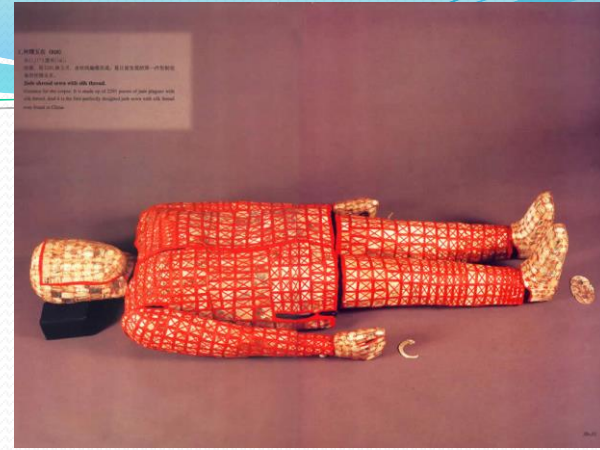
Religious Daoism

- The religious Taoism was primarily a religion of salvation, having as its primary aim the attainment of immortal life by the individual.
- This movement became prevalent about the beginning of the Christian era and represented an amalgamation of all the popular ideas and superstitions rampant in Chinese society at the time.
- In order to obtain immortal life, the body has to be nourished (养生), in the mean time, the spirit has to be nourished, too.

Buddhism in Han Dynasty

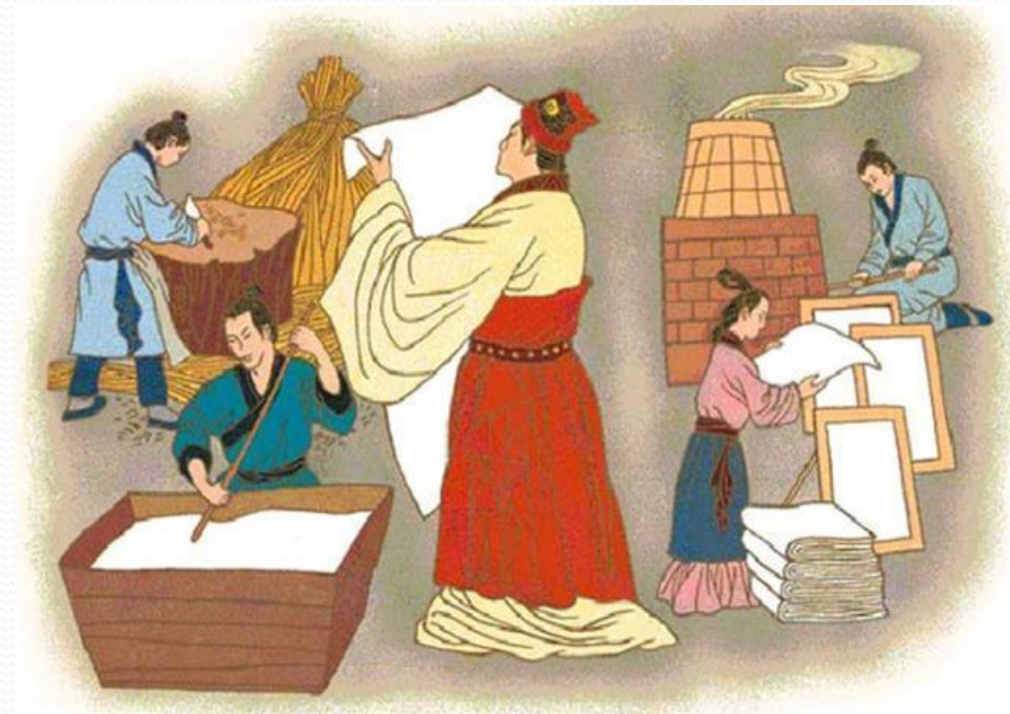
- This was the religious setting in China during the Han dynasty when the new religion, Buddhism was brought over mountains and desert into the country from India
- **The dream of Emperor Ming** (A.D. 58-75) of Han Dynasty has often been connected with the introduction of Buddhism into China
- **Han Centres of Buddhism**
 - There were at least three centres of Buddhism during the Han Dyansty:
 - Pengcheng (the Lower Yangtze region in east China);
 - Lo-Yang, and Tonkin in South China (now in Vietnam).
- **Several factors were responsible for the Buddhist-Taoist mixture:**
 - First, there were external similarities that hid the doctrinal differences between the two.
 - In their public ceremonies both systems practiced worship without sacrifices.
 - In their private practices both emphasized concentration and meditation, control of respiration and abstinence from certain kinds of food.

Pursuing Immortality in Han dynasty



- Active attempts were made to achieve immortality.
- Immortal Seeking of Qin shi Huangdi and Han Wudi.
- suit of jade plaques, joined with metal fastening, made to encase their bodies after death 金缕玉衣.
- Prominent among the spirits of Han universe was the Queen Mother of the West, Xiwang Mu.
- In the Shan Hai Jing she is described as a fierce creature, but in Han representations in tombs or on mirrors she had become the beneficent goddess who presided over the western Daoist paradise.

Zhang Heang (92-125)'s Seismograph and Cai Lun(61-121)'s paper making



Zu Chongzhi 祖冲之 (429-500 CE)

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Sui Dynasty(581-618)

- In 577, the Northern Zhou reunified the North China (under the reign of Yuwen family of the Xianbei).
- In 581, Yangjian (a relative of the royal family) usurped the throne and renamed the empire the Sui Dynasty with Chang'an (present Xi'an City) as his capital city.
- Yangjian (Emperor Wen), after the founding of the empire, quickly carried out a series of military plans to unify the country.
- In 589, Emperor Wen reunified the south and the north.
- Sui Dynasty lasted for only 38 years with two generations, ended up in the hands of Yang Guang, the Son of YangJian.
- History shows it was one of the short-lived Chinese dynasties.



The Mergence of Chinese Culture

- The Sui Dynasty was founded on the centuries of division. People from different tribes and areas were varied in their habits, cultures and customs.



The Syncretism of Chinese Religion before Sui Dynasty

- Han Wei (Cao Cao): **Morality** and **Law is integrated** together, **Legalism** and **Confucianism** are combined emphasized
- During Wei and Jin, the combined **Confucianism** and **Legalism** were criticized by **the Dark Learning**, then the **Dark Learning** had cause criticism from both within and without
- In East Jin, Buddhism extended its influence by using the ideology, language and method of Daoist and Dark Learning. Integration of **Dark learning** and **Buddhism**
- In Northern and Southern Dynasties, Buddhism gradually permitted into Chinese society. **Confucian scholar** start their criticism to **Buddhism**.
- During the struggle against various ideas, the vitality of Confucianism appeared, both **Daoism** and **Buddhism** have to take **Confucian ethical value** into their traditions.

Achievements of the Sui Empire

- Unified China again from A-300 year long division
- **Merging various cultures and traditions** and attracted neighbour countries to learn from it.
- **Constructed the Grand Canal** to connect the North and South China to facilitate the transport and connection between the south and the north of China.
- Open China to the world through **re-establish the Silk road** and laying solid foundation for the flourishing of the Tang Dynasty (which will be fully explored in session 8)

The Song Empire in China after the Sui-Tang Empires

- The Song Dynasty (960-1279) ranks alongside the Tang (618-907) and also the Han (206 BC - 220 AD) in importance. For under its rule, China enjoyed a period of economic growth coupled with great artistic and intellectual achievement.
- It is for this reason that the period is referred to as the Chinese Renaissance, comparing it with the Renaissance that spread through Europe.

Different from Tang and Han

- Unlike the Han and the Tang, the Song dynasty was not notable for additions to China's domain.
- Although its troops fought heroically, they never succeeded in breaking the iron forged around the imperial boundaries by the minorities.
- **Unlike the Tang, Song never ruled a universal empire.**

The Development of Northern Song

- **Important steps** were taken to **strengthen the administration** under the autocratic control of the emperor.
- These developments were supported by **important changes in the recruitment to the bureaucracy** and the **running of the examination system**.
- The **control over the military** and the **replacement of aristocratic power** with something akin to a meritocracy brought about a stability that **allowed the country to enjoy a period of prosperity** due to the expansion of industry, commerce and agriculture.
- These factors in turn led to the development of new cities as centres of administration, trade, commerce and industry.

Cultural Development in Song Dynasty

- Many **new cities** were founded, and the **city walls** were built.
- There was a marked **increase** in such **public works** as **waterways and flood control**, especially in the coastal provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Fujian.
- **495 projects** were undertaken by the Song, as against 91 during the Tang period.
- One great engineering feat was a **sea wall**, begun in 910, that ran north from Hangchow for some 180 miles.

Cultural Development in Song Dynasty 2



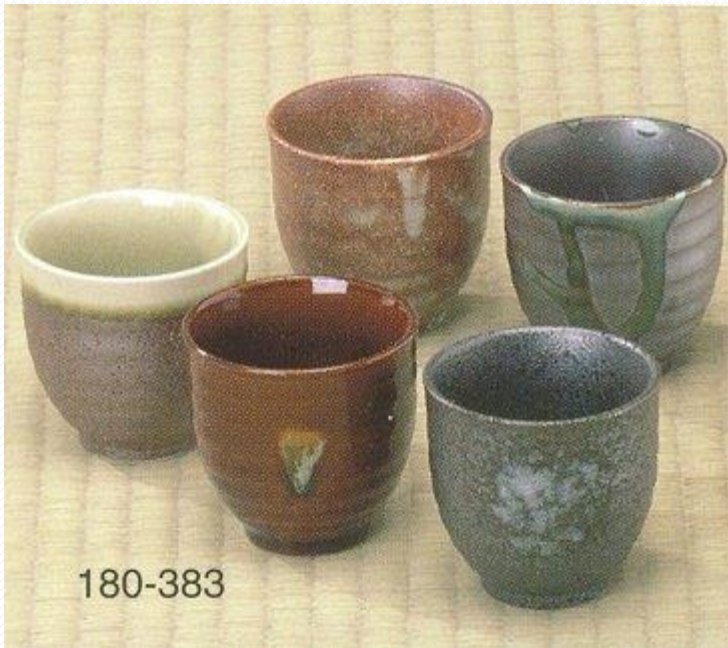
Dwelling houses had higher roofs and stone floors. Whereas late as Tang the lower classes had sat upon the floor and the upper classes on raised platforms, chairs now came into general use; sedan chairs were widely used for transportation 轿子.

- Gardens, once enjoyed only by princes, became the fashion for the well-to-do, particularly after the luxuriant subtropical regions south of the Yangtze were cultivated.
- Song porcelain was widely prized and was exported in quantity to Japan, the Philippines, Indo-China, India, and Syria

Song Garden



Sung porcelain



180-383



Education in North Song



- The general level of education, whether in the monastery, the academy, or government offices, was indisputably higher under the Song.
- The system of competitive examinations inaugurated by the Tang was developed and modified. Especially during the reform eras at the end of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth centuries.
- There was dissatisfaction with the strictly classical studies required of candidates for office, and with the emphasis on memorizing.
- Private education flourished even more during this period. Scholars—Buddhist, Daoist and Confucian --- offered their services as tutors.
- At least four academies were developed under private initiative; outstanding scholars were employed as teachers, and promising students were admitted even though unable to pay the fees.



Scientific invention in Song Dynasty

- Three of four great inventions of ancient China were born in Song Dynasty: **compass**, **gunpowder** and **typography**.
- Invented **wind power mill**, new type **waterwheel**, invented the **pedal plough**, **rice transplanting**, **wooden horse**,
- The **abacus** became the businessman's main computational tool;
- Invented **paper money**



Scientific invention in astronomy

- The earliest astronomical clock and astronomical graph of the world appeared in Song Dynasty
- Astronomer Yang Zhongfu made *The System of Astronomical Calendar*, and took 365.2425 days as one year. There are only difference of 26 seconds between this number value and modern astronomical number value.

Achievement in medical science

- The government department edited a lot of medical books:
- ***Holy Medicine Records*** was an encyclopaedia of medical science at that time;
- ***Holy Treat Methods*** included 16834 traditional Chinese medical science prescription;
- ***Zhenghe Herbal*** introduced 1558 kinds of traditional Chinese herbal medicine together;
- ***Vindication Records*** was earliest medical jurisprudence book in the world.
- This book included many medico-legal theory and practice, for example check wound, autopsy, blood group determine, check bone, check poison etc.

Paper and printing paper China

- Cai Lun, a government official from the eastern Han dynasty, made paper by mixing the bark of a mulberry tree and bamboo fibres with water, draining and drying the mixture on a flat bamboo frame.
- During the **Tang and Song dynasties**, papers were developed for different purposes, including hemp paper, hide paper, bamboo paper, and xuan paper – made from a kind of pine tree – used particularly for calligraphy.
- Block printing, or xylography, was used in China by the 7th century and the earliest known printed text, a Buddhist scripture, was printed in AD868. The blackline method used required a new block to be carved for each page.
- **Movable type in printing** was invented during the **Song Dynasty**. Movable Chinese characters were carved from wood, which could be arranged as needed and even reused. Later versions used clay, but these broke easily.
- During the **Ming Dynasty**, the wooden movable type was refined and books were printed using **the two-colour printing** process.
- The rapid adoption of paper and printing technology in China precipitated the spread of knowledge among the Chinese literary elite and aristocracy.

The navigation and shipbuilding technology of Sung Dynasty

- The navigation and shipbuilding technology of Sung Dynasty were the most advanced in the world at that time.
- According to the historical records, the length of the biggest ship was more than 100 meters in Sung Dynasty;
- the loading capacity exceeded 1500 tons; can carry thousands of people.
- Sung Dynasty has already begun to use the dock in shipbuilding, this was earlier than Europe for 500 years.
- The craftsman of Sung Dynasty could produce the model of ship at first according to the performance and use of the ship, and then draw the drawing of the ship according to the model. However, the simple drawing of ship did not appear in Europe until the 16th century. This lagged behind China for 400 years.

Iron products

- The quantity demand of iron products was very great in Sung Dynasty.
- Sung Dynasty invented two new iron-smelting methods.
- The main iron products were the weapon, tool, coin, farm implements, musical instrument etc in Sung Dynasty.
- Sung Dynasty successful invented the earliest cannon and shell in the world.
- The cannon barrel was made of iron pipe. The shell was made of spherical pig iron. Stuffed sharp metal fillings and porcelain chips in the shell.
- In addition, archaeologists have already dug out the metal handgun of Sung Dynasty in Heilongjiang Province of China.

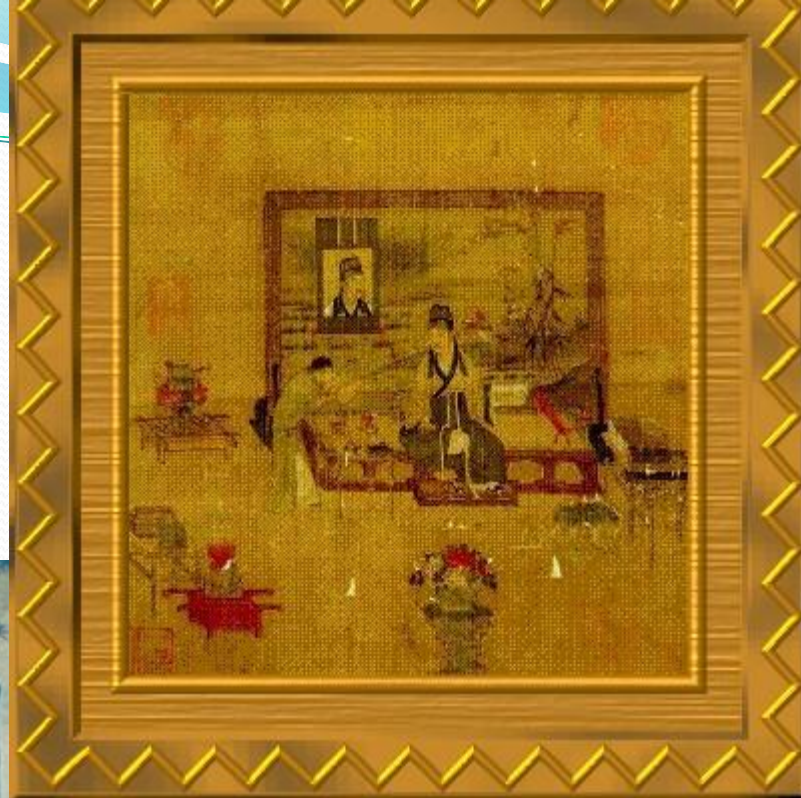
the prosperity and creativity of Southern Song period

- The art of the Southern Song Dynasty developed in an urban culture characterized by active foreign trade and the emergence of a merchant class eager for diversions and entertainments previously available only to the nobility.
- These new patrons particularly enjoyed painting with a realistic style that depicted the pleasures of daily life.
- Printing had been invented during the late Tang. By the time that the Southern Song assumed power books were more widely available and much less expensive.
- Increased access to education and the expanded civil service examination system brought more scholars into government service than ever before.
- The Song period also saw a revival of Confucianism, known as Neo-Confucianism.

Fine arts

- In the fine arts, the Sung is known chiefly for its painters—painters of insects, birds and fish, both real and imaginary animals, flowers, and saints and above all, landscapes.
- Both Buddhism, particularly the Chan meditative sect, and Taoism, with its love of nature and freedom, contributed to awakening in the artistic mind a love for solitude clothed in magnificent scenery.
- The court painters produced a few masterpieces, it is true, but a far greater number were painted in the religious houses on the walls, on the silk rolls, and in albums modest in size but of transcendent beauty.

宋代绘画



Kaifeng of Song





religion and philosophy

- the Sung is notable for some **fusion of Buddhist and Confucian thought** and for Buddhism's gradual subsidence from its high place as the most inspiring influence in Chinese life, a process which had begun in the eighth and ninth centuries.
- Neo-Confucianism emerged during a thoughtful period in China's existence.
- The first print of Daoist Cannon (1117-1119) sponsored by Huizong

Neo-Confucianism

- From its beginnings in the ninth century, Neo-Confucianism took form in the period from 1050 to 1200.
- Its active partisans were men with a wide variety of training and experience; some held high positions and had great influence, but all belonged to the conservative party of the Su-ma Kuang.
-
- Like their political adversary Wang An-shih, they insinuated their ideas into their interpretations of the Confucian texts.
- Their restatement of Confucianism based on the religious attitudes of medieval China, emphasized the idea of universal reason
- Neo-Confucianism came to full flower in the fifteenth century when its influence extended into Korea and Japan.

Song Dynasty and the relationship between Han nations and the Minority Nations in the north

- Of primary importance for an understanding of the history of Eastern Asia in the tenth to thirteenth centuries is some consideration of Chinese conquerors in the north and West.
- The level of their civilization was so far below that of China proper that their own was radically influenced by contact, exchange, and intermarriage with the Chinese people.
- Nevertheless they left their imprint on the territories they overran, and they were so powerful that both near and distant lands paid them tribute and homage.

Yuan (1271-1368) as the first non-Han Chinese Government in China

Wars of the Great Mongols toward the World before the establishment of the Yuan Empire in China

Time	Expansion wars
1218	Wiped out the Liao of the West
1219	Western Expansion of the Middle East until the region of Volga River and returned to the East in 1225.
1227年	Wiped out the Western Xia Regime (1038-1227) and Death of the Genghis Khan in the way of Western Expansion
1234年	Wiped out of Jin.
1241年	Expansion to the deep region of the Eastern Europe
1246年	Summon the Tibetan regime in ancient China to surrender
1253年	Wiped out Dali in South China

The Significance of the Yuan Dynasty (passive 1)

- Traditional view: the Mongol conquest was a disaster:
- System of economic exploitation
- Racial discrimination
- A setback to the development of Chinese society due to the ending of the progress achieved during the Song period.
- The Mongol rule introduced a level of brutality into government that had not previously existed.
- This in turn was to affect the subsequent behavior of Ming emperors and the non competitive of Ming state.

Significance in Military Establishment

- Prior to the Yuan period the concept of conscription was tantamount. This could only work efficiently under a strong and effective central government.
- The Tang abandoned this idea and relied upon mercenaries, a practice followed also by the Song.
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- The Yuan instituted a system of hereditary military families and this was to be continued by the Ming (1368 - 1644) and Qing (1644 - 1911).
- The practice played a part in ensuring dynastic strength but it also encouraged despotism.

New Style of Painting in Yuan

- Drawing on the scholar-official aesthetic of the late Northern Song, Yuan literati painters no longer took truth to nature as their goal but rather used painting as a vehicle for self-expression.
- In the hands of highly educated scholar-artists, brushwork became calligraphic and assumed an autonomy that transcended its function as a means of creating representational forms.



Natural Science Achievement

- Another significance of the Yuan Dynasty was the outstanding achievements in the natural sciences and technology.
- Due to the open policy implemented by the Yuan rulers, a great many advanced science and technology innovations were introduced to China.
- One example of these achievements is the unprecedented progress in the fields of astronomy and mathematics, made possible by the refined knowledge gained from foreign experts.
-
- On the other hand, the unified territory objectively promoted the development of geography, water conservation and agriculture. In a word, the technological developments of the Yuan Dynasty surpassed any other dynasties in Chinese history.

Guo Shoujing 郭守敬



- 郭守敬Guo Shoujing(1231-1316) was an astronomer, water scientist and mathematician.
- Invented many Astronomical Instruments 为了编历，他创制和改进了简仪、高表、候极仪、浑天象、仰仪、立运仪、景符、窥几等十几件天文仪器仪表
- 郭守敬helped wang Xun王恂, Xu Heng 许衡 to establish a precise new calendar called 'Shoushili' 授时历.
- Established 27 observation station to measure the four seas “四海测量”, and ascertain the height of the of the North Pole (平均误差只有0.35), and its ascertain of the year circle was 365.2425day, exactly same as what we used today.
- He edited astronomy books in 14 different categories including 105 volumes.
- To memory his achievement, a lunar crater at the back of the Moon is named under his name: “郭守敬环形山” and also the minor planet number 2012 as “郭守敬小行星”。

Achievement in Medicine

- Due to the medical communications between China and those Arabian countries, traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy made great leaps forward in the Yuan Dynasty.
- Many kinds of Arabic pharmacies were first introduced to China and gradually became widely used.
- Formal hospitals were also set up by some Muslims.
- A comprehensive medical book containing both Chinese and western medical treatment, called HuiHui Prescription, was edited by the Hui people

Significance of Yuan in Unification of China

- The most significant achievement of the Yuan Dynasty was the unification of the whole territory.
- Prior to this China had been, for more than 300 years, a country of separate states:
- From the Fanzhen Separatist Regions in the later period of the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907) to the isolated states in the Five Dynasties and Ten States period (907 - 960):
- from the confrontation of the Northern Song (960 - 1127) and Liao (916 - 1125) to the rivalry between the Southern Song (1127 - 1279) and the Jin Dynasty (1115 - 1234),
- China's history has been characterized by conflict.
- This situation changed with Kublai Khan's accession to the throne, when he defeated all the separatist military forces and unified them under a mighty centralized power system.

Consolidation of China

- A close connection between the central court, the regional administrations and the border areas was set up.
- Thus a unified state was well consolidated by the later dynasties.
- Especially, the 'Xingsheng' administrative system, established by Yuan rulers to enhance the ruling of the centralized power, had profound influence on later rulers.
- Even today the Chinese government still uses 'Sheng' (province) as the title of local administrative units.

Strengthening the National Integration Process

- Naturally, the unification of the territory enhanced the communication between different ethnic minorities, thus strengthening the national integration process.
- After the founding of the Yuan Dynasty, many ethnic minorities migrated to the central plain.
- They brought their techniques of production as well as their unique culture and art, which enriched the economic and social life of people living in the central plains.
- Meanwhile, a number of Han people flowed to the residential areas of the ethnic minorities.
- Taking the advanced agricultural and handicraft techniques with them, these Han people contributed a lot to the exploitation of the frontiers.

Legacy of the Yuan Empire



- Blue and white Porcelain/ Pure Flower Porcelain
- Yuan Opera/ Yuan Drama: Romance of the Western Chamber 西厢记= Chinese Romeo and Juliet
- Han Fu (Han Versen) Tang Poem, Yuan Drama



Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644)

- The Ming Dynasty was the last native Chinese dynasty to rule the empire.
- Spanning almost three centuries between the fall of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368) and the rise of the Manchu Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911),
- The Ming reunited what is now called China proper after almost 400 years of foreign incursion and occupation.

The Restoration of Native Chinese Culture in Ming empire (1368-1644)

- China's domestic history under the Ming is one of restoration of her native culture.
- The administration of the country was re-established along characteristic lines by the publication of a new code of law freed of all Mongol elements by new institutes, and by examinations for civil officials and military officers.
- However, the test became more and more exacting and increasingly expensive.

The special contribution of the Ming Code

- The code of Míng Dynasty was a great improvement on that of Tang Dynasty as regards to **treatment of slaves**.
- Under the Tang code slaves were treated almost like domestic animals. If they were killed by a free citizen, the law imposed no sanction on the killer.
- Under the Míng Dynasty, however, the law assumed the protection of slaves as well as free citizens, an ideal that harkens back to the reign of Han Dynasty emperor Guangwu in the first century CE.
- The Míng code also laid **great emphasis on family relations**. Ta-Ming Lu was based on Confucian ideas and remained one of the factors dominating the law of China until the end of the nineteenth century.

The content of the Ming Code and its influence to the Qing Code

- The Code regulated all the perceived major aspects of social affairs, aiming at the harmony of **political, economic, military, familial, ritual, international, and legal relations** in the empire and cosmic relations in the universe.
- The basic value system and social norms that the Code imposed became so thoroughly ingrained in Chinese society that the Manchus, who conquered China and established the Qing dynasty, chose to continue the Code in force **with only minor changes**

Commerce Revolution

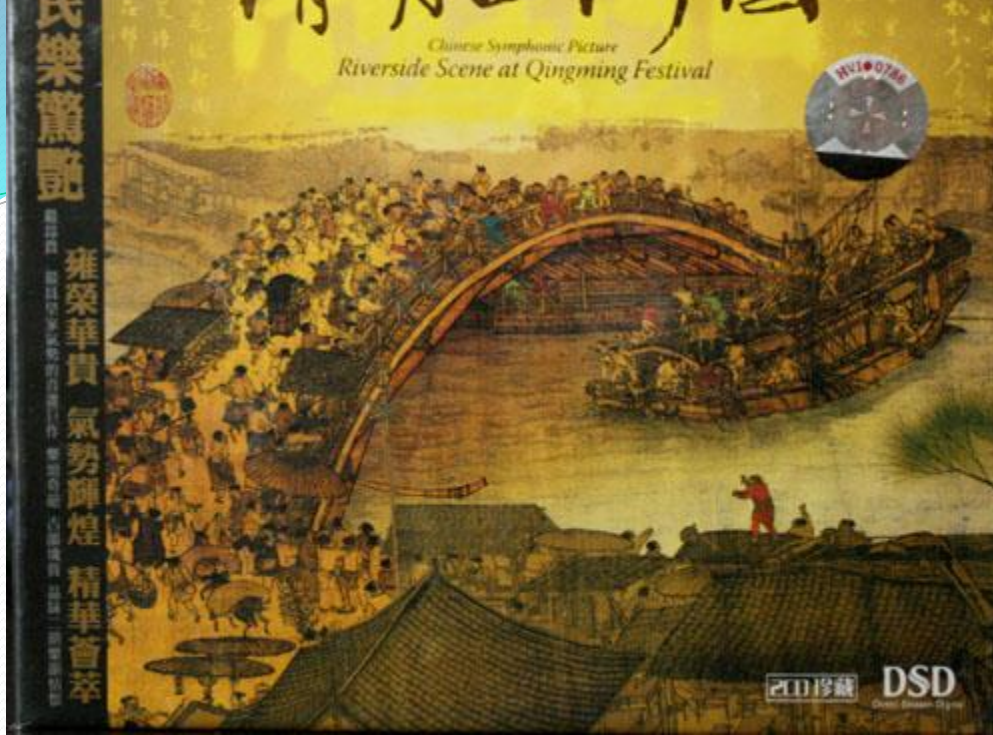
- Hong Wu's prejudice against the merchant class did not diminish the numbers of traders.
- On the contrary, commerce was on much greater scale than in previous centuries and continued to increase, as the growing industries needed the cooperation of the merchants.
- Poor soil in some provinces and over-population were key forces that led many to enter the trade markets.
- A book called "Tu pien hsin shu" gives a detailed description about the activities of merchants at that time

water conservancy

- One of the most important aspects of the development of farming was water conservancy.
- The Hong Wu emperor paid special attention to the irrigation of farms all over the empire,
- in 1394 a number of students from Kuo-tzu-chien were sent to all of the provinces to help develop irrigation systems.
- 40,987 ponds and dikes were dug.

Taxes System

- Having himself come from a peasant family, Hong Wu emperor knew very well how much farmers suffered under the gentry and the wealthy.
- Many of the latter, using influence with magistrates, not only encroached on the land of farmers, but also by bribed sub-officials to transfer the burden of taxation to the small farmers they had wronged.
- To prevent such abuses the Hongwu Emperor instituted two very important systems: "Yellow Records" and "Fish Scale Records", which served to guarantee both the government's income from **land taxes and the people's enjoyment of their property.**



The Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival



Amy farmer

- Hongwu kept a powerful army organized on a military system known as the wei-so system.
- The wei-so system in the early Míng period was a great success because of the tun-tien system.
- At one time the soldiers numbered over a million and Hong Wu emperor, well aware of the difficulties of supplying such a number of men, adopted this method of military settlements.

Army Farmer 2

- In time of peace each soldier was given forty to fifty mou of land.
 - Those who could afford it supplied their own equipment;
 - otherwise it was supplied by the government.
 - Thus the empire was assured strong forces without burdening the people for its support.
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- The Míng Shih states that 70% of the soldiers stationed along the borders took up farming, while the rest were employed as guards.
 - In the interior of the country, only 20% were needed to guard the cities and the remaining occupied themselves with farming.
-
- So, one million soldiers of the Míng army were able to produce five million piculs of grain, which not only supported great numbers of troops but also paid the salaries of the officers.

The establishment of Qing Dynasty

- By 1636 the Manchu ruler Huang Taiji was confident enough to proclaim the Imperial Qing Dynasty at Shenyang, which had fallen to the Manchu in 1621, taking the Imperial title Chongde
- The end of 1637 saw the defeat and conquest of Míng's traditional ally Korea by a 100,000 strong Manchu army, and the Korean renunciation of the Míng Dynasty.
- On May 26, 1644, Beijing fell to a rebel army led by Li Zicheng. Seizing their chance, the Manchus crossed the Great Wall after Míng border general Wu Sangui opened the gates at Shanghai Pass, and quickly overthrew Li's short-lived Shun Dynasty.
- Despite the loss of Beijing (whose weakness as an Imperial capital had been foreseen by Zhu Yuanzhang) and the death of the Emperor, Míng power was by no means destroyed.

The continued movement of Ming Resistance

- Nanjing, Fujian, Guangdong, Shanxi and Yunnan could all have been and were in fact strongholds of Míng resistance.
- However, the loss of central authority saw multiple pretenders for the Míng throne, unable to work together.
- Each bastion of resistance was individually defeated by the Qing until 1662, when the last real hopes of a Ming revival died with the Yongli emperor, Zhu Youlang.
- Despite the Ming defeat, smaller loyalist movements continued till the proclamation of the Republic Of China.
- MING QING YANJIU:
http://www.unior.it/index2.php?content_id=268&content_id_start=1&parLingua=ENG

Yuan (1279 - 1368) and Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

- The Yuan Dynasty of Mongols lasted ninety-eight years with eleven emperors and taking Dadu(now Beijing) as its capital.
- **The Oppress of Mongols to the Han People**
- Divided people into Four groups: the Mongols in the highest rank, Muslim at the second rank, Han Chinese in the third rank and the Nan Chinese in the lowest one with application of different taxation and the penal codes .
- Mixed marriages were forbidden and it was impossible to gain promotion from one group to another.

General Introduction to Qing Dynasty

- The Qing Dynasty, which was founded by the Jurchen 女真(Manchu) people, was the second minority to rule the whole of China.
- It is also the last feudal dynasty in Chinese history.
- It was during this period that imperial China reached its zenith of power and influence.



Characteristics of the Qing

- The Qing Dynasty was very successful as a minority reign in China. It lasted for almost 300 years and the duration of the regime was divided into two periods by the Opium War occurred of 1840.
- In its early years, the Qing Dynasty witnessed a flourishing that was unprecedented by any other age.
- In order to mitigate class conflicts, the Qing pursued a policy of rewarding land cultivation coupled with a reduction or exemption from taxation. These policies promoted economic growth in the hinterland and on the frontiers of the country.
- However, the Qing favoured an isolationist policy, which proved fatal. The lack of trade hurt China economically.

The Qing were very successful as foreign rulers in China

- They maintained their domination of the Chinese by preserving their own identity.
- They banned intermarriage among the Chinese, continued to speak their own language and did not make their documents available to the Chinese.
- They retained military strength over the Chinese by separating the duties of the Chinese troops and of the Manchu troops. The Chinese were not trained as a striking force.
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- They also had a unique way of keeping the Mongols away. They first immobilized and divided the Mongols under a similar fashion as the Ming had done.
- However, they then supported the Yellow Lamaist sect of Tibetan Buddhism, which was a popular religion of the Mongols, and focused their attention on Lhasa, as a centre of worship.

The contribution of Qing

- The early Qing emperors not only resolved the long conflict between nomads and peasants that had plagued China throughout history,
- but also took a series of measures to develop the economy, culture and transportation in the frontier areas.
- As a result, they consolidated national unification and laid the foundation for modern China's territorial boundaries.

Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong

- During the reigns of Emperors Kangxi (1661-1722), Yongzheng (1723-1736) and Qianlong (1736-1796) saw the Qing at its heyday.
- By the mid-18th century economic development reached a new height.
- With this new prosperity power became more centralized, national strength increased, a well-maintained social order and a population that amounted to some 300 million by the end of the century.
- During the reign of Emperor Kangxi, Taiwan became part of the country and the Sino-Russian Treaty of Nerchinsk was signed determining the border between the two countries.
- During the reign of Emperor Qianlong, Xinjiang was incorporated into China after the Junggars and Uigurs were defeated.

Achievement in Literature

- In the realm of literature, during the reigns of Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong,
- Several large works such as the Encyclopedia of Chinese Writings (Confucian classics, history, philosophy and belles-lettres), Kangxi Dictionary, and A Collection of Books Ancient and Modern, were compiled; which with other works made an important contribution to Chinese history and culture.

The political character of Qing

- In spite of these noticeable achievements, the Qing rulers were autocratic and despotic.
- The national economy was still based on agriculture.
- In the culture and practiced ideology, feudal ethics and rites continued to dominate society.
- Worse still, the Qing rulers persecuted many intellectuals, banning and destroying works that did not meet with their approval.
- The foreign policy of the Qing Empire was one of isolationism.
- The government was conservative and arrogant.
- It failed to join the industrial revolution that was spreading across the countries in the West. Sadly, these factors led to China falling more and more behind the developing world and the gap between it and Western nations inevitably widened.