***Unification of China Notes – 2/28/17***

* **Confucius and the Social Order**
  + New social order founded during the Zhou Dynasty
  + **Confucius** - China’s most influential scholar, born 551bc studied history, music, and morality
    - Believed that social order, harmony and good government could be restored in china if society were organized around 5 basic relationships…
      * 1. Ruler & subject
      * 2. Father and son
      * 3. Husband and wife
      * 4. Older brother and younger brother
      * 5. Friend and friend
    - Essentially believed in kindness for all and fair treatment
    - Children should practice **filial piety** – respect/devotion for their parents and ancestors during and after the death of their parents
  + Eventually appointed by duke of Lu to be the minister of justice – according to lore his kindness eliminated crime
    - His ideas helped spread by Mencius
  + Creates the idea of a bureaucracy – trained civil service people who run the government
  + 4 Virtues of a gentleman
    - * 1. In private a man is courteous
      * 2. In service he as precise
      * 3. Give more than you take
      * 4. You are just
  + Ultimately Confucianism becomes the foundation for Chinese government and social order
* **Other Ethical Systems**
  + **Daoism –** 
    - Created by Laozi sometime around the 6th century bc
    - Believed that the universal force called the Dao guided all things
    - Humans were the only creatures to fail to follow the Dao – argue right/wrong, good/bad
  + **Legalists –** 
    - Practical/political thinkers, nearly the opposite of Dao and Confucius
    - Led/founded by Hangeizi and Li Si - they believed that government should end civil disorder and restore harmony
    - Disobedient should be punished, severely
  + **Book of Oracles – I Ching (Yin and Yang)**
    - ***The I Ching*** (book of changes) helped people lead a happy and simple life led by common sense
    - **Yin & Yang** - two powers together that represent natural rhythms of life
      * Yin represents all that is cold and dark
      * Yang represents all that is warm, bright, hard and clear
      * The symbol represents the harmony of life
* **The Qin Dynasty Unifies China**
  + 3rd bc century Qin Dynasty replaces the Zhou Dynasty
  + Used Legalist ideas to subdue warring states
  + 221bc Shi Huangdi (first emperor)
    - Unified China by attacking to the north and south, stopped internal conflict
    - Doubled China’s territory
    - *“Strengthening the Trunk and weakening the branches”*
      * Moved all of the noble families to the capital city to reduce their power and keep an eye on them
        + About 120,000 families
      * Broke China into 36 districts and sent administrative officials to control them
    - Had opposition murdered (Li Su, Huangdi’s legalist philosopher)
    - Established an **autocracy** - government with unlimited power, used for whatever the leader sees fit
  + **Program of Centralization –** Shi Huangdi’s program designed to develop infrastructure
    - Built 4,000 miles of roads
    - Set standards for writing, law, currency, and weights/measures
    - Even set the length of axles on carts to create standardized ruts
    - Irrigation increased and farm production increased
  + **Great Wall of China**
    - Huangdi completed numerous smaller walls designed and put in place by the Zhou Dynasty designed to keep out Nomads from the north
    - Forced peasants to build it – work or die
  + **Fall of the Qin Dynasty**
    - Fell when Shi Huangdi’s son took over
    - Peasants rebelled 3 years after he took over
    - Fell by 202 bc, Han Dynasty took over after the Qin