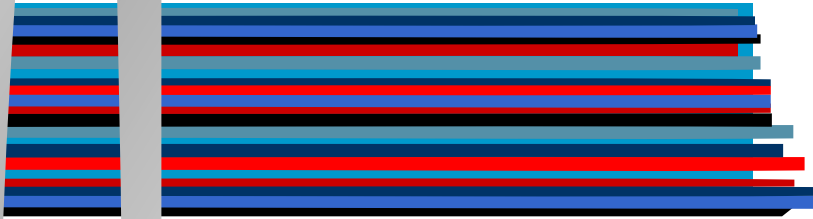


■ Essential Question:

- How was China affected by global changes during the Qing Dynasty?



■ Warm-Up Question:

- ?

A Review of Chinese History

- From ancient times to 1900, China was the most dominant & influential society in Asia
 - Chinese culture spread to surrounding neighbors, including Korea & Japan
 - China was one of the most innovative cultures in world history by developing technologies such as, compass, printing, silk, paper, & gunpowder
 - Chinese civilization is unique in world history because of its continuity over 4,000 years of history

Quick Class Discussion:

What elements of Chinese culture remained constant over the course of Chinese history (from 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D.)?



Core Ideas Across

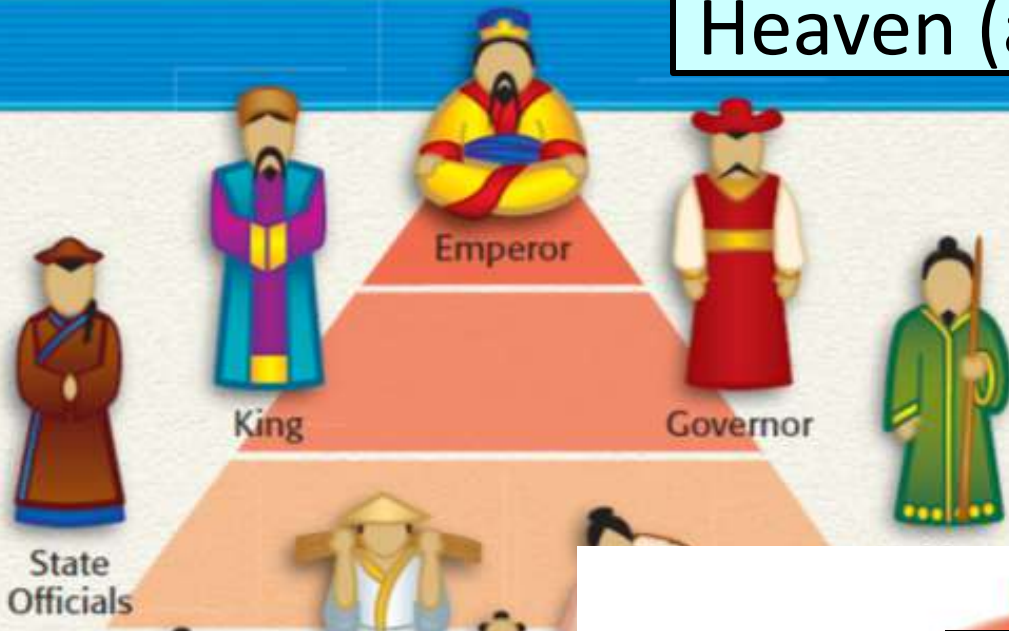
China was isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



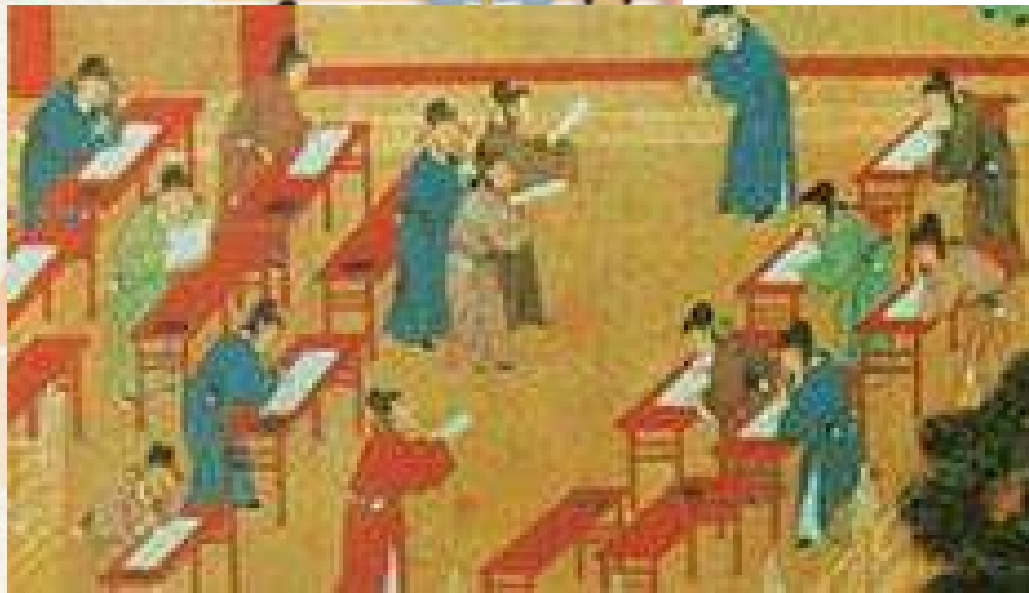
This isolation led the Chinese to refer to themselves as the “Middle Kingdom”, thought of outsiders as barbarians, & rarely traded with foreign merchants

Core Ideas Ac

China was ruled by emperors who claimed the Mandate of Heaven (approval of the gods)



Dynasties could be overthrown if they lost the mandate of heaven, called the dynastic cycle



Since the Classical Era of the Han Dynasty, Chinese government was run effectively by educated bureaucrats because of the examination system

Core Ideas Across Chinese History



Learn More About Confucianism

The Five Relationships

Confucius believed society should be organized around five basic relationships between the following:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| ① | ruler | ↔ | subject |
| ② | father | ↔ | son |
| ③ | husband | ↔ | wife |
| ④ | older brother | ↔ | younger brother |
| ⑤ | friend | ↔ | friend |

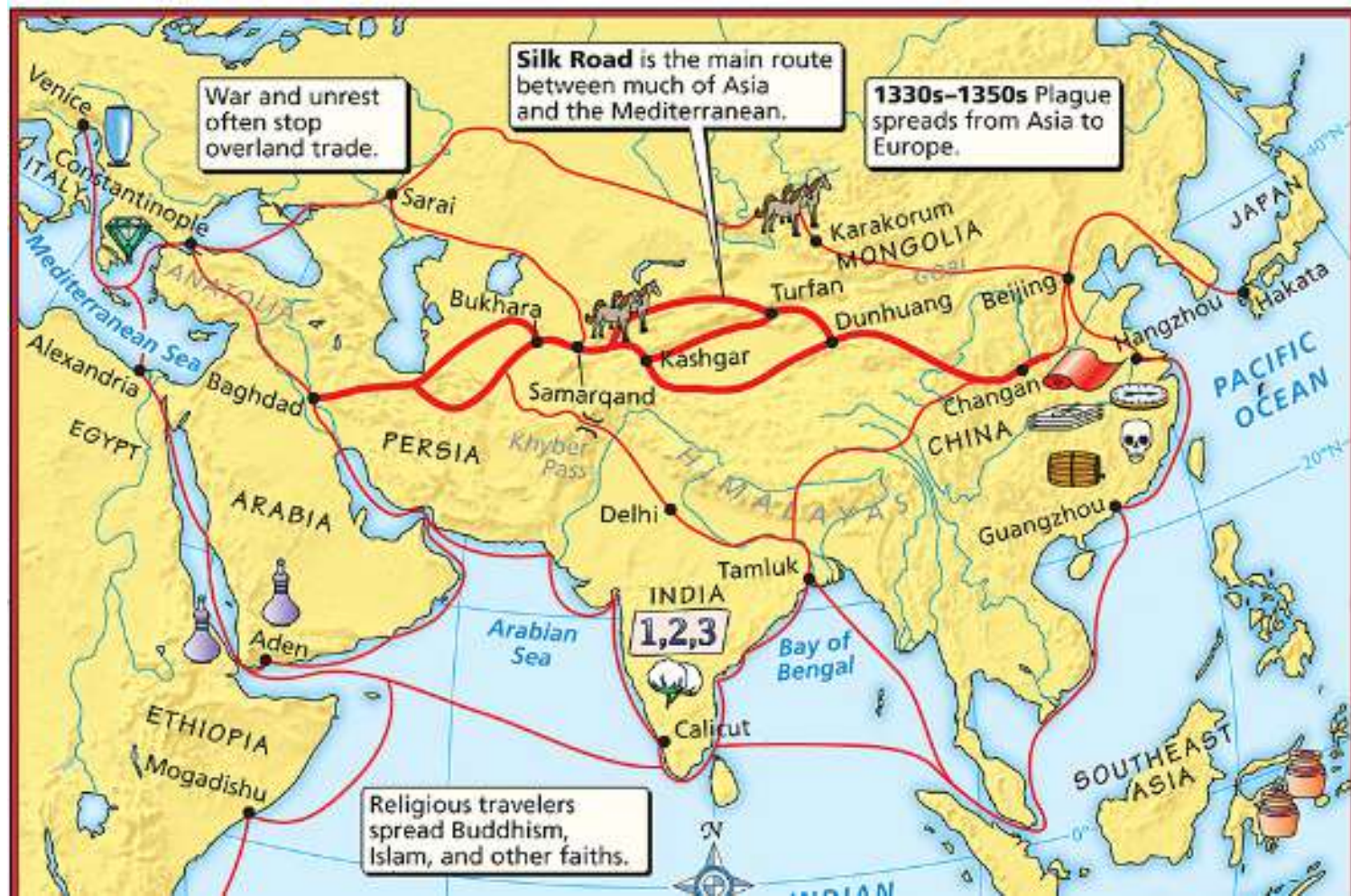
- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

Rather than following a major world religion, China was influenced by the ethical system of Confucianism

Buddhism was introduced & spread through China during the Han Dynasty

Chinese luxury goods spread through Asia & Europe across the Silk Road

China was a reluctant trade nation, but it was the trend setter as other Asian nations adopted Chinese writing, gov't, & artistic styles



Review of Chinese Dynasties

Eras in Chinese history are named after the dynasties that were in power; Each of these dynasties added unique contributions in Chinese history



China began along the unpredictable Yellow & Yangtze Rivers but only 10% of China is suitable for farming

B

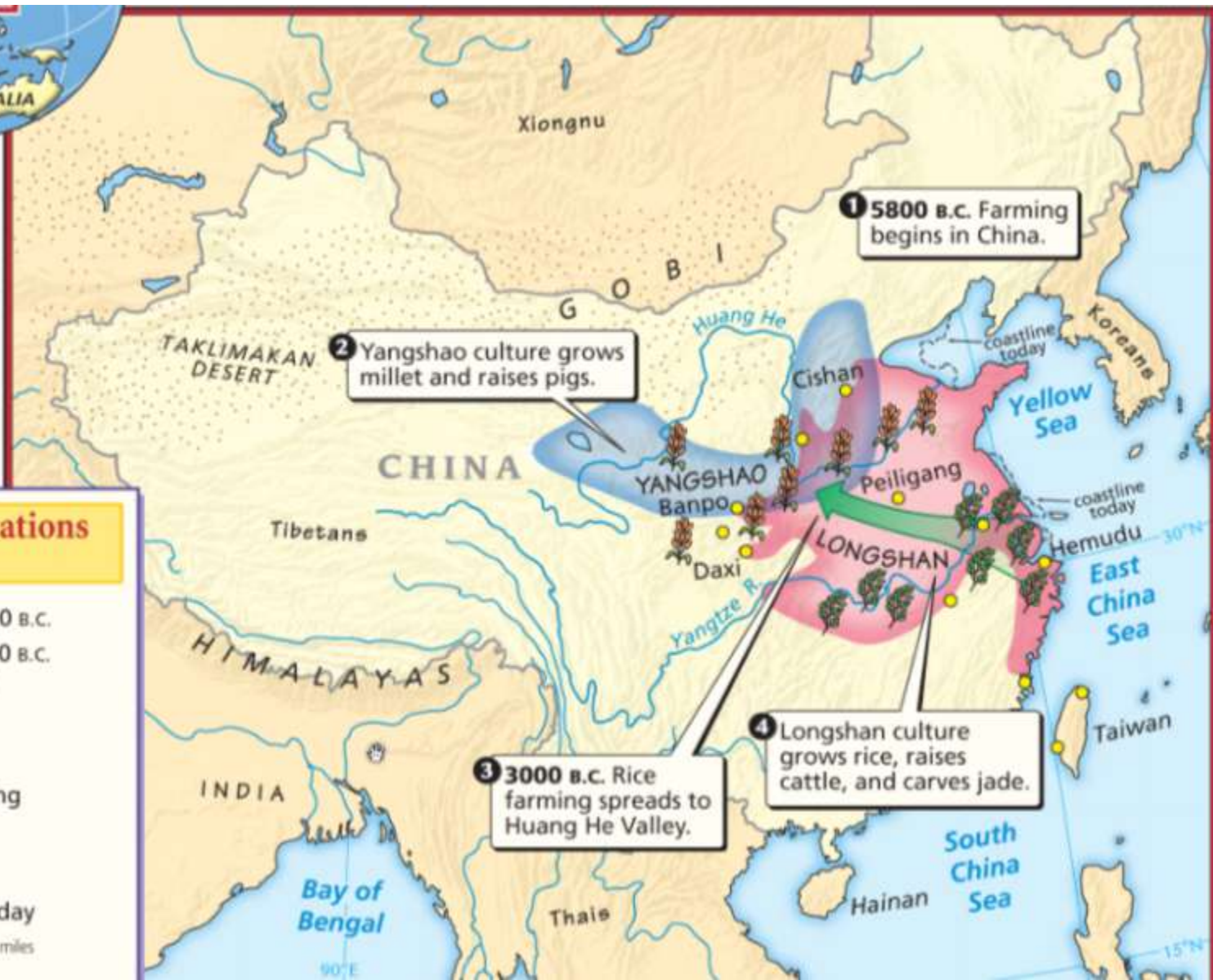
The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.

Early Chinese Civilizations

5000–1700 B.C.

-  Yangshao, 5000–3000 B.C.
-  Longshan, 3000–1700 B.C.
-  Farming settlement
-  Millet
-  Rice
-  Spread of rice farming
-  Thaie Culture group
-  Desert
-  China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles



China's first emperor (Qin Shi Huang-di) came to power, gave "China" its name, & built the Great Wall to protect from northern invasions



The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.

Qin Dynasty 316-206 B.C.

-  Ruled by Qin dynasty 221-206 B.C.
-  Capital, 221-206 B.C.
-  Chinese state
-  Culture group
-  Barbarian attack
-  Great Wall
-  Desert
-  China's boundary today


China became an empire for the first time & entered the Classical Era during the Han Dynasty


D

The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.

Han Dynasty

206 B.C.–220 A.D.

 Ruled by Han dynasty

 Capital



The Silk Road began

Chinese artisans mastered silk & paper making

The Confucian Examination System began

Buddhism was first introduced & began to spread

China experienced a “golden age” was the most powerful & advanced country in the world during the Tang & Song Dynasties of the post-classical era



Movable Type ▼

Traditionally, an entire page of characters was carved into a block of wood from which prints were made. Pi Sheng, a Chinese alchemist, came up with the idea of creating individual characters that could be reused whenever needed. Later, a government official created rotating storage trays for the characters.

As you have read, Tang rulers restored China's system of scholar-officials. Thus, education and printed materials became important to a larger part of Chinese society.

The trays allowed the typesetter to quickly find the characters. The typesetter would then order the characters in a tray that would be used to produce the printed pages. The two wheels held about 60,000 characters.

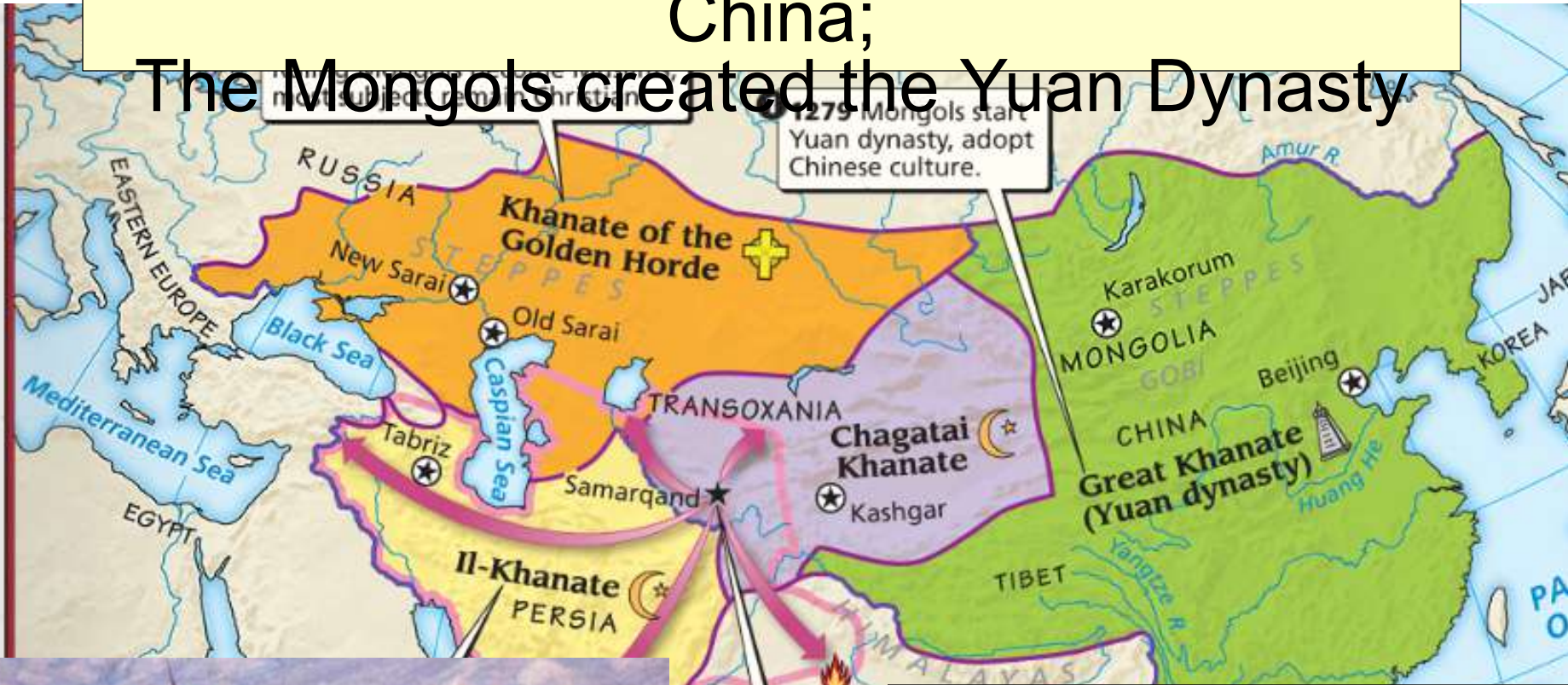


For the 1st time,
foreign trade
was encouraged

A series of advanced inventions
were developed, like gunpowder,
compass, printing press, vaccines

In 1279, Genghis' grandson Kublai Khan became the first foreign leader to rule China;

The Mongols created the Yuan Dynasty



During the Pax Mongolica, the Silk Road was protected & trade with China increased

Marco Polo's visit during the Yuan Dynasty increased European demand for Chinese goods

To protect Ming emperors from future invasions,
the Forbidden City was built in Beijing that no
one other than royalty or approved bureaucrats
could enter



In 1644, northern invaders from Manchuria conquered China & created the second foreign dynasty in Chinese history, the Qing Dynasty



During this era of Manchu rule, China grew to its largest size by claiming Taiwan, central Asia,

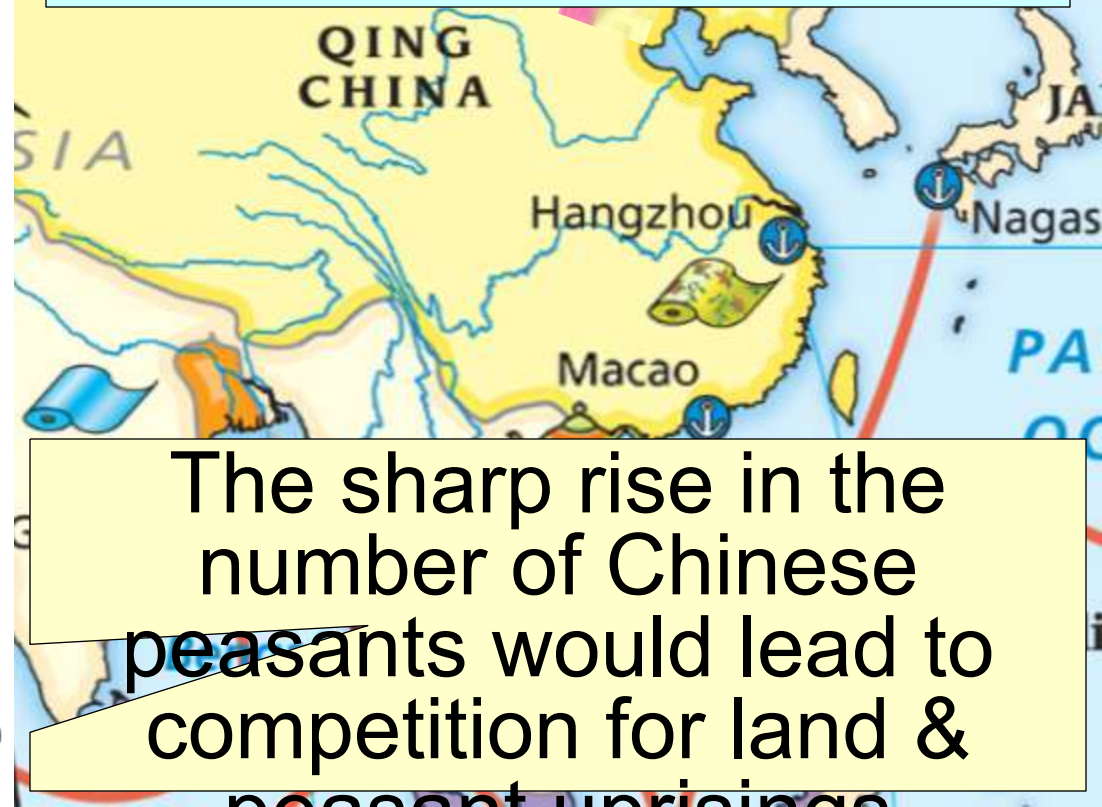
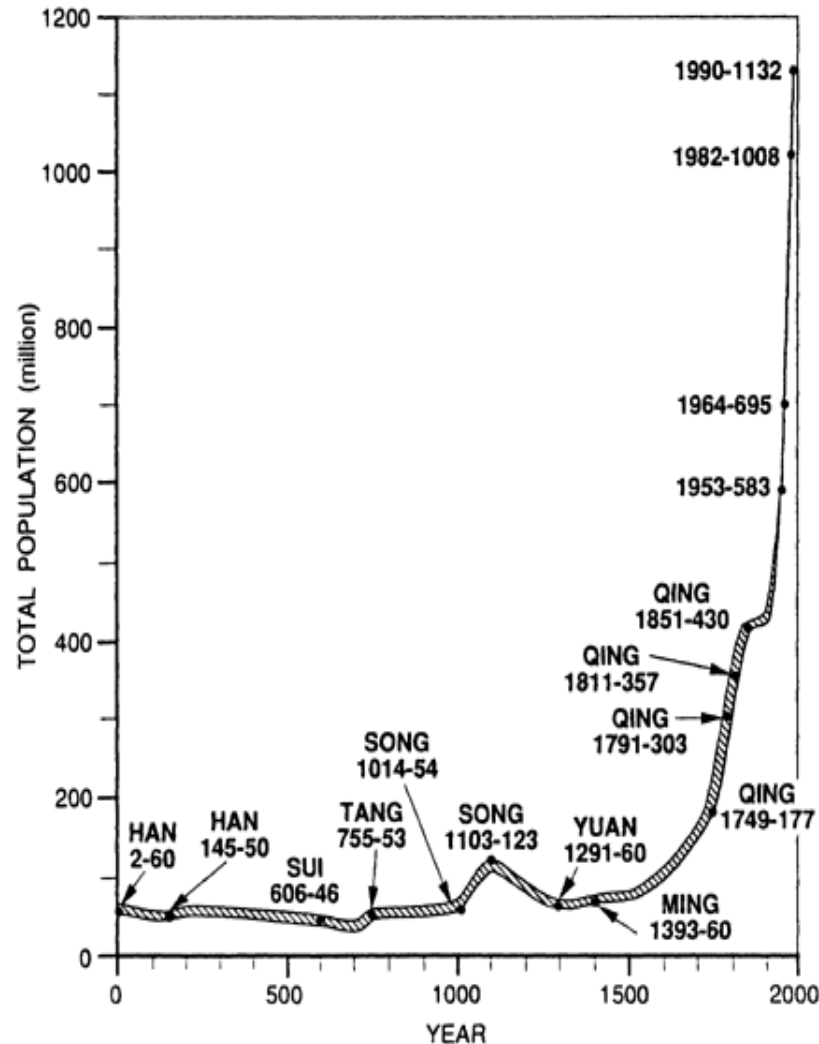
Like Kangxi was the first emperor to tour
& led China & visit peasant villages



But, Kangxi & later Manchu rulers
by returning China to isolationism by
& restoring strict adherence to the
lect es, a

But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China's future

The introduction of new American crops like corn & sweet potatoes led to a dramatic increase in the Chinese population



The sharp rise in the number of Chinese peasants would lead to competition for land & resources

But, Qing China faced 2 important challenges that would threaten China's future strength



European missionaries & merchants arrived in Asia eager to gain

Europeans arrived with superior military technology, demanded that China trade with them, & refused to accept

Closure Activity: Advice to Kangxi

- Imagine that you are an advisor to the Manchu emperor Kangxi & give suggestions as to how to deal with China's problems
 - Working with a partner, identify China's 2 major problems during the Qing Dynasty; Write these on one side of an index card
 - On the same side of the card, brainstorm at least 3 potential solutions to each problem
 - Rank order these potential solutions
 - On the other side of the card, offer your best solution for each problem