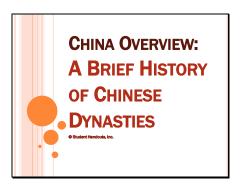
#### Slide 1



#### Slide 2

#### **GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA**

- o Larger than the United States
- Climate varies
- North
   Temperate and cold
- South
   Subtropical
   Erosion
   Floods and droughts
- o Important rivers
- Hwang ho (Yellow River) north
   Yangtze River central China
- o Enclosed by high mountains, hot deserts, wide oceans

Slide 3

#### **ANCIENT HISTORY**

o By 4000 BCE

- Village settlements along Hwang ho River
- Farming, stone tools, weapons (bow and arrow), animal domestication, pottery

oCirca 1500 BCE

- Picture writing (oldest writing in existence)
- Now circa 40,000 characters

Slide	4

#### WHAT ARE DYNASTIES?

- A dynasty is a series of rulers from the same family.
   Historically, royal rule was descended from father to son.

  DYNASTIC CYCLE
- Emperor comes to power and gains the Mandate of Heaven.
- 2. Upward rise (wealth and population increase) to peak.
- 3. Downward spiral (natural disasters, corruption, etc.).
- Emperor loses the Mandate of Heaven.
- Civil war until a new emperor, with the Mandate of Heaven, comes to power.

MANDATE OF HEAVEN - Described by philosopher Mencius

Belief that the emperor was chosen by heaven to rule.





#### XIA (A.K.A. HSIA) DYNASTY

(ca. 2070-ca. 1600 BCE)

- Ochina's first dynasty
- Founded by Yu
- Built roads and irrigation projects

Slide 6

#### **SHANG DYNASTY**

(ca. 1600-1046 BCE)

- Writing began
- Developed bronze, glazed pottery, and silk industries

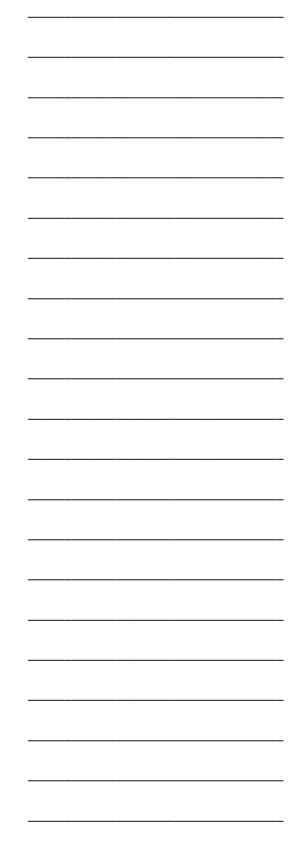

## Slide 7 ZHOU (A.K.A. CHOU) DYNASTY (1045-256 BCE) •Invaded China from the northwest Set up a loose central government •Feudal power held by strong nobles Philosophers Confucius • Mencius (his follower) Slide 8 QIN (A.K.A. CHIN) DYNASTY (221-206 BCE) Military dictatorship centralized China Emperor Shih Huang Ti Destroyed nobles' feudal power System of taxation Established weights and measures • Great Wall (1500 miles)

#### Slide 9

#### **HAN DYNASTY**

(206-220 CE)

- Conquerors
- Empire central Asia to China Sea, Indochina to Korea
- Trade
  - Chinese fruits, silks, and spices in Rome (1st century CE)
- Buddhism came from India
- Civil service system
- o First paper made



# Slide 10

#### **TANG DYNASTY**

(618-906 CE)

- o 400 years of warfare between Han and Tang
- o Tang reunited China
- o T'ai Tsung
  - Emperor in 627 CE
- Education and government reforms
- Extended boundaries
- o Alliances and peace treaties with neighbors
- Industry and trade
  - Jade porcelain, and silks to Arabia, India, Japan, and Persia



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#### SONG (A.K.A. SUNG) DYNASTY

(960-1279)

- Disorder between Tang and Sung dynasties
- Culture superior to that of medieval Europe
- Powerful only in southern China



#### Slide 12

#### **MONGOL RULE**

(1259-1368)

- o Central Asian nomads
- o Genghis Khan
  - Conquered Asia, including China
- o Kublai Khan
  - Grandson of Genghis
- Visited by Marco Polo (Venetian)
- o Ruled for circa 100 years
- Capital Peking (Beijing)
- o Trade with Europe begun




Slide 13	MING DYNASTY (1368-1644)	
	Overthrew Mongols Chinese natives Beautified Peking (Beijing) Encouraged trade with Europe Gave Europeans: Gunpowder Jade Playing cards Porcelain Silk Tea	
Slide 14	QING DYNASTY (MANCHU RULE) (1644-1912)	
	<ul> <li>Manchurians conquered China, Indochina, Korea, Mongolia, Tibet, eastern Turkestan</li> </ul>	

China prospered

Republic

Western pressure brought about Manchu overthrow in 1912Ended with birth of Chinese

#### Slide 15

#### **PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION**

- o Late Zhou (Chou) period (1100-256 BCE)
  - Suffering produced influential philosophers
- o Lao-Tse (6th century BCE)
- Men should be left alone to work out their own lives with the fewest possible laws of government
- Men should make their own lives simple and desire nothing, but should submit to all that comes in life
- Taoism


#### Slide 16

#### **CONFUCIUS**

(551-479 BCE)

- o Considered China's greatest philosopher
- Ethics correct way to live
- o Human nature good
- Men should be kind, tolerant, and love their elders and ancestors (filial piety)
- and ancestors (filial piety)Golden rule: "Do not do to others what you would not have others do to you."
- o Analects
- o Confucianism code of behavior and religion
  - Education, good manners, right morals, respect for others, love of tradition, obedience to one's parents

#### Slide 17

### **CULTURE**

- o Literature, poetry, history, philosophy
- o Tang dynasty poet Li Po
  - Printing invented books produced cheaply in great numbers
  - Paper 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE
- o "China" or "Chinaware"
- Known for glazed pottery and porcelain
- o Music
- o Paintings

Slide 18

## **SCIENCE**

- 1000-1500 CE civilization superior to that of
- medieval Europe
   Paper and ink
- "India" ink really Chinese ink
- Movable type
- Movable blocks with cut-out raised characters
- o Compass
- o Gunpowder
- Originally for firecrackers
- o Silk manufacturing
- o Irrigation and farming techniques

