

From 600 to 1450 China experienced many continuities during the Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties, such as political and social systems based on Confucian values and an economic system based on the tribute system, due to China's inability to control outside areas directly. China also experienced temporary changes with the Mongolian invasion and long-term changes with the return of isolation during the early Ming Dynasty.

P-1 Supporting Evidence and Analysis with Changes and Continuities:

Following the fall of the Han Dynasty in 200 CE, China remained fragmented until the Sui Dynasty united the country due to its harsh policies and set the stage for the Tang, the longest lasting dynasty from 618-906.

1) SUI—LEGALISM; RECLAIMS THE MoH; WENDI (murdered by his son); CONF. IS THE MAIN PHILOSOPHY; WWW—GRAND CANAL (BEIJING TO HANGZHOU); GREAT WALL; XI'AN (NEW CAP); SILK ROAD; TRIED TO TAKE SILLA (KOREA); EXPANDED SILK ROAD--possibly falls due to brutality

2) TANG—LI YUAN; CROSSBOW/ARMOR (BETTER TECH. LEADS TO EXPANSION); SILLA BECOMES VASSAL STATE—SINOFICATION (BUDDHISM, WRITING) & CULTURAL BRIDGE TO JAPAN; TRIBUTE (KOWTOW) ALSO EXTENDED TO VIETNAM, MANCHURIA, & TURKESTAN

3) EXAM SYSTEM—BUREAUCRACY; 6 MINISTRIES; CONF. CLASSICS' MINISTRY OF RITES (JINSHI—SPECIAL CLOTHING); SCH.—GENTRY OVER LANDLORDS

4) NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (EST. 606); UPPER CLASS HAD \$\$\$; SCH—GENTRY--EDUCATED; 2 EXAMS (LITERARY & CLASSICS)—EDUCATION/EXAM SYSTEM & GRAND CANAL BRINGS N & S CLOSER; CANALS START TO EMPOWER THE PIMPLY PEASANTS

5) EXPANSION OF WWW—CANALS, SILK ROAD, COAST (CANTON); 600 MIL. GARRISONS

6) REL—MANY NEW REL.; MAHAYANA BUDDHISM CAME IN DURING CHAOS (EQ, POOR, WOMEN; SYNCRETINIZED LOCAL BELIEFS); EARLY TANG CONF. AND BUDD.

7) EMPRESS WU—PRO-BUDDHIST; CONFLICT W/ CONF/DAOISTS BY MID-800s (NO TAXES, MIL, ANC. WORSHIP, LIVED SEPARATELY)—ECONOMIC REASONS

8) BUDD. BLAMED FOR GROWING PROBLEMS; EMP. WUZONG ISSUES 845 EDICT (4600 MONASTARIES DESTROYED) FORCED LABOR FOR MONKS AND NUNS

9) CHINA/CHANG'AN BECOMES COSMOPOLITAN (MIXTURE OF CULTURES) DUE TO WWW; EXPORTED SILK AND PORCELAIN

10) COLLAPSE OF TANG—IMPLOSION; CORRUPTION; INVASIONS (TIBET, UIGHURS); OVER-EXTENSION; GROWING POWER OF LANDLORDS FOLLOWING LUSHAN REBELLION WEAKENED CENTRAL POWER OF TANG; RESULT WAS SMALL KINGDOMS

P-2 Supporting Evidence and Analysis with Changes and Continuities:

During the Song (907-1276), the pace of change accelerated with movement south, economic growth, strengthening of the exam system, and Confucian values re-emphasized with less consideration for the hereditary class structure due to the loss of their traditional power base of land.

1) 3 KINGDOMS (SONG, LIAO, TANGGUT); MoH; ROTATED MIL. OFFICERS

2) CONTINUED EXAM SYSTEM BROKE TRADITIONAL HERIDATRY HOLD ON SOCIETY; MASS PRODUCED MANUALS WITH DEVELOPMENT OF MOVABLE TYPE NEO-CONF (XENOPHOBIA); TRAD. VALUES; SAGE; TRAD. OVER INNOVATION; PAT. (HARSH—BEHEADING OF CHILDREN FOR STRIKING A PARENT; 2 ½ YEARS OF LABOR FOR SIBLING FIGHTING)

3) TECH.—PRINTING INC. BUREAUCRACY/EXAM; MOVABLE TYPE; FLYING MONEY (CREDIT)

4) SOCIAL—WOMEN DOWN; NO EDUCATION, FOOTBINDING, NO RE-MARRIAGE, WIFE WAS PROPERTY

5) WWW EXPANDS—SILK, PORCELAIN, GUNPOWDER, PAPER, IRON, STEEL; PLAGUE; MERCHANTS UP—SONG DID NOT HAVE AS MUCH ECON. CONTROL AS PREVIOUS DYNASTIES

6) URBANIZATION; 45 TO 115 M.; CHANG'AN; AG. REV. IRON PLOW, WHEELBARROW, CHAMPA RICE

7) NEW SEEDS, PRINTED FARMING INSTRUCTIONS; EXCHANGED KNOWLEDGE W/ OTHERS

8) INVENTIONS: GUNPOWDER; KITES; MAG. COMPASSES, STERNPOST RUDDER; TEA, ABACUS; MOVABLE TYPE, JUNK SHIPS, IRON USING COAL (+10X), CLOCK

9) ART—POETRY, LANDSCAPE PAINTING

P-3 Supporting Evidence and Analysis with Changes and Continuities:

In 1279 the Mongols took over under the name of the Yuan Dynasty following the stability of the Tang and Song, China underwent major changes with the "Mongolian pothole" but thereafter returned to traditional values due to the strength of the Confucian glue of previous dynasties.

1) CHIINGIS—NOMADIC, TRIBAL, EGALITARIAN, TECH, TACTICS; 4 KHANATES (YUAN, GOLDEN HORDE, JAGADAI OR CENTRAL ASIAN, IL KHANS); 1241 VIENNA; AIN JULAT

2) REPLACED UPPER LEVEL BUREAUCRATS; SAVED CH. STRUCTURE; TATU (BEIJING); NO EXAM or MoH

3) SINGLE POL. UNIT TO TAX; GROWTH OF CITIES—SAMARKAND, KARAKORAM; MANDARIN

4) PROVINCES W/ GOV. TAX COLLECTORS; TAX FARMING; PEASANTS TREATED HARSHLY

5) YUAN UNIFIED CHINA—SEP. MONGOLS & CHINESE; STRUCTURE

6) MONGOL WOMEN MORE POWER; NO FOOTBINDING; COULD OWN PROPERTY

7) WWW—PAX MONGOLICA; PLAGUE; TRANSFERRED TECH. TO EUROPE; MARCO POLO; IBN BATTUTA; SPREAD RELIGIONS—ISLAM, NESTORIAN CHRISTIANITY

8) GRADUAL DECLINE; ATTEMPTED JAPAN TWICE (KAMIKAZE); VIETNAM (CHAMPA); TRUNG SISTERS

9) SCH. GENTRY RESISTED; RISE OF MERCHANTS; CORRUPTION; WHITE LOTUS SOCIETY; MING

COT Islam

The Beginnings of Dar al-Islam--came out of Judaism/Christianity

1. Caravan trading routes very important in spreading Islam & Christianity; camel saddles (tech); leader was a sheikh

2. Mohammad ibn Abdullah (b. 570 CE)—merchant;

--Mt. Hira, Gabriel, "Night of Power & Excellence"—message from Allah; Quran ("recitation") - collected & written down around 644—considered more perfect than the Bible since it had not been edited; Abraham (Ibrahim)—prophet; Moh. the last prophet, Adam (1st) first, & Jesus 2nd to last; Isaac - Jews trace their lineage Ishmael - Muslims trace their lineage; Belief in heaven & hell, good deeds, & angels

--Quraysh tribe - nomadic in the "Empty Quarter"; Bedouins led by a sheik; polytheistic (al-Lah=the God)--360 deities encircled Kaaba in Mecca; Controlled religious traffic in Mecca (\$)—did not accept Moh. message; Five Pillars—Shahada; Salat- prayer; originally 3x a day & toward Jerusalem; now 5x; adhan; Hajj- Ka'aba-originally to god Hubal; part of pagan tradition; circle 7x; rites=umrah, ZamZam- the holy well; during the month of Dhul Hijja; Zakat—charity; Sawm—fasting during Ramadan

3. Stage One: Building of an ummah (community); centered around the mosque (masjid): minaret, mithrab, minbar, muezzin; Moh. Respected the "People of the Book" (ahl al-Kitab); Moh. moved to Yathrib after the tribe cut him off became "the city" or al Medina; Hijra in 622 CE—start of the Islamic calendar—violated the concept of a tribe & moved toward a shared ideology erected a mosque (masjid) with a qibla showing the direction of prayer; in 624 Moh. switched to pray toward Mecca—major ideological change

4. Stage Two: Moh. died in June 632 without leaving an heir—Now what? some wanted Ali, the first convert to Islam & Mohammad's son-in-law to be the leader **Period of the Rashidun** (righteous leaders)—theocracy with caliphs in charge; Start of a growing controversy over leadership (imam verses caliph) --who will rule? Abu Bakr or Ali ibn Abi Talib? Abu Bakr (632-634 CE) - solidified rule & expanded Islam; **Dhimmis** were the protected citizens

Amisar were garrison towns—Muslims stayed away from the people they conquered; Umar (634 - 644 CE) -assassinated (stabbed in a mosque); Could not own land they conquered, Expands into Iraq, Syria, Egypt (make Fustat capitol, would later become Cairo) & Jerusalem in 638, -did not require new people to adopt Islam & did not create a central gov't., established a governor or **amir** to rule new lands & a financial officer called **the amil**, built a financial infrastructure to rule the empire, Bait-ul-Maal or **House of Money** is established, income from Zakat, Jizya, Khums (booty 1/5 to the state), also established the Muslim calendar; Uthman (644 - 656) - killed, expands into Iraq, Afghanistan, Cyprus, North Africa, around 650 the **Quran** is formalized, 655 Battle of the Masts—Muslim navy defeats the Byzantine navy; Period of Civil War (Fitna) for the successor starts in 656; **Shi'ites**--Mohammad designated Ali & descendents were the rightful successors; the first three caliphs were illegitimate; Ali was the first of 12 imams (saintly men who taught right behavior) (the 12th imam has yet to appear after the death of the 11th Imam in 873 when he disappeared at age 4); the source of law or Shariah is the Quran, Sunnah, & Imams; Shi'ites are led by ayatollahs who interpret Islamic law; **Sunni**—any qualified Muslim can be leader & the first three caliphs were "rightly guided"; attempts to include as many practices & beliefs to create a community; the source of law is the Quran & Sunnah; no formal clergy or interpreters of the law

5. Stage Three: **Muawiyah** (governor of Syria) defeats resistance & in 661 Ali is assassinated by Kharajites; makes **Damascus** his capitol w/ Ali's murder a **schism** occurs—Husan, Ali's son, is seen as some as the successor; Umayyad Caliphate (661 - 750); Muawiyah establishes a strong gov't. with an absolute monarch (not Islamic) or egalitarian; Abd al-Malik— **Arabic replaces Persian lang.**; **Islamic coinage** (dinar=gold, dirham=silver); 691 Dome of the Rock completed; barid—postal & spy system to keep tabs on the empire is created; start moving Arabs into the bureaucracy; **Strict rules separating Muslims from others relax & the culture spreads**; **Expands into Spain** in 711 (al-Andulus=Iberian Peninsula)—Charles Martel stops expansion at Poitiers/Tours (732)— Umayyad Spain would flourish blending Roman, Germanic, Jewish, Arab, & Berber cultures (syncretization--Judah Halevi -Jewish writer; Maimonides (1135-1204) - one of the greatest Jewish thinkers); **Dhimmis starting converting—loss of tax money (jizyah)**—began policy of conversion—very simple; People moved to the cities to be where the mosques were & converted to the new power; Islam grows hierarchically politically & contagiously religiously--egalitarianism that transcended previous loyalties, ethnicities, or allegiances; Hasham I (724-743) -- put the empire on a more secure footing & gov't was more centralized; **Growing alienation among converts (mawalis)**, & tribal divisions; Civil wars increase; Arabic the administrative language

Stage Four: **Abbasid Caliphate** (750 - 1258)- represents a new amalgamation; birth of Islamic empire; Abbasid faction began a successful revolt —would rule from **750 - 1258**; captured paper makers from China; **centralized the bureaucracy**; Golden Age of Islam during the rule of Harun al Rashid--Growth of **madrasas** (religious colleges)—**Persian** becomes the language of government & academia; rise of the **ulama or religious scholars** (Kharazmi—developed algebra (al-jabr); Bayt al Hikma (House of Wisdom) established in Baghdad—Greek & Indian math & astronomy are translated into Arabic; 1028 Ce Al-Zarqali invented **the astrolabe**; medical encyclopedia in 925 with over 50 methods of birth control--847 al Khawarizmi -Arabic numerals, borrow from India); Preserved western literature but in Arabic—later "discovered" by Europeans; **Arabian Nights** written (Ali Baba & the 40 Thieves; Aladdin's Lamp); **moved capitol to Baghdad** in 702 & promised to treat everyone equal—less of an Arab caste system—provided **social mobility for non-Arabs**; **Caliphs became isolated powers figures**; **harems**; **influenced by Persian customs** (screen); Army changed from a people's army to one of Turks/Persians (**Mamluks**)—imported slaves that were educated & held political positions; Mamluks provided stability at the beginning but later undermined the caliph; created the position of a **vizier** to delegate central authority; also gave more power to local emirs—both of which undermined central authority; **Trade flourished with the development of bills & receipts**; **steel for swords**; **spread into sub-Saharan Africa along the Salt Roads**; because of the mosque the city becomes the center of economic activity in the Islamic empire, they were hubs of commercial activity & centers of diffusion; manufacturing grew (cloth, metal goods, & pottery); during the peace of the Abbasid's the **artisans, merchants, & architects were the greatest**

beneficiaries; Development of Islamic law in 8-9th centuries—each town had its own fiqh; Movement toward a unified system of law based on Moh. life=Shariah; Appealed to people because it made sense & they saw the value in it; more egalitarian; hadith—"the sayings of the Prophet"; growing dissent--2 power blocs emerged—aristocratic rulers & Shariah based egalitarianists; **Sufism**—reaction against the movement toward sterile law—wanted to reproduce emotions of Moh. when he received the Quran; each faith has a mystical side; "drunken Sufis"; Abbasid decline was due to: 1) the difficulty in governing a huge empire; 2) regional loyalties that surpassed the central authority; 3) Shi'ia dissenters & slave revolts; 4) rebellious governors & new dynasties

Breakaway period (935 - 1258)—Baghdad in decline—Mecca sacked & Ka'aba taken in 900s;

Shi'ite Fatimids in Egypt established capitol at Cairo (909 - 1171)--took title of caliph which then led **Umayyads in Spain** to do so in 929; **Buyids in Iraq**—took over Baghdad in 945—Abbasid caliphs became figureheads with Buyids in control; after two centuries the glory days of Baghdad were over; **Growth of slave armies**--1030s **Seljuks** est. Turkish Muslim state—real power in the sultan in Baghdad (Seljuks were Sunnis that "protected" the caliph's power); (Mamluks=Turkish slaves) Abbasids trained a prof. standing slave army; as with all mercenary armies, they are expensive & usually get unhappy when not paid; **1st Crusade in 1099** was a response by Christian Europe to regain the Holy Land from the Seljuks—more of a nuisance; real problem were the Mongols—neither Crusades or Mongols loosened Islam's grip on the area; Pope Urban II called for a Crusade; recaptures Jerusalem until Saladin recaptures it for Islam; Mamluks rule in Egypt (1250-1517); established empire in Egypt & Syria; Battle of Ain Jalut (Spring of Goliath)—defeated the Mongols in 1260; **Invasion of the Mongols**—shattered the Islamic world--siege of Baghdad: 2 million slaughtered in 1258; rise of the Ottomans...

JAPAN:

Background:

250 - 710 Yamato/ 794 - 1185 Heian

Self-Sinofication (no MoH or exam); Prince Shotoku (Buddhism, 538 CE) & 17 Art Const. based on Conf.; contagious diffusion; 645 Taika Reforms; 66 provinces; emperor=divine (Amaterasu) (tenno); Shintoism (kami, 4 affirmations, pilgrimages); Yamato Clan in charge; landlords (uji) resisted equal field system—in 700s land given to aristocrats who don't pay taxes—rise of shoens (Fujiwara) ; loss of tax \$ put Fujiwara over emperor; Tale of Genji (1021); kanji/kana; abandon Taika Reforms w/ fall of Tang Dynasty in 907; Genpei Civil War 1180

1185-1333 Kamakura

Bakafu established; Mongol attacks (1274/81); Jokyo War; 1333 Revolt leads to Ashikaga; Buddhism moves out to the people; rise of Pure Land and of Zen Buddhism (satori, zazen, koan, meditation); Yoritomo becomes shogun; sends jito to shoens & shugos for control; za (trade guilds) & pirates; structure; status of women; Code of Bushido; decentralized; land=wealth; daimyo (latifundia); emakimono; tea ceremony