***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