



AP World History Modern

# **UNIT 1 & 2: 1200 – 1450**

## **ASIA, MONGOLS, SILK ROADS**

**TABLE 1: ORIGIN OF THE COINS IN A CACHE FROM CIRCA 750 C.E.,  
FOUND NEAR XPAN, CENTRAL CHINA**

<b>Origin of the Coins</b>	<b>Date of the Coins</b>	<b>Number of Coins</b>
Chinese: pre-dating the Tang dynasty	circa 500 B.C.E.–550 C.E.	19
Chinese: Early Tang dynasty	circa 600–750 C.E.	451
Non-Chinese: Sassanian dynasty, Persia	circa 600 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: Byzantine Empire	circa 600 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: city of Turfan, Central Asia	circa 650 C.E.	1
Non-Chinese: Japan, Nara period	circa 710 C.E.	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>478</b>

**TABLE 2: ORIGINS OF THE COINS IN A VIKING CACHE FROM CIRCA 900 C.E.,  
FOUND IN NORTHWESTERN ENGLAND**

<b>Origin of the Coins</b>	<b>Number of Coins</b>
English: Viking kingdoms in northern England	approximately 5,000
English: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in southern England	approximately 1,000
Non-English: Carolingian Frankish Empire	approximately 1,000
Non-English: Viking states in Scandinavia	approximately 50
Non-English: Abbasid Caliphate	approximately 50
Non-English: Papacy and Northern Italian states	approximately 20
Non-English: Byzantine Empire	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>approximately 7,200</b>

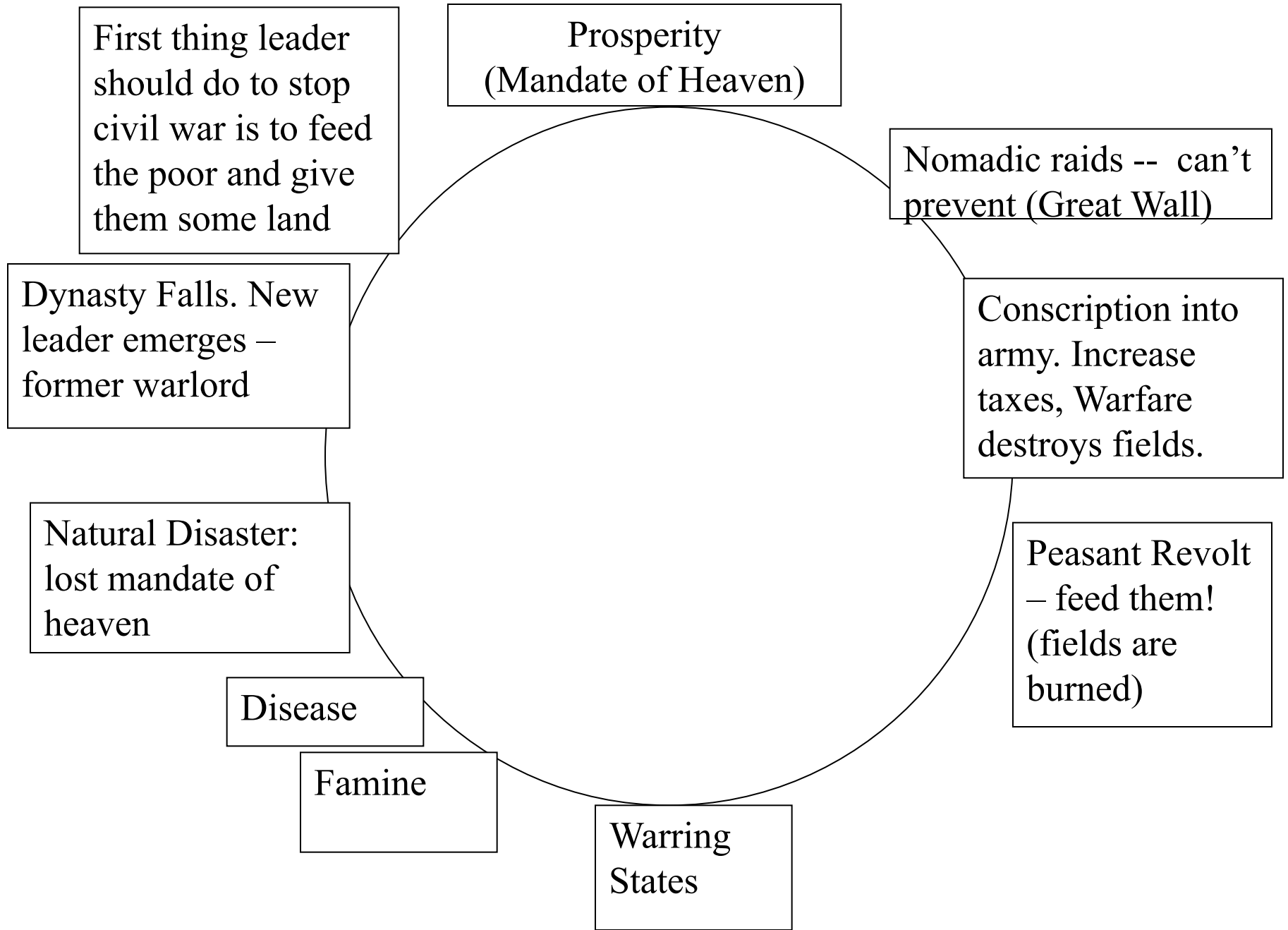


# Chinese Dynasties (Simplified)

From beginning to end... (829 Emperors)

- Xia Dynasty 1994 BCE - 1766 BCE (228 years)
- Shang Dynasty 1766 BCE - 1027 BCE (739 years) (Began @ Hammurabi)
- Zhou Dynasty 1122 BCE - 256 BCE (866 years)
- Disunion for 35 Years
- Qin Dynasty 221 BCE - 206 BCE (15 years) (Qin call him the First Emperor)
- Han Dynasty 206 BCE - 220 AD (426 years) (Romans)
- Disunion for 45 Years (Buddhism spreads into China )
- Jin Dynasty 265 AD – 420 AD (155 years)
- Disunion for 169 years
- Sui Dynasty 589 AD - 618 AD (29 years) (Europe Dark Ages)
- Tang Dynasty 618 AD - 907 AD (289 years) (Vikings)
- Disunion for 62 Years
- Sung Dynasty 969 AD - 1279 AD (310 years)
- Yuan Dynasty 1279 AD - 1368 AD (89 years) (Mongols)
- Ming Dynasty 1368 AD - 1644 AD (276 years) (Middle Ages, Renaissance, Era of Discovery)
- Manchu or Qing Dynasty 1644 AD - 1912 AD (268 years) (Last Emperor) (1914 – WWI, Russian Revolution)
- Non-Dynasty: Republican Era – 1912 AD – 1949 AD (37 years) (WWI, Great Depression, WWII)
- Non-Dynasty: PRC (Mao Zedong, Communism) – 1949 AD - present (Cold War)

# Chinese Dynastic Circle



# Chinese Dynastic Circle – Mulan Style



First thing leader should do to stop civil war is to feed the poor and give them some land

Prosperity (Mandate of Heaven)

Copy Han Dynasty to Succeed



Nomadic raids -- can't prevent (Huns at the beginning)

Dynasty Falls. New leader emerges – former warlord

Conscription into army. Increase taxes, Warfare destroys fields. (I'll make a man out of you... the burned out field when cute guy's Dad dies.)

Natural Disaster: lost mandate of heaven



Peasant Revolt – feed them! (remember the burned fields)

Disease

Famine



Warring States: Civil war

# Outline

- Dynasties (over 30 dynasties, 829 emperors) 21<sup>st</sup> Century B.C.-1911
- Republic Era 1912-1949, 1949-present
- Peoples Republic of China 1949-present, Communism
- Great Wall, Grand Canal, etc.
- Religions



## Overview

- Time span of the dynasties
  - 21<sup>st</sup> century B.C. thru
  - 1911 A.D.
  - Almost 4000 years
- Over 30 different dynasties







China

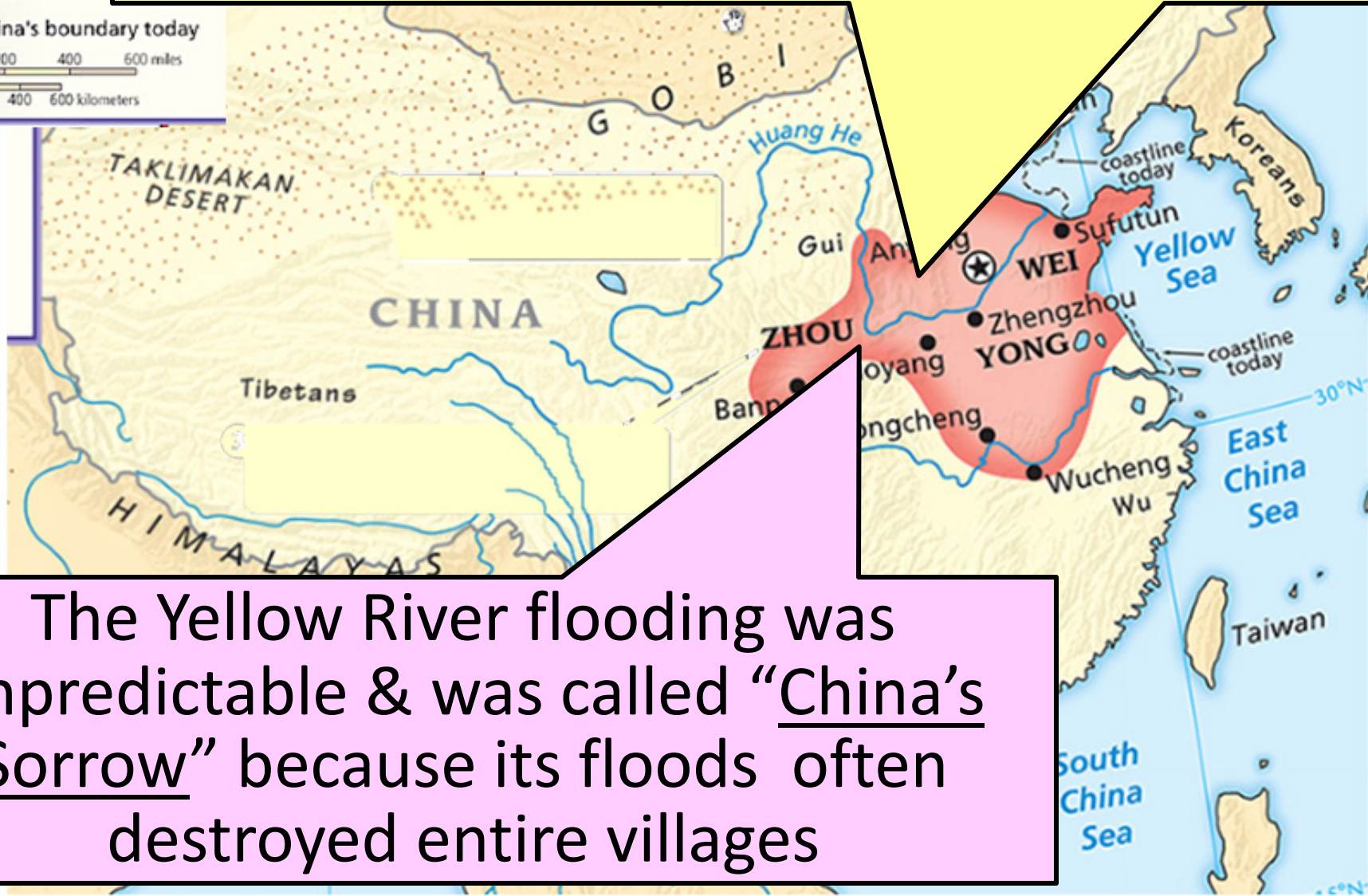
REGION	CIVILIZATION	3500 B.C.	3000	2500	2000	1500	1000 B.C.
ARABIAN PENINSULA	Sumerian						
INDUS VALLEY							
CHINA							

Generate 3 conclusions about the geography of China & its impact on the people of this region

Shang Dyna  
1766-1122

- Ruled by Shang
  - Final Shang ca
  - YONG State under Sh
  - Thais Culture group
  - Desert
  - China's boundary today
- 0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers

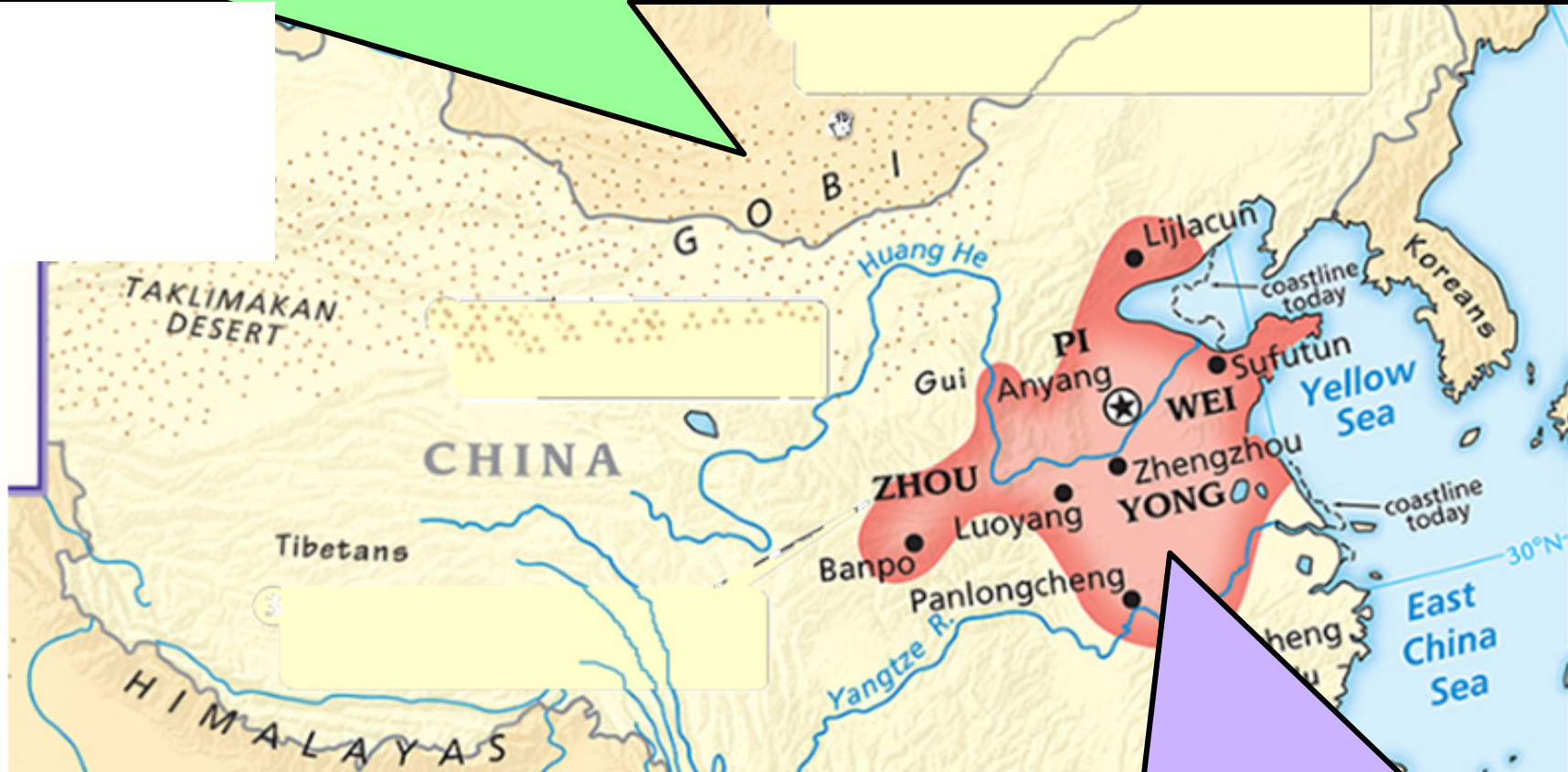
China began along the Yellow (Huang He) & Yangtze Rivers in the North China Plain; Only 10% of China is suitable for farming



The Yellow River flooding was unpredictable & was called "China's Sorrow" because its floods often destroyed entire villages



China was protected & isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



The Chinese referred to themselves as the “Middle Kingdom” & rarely traded with outsiders





# Lasting Contributions

## Advanced Cities:

– Like other river valley

### Advanced Cities

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

### Specialized Workers

- Warriors defended the land.
- Artisans made beautiful and useful items.

### Complex Institutions

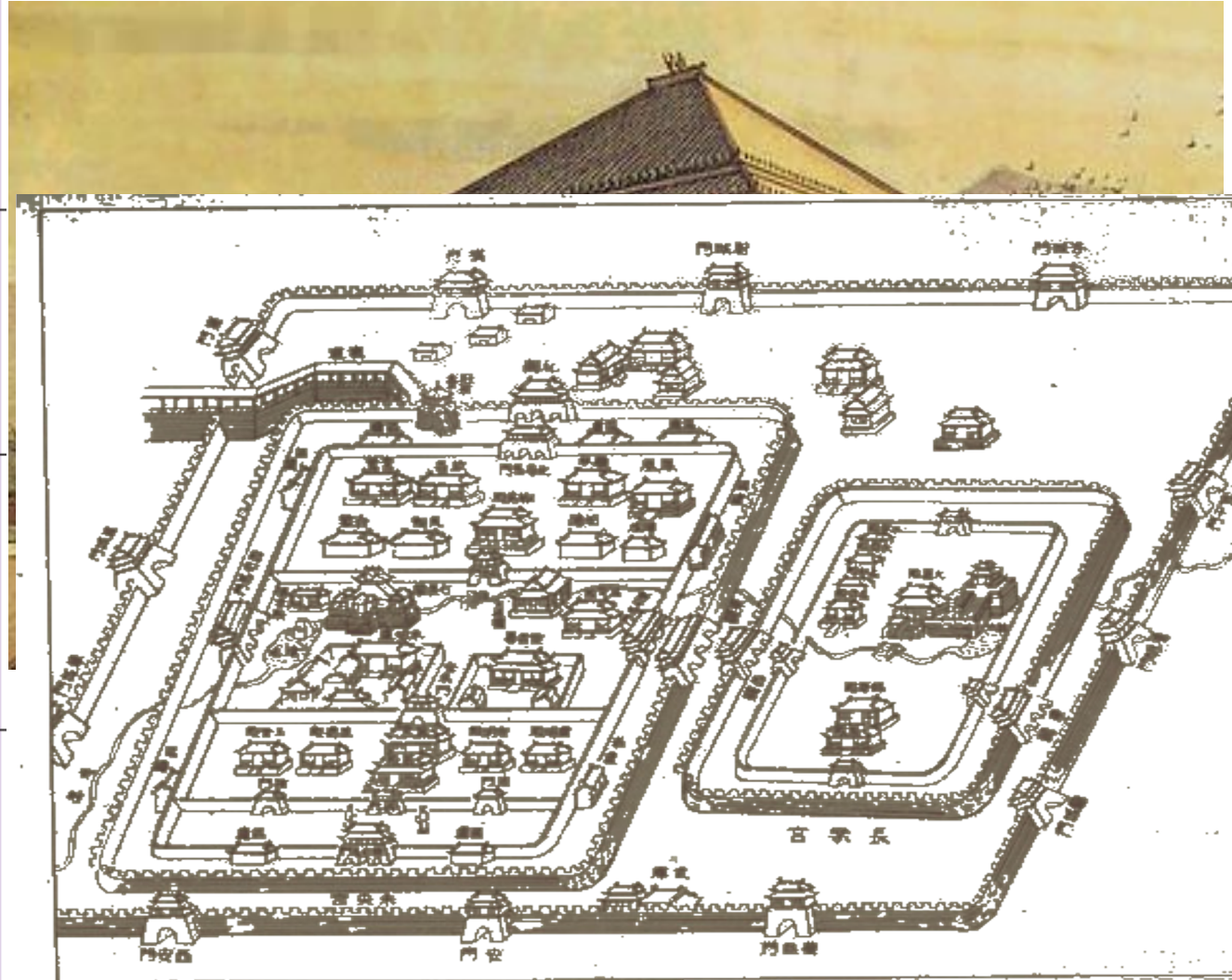
- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

### Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

### Advanced Technology

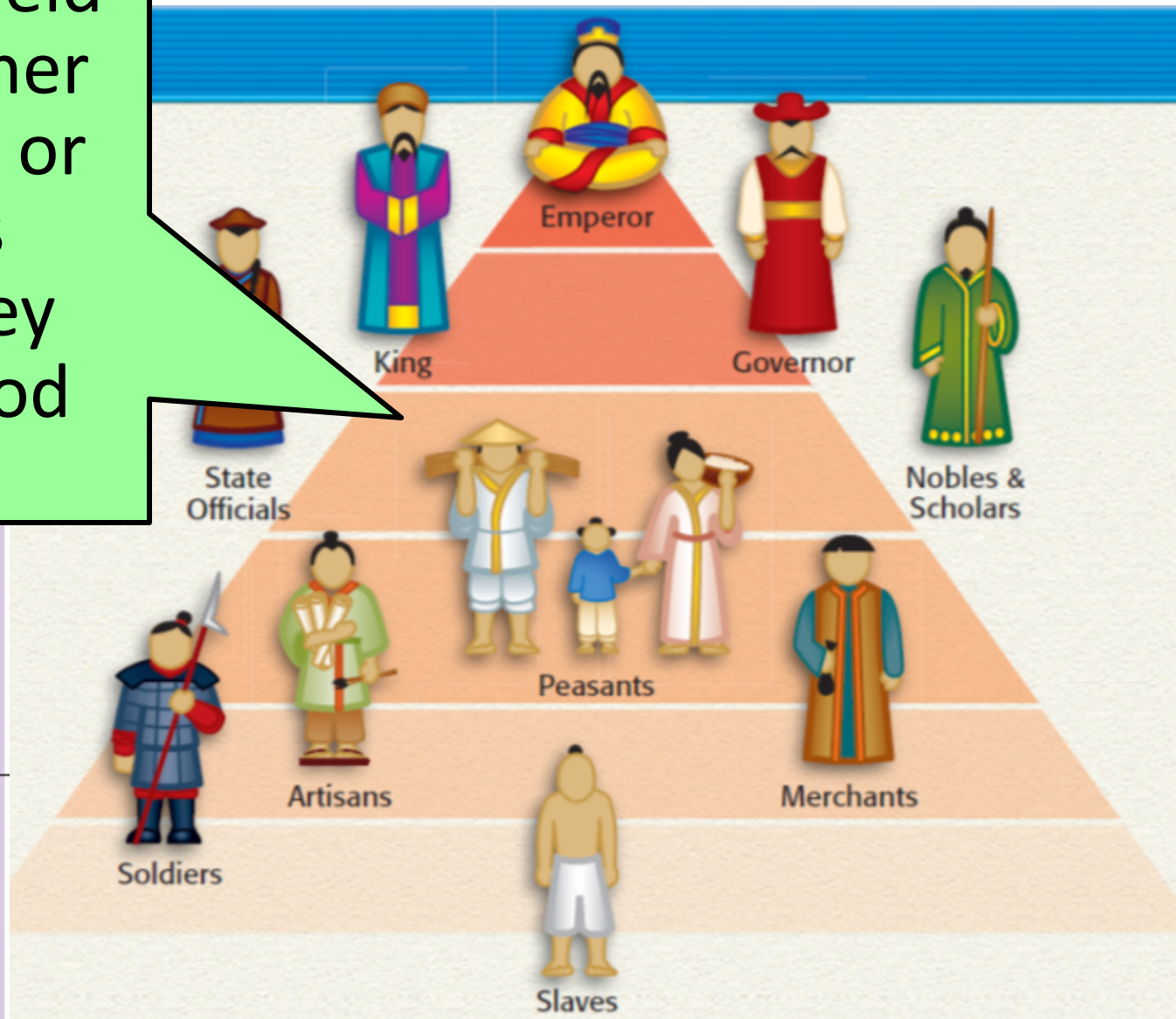
- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.



Unlike other river valley civilizations, the Chinese held peasants higher than artisans or merchants because they produced food

# Lasting Contributions

## Specialized Workers:



**Record Keeping and Writing**

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

**Advanced Technology**

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

## China

Advanced Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.</li></ul>
Specialized Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warriors defended the land.</li><li>• Artisans made beautiful and useful items.</li></ul>
Complex Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.</li></ul>
Record Keeping and Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.</li></ul>
Advanced Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.</li></ul>

# Lasting Contributions

## ■ Government:

- Like Egypt, China was ruled by families called dynasties
- Ruler's justified their power by claiming Mandate of Heaven (approval of the gods)





## China

**Advanced Cities**

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

**Specialized Workers**

- Warriors defended the land.
- Artisans made beautiful and useful items.

**Complex Institutions**

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

**Record Keeping and Writing**

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

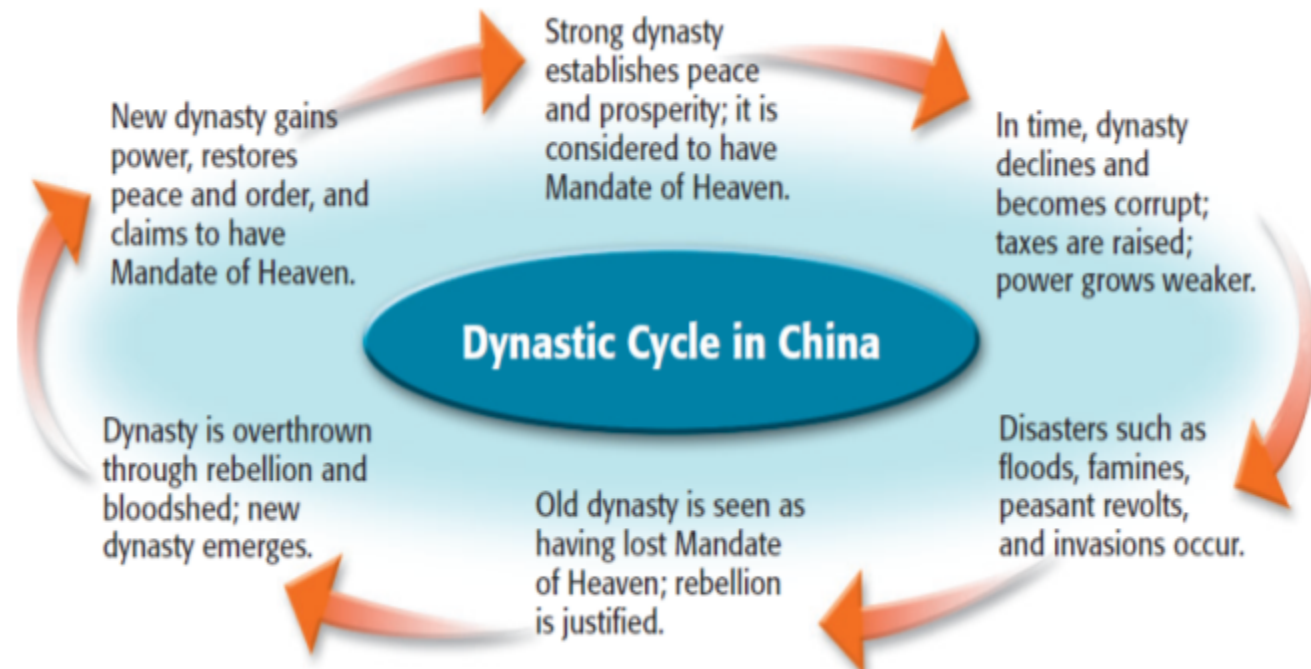
**Advanced Technology**

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

## ■ Government:

- Kings could lose the Mandate of Heaven & be overthrown by a new king, called the Dynastic Cycle



## China

### Advanced Cities

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

### Specialized Workers

- Warriors defended the land.
- Artisans made beautiful and useful items.

### Complex Institutions

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

# Lasting Contributions

## ■ Government:

- China was also ruled by the ethical system, Confucianism
- Confucianism focused on filial piety (respect for elders)
- Confucius taught social order



## Chinese Ethical Systems

### Confucianism

- 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.

### Daoism

- The natural order is more important than the social order.
- A universal force guides all things.
- Human beings should live simply and in harmony with nature.

### Legalism

- A highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
- Punishments are useful to maintain social order.
- Thinkers and their ideas should be strictly controlled by the government.

## China

### Advanced Cities

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

### Specialized Workers

- Warriors defended the land.
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### Complex Institutions

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

### Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

### Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

## ■ Religion:

- Chinese believed in ancestor veneration, that the spirits of family ancestors should be honored & consulted



## China

**Advanced Cities**

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

**Specialized Workers**

- Warriors defended the land.
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**Complex Institutions**

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

**Record Keeping and Writing**

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

**Advanced Technology**

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

## ■ Writing:

- Like hieroglyphics, Chinese characters stood for sounds but the 10,000 characters made it hard to learn to write

ox      goat, sheep      tree      moon      earth

Ancient symbol



Modern character





## China

### Advanced Cities

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### Specialized Workers

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### Complex Institutions

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

# Lasting Contributions

- Technology:
  - Cast iron tools & weapons
  - Standardized coins
  - The Grand Canal connected



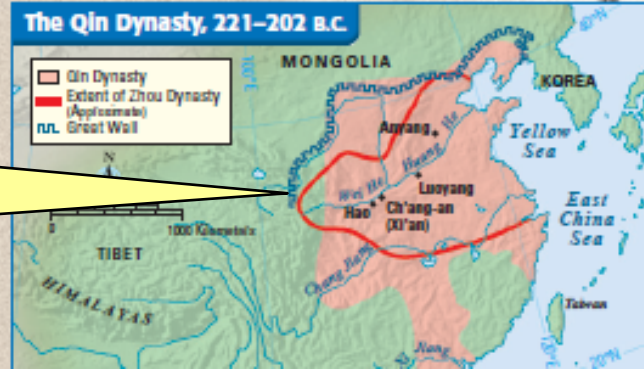


## The Great Wall of China

From the Yellow Sea in the east to the Gobi Desert in the west, the Great Wall twisted like a dragon's tail for thousands of miles. Watch towers rose every 200 to 300 yards along the wall.

In the time of Shi Huangdi, hundreds of thousands of peasants collected, hauled, and dumped millions of tons of stone, dirt, and rubble to fill the core of the Great Wall.

Slabs of cut stone on the outside of the wall enclosed a heap of pebbles and rubble on the inside. Each section of the wall rose to a height of 20 to 25 feet.



The Great Wall was built to protect China from invasions from the North


Chinese emperors added thousands of gov't workers (called bureaucrats) to collect taxes, enforce laws, & oversee building projects


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

 Culture group

 Trade route

 Great Wall

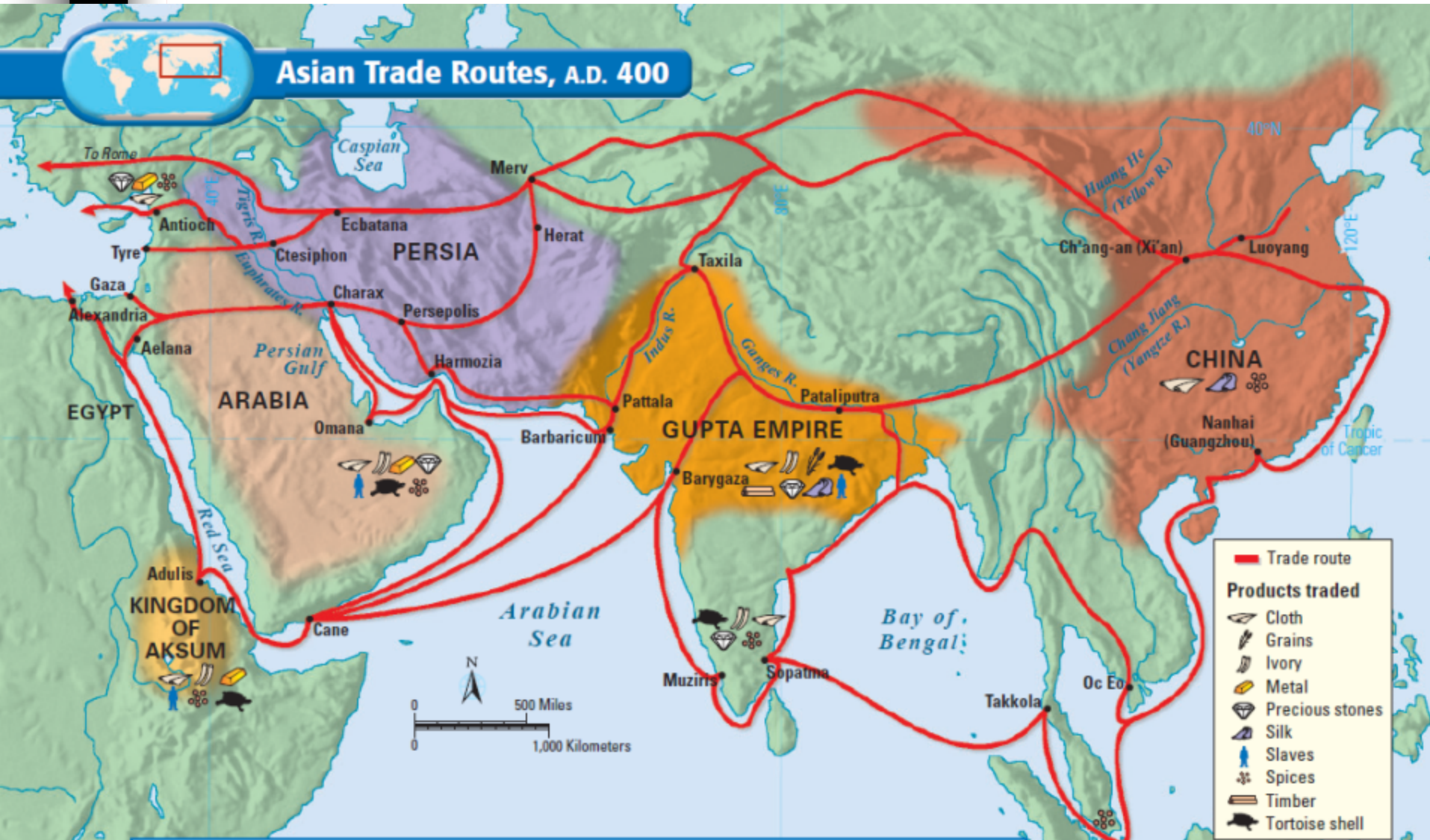
 Desert

 China's boundary today



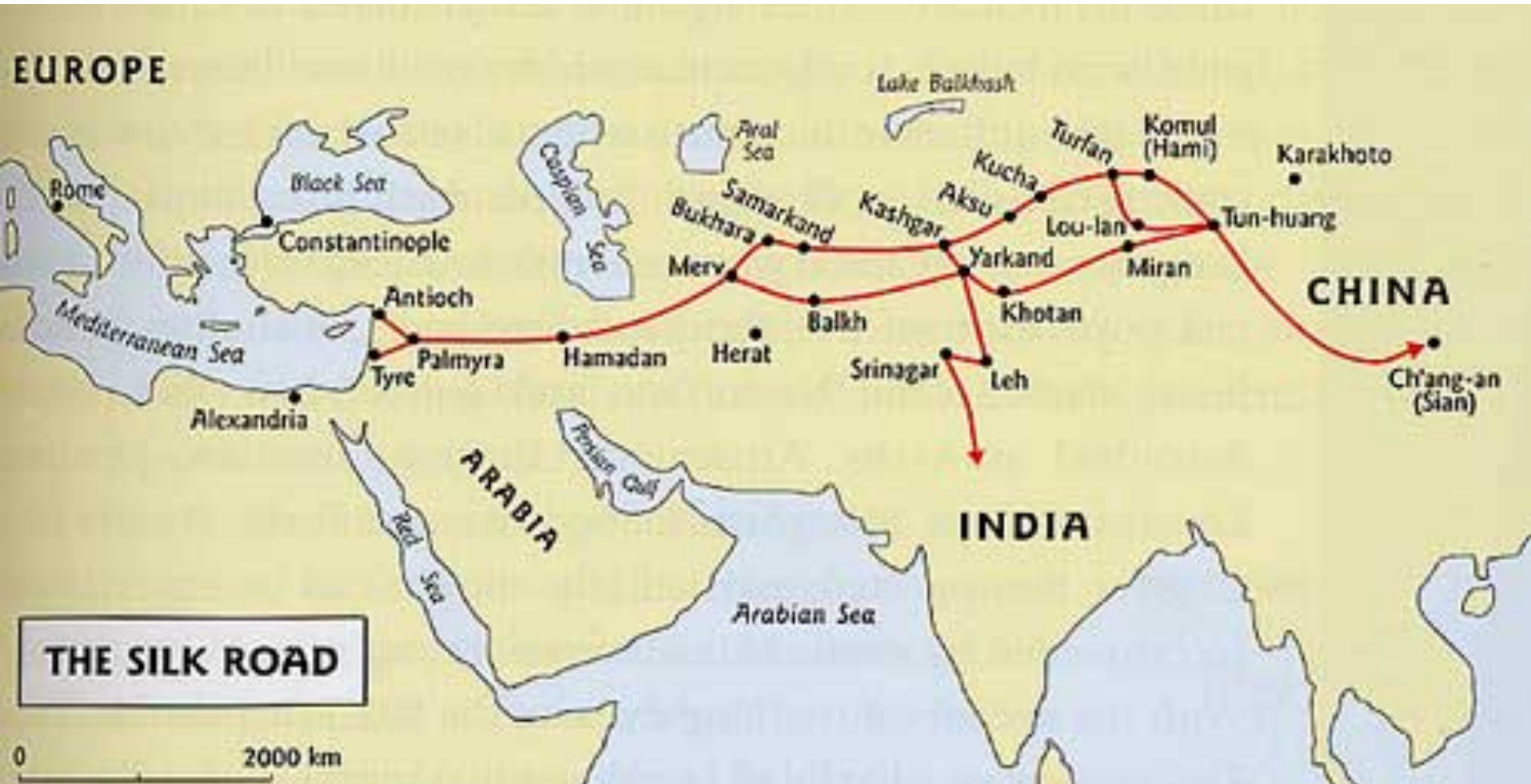


# Merchants sold exotic spices & silks to people in the Mediterranean world



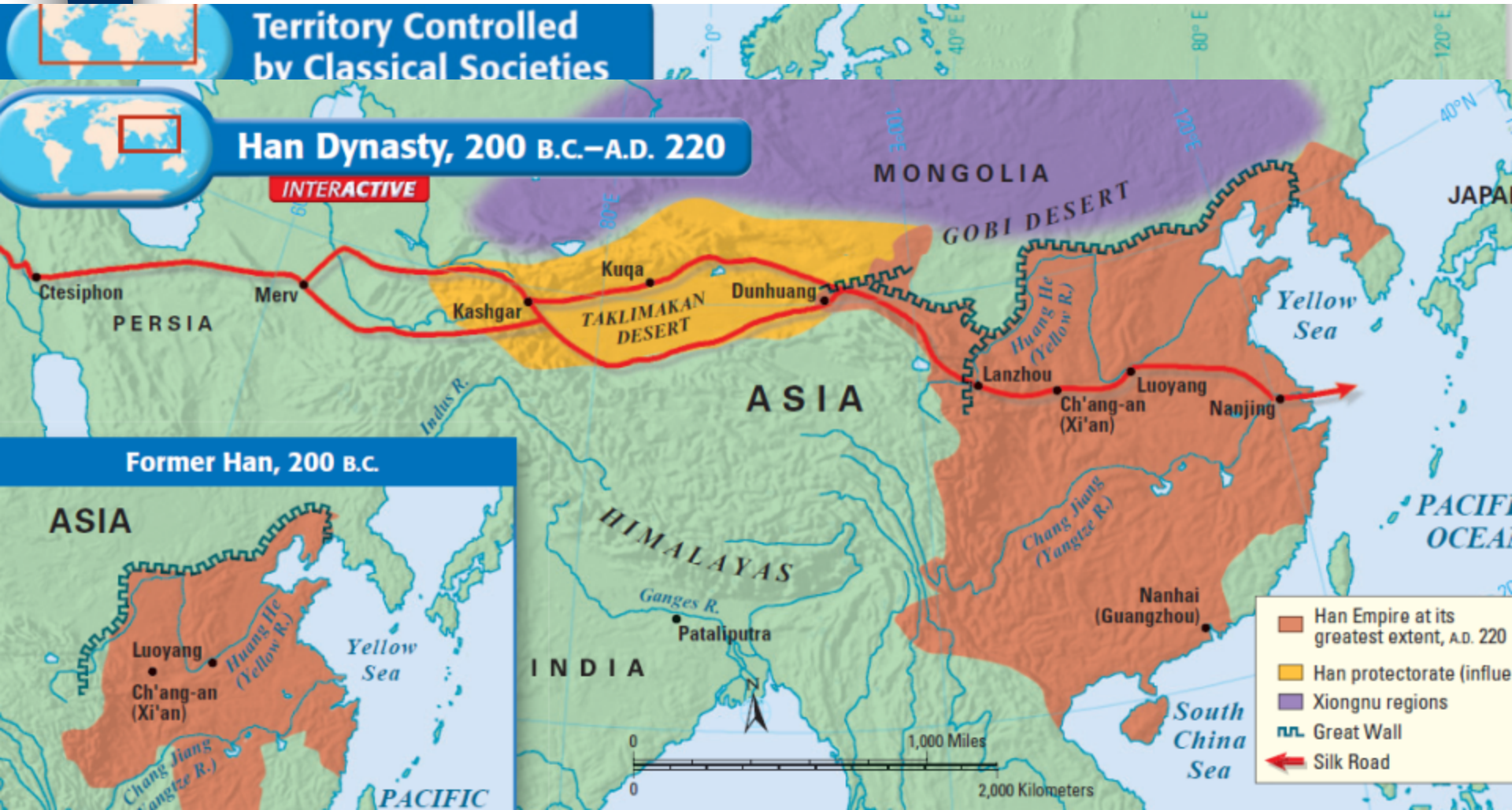
# Han China

The desire for Chinese luxury goods led to the Silk Road which connected China with Indian, Persian, & Mediterranean societies





# Classical China



Civil  
gov'  
on C

Silk  
t  
f

The Silk Road trade route brought Chinese luxury goods to Europe & Asia and increased cultural diffusion



# Post-Classical China

Like the Roman Empire, Classical China under the Han Dynasty entered an era of decline & eventually fell



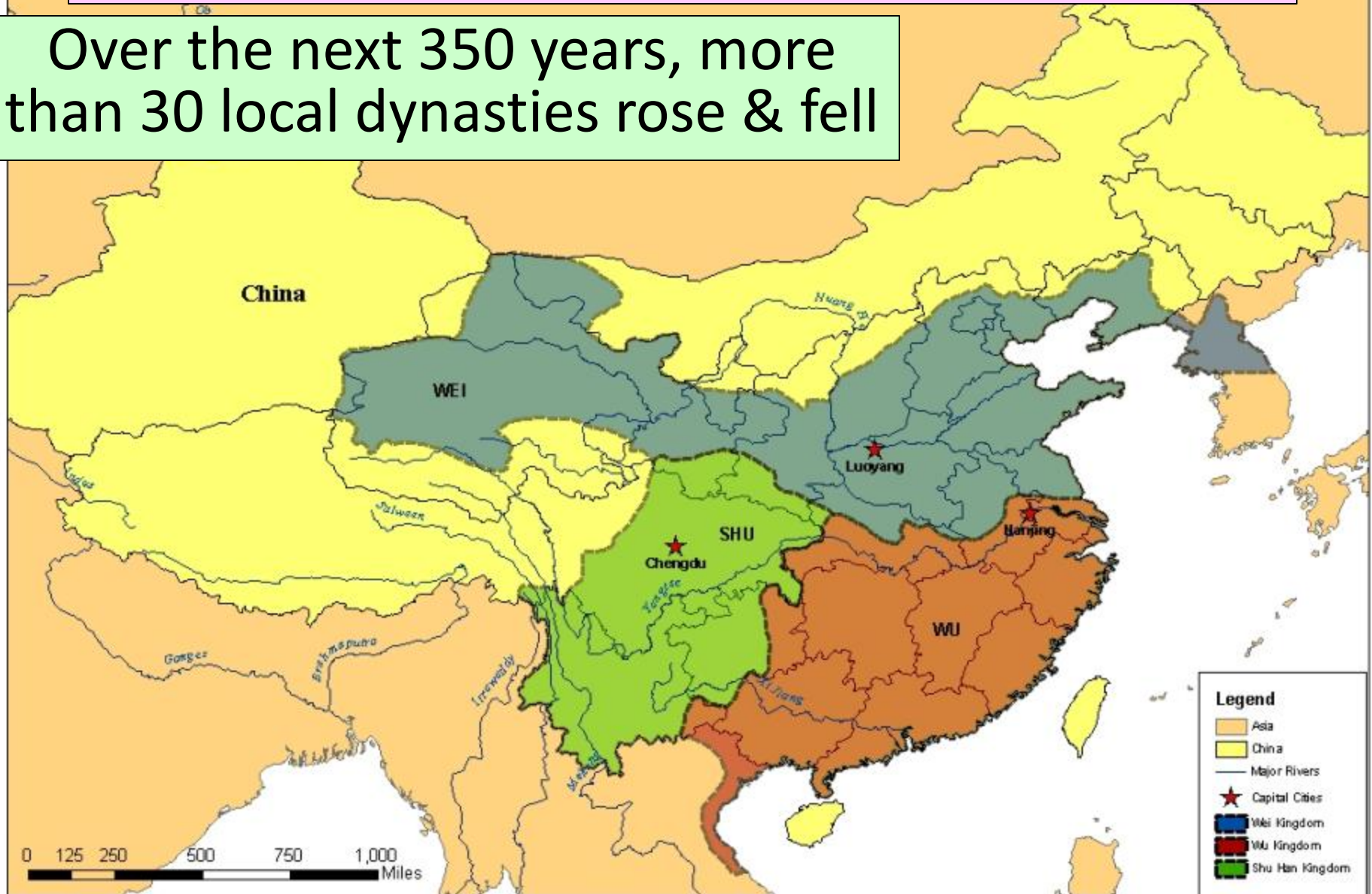
Comparing Two Great Empires: Han China and Rome	
Han Dynasty—202 B.C. to A.D. 220	Roman Empire—27 B.C. to A.D. 476
Empire replaced rival kingdoms	Empire replaced republic
Centralized, bureaucratic government	Centralized, bureaucratic government
Built roads and defensive walls	Built roads and defensive walls
Conquered many diverse peoples in regions bordering China	Conquered many diverse peoples in regions of three continents
At its height—area of 1.5 million square miles and a population of 60 million	At its height—area of 3.4 million square miles and a population of 55 million
Chinese became common written language throughout empire	Latin did not replace other written languages in empire
Ongoing conflict with nomads	Ongoing conflict with nomads
Empire fell apart; restored by Tang Dynasty in 618	Empire fell apart; never restored





After the Han Dynasty collapsed in 220 A.D.,  
no emperor was strong enough to unify China

Over the next 350 years, more  
than 30 local dynasties rose & fell





In 589, China was unified again & a strong central government was restored

...the restoration of the examination system allowed intelligent

During the Tang & Song Dynasties, China experienced an extended “golden age” & became the richest, most powerful, & most advanced country in the world



Emperors did their best to try to protect the routes along the Silk Road

Chinese merchants relied on ocean routes as well to trade with India & Arabia



Increased trade led to the spread of Chinese culture (centralized gov't, Confucianism, & writing) to Korea, Japan, & Southeast Asia

**Silk Road and Other Trade Routes**  
400-1500

- Silk Road
  - Other trade route
- Sources of Trade and Cultural Exchange
- |                       |        |           |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|
| Frankincense          | Cotton | Compass   |
| Gems                  | Silk   | Glassware |
| Spices                | Horses | Gunpowder |
| 1,2,3 Arabic numerals | Plague | Paper     |

For the 1<sup>st</sup> time in China's history, emperors encouraged foreign trade



5 450-500 A.D. Hun invasions cause empire's collapse.

1 320 A.D. Gupta dynasty begins in northern India.

2 Tolerant Hindu rulers permit free practice of Buddhism.

3 Merchants spread Buddhism along the Silk Road and other trade routes.

4 Throughout India, most are Hindu, some Buddhist.

Increased trade helped spread Buddhism throughout China

- Gupta Empire, 320-500 A.D.
- Spread of Buddhism, 100-552 A.D.
- Hun invasion
- Silk Road
- Other trade route
- Capital
- Major Buddhist site

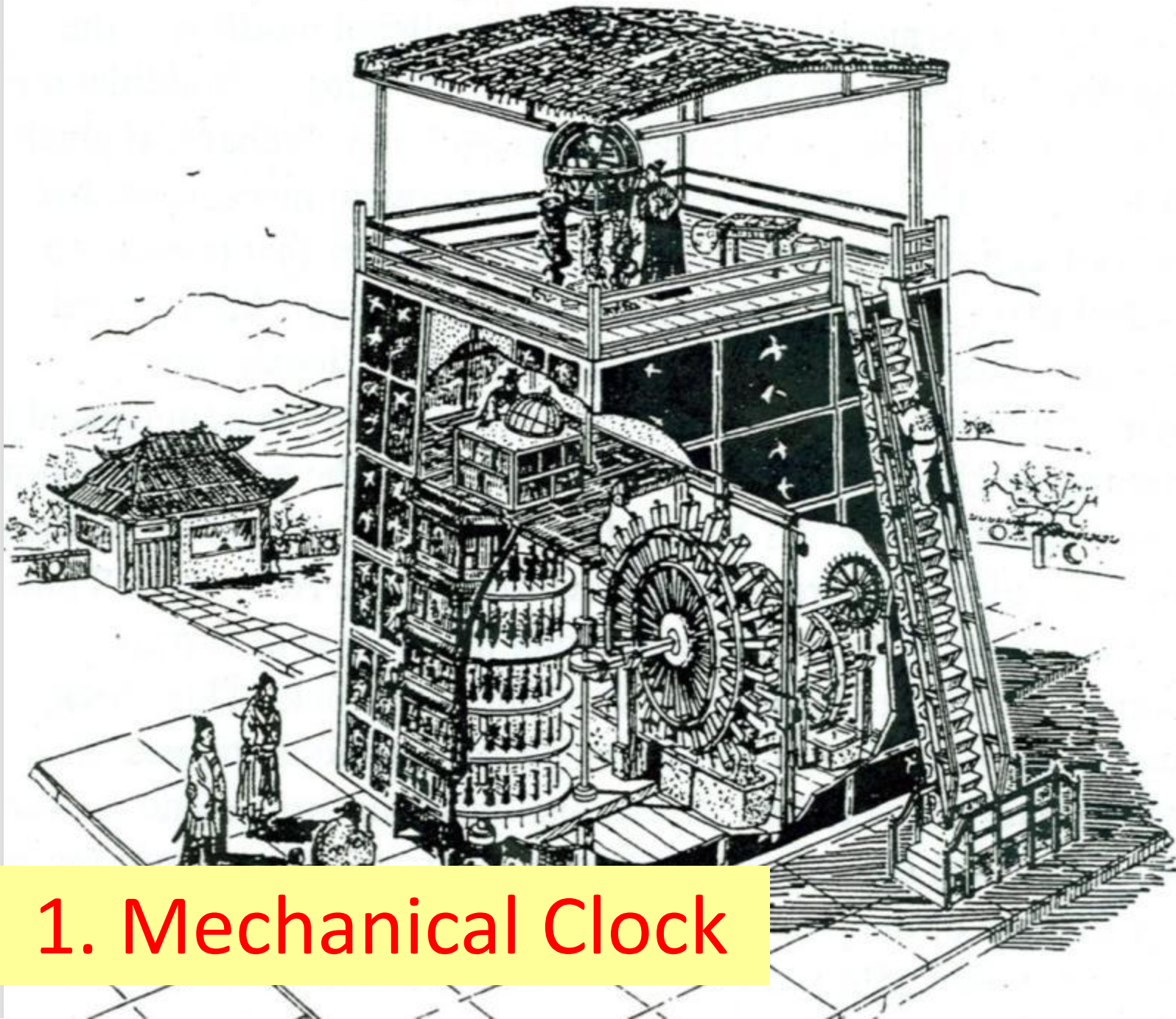
**C** The Gupta were Hindus, but they also tolerated the spread of Buddhism. Indian traders introduced Buddhism to faraway places.



# Chinese Innovations

- The Tang & Song dynasties were eras of major technological advancement:
  - The technologies helped make China the most advanced country in the world
  - Much of China's technology spread to other people across trade routes

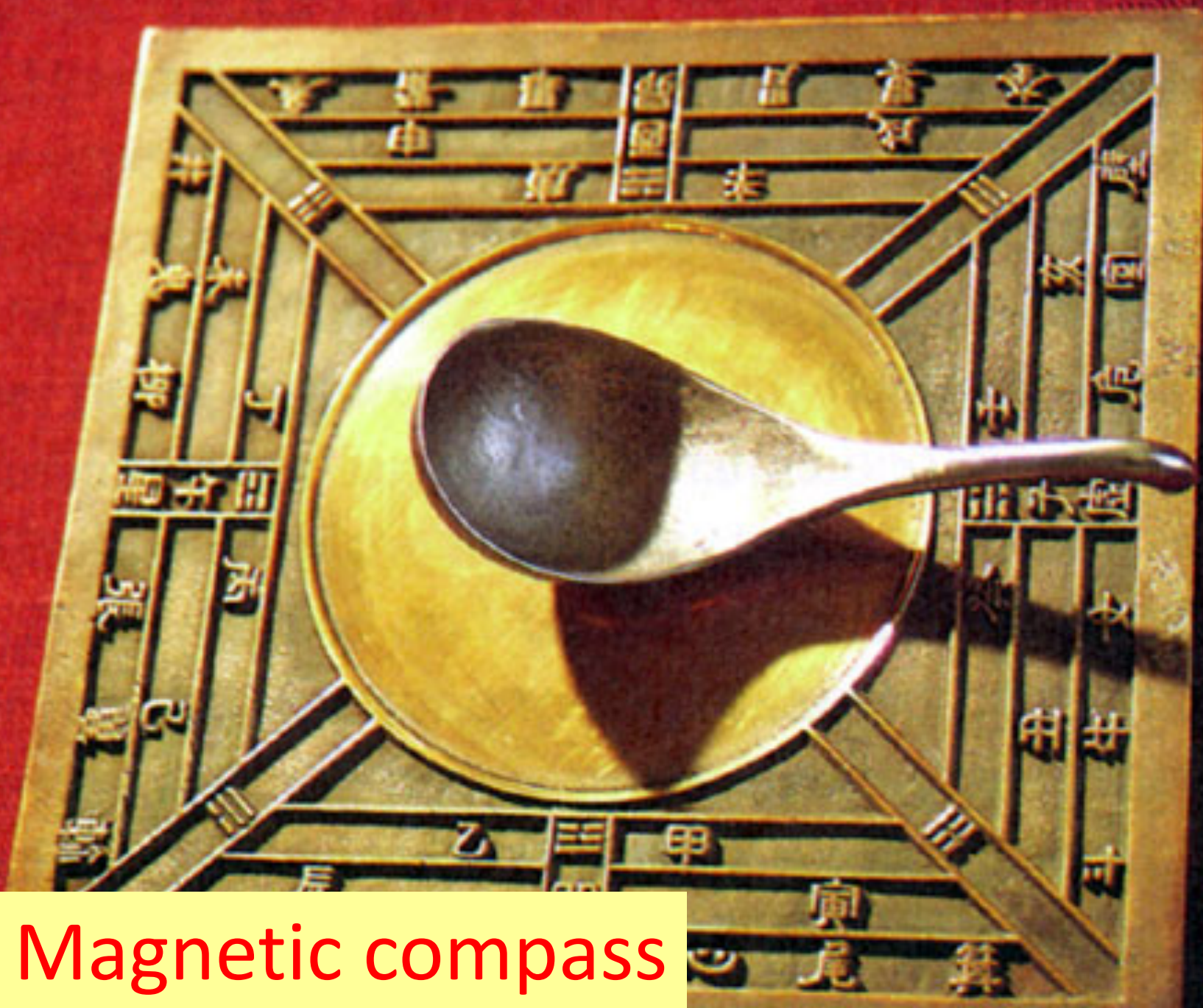




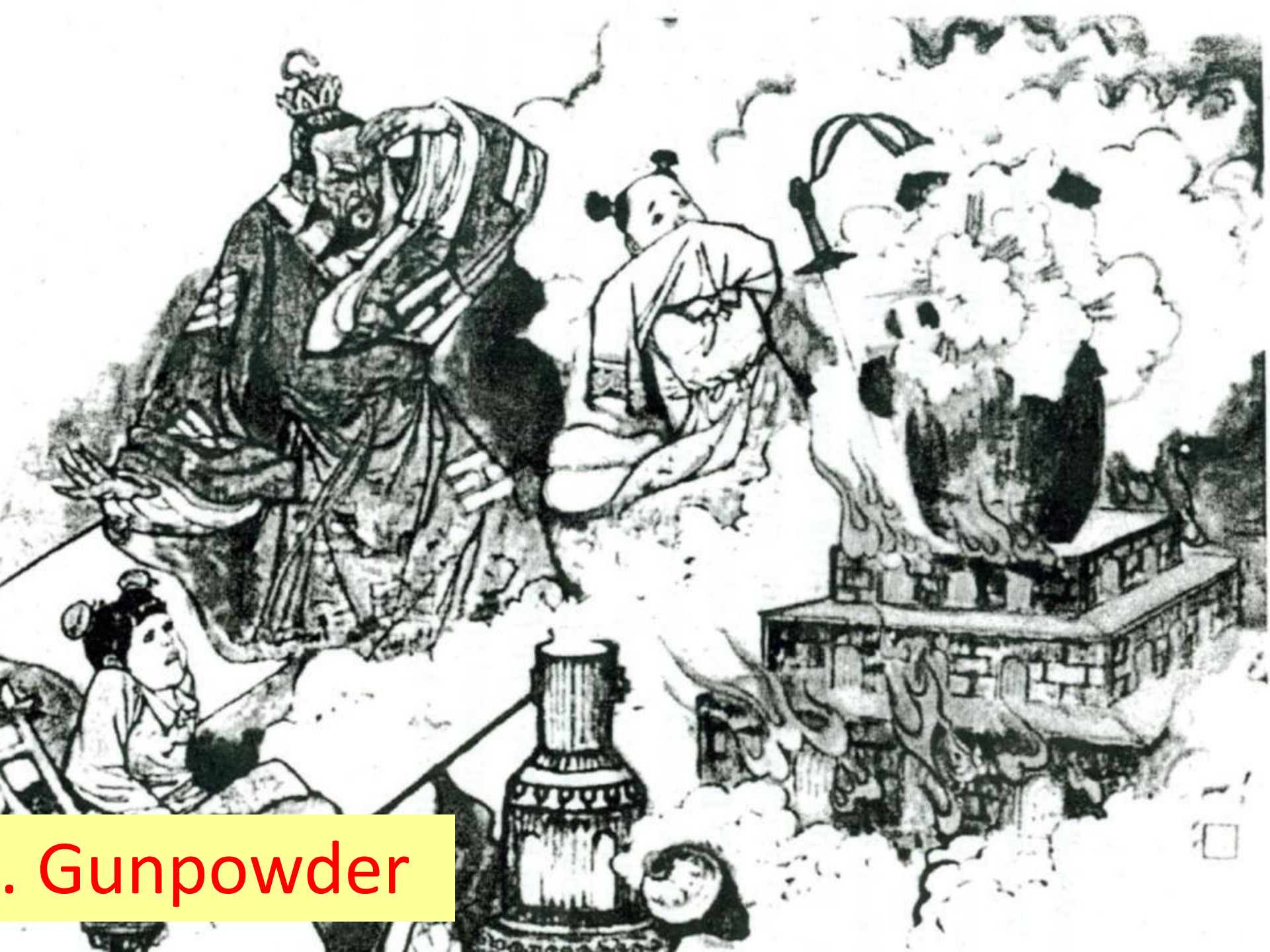
# 1. Mechanical Clock



. Magnetic compass







. Gunpowder





## 4. Printing Press



大明通行寶鈔

聖  
文伯貳  
聖



中書省  
奉准印造  
大明寶鈔與銅錢通行  
使用偽造者斬  
者賞銀貳佰五十  
仍給犯人財產  
洪武年

5. Paper money



琴

Chin  
(Music)

飛錢

Flying Money  
(Paper Money)

瓷

Porcelain  
(Porcelain)

長城

Great Wall  
(Rebuilding of the Great Wall)

驛站

Relay Hostel  
(Roads and Relay Hostels)

舟

Ships  
(Ships)

天花

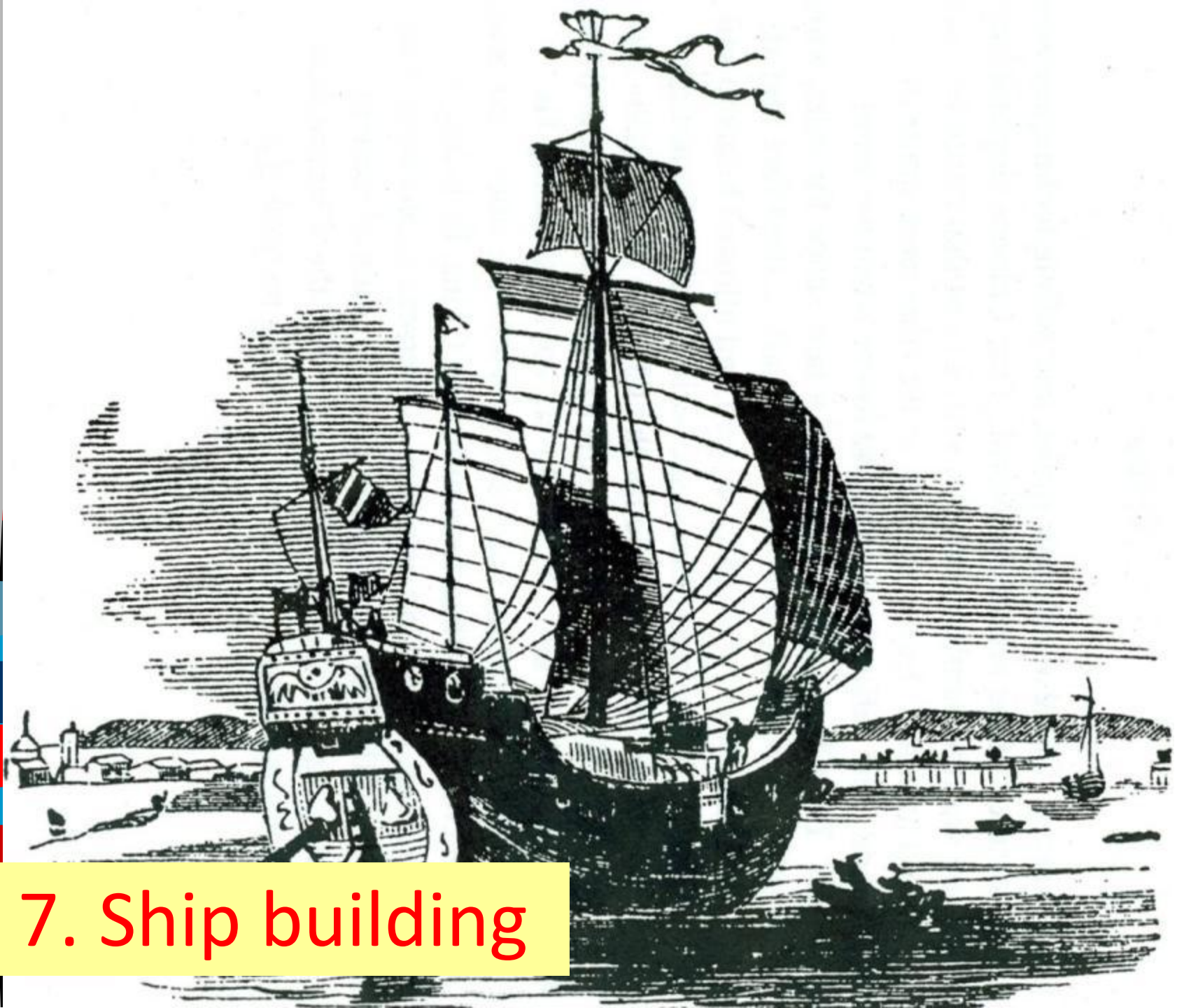
6. Chinese writing  
(Smallpox Inoculation)

紡車

Spinning Wheel  
(Spinning Wheel)

運河

Canal  
(Waterways)

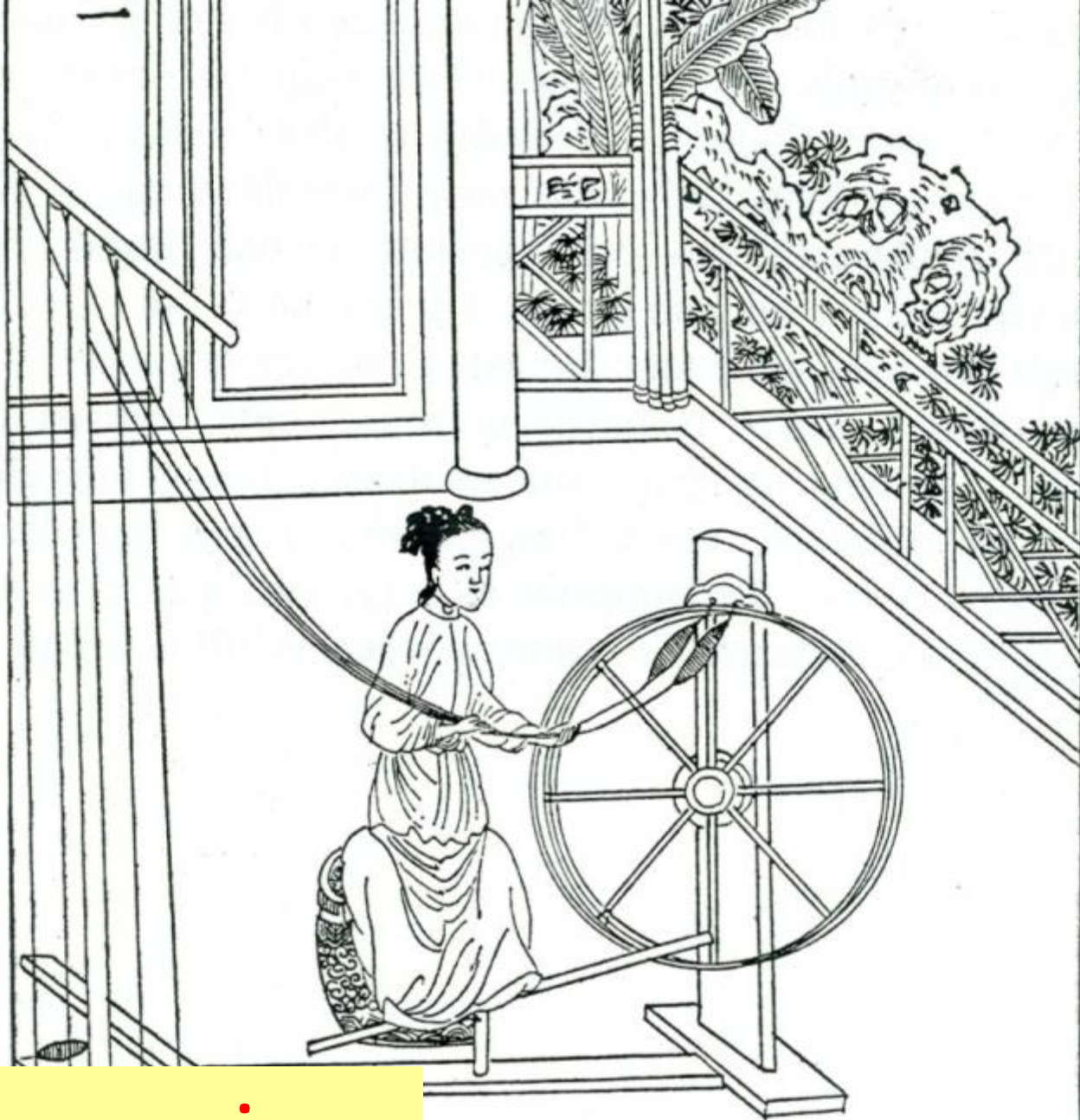


## 7. Ship building





## 8. Vaccination



## 9. Silk weaving



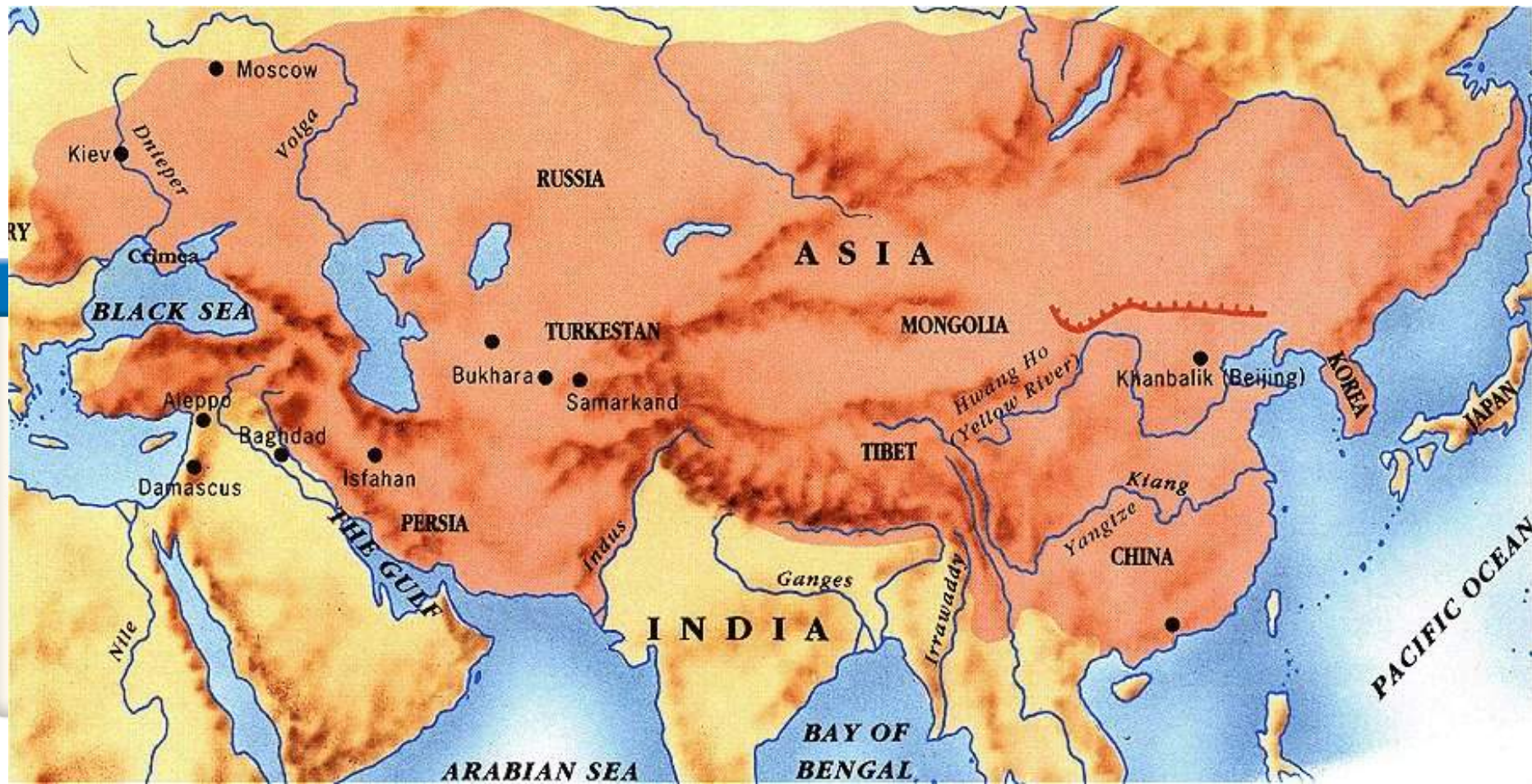


10. Porcelain

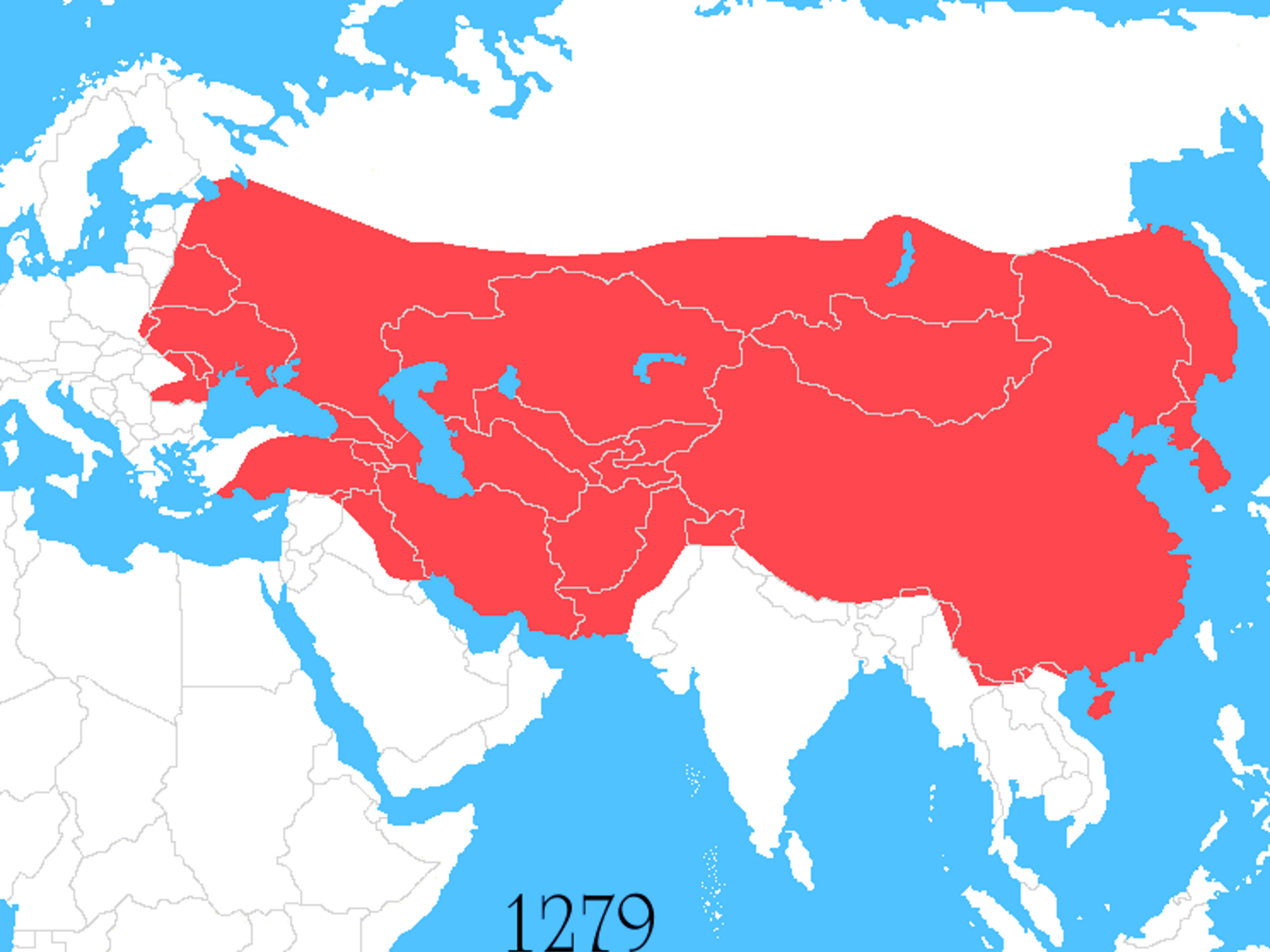


# The End of the Golden Age

■ Despite the wealth & culture during under the Tang & Song Dynasties, the Chinese were briefly overthrown by the Mongols





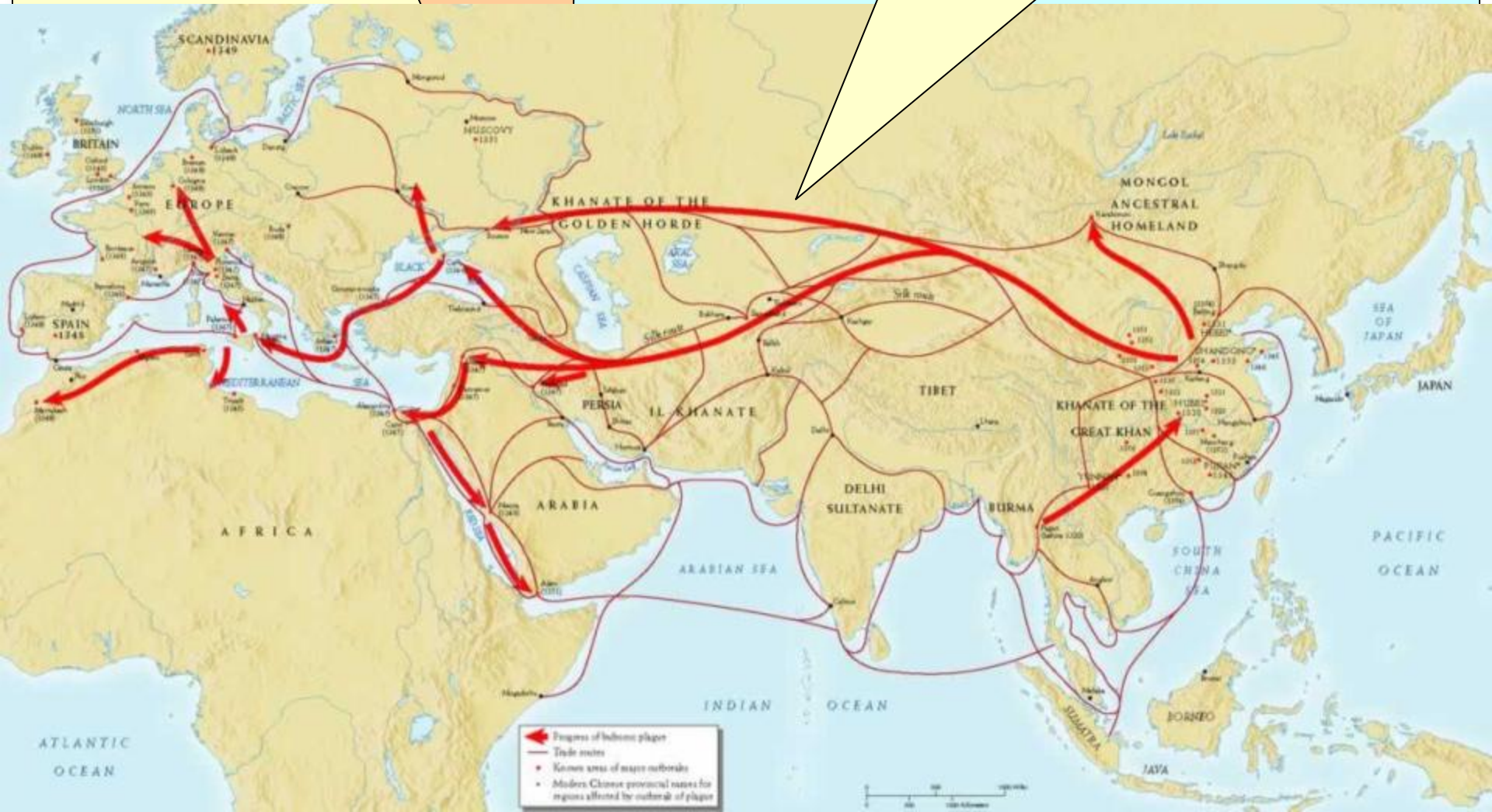


1279

Chinese technologies like gunpowder & the magnetic compass reached Europe

# The Mongol Empire

But diseases like the plague (Black Death) reached Europe too





After the death of Genghis Khan, the Mongol Empire was divided into 4 major khanates each ruled by a son or grandson of Genghis

The most significant khanate was the Mongol rule over China

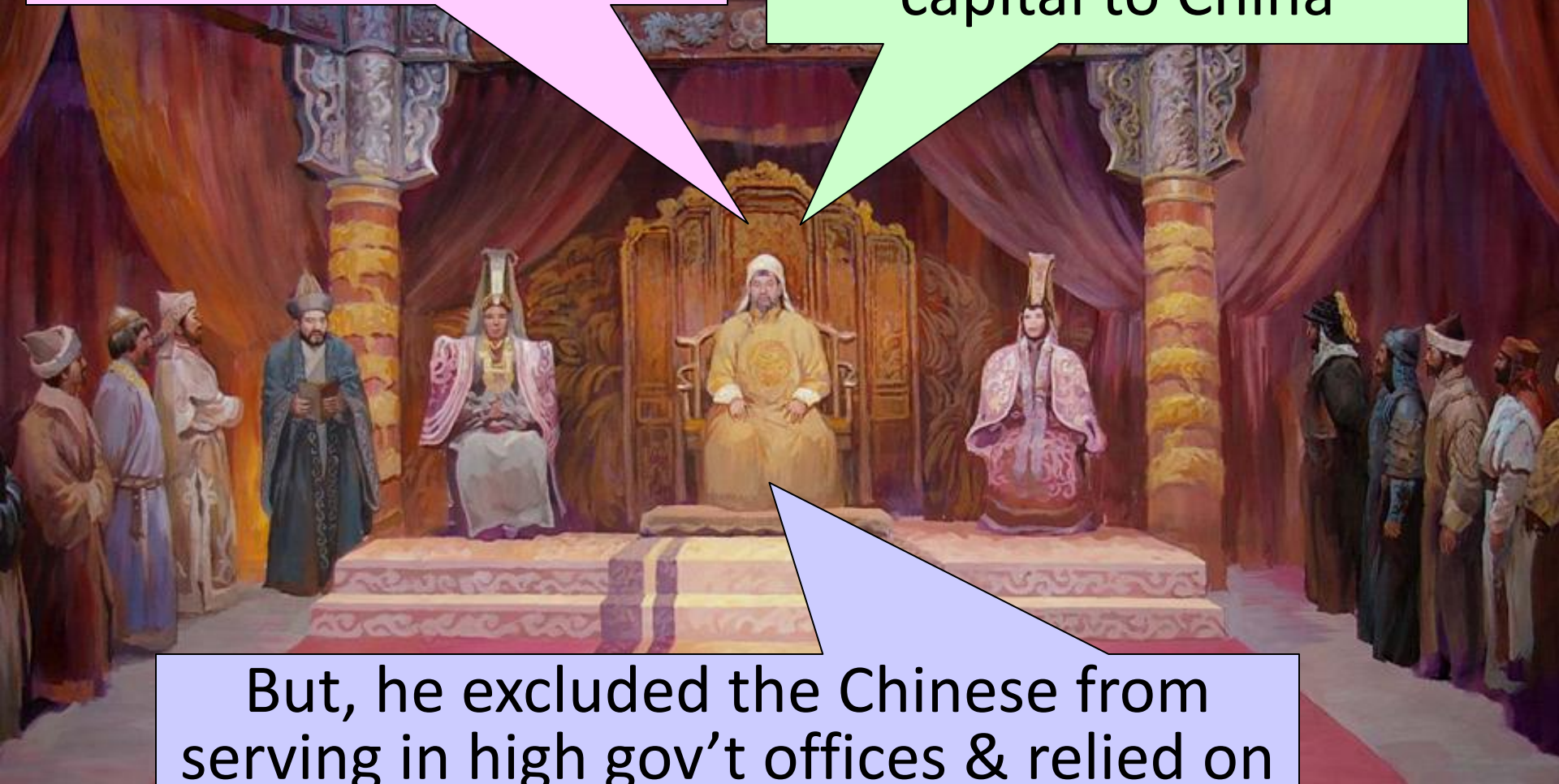
In 1279, Genghis' grandson Kublai Khan became the first foreign leader to rule China



**Interpreting Maps**  
led Russia? Persia? Korea?  
/ the Mongols fail to control?

Kublai Khan began a new era in China called the Yuan Dynasty

Kublai enjoyed Chinese culture so much that he moved the Mongolian capital to China



But, he excluded the Chinese from serving in high gov't offices & relied on foreigners to serve in his government



Kublai proved to be a good emperor for China

Under Kublai, foreign trade with China increased due to the Pax Mongolica

He built roads & extended the Grand Canal to help improve transportation in China



In 1275, a European merchant named Marco Polo visited Kublai Khan's court

Kublai was so impressed with Marco Polo that he employed him in the Yuan gov't for 17 years



### PRIMARY SOURCE

[M]ore precious and costly wares are imported into Khan-balik [Beijing] than into any other city in the world. . . . All the treasures that come from India—precious stones, pearls, and other rarities—are brought here. So too are the choicest and costliest products of Cathay [China] itself and every other province.

**MARCO POLO**, *The Travels of Marco Polo*

When Marco Polo returned to Italy in 1292, his stories of China increased European demand for Asian trade





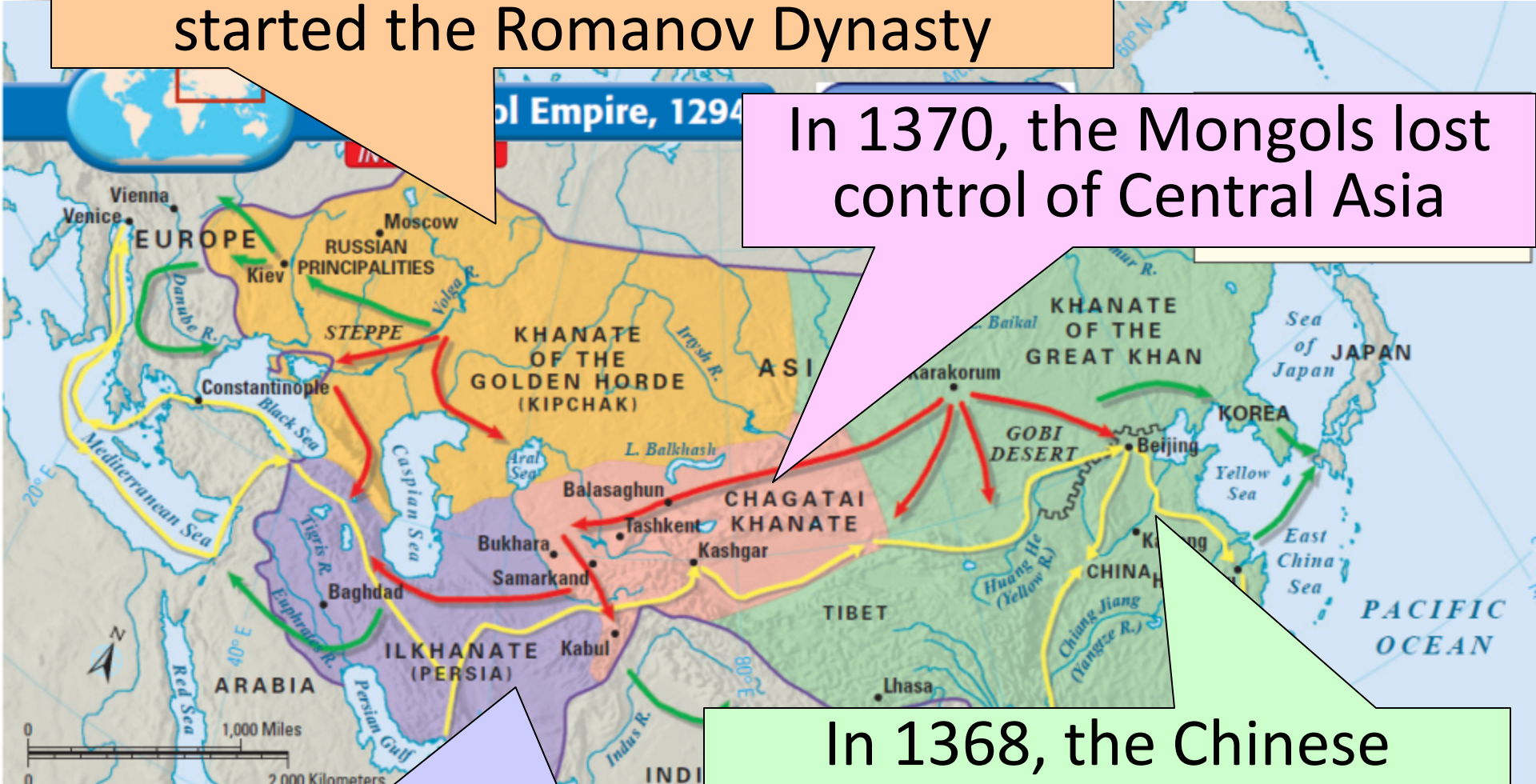
By the time of Kublai's death in 1294, the Mongol Empire was beginning to weaken

In 1480, under Ivan III Russia gained independence from Mongol rule & started the Romanov Dynasty

In 1370, the Mongols lost control of Central Asia

In 1368, the Chinese overthrew the Mongols & started the Ming Dynasty

In 1330, the Mongols lost control of Persia

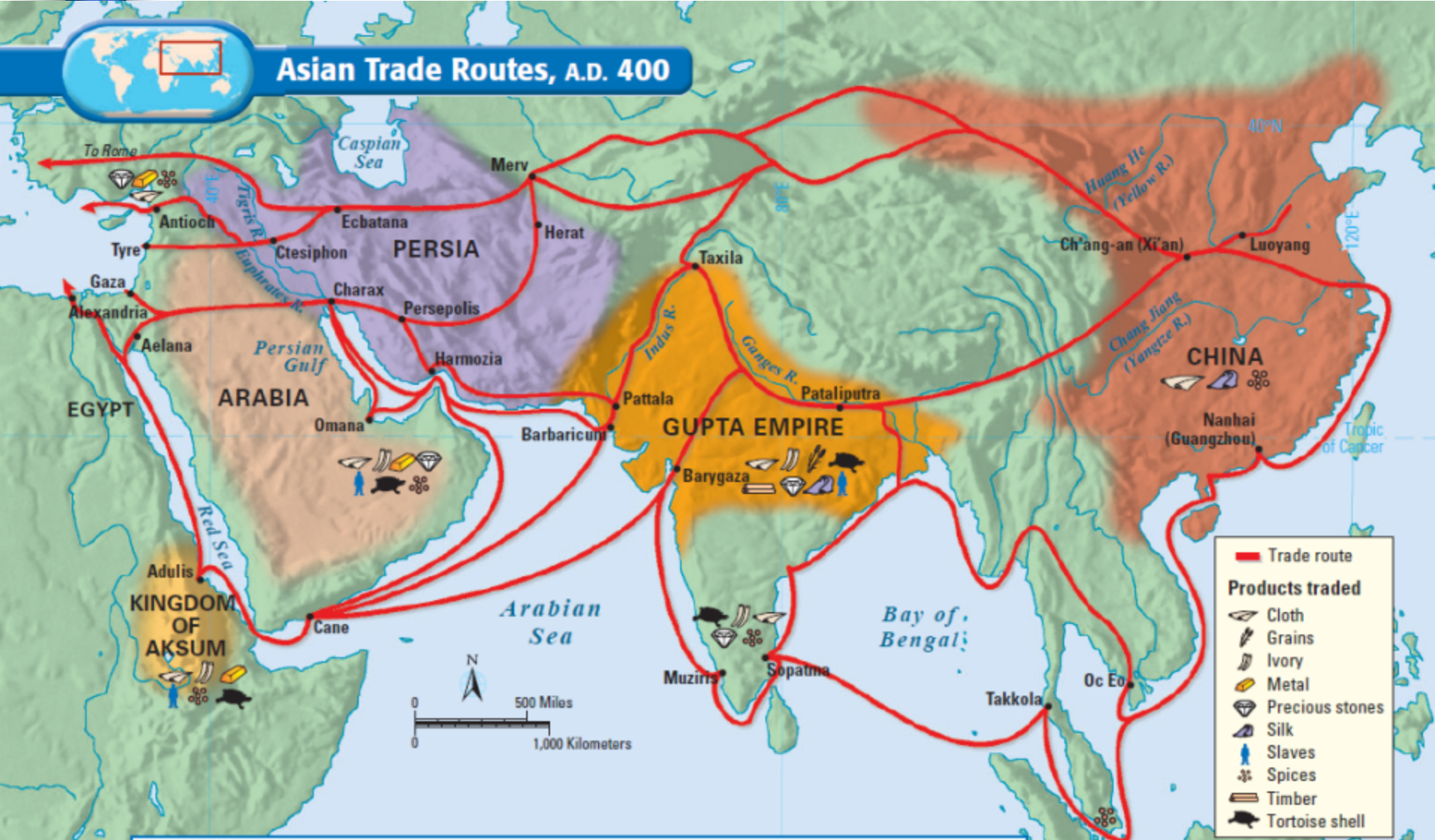


recap





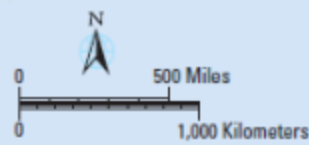
# Asian Trade Routes, A.D. 400



**Trade route**

**Products traded**

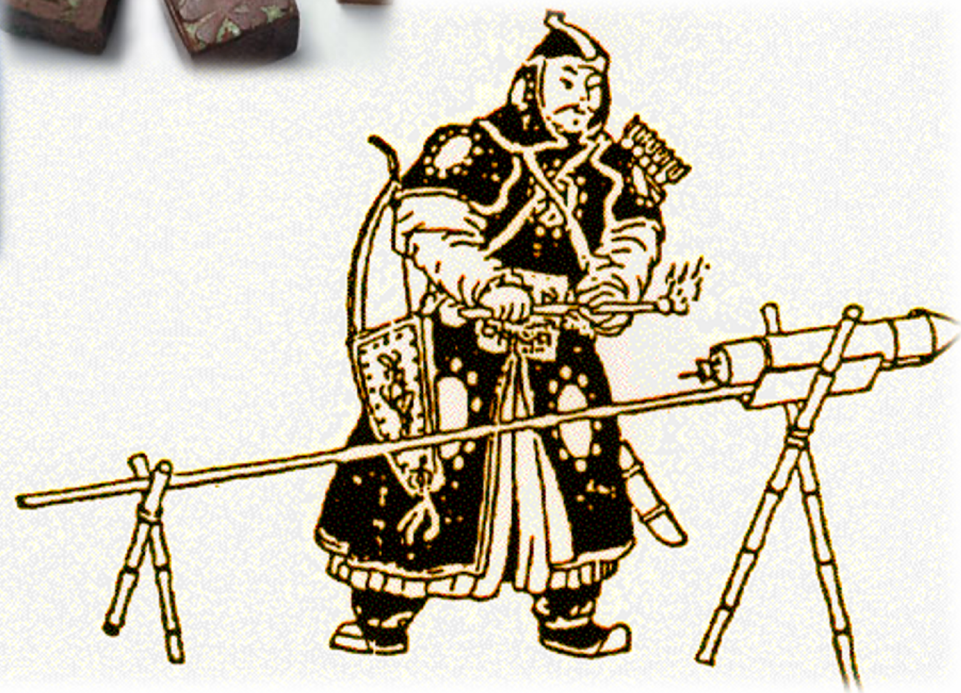
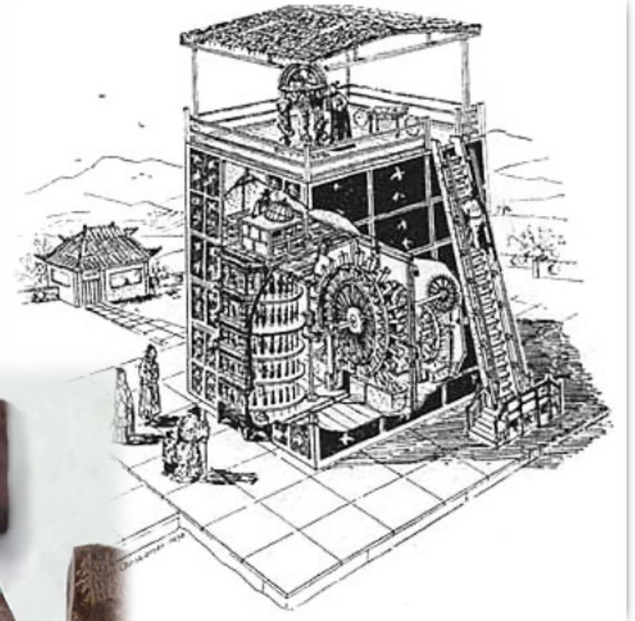
- Cloth
- Grains
- Ivory
- Metal
- Precious stones
- Silk
- Slaves
- Spices
- Timber
- Tortoise shell





# Tang Dynasty

618 – 907 AD





# Song Dynasty

960 – 1279 AD



Neo-Confucianism



# 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



# Core Ideas Across

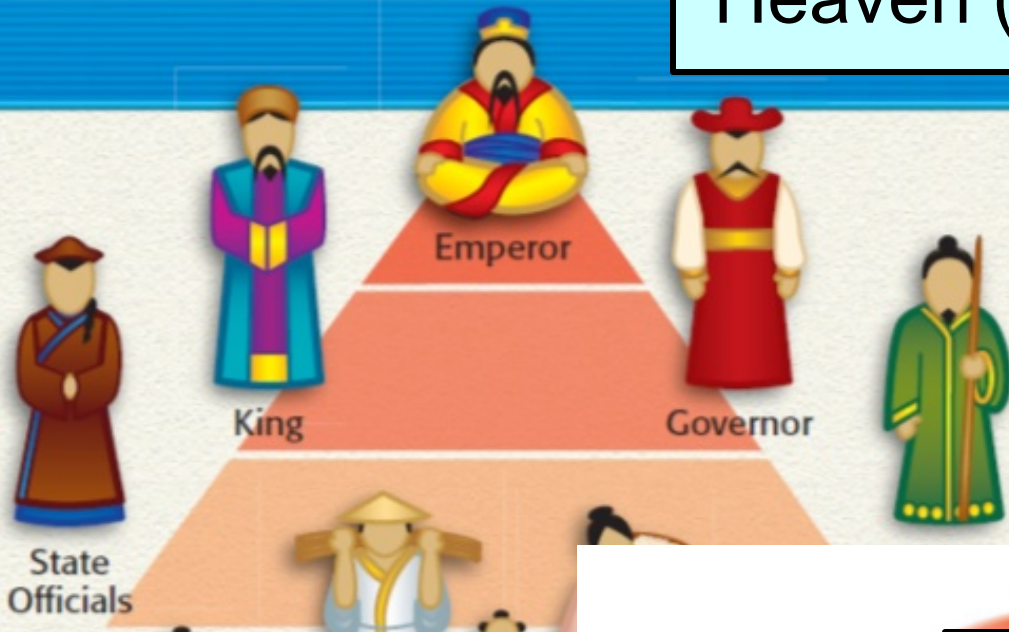
China was isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



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

Strong dynasty



# 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

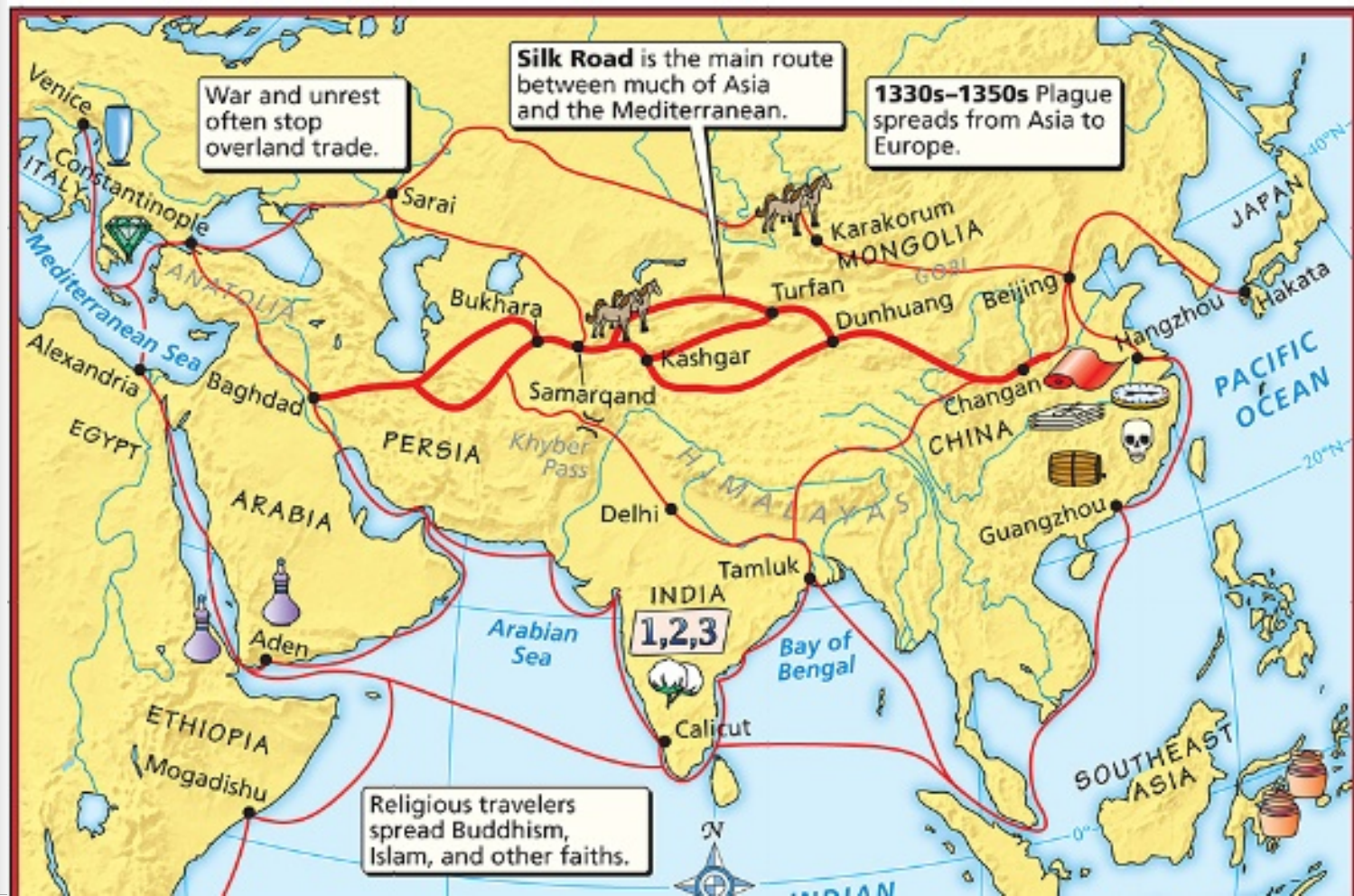
- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

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





# 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 1<sup>st</sup> time, foreign trade was encouraged

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



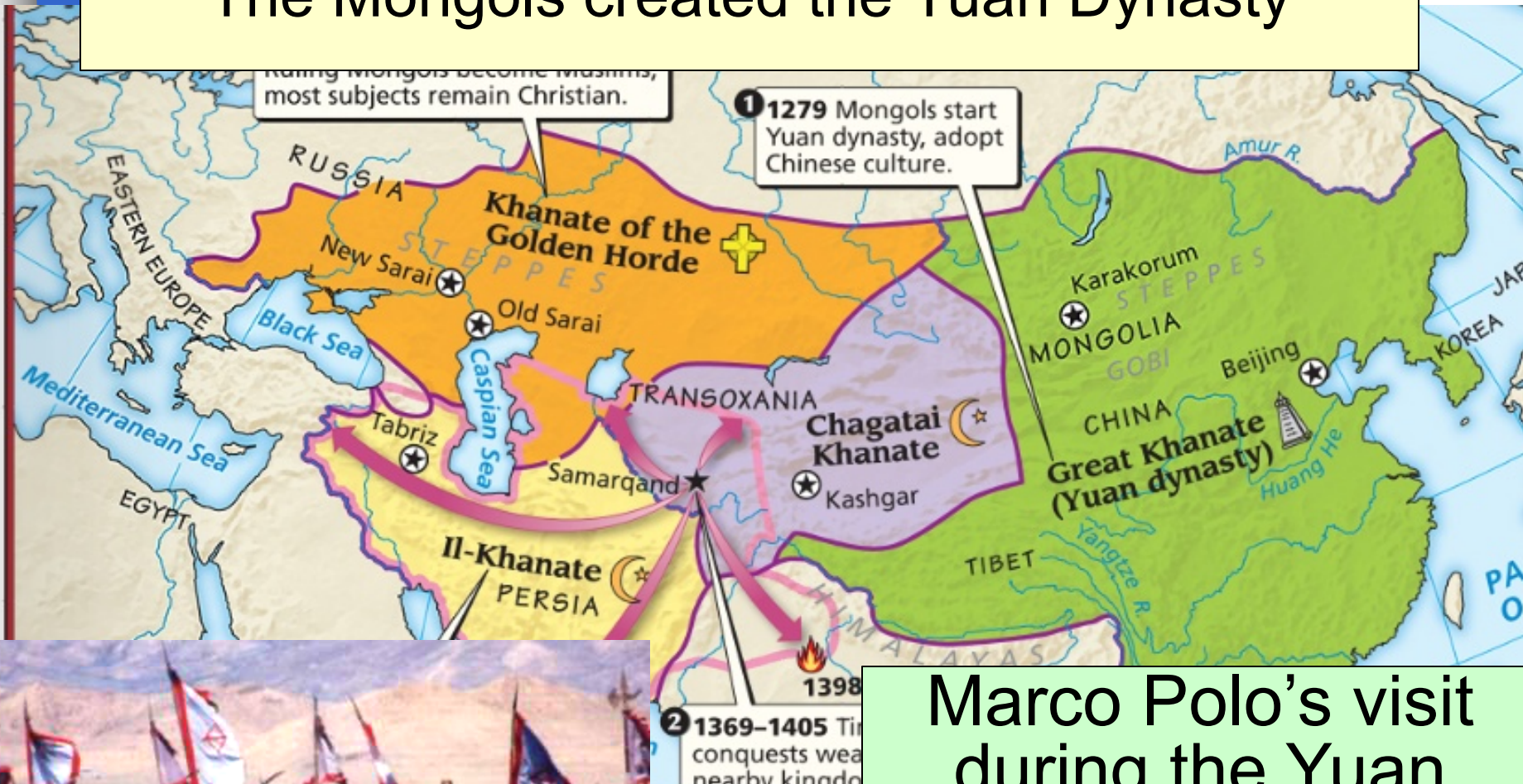
# Yuan Dynasty

1271 -1368 AD



Mongol Rule of China

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



# In 1368, the Chinese overthrew the Mongols & established the Ming Dynasty



The Ming emperors encourage overseas trade...