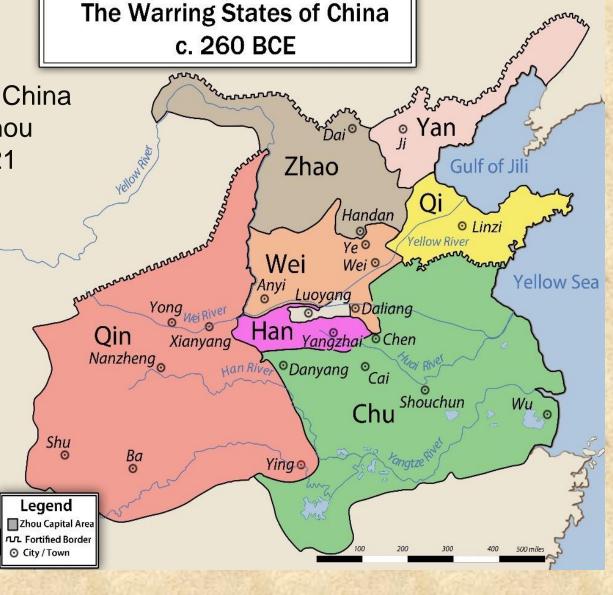
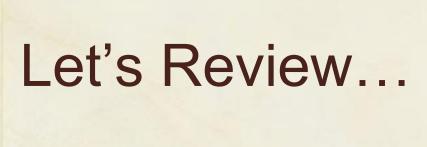
Warm Up

The warring states period in China lasted from 475 when the Zhou Dynasty was divided until 221

1. What were the 7 major states fighting for dominance in China?

2. What advantages did the Qin state have?





- We discussed the Yellow River Civilizations
- Shang Dynasty
 - along the Huang He (Yellow) River
 - Very isolated
 - Yin & Yang
 - Calligraphy Writing
 - developed silk



- Followed Mandate of Heaven- king needed to rule according to proper "Dao" (way) & please the gods
- ofilial piety- responsibility of family to put male leaders of the family first
- Civil war broke out and the Zhou kingdom was divided

Zhou Feudalism

- Zhou kings spread their rule over China through a system called Feudalism.
- Rich Nobles owned farmland that was worked by peasants
- Peasants paid the Nobles to use their land
- Nobles paid the king a portion of what the peasants produced
- Nobles promised to send the king soldiers in times of war
- King granted complete control over land, so the noble was like a king on his land.
- Noble's land consisted of a walled town with surrounding farms

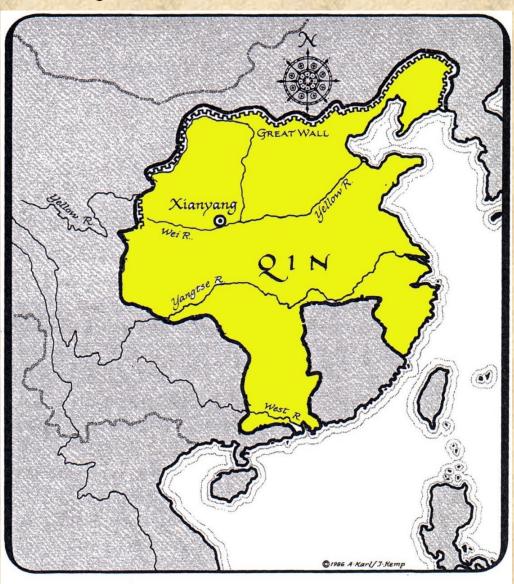




The Extent of the Qin

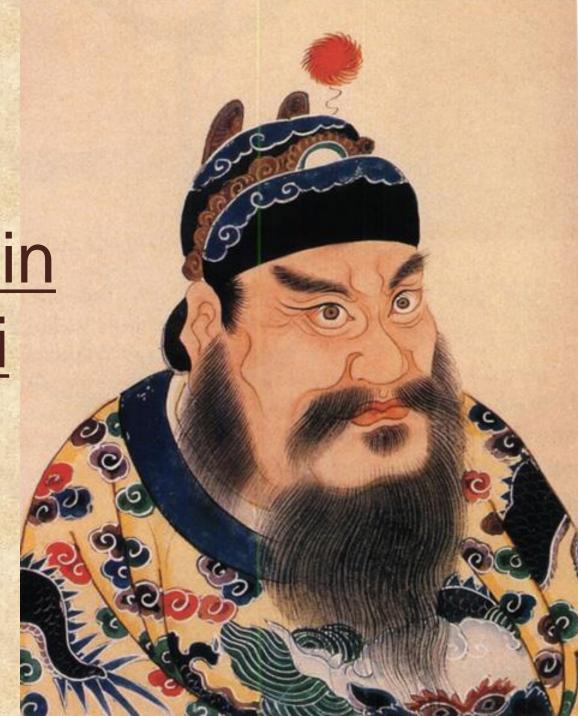
(221 BCE-207 BCE)





Qin Dynasty Empire (221-207 B.C.)

Emperor Qin Shihuangdi

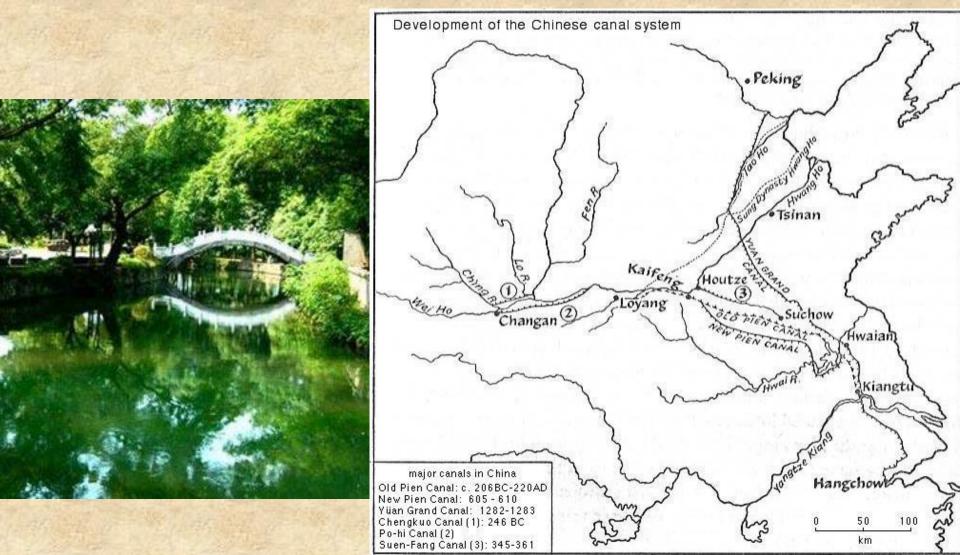


China under the Qin Dynasty

- Qin Shihuangdi establishes an autocracy, a government with unlimited power
- Moves nobles to the capital...why? Paranoid!
- are needed because people are evil by nature
- Positive Contributions....



Built canals & expanded trad



Set -standard law



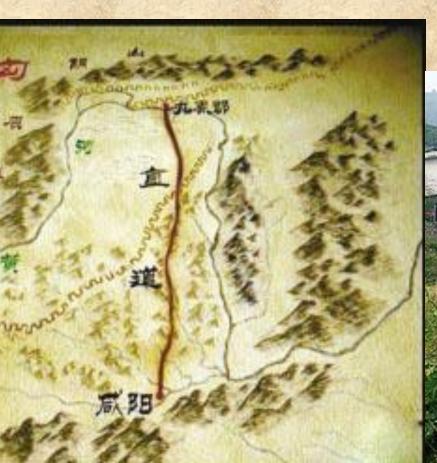
-Written language

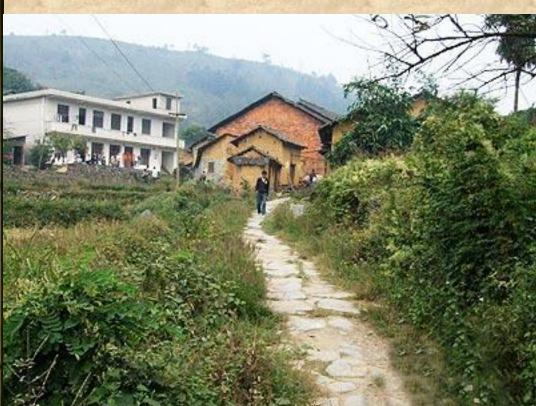
-weights/measuremen

-currency



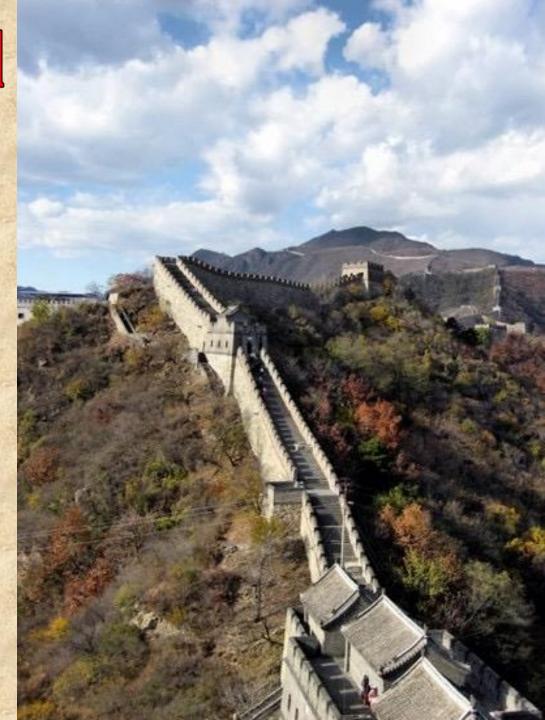
Built highways





The Great Wall

- Designed to keep out northern invaders (Huns)
- Workers ordered to extend the wall cover nearly the entire northern border
- Forced labor and high taxes for the wall's construction made Qin Shihuangdi very unpopular













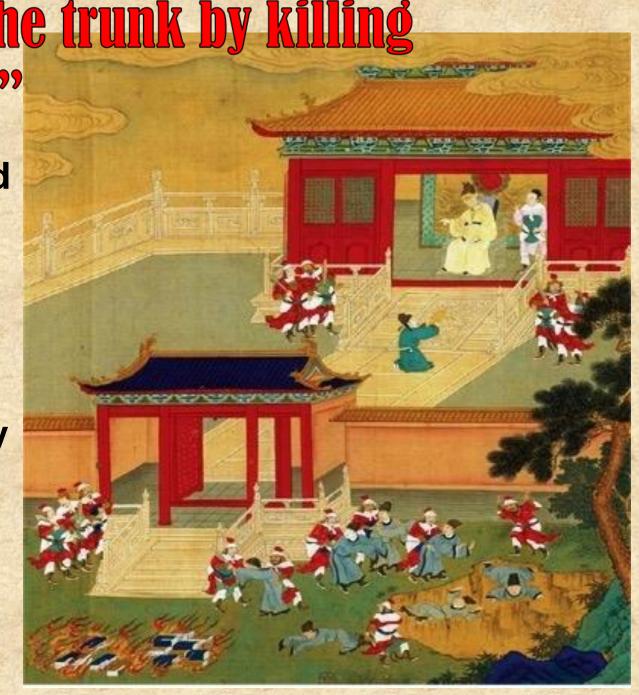
Drove out invaders & <u>UNITED</u>



"Strengthen the trunk by killing the branches."

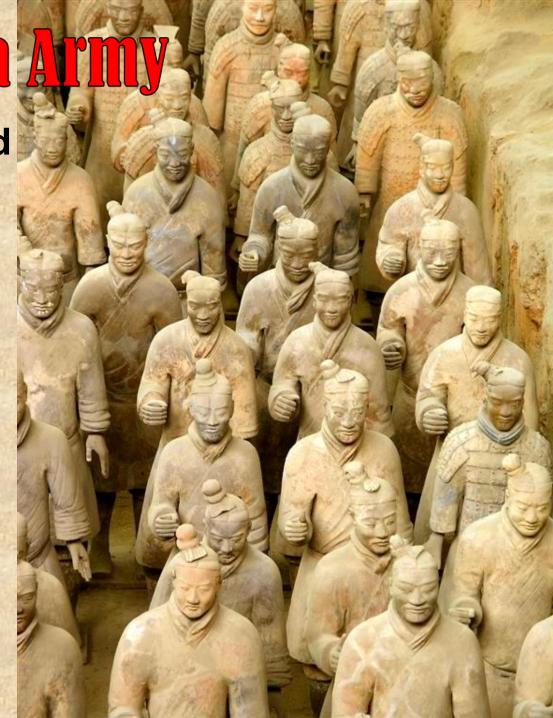
Jailed, tortured and killed all critics

- Burned all books of Confucian thinkers or any critics of Legalism
- Buried Confucian scholars alive



The Terracotta Army

- Qin Shihuangdi had a massive collection of over 8,0000 life-size terracotta soldiers, chariots, and horses built
- The army was intended to protect the emperor after his death.
- Not discovered until 1974

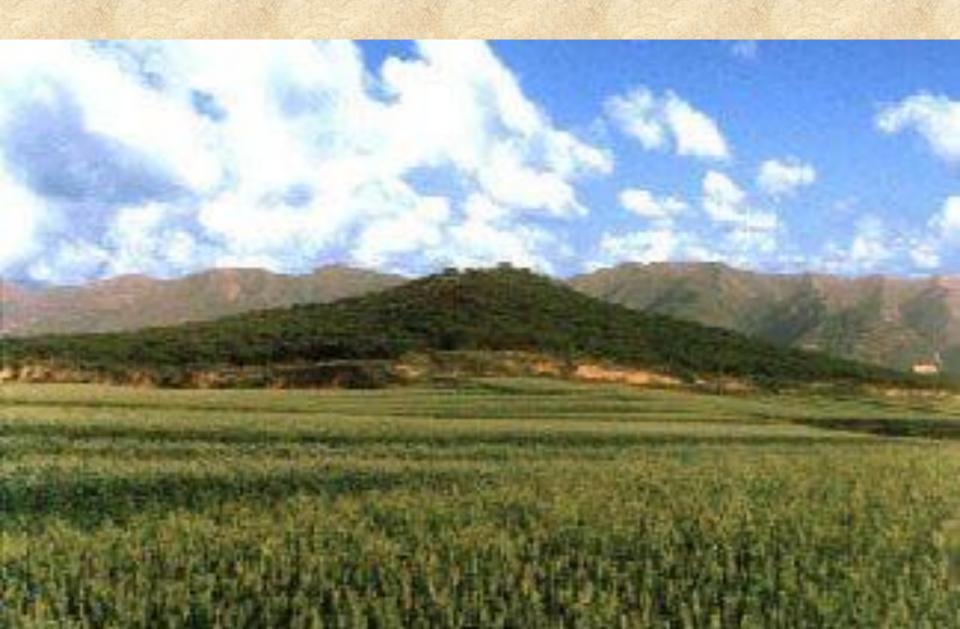








Emperor Qin's Tomb







Government Changes

- The Qin Dynasty had 3 groups to help rule
 - 1. Civil Division
 - 2. Military Division
 - 3. Censorate- inspectors checking on government officials (censors)

Many Emperors Relied on

Eunuchs

- Eunuchs: Men who have been castrated (removal of genitals) to either serve in the Imperial service
- Emperor Qin used them to do slave labor on projects (like Terracotta Army)

Since they could not have children, they would have children h

Note: The use of Eunuchs lasted until 1912. The last Imperial Eunuch died in 1992

Fall of the Qin

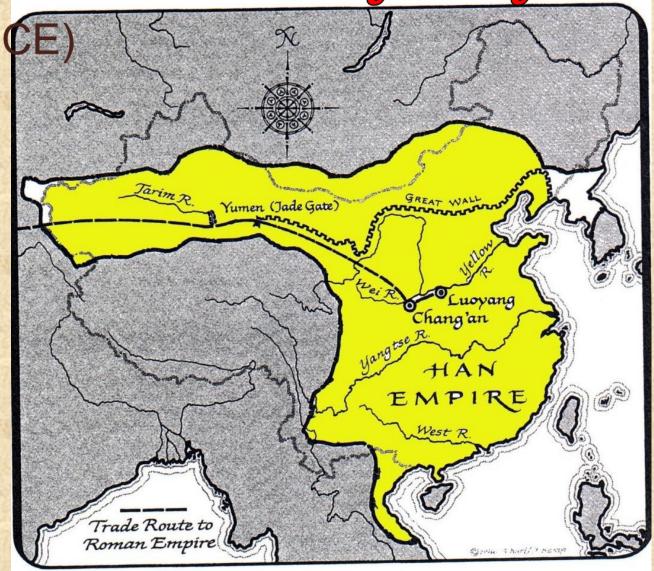


The 2nd emperor was weak and had many squabbling advisors

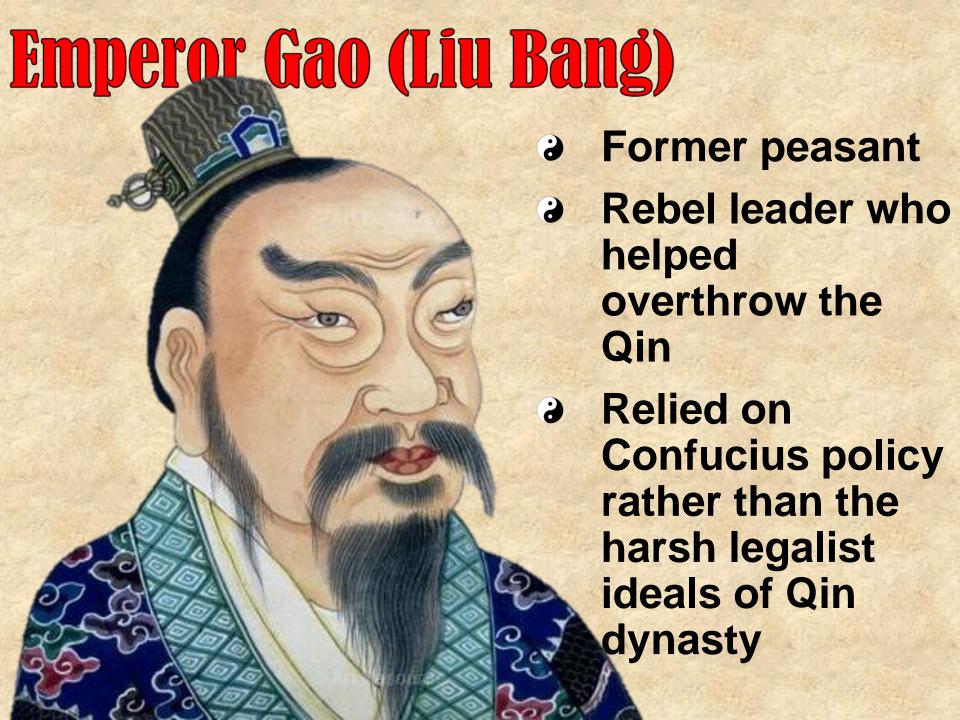
Revolt broke out

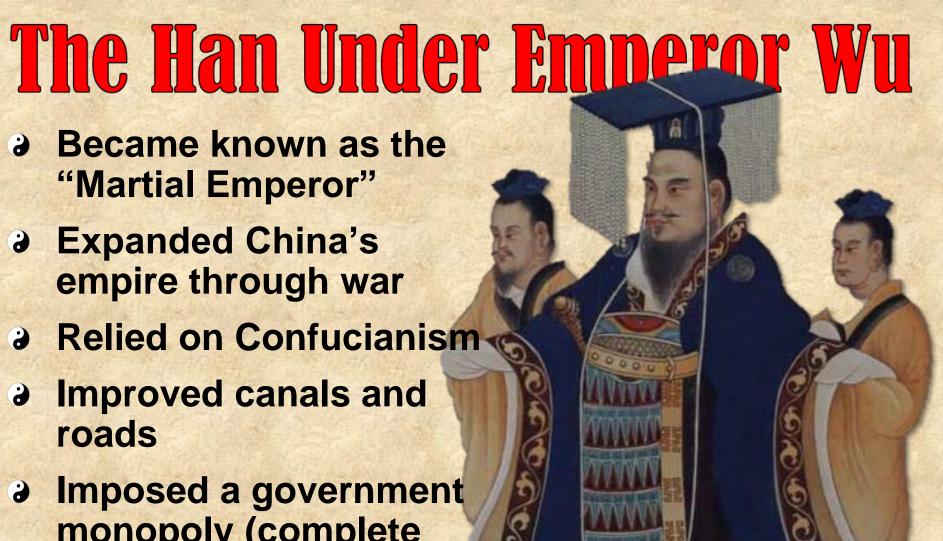
By 206 BCE, the harsh rule of the Qin Dynasty was replaced by the Han The Extent of the Han Dynasty

(206 BCE-220 CE)



Han Dynasty Empire (206 B.C.-A.D. 220)





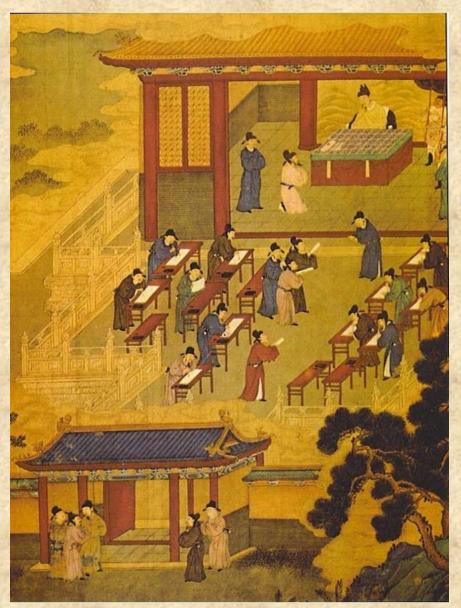
 Imposed a government monopoly (complete control of a business) on iron and salt

Han Society

- Scholar-Officials: welleducated Confucian philosophers run the bureaucracy
- Scholar official were expected to match the Confucian ideal - be courteous, dignified and possess a thorough knowledge of history, music, poetry, and Confucian teachings



Civil Service Examinations



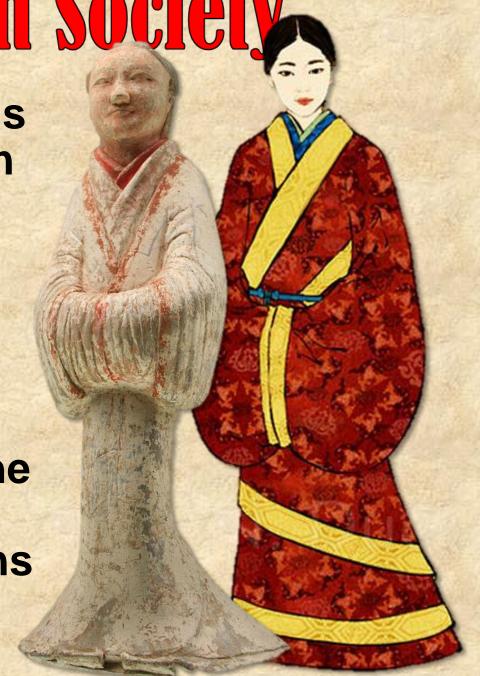
- Officials won positions by merit rather than through family background
- To find the most qualified officials a system of exams were developed
- In theory, any man could take the exam but in reality only those who could afford it – ended up taking it
- Still used up until 1905!

Women in Han Society

Confucian teachings
men superior than women

kept women from taking the civil service exams.

Women were expected to obey the will of their fathers, husbands, then sons in old age



Technology and Trade

Advancements include paper, yokes, plow, wheelbarrow, improved iron tools, use of water power to grind grain

Agriculture was considered the most important but trade thrived

Government monopolies produced silk which was traded as far west as Europe along the Silk Road



Downfall of the Han Dynasty

- Power struggles between palace eunuchs, empresses, and palace consorts
- Daoist religious groups rebel against Han rule
- Warlord Cao Pi forces the last Han emperor Xian to abdicate the throne

