

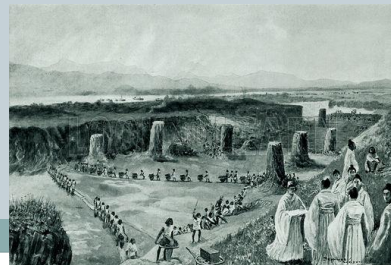
# Inner and East Asia

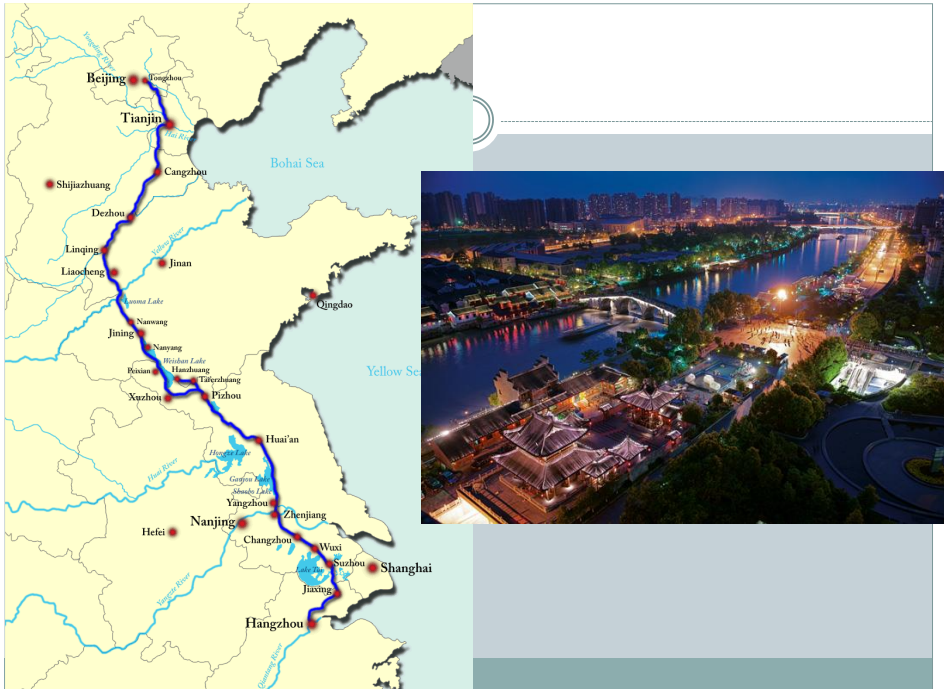
CH. 10  
400-1200

## Reunification

- **Fall of the Han (220 CE)**
  - Left China in centuries of political fragmentation
- **Sui Dynasty**
  - Reunified China in 581
  - Capital of Chang'an
  - Grand Canal
    - ✦ 1100 miles long
    - ✦ Trade/communication between N and S China
    - ✦ Linked Yellow River and Yangzi
  - Improved northern sections of the Great Wall

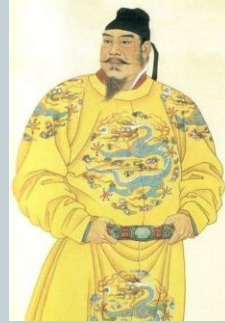
- **Fall of the Sui**
  - Military expansion in Korea, Vietnam, Inner Asia
  - Public works
    - ✦ Canal
    - ✦ Irrigation systems
  - Military defeats
  - Assassination of second emperor





## Tang Empire (618-755)

- **Li Shimin (626-649)**
  - Extended power into Inner Asia
- **Avoided over centralization**
  - Allowed local nobles to have power
- **Tributary system**
  - Chang'an
  - Political relationship
  - Independent countries acknowledge that China is superior
  - Ambassadors pay tribute in capital
  - Symbolic



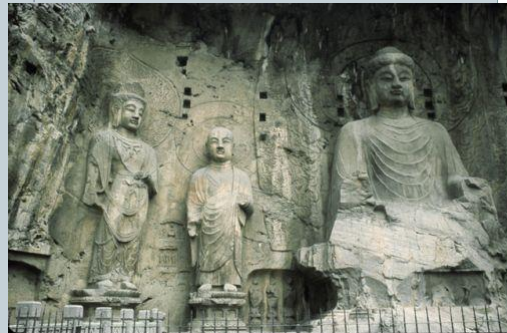
## Chang'an

- Center of Asian communication
- Cosmopolitan culture
  - Mixture of cultures, ideas, religious traditions
  - Central Asia, Tibet, Vietnam, Japan, Korea
  - Language: Chinese, Tibetan, Uighur
  - Textiles: Persia, Korea, Vietnam
- Water connections
  - Guangzhou (Canton)



## Mahayana Buddhism

- Prevalent in Tang Empire
- Great Vehicle
- Bodhisattvas
  - Enlightened beings who choose to be reincarnated instead of reaching nirvana
- Adoption of local gods/goddesses into Buddhism
- Translation of sacred texts into vernacular languages





## Tangy Buddhism

Early Tang	Later Tang
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monastic leaders pray for, support (financially and vocally), advise emperors and the elite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebellion from Tibet/Uighurs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Backlash against “foreigners”</li> <li>○ Mainly Buddhists</li> <li>○ Undermining of Confucian family values</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## “Bad Buddhism”

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraged women in politics               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wu Zhao                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Married into imperial family</li> <li>✦ Seize power in 690</li> <li>✦ Legitimized rule by claiming to be bodhisattva</li> <li>✦ Favored Buddhist/Daoist</li> <li>✦ Ruled effectively ??</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barbarian evil               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roots in Inner Asia/Tibet</li> <li>○ Foreign</li> <li>○ Shunned earthly ties</li> <li>○ Monks/nuns                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ No marriage alliances</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ No taxes/army service                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ 1000s enter tax exempt institutions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• 840 - 845               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gov't crushes monasteries</li> <li>○ 4,600 temples destroyed</li> <li>○ 150,000 workers back to work force</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## Fall of the Tang

- **Military**
  - Expensive campaigns
  - Dependence on local warlords/commanders
  - Demoralizing losses
  - Decentralization and underfunding
- **Tax collections**
- **Rebellions**
  - An Lushan (755)
    - ✦ Tang general
    - ✦ 200,000 soldiers
    - ✦ Emperor fled Chang'an
    - ✦ Eight year rebellion
  - Huang Chao (879-881)
    - ✦ Poor farmers, peasants
    - ✦ Hatred of barbarians
    - ✦ 1000s murdered in Beijing, Canton

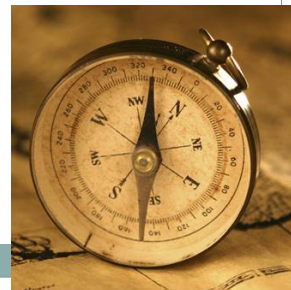
## Tangy Aftermath: Liao (Khitan) Empire

- **Siberia/Inner Asia**
- **Pastoral nomads**
  - Horse and cattle
- **Almost the exception ☺**
- **Encouraged Chinese culture**
  - No attempt to create a single elite class
- **Allowed Buddhism and Confucianism**
  - Buddhism outweighs Confucianism in Liao/northern China
- **Challenged the Song**
  - Emperor pay annual tribute to Liao
  - Song allied with Jurchens
    - ✦ Jurchens ultimately destroy the Liao and establish the Southern Song (Jin) Dynasty



## The Song “Industrial Revolution”

- Closest to an “industrial revolution” than any other state that existed prior to 1750
- Advancements in science, technology, medicine, astronomy
  - Use of fractions
  - Lunar observations, precise calendar
  - Magnetic compass (smaller, more suitable to sea travel)
  - Junks with stern mounted rudders
- Cast iron
  - Fighting over control of northern mines
  - End of 11<sup>th</sup> century: 125,000 tons annually
    - ✦ Roughly the same amount of 18<sup>th</sup> century Britain
  - Mass production of armor
  - Bridges, buildings
- Gunpowder
  - Flaming arrows
  - Shrapnel





## Chinese Printing Technology



- Transition from woodblock printing to movable type
  - Woodblock
    - ✦ Calligraphy of entire pages carved onto blocks
  - Movable type
    - ✦ Characters individually carved onto blocks
    - ✦ Made printing easier/cheaper
  - Mass production of exam prep books (Confucian civil service)
  - Agricultural/irrigation techniques
  - Adaptation of iron tools to wetter climate cultivations

## Woodblock Printing



## Woodblock Printing



## Movable Type



## Movable Type



## Neo-Confucianism



- “New Confucianism”
- Developed during the Song Dynasty
- Zhu Xi
- Human nature is moral, rational, essentially good
- Emphasis on an individual’s responsibility
  - Moral, social
  - Opposition to Buddhist view that worldly affairs are a distraction
- Sage
  - Early Confucians: wise rulers, leaders were sages
  - Neo-Confucianism: anyone can be a sage through meditation and study

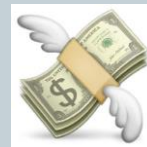
## Chan (Zen) Buddhism

- Buddhist tradition from India/Tibet
- Mental discipline alone can lead to salvation
- Meditation = key practice



## Economy

- **Population explosion**
  - 1100s: 100 million people
  - Largest cities in the world
  - Problems
    - ✦ Narrow, clogged streets
    - ✦ Multistory housing
  - Waste, Water management
  - Firefighting techniques
- **Tax Farming**
  - Individualized taxation
  - Small sum sent to govt
  - Remainder kept for private use
- **Credit**
  - Originated during long distance trade of Tang Empire
  - Flying Money
    - ✦ Interregional credit
    - ✦ Paper bonds redeemed at another location
    - ✦ Lending locations owned by families
  - Paper money
    - ✦ High inflation





## Society

### Civil Service Exams

- Large bureaucracy
- Confucian exams
- Economics, foreign policy
- Recruited men from all classes
  - Wealthy had an advantage
  - More time to prep for exam
- Success/Failure
  - Good marriage/prestige vs. bankruptcy and ruin

### Women

- Revival of Confucianism = subordination of women
  - Disenfranchisement
  - Property passed to husband
  - No remarriage
  - Limited education
  - Foot binding

## Foot binding

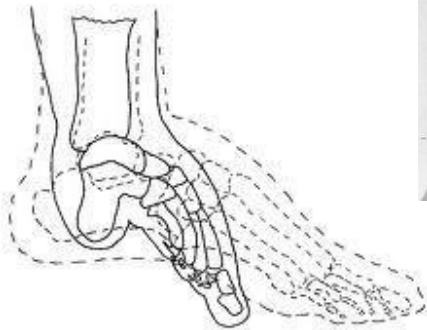
- First appeared during Tang Dynasty
  - Slave girls
- Widespread during Song Dynasty
- Toes bound and forced under heel
- Status symbol
  - Elite: 5-7 years old
  - Peasant: teens
  - Very rural areas: no binding
    - ✦ More freedom than elite







## Bone Structure





B 5493 Chinese Girl with Bound Feet. Photo, San Francisco, Cal.





## East Asian Kingdoms

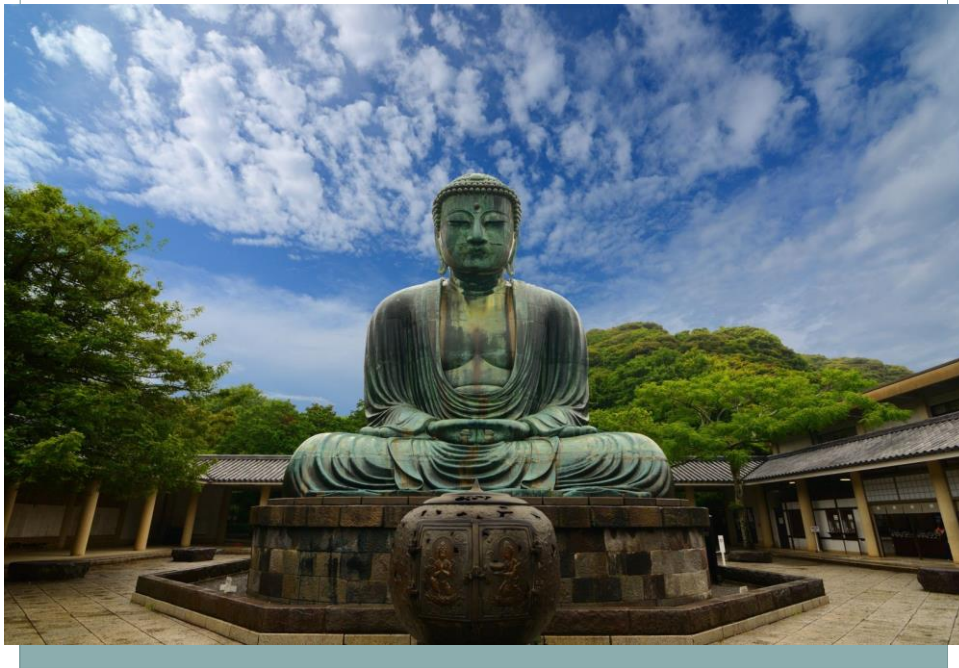
- **Korea, Japan, Vietnam**
  - First knowledge comes from Chinese documents
- **Devotion of rice cultivation**
- **Confucian ideals**
- **Early states modeled after Tang Dynasty**
- **Transformed written Chinese into Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese**

## Korea

- **First Chinese colony established in 3<sup>rd</sup> cent BCE during Qin**
- **Shamanism**
  - Ability to contact ancestors and the spirit world
  - Ancestor veneration persisted in China
- **Silla**
  - SE kingdom
  - Took control of majority of peninsula with support of Tang
  - Silla collapsed along with Tang
- **Koryo**
  - “Korea”
  - Unified peninsula for the next 300 years
  - Supported Buddhism
- **Printing**
  - 700s: oldest Chinese woodblock print found in Korea
  - Koreans made advances in movable type
  - Technology spread to China

## Japan

- Islands stretch from “Georgia to Maine”
- Mastered and surpassed Chinese architecture and study in Buddhism
  - Similar architecture and street plans
  - No walled cities
- Fujiwara Clan
  - 794: government moves to Kyoto (Heian)
  - Controlled power and protected emperor
  - Did not encourage women’s education
  - Tale of Genji: Murasaki Shikibu
  - Pillow Book: Sei Shonagon



## Vietnam

- Red River and Mekong Rivers
- Rice based agriculture
- Champa
  - Southern Vietnamese state
  - Grew Champa rice (from India)
    - ✦ Fast growing rice
    - ✦ Creates high yielding crops
    - ✦ Spread to China during Song Dynasty

