The Unification of China

A Quick Review of the Shang
- 1750-1045 BCE in the Yellow River Valley
- Use of tortoise shells for worship (_________ ___________); ancestor veneration; no organized__________; built cities with massive walls (30 feet thick in places)
- Use of__________ in burials reflects trade and belief in its magical properties
- Skilled__________ casters - government kept a__________ over production
- Evidence of__________ with Central (jade), Southwest (bronze), and Southeast Asia (tin)
- Frequent wars; captured prisoners and__________ them or__________ them to the gods
- Buried their warriors with live servants
- Developed a written script of__________ (symbols representing ideas not sounds)
-__________ revolt overthrew the dynasty

A Quick Review of the Zhou
- 1045 - 403 BCE in the Wei River Valley (a branch of the Yellow River)
- China’s first “______________________” - relative peace, prosperity, and innovation
  - Use of__________, iron swords, and mounted__________ as well as plows, improved irrigation systems, and better roads to support trade
- “______________________” – moral rulers would be allowed to continue ruling (Shang had been immoral and therefore overthrown)
-__________ was the center of Chinese society
-__________ society (powerful nobles governed their own city-states; ____________ arrangements and tax collection)
- All possessions of the father passed to his__________ upon death thereby preserving family wealth and power
- First Chinese__________ (copper coins) and iron technology
- Capital at Xian – beginning of the Silk Road
Period of the Warring States
- _______________ government of Later Zhou devolves into “Warring States Period” from 403 - 221 BCE
  - Autonomous smaller regions emerge as largely _______________ nations
  - Feudal lords attempting to gain power
  - Periodic, violent _______ ensues
  - One among the several emerges to establish a new, far more centralized dynasty
  - Qin Dynasty emerges as the first Chinese “Empire” 221 BCE

The Qin Dynasty
Qin Shihuangdi
- Unifies China by brute __________ by defeating the Zhou leaders in 221 BCE along with nearby regional authorities.
- Shihaungdi means “________ emperor”
- Rules with ruthless, iron fist
- Establishes a very ______________ state with all of the government under his personal control.
- ______________ local laws and appointed ______________ (judge) to replace local leaders.

Legalism is adopted as the official governing ideology.
- Promoted by Han Fei Zi: 233 BC
  - Humans are ______________ and evil; cannot be reformed
  - Ruler must establish rule of law and rule with __________ and __________
  - Confucian doctrine is misguided and corrupting
  - Education was ______________ - people should live their lives as ______________ or ______________
  - One should observe one’s relatives and neighbors and turn them in if they break the law
  - ______________

- Legalism in Action
  - Orders the slaughter of 400 ______________ (buried alive)
  - Orders ALL Confucian documents/books ______________
  - Anyone who resisted authority could be ______________ or sent into _______
    - Many dissenters were sent north to work on defensive walls (they were buried in the wall if they died while working)
Achievements of the Qin
- Expanded the _________ of the empire
- Gave ______________ the right to own land
- Built the first __________ for defense
- Built a __________ system to improve trade
- Built ________ for communication and to move his armies
- Standardized laws, currencies, and weights and measures
- Standardized Chinese ____________, not languages, to make communication and trade easier

Qin Shihuangdi’s Greatest Legacy
- His ________ was discovered in 1974 (untouched for 2000 years)
- Builds Great Tomb (__________ laborers)
  - ________________ Warriors – 8000 + and still counting; an army for the afterlife
- Each soldier was __________, demonstrating a level of realism that had not been seen in Chinese art to this point.

Brutality Pays (but only for awhile)
- Brutality of Legalist Governance alienates:
  - Gentry (people of high social status but not nobility)
    - Not recognized as ___________________
    - Traditional ___________________ stripped
  - Scholars
    - Confucian knowledge and skills disdained
    - Many scholars slaughtered
  - Commoners
    - Brutal, forced labor and harsh law enforcement

Qin Dynasty Problems
- Legalism provides no _________________ myth
  - No Mandate of Heaven claim
- Legalism = rule of law --- but by force

- Force as a source of Power???
  - Generates __________
  - Requires vigilant ___________________
  - Inevitably creates the ___________________ that destroys it

Collapse
- Qin Shihuangdi dies in 210 BCE. His son takes the throne but is not as _________ or as brutal.
- In 206 BCE, one of Qin’s _______________ leads a revolt - killed the emperor and the entire royal ______________ = the beginning of the Han Dynasty
The Han Dynasty
A Chinese Golden Age (206 BCE - 220 CE)

Historical Setting
- Followed the Qin dynasty
  - 221-206 BCE
  - Qin ended in _______ and _______ due to weak ruler and unrest (206-202 BCE)
- Han dynasty was China’s second imperial dynasty
  - 206 (or 202) BCE-220 CE
    - Over _______ years
- Followed by the Three Kingdoms
  - 220-265 CE

Liu Bang - Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty
- Civil war
  - Two strong leaders
    - Xiang Yu (aristocratic general)
    - Liu Bang (peasant-class general under Xiang Yu)
- 202 BCE
  - Liu Bang beat Xiang Yu for good
    - Ultimately had a stronger and more devoted _______
    - Liu Bang declared start of Han dynasty

Two Periods of the Han Dynasty
- Former Han
  - Also called the ____________ Han (206 BCE-9 CE)
- Interrupted by the Xin dynasty
  - Under ____________ (9-23 CE)
- Later Han
  - Also called the ____________ Han (25-220 CE)

Government Under the Han
- ____________ government
  - Capital cities
    - Chang’an - 206 BCE-9 CE (all of the Former or Western Han) and 190-195 CE (Later or Eastern Han)
    - Luoyang - 25-190 CE and 196 CE (most of the Later or Eastern Han)
    - Xuchang - 196-220 CE (very end of the Later or Eastern Han)
- Lowered ____________
- Less ____________ punishments
**Empress Lu**
- One of Liu Bang’s ____________
- Retained ____________ by naming various ____________ as emperor in turn
- Example of power gained through the ____________ of court politics
  - Families vied for power
  - Alliances among powerful and influential people

**Han Wudi - The Martial Emperor**
- Han Wudi lived 141-87 BCE
- Used ____________ to expand the Chinese empire
  - Northern steppes
    - Xiongnu – steppe nomads from the north and west
    - Commonly raided Chinese villages
    - Traditionally kept at bay through ____________
    - Wudi made ____________ of the Xiongnu’s ____________ and sent in 100,000 soldiers
    - Pushed the Xiongnu back
    - Settled soldiers on former Xiongnu lands
    - But the nomads of the steppes provided ____________ conflict
  - Modern-day Korea, Manchuria, Vietnam, etc.
  - _________ and ____________
- Borders under Wudi nearly what they are today

**Bureaucracy Under the Han**
- ____________ supported the government and military
- Merchants
  - Paid taxes
- Peasants
  - Gave the government a ____________ of their annual crops
  - Each year gave a ____________ of labor (for public works projects) or of military service

**Civil Service Under the Han**
- Over ____________ employees
- 18 ranks of employees
- **Civil service exams**
  - Confucian principles described the qualities that emperors wanted in civil servants
  - Wudi set up a Confucian educational system
  - **His greatest contribution to later dynasties**
  - Formal examinations in Confucianism, history, law, and literature for civil service positions
  - Theoretically a ____________-based system
    - But ____________ could not afford to ____________ their children
○ In effect until the downfall of China’s last dynasty in __________

### Technology Under the Han

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>• Invented in 105 CE&lt;br&gt;• Books became inexpensive to produce; expanded education&lt;br&gt;• Bureaucracy grew and became more efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collar harness</td>
<td>• Horses could carry heavier loads&lt;br&gt;• Best harness available at the time worldwide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plow</td>
<td>• The Chinese made one with two blades&lt;br&gt;• Much more efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelbarrow</td>
<td>• Invented independently (Greeks had invented as well)&lt;br&gt;• Central wheel and axle let Chinese wheelbarrows carry very heavy weights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterwheel</td>
<td>• Used to power things such as the bellows for smelting iron</td>
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### Unification of the Han Empire

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<th>Colonization</th>
<th>Assimilation</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Farmers sent to settle new areas&lt;br&gt; • Settlers encouraged to marry locals</td>
<td>• Established Confucian schools in colonized areas&lt;br&gt; • Chinese became the common written language</td>
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### Historians during the Han Period

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<tr>
<th>Sima Qian (145-85 BCE)</th>
<th>Ban Biao (3-54 CE)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Known as the Grand Historian&lt;br&gt; • Records of the Grand Historian&lt;br&gt; • Told Chinese history from the first dynasties&lt;br&gt; • Early version of the historical method&lt;br&gt; • Examined artifacts and official records&lt;br&gt; • Interviewed eyewitnesses and others&lt;br&gt; • Toured historical sites for perspective</td>
<td>• Began writing the History of the Former Han Dynasty&lt;br&gt; • Completed by his son, Ban Gu, and daughter, Ban Zhao</td>
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### Roles of Women under the Han

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<tr>
<th>Traditional Roles</th>
<th>Women with Power</th>
<th>Paradox?</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Confucianism limited women to the home and to subservience to men (fathers, husbands, sons)&lt;br&gt; • Women worked hard for their families with little reward&lt;br&gt; • Confucian Classic of Filial Piety focused on children being obedient to their elders</td>
<td>• Some women wielded political power because of court alliances&lt;br&gt; • Nuns&lt;br&gt; • Educated&lt;br&gt; • Lived apart from families&lt;br&gt; • Medicine practitioners&lt;br&gt; • Shop managers&lt;br&gt; • Writers</td>
<td>• Ban Zhao&lt;br&gt; • Helped finish her father’s History of the Former Han Dynasty&lt;br&gt; • Wrote Lessons for Women&lt;br&gt; • Urged women to obey the Confucian social order&lt;br&gt; • Also encouraged women to be industrious&lt;br&gt; • Went against convention by writing professionally</td>
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