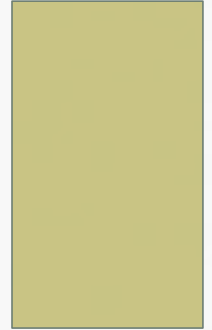




# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- During the period of the Warring States, rulers of several regional states adopted elements of the **Legalist** program.



- Legalist doctrines met the most enthusiastic response in the state of **Qin (Chin)**

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The Qin state soon dominated its neighbors and imposed centralized imperial rule throughout China. (Qin Calvary)



- Qin rule survived for only a few years, lasting about fifteen years and ending shortly after the first emperor's death.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- During the fourth and third centuries B.C.E., the Qin state underwent a remarkable round of economic, political and military development.



- **Shang Yang** encouraged peasant cultivators to migrate to the sparsely populated state by granting them private plots of land...which is basically **Feudalism**...which started the Warring States.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- This policy dramatically boosted agricultural production while simultaneously weakening the economic position of the **Hereditary Class System**...which began the **Warring States**



- As a result the Qin rulers found fewer obstacles to establishing centralized rule throughout their state.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- They also devoted their newfound wealth to the organization of a powerful army equipped with the most effective **iron** weapons available.



- Qin rulers attacked one state after another, absorbing each new conquest into their centralized structure, until they had finally brought China under the sway of a single state...for the first time ever

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- In 221 B.C.E. **Shi Huangdi** the king of the Qin state proclaimed himself the first emperor and decreed that his descendents would reign for thousands of generations.



- When in fact due to civil rebellion the dynasty collapsed in 207 B.C.E...lasting only **14** years.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Though only lasting a short period of time the Qin Dynasty established a tradition of centralized imperial rule, that later rulers sought to emulate.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Like his ancestors in the Kingdom of Qin, **Shi Huangdi** ignored the nobility and ruled his empire through a centralized administration.



- He governed from his capital at **Xianyang**, while the remainder of China was divided into administrative districts that he entrusted to loyal government officials who served his absolute pleasure.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- It is likely that many Chinese welcomed the political stability introduced by the Qin, but it did not win universal acceptance.



- Confucians**, **Daoists** and **Scholars** in general launched a vigorous campaign of criticism.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- In an effort to reassert his authority, Shi Huangdi ordered the execution for those who criticized his regime.



- Even ordering the burning of all writings that did not fully agree with **Legalism**...the only books that were saved dealt with farming, medicine and predicting the future (Oracle Writing / Tao Te Ching)

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- The following year he responded again by sentencing some 460 scholars residing in the capital to be buried alive for their criticism of his Legalist tactics.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- China is a network of mountains and rivers that divide the country into distinct regions.



- Customs, laws, money and writing styles all varied from place to place and Shi Huangdi wanted to universalize everything.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- In hopes of ensuring better understanding and uniform applications of his Legalist policies, Shi Huangdi mandated the use of his common script throughout his empire.



- The regions continued to use different forms of spoken languages, as they do today, however the written words were compiled into a common script...not every had formal education.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The emperor then set up a new **currency system**.



- Gold and copper coins became the standard **currency system** that was strictly used throughout all of the Qin Dynasty...all other forms were to be destroyed.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Shi Huangdi also uniformed a system of weights and measures.



- Even axles widths of carts and chariots had to be the same...everything had to be universal.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Why do you think that Shi Huangdi standardized so many different elements of Chinese life?

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- With all of these changes and the introduction of a unified writing system, trade between different regions became much easier.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- New, massive building projects also helped to unify the country...through a heavy tax system which angered many citizens.



- Under Shi Huangdi's rule, the Chinese built a network of roads and waterways that connected the capital city to every part of the empire. (Hunan Path)

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Each of these new roads were the exact same width, **fifty paces**.



- This design of course allowed for easier travel for merchants, however the main advantage was that they allowed the military to move quickly throughout the empire. (**Tea Horse Road**)

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Shi Huangdi also had another major agenda...to protect the Qin Empire from outside **invaders**...



- Nomads from the northern parts of Asia were fierce warriors and they were a constant threat to the stability of China.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- In an effort to stop these war hungry nomads Shi Huangdi began building the Qin sections of the **Great Wall of China**.



- This barrier actually linked several earlier walls across the northern borders of China

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Essentially the **Great Wall of China** worked like this...



- Hundreds of years before the Qin's Great Wall, six other Chinese states had already built their own walls to prevent attacks from each other and the Huns.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Qin's Great Wall was built by connecting parts of the walls belonging to the past states of the Zhao and Yan, plus adding thousands of miles of their own.



- The Qin's section of the great wall really resembles a gigantic dragon

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- The total length of the Great Wall of China built in different dynasties is **13,171** miles...announced by China's State Administration of Cultural Relics in 2012.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Building the Great wall required years of labor from hundreds of thousands of workers...



- ... many of which died while constructing this defense masterpiece.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- **Shi Huangdi's** policies, military might and brutal sense of Legalism did in fact unify the entire country of China, however they also stirred resentment.



- Many peasants, scholars and nobles loathed his cruel technique and despite resentment Shi Huangdi was powerful enough to hold the country together until his death in 210 B.C.E.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The Shi Huangdi died during one of his tours of Eastern China, on September 10, 210 B.C.E. about two months away by road from the capital Xianyang



- Reportedly, he died due to ingesting **Mercury pills**, made by his court scientists and doctors...ironically, these pills were meant to make him immortal

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Lets talk about Shi Huangdi's Tomb...

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- The **Terracotta Army**, known in Chinese as the "**soldier and horse funerary statues**" is one of the most astonishing archeological discoveries of the past few decades.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Buried in 210-209 B.C.E. with Emperor Shi Huangdi near the city of Xi'an, the Terracotta Army was created, according to ancient beliefs, to help Shi continue his reign in the afterlife.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Despite its antiquity, the Army wasn't discovered until 1974, and this happened as an accident, as farmers were drilling in the area and uncovered the colossal structure.

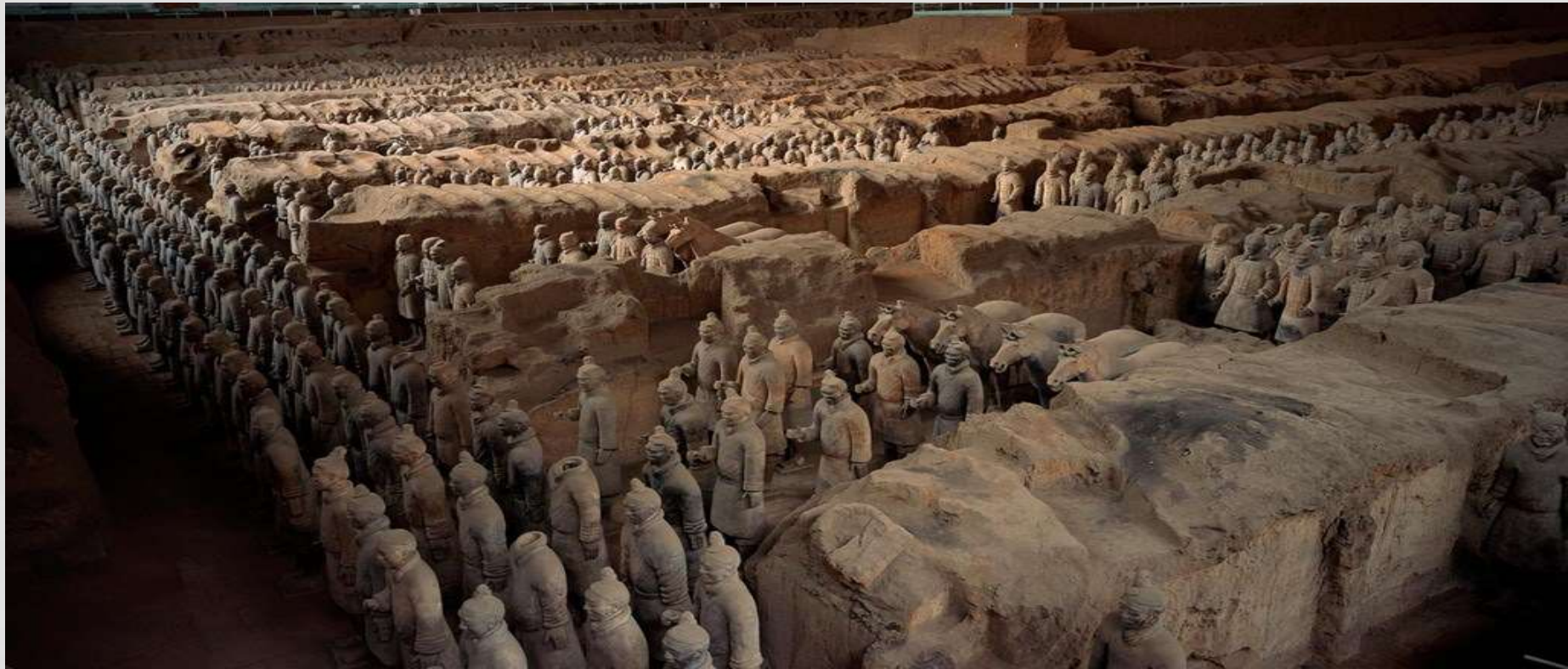
# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The Terracotta Army consists of over 8000 life size statues, mostly representing soldiers and horses, but also chariots, weapons, and other objects.



- It is extremely detailed, with warriors wearing different uniforms according to rank, and featuring detailed faces and lifelike postures.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The main tomb containing the emperor has yet to be opened and there is evidence suggesting that it remains relatively intact.



- The probes revealed abnormally high quantities of mercury, some 100 times the naturally occurring rate, suggesting that some parts of the legend are credible.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Shi Huangdi did not like to talk about his own death and he had never wrote a will...his oldest son **Fusu** should have become emperor.



- There was a conspiracy revolving around Fusu because he believed that society would be perfectly run if everyone shared perfect knowledge...**Omniscience**.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- A letter was **forged** from Shi Huangdi saying that both **Fusu** and **General Meng** of the military must commit suicide and his young brother was to be Emperor.



- The plan worked, and the younger son **Huhai** became the Second Emperor...who was not as capable as his father and revolts quickly erupted.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Rebel forces formed across the country out of distaste and hatred to the Qin form of government...each claiming to have received the **Mandate of Heaven** to replace the emperor.

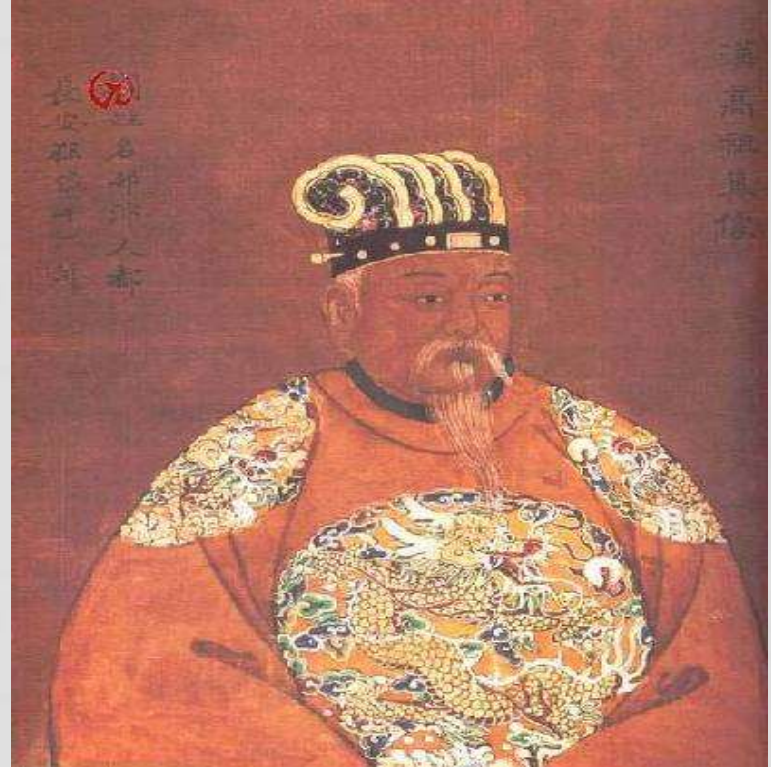


- All of the conspiracies, suicide notes and murders were orchestrated by... **Zhao Gao**... a government official who wanted to seize power for himself... ultimately leading to the downfall of the dynasty.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- By 207 B.C.E. waves of rebels had overwhelmed the Qin court, slaughtering government officials and China fell once again into chaotic civil wars.
- Liu Bang was initially a peasant who was able to become emperor in large part due to the Chinese belief in the “**Mandate of Heaven**”
- Liu was actually the first commoner to become emperor in Chinese History.





# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Due to his kind demeanor Liu earned the peoples loyalty and trust.
- He was adored by both peasants and soldiers, which assisted him in maintaining control over the Han's massive area.
- Liu Bang's rule was completely different from the strict Legalism of the Qin Dynasty.
- He wanted to free people from harsh government polices, lower taxes for farmers and make punishments less severe.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- This worked great and by 140 C.E. Emperor Wudi took the throne and wanted to create a stronger government.



- To do that, he took land away from lords, raised taxes, and placed the supply of grain under the control of the government.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

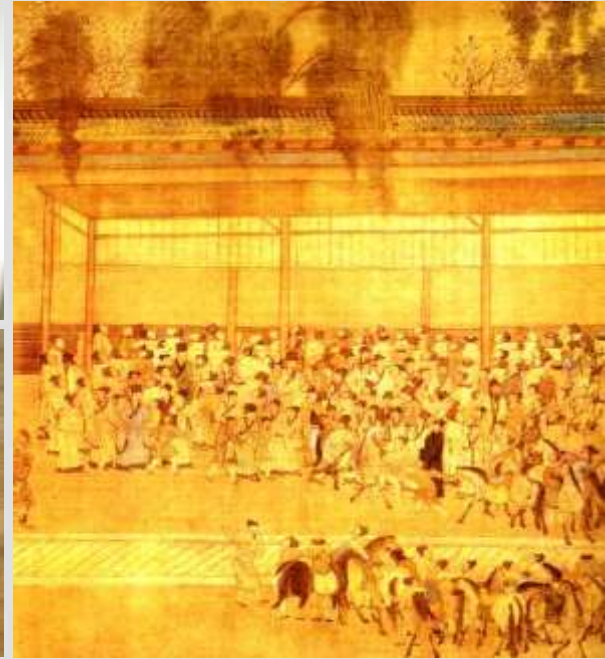
- Under Wudi, Confucianism became China's official government philosophy and government officials were expected to practice it.



- Wudi even constructed a university to educate citizens on Confucian ideas...remember the **Junzi**...Confucius and his followers believed that a good government depended on having wise leaders.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The **Civil Service Examinations** introduced by the Han Dynasty rulers were a product of Confucian ideas...to help choose the best, most talented possible leaders.



- **Civil Service Exams** - are tests given to those who want to become a civil servant, a term often used to refer to a professional job in a government.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Men of almost all ranks tried to pass the exams so they could hold government jobs and basically become wealthy.



- Thousands attempted the tests, but only a few hundred people qualified for the important positions.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Chinese boys began preparing for the exams in primary (elementary) school.



- After many years of learning to read and write more than 400,000 words and sayings, the boys...now men in their twenties or early thirties would take the first of three level exams.

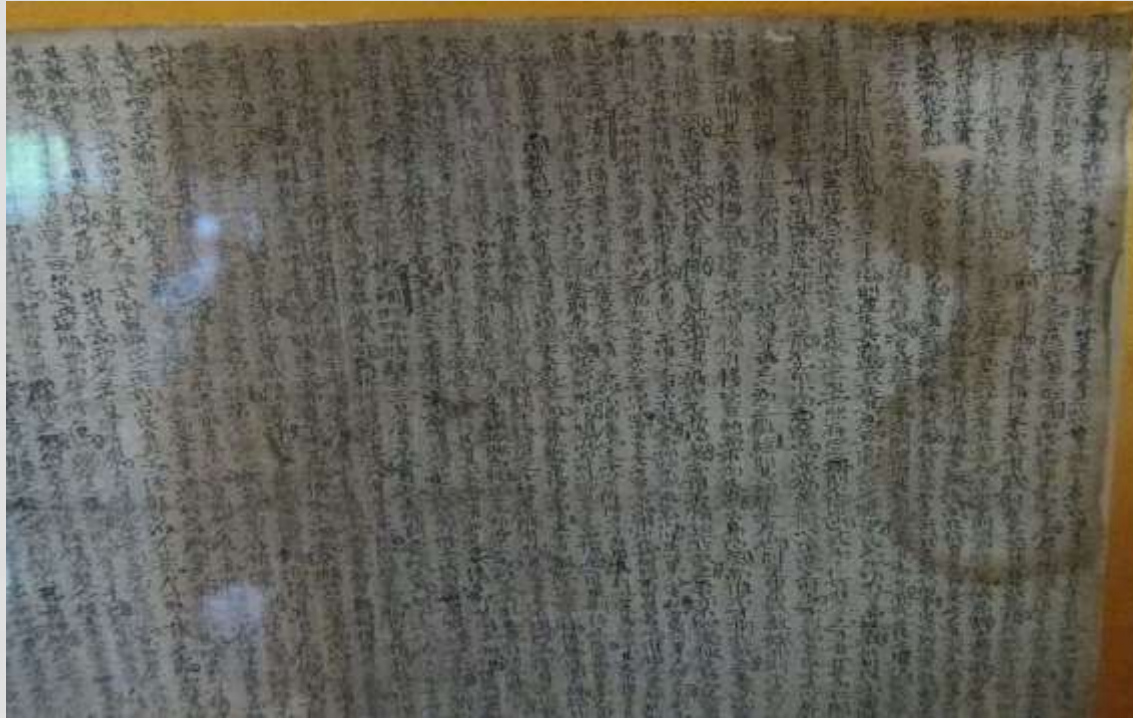
# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Students traveled to huge testing sites to take the tests.



- Food and beds were not provided, so they had to bring their own supplies. (**Examination hall with 7500 cells**)

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Many men became sick or insane because of the stress of the tests and the poor conditions under which they were tested. ("Cribbing Garment" answers to questions would be worn as underwear into the examination)



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Based on the Confucian System people were divided into four classes...class structure had returned to China.
- **The Upper Class** was made up of the Emperor, his court and scholars who held government positions.
- **Second Class** which was the largest was made up of the peasants, the normal hard working people of the Dynasty.
- The third class was the **Artistries** who produced items for daily life and some luxury items.
- **Merchants** occupied the lower class due to the fact that they did not produce anything.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The military was not an official class under the Confucian System.



- Although joining the military offered men a chance to rise in social class because the military was a branch of government.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- The classes only divided people into social rank, never indicating wealth or power.



For instance, even though peasants made up the second highest social class they were extremely poor...while some merchants were wealthy and powerful despite being in the lowest class.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Since Confucianism was the official government philosophy during Wudi's reign, teachings about the family were honored, children were taught from birth to respect their elders



- Disobeying one's parents was a capital crime, even Emperors had a duty to respect their parents and the general elderly population.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Han officials believed that if the family structure was strong and obeyed the fathers wishes that people would then follow the Emperor.



- Some men even were granted government jobs based on the respect they showed their parents.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- Chinese parents valued boys more highly than girls... mainly due to the fact that sons carried on the family line and took care of their parents when they became elderly.



- Daughters essentially became part of their husband's family...according to an Chinese proverb "**Raising Daughters is like raising children for another family**".

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- The Han Chinese also were fantastic inventors.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

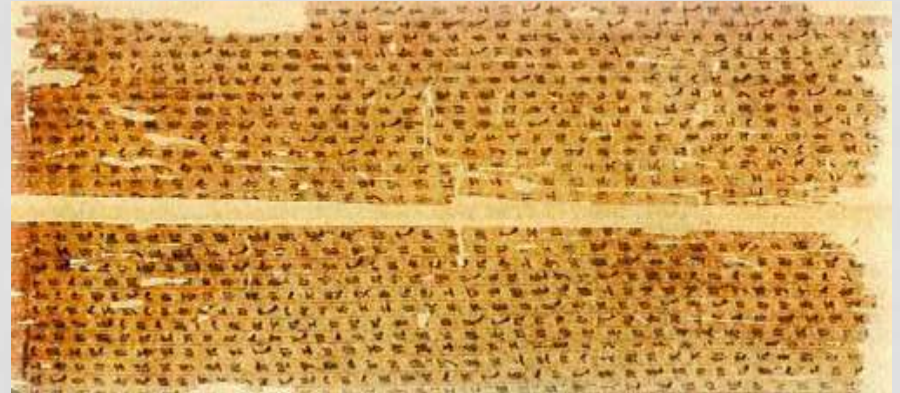
- 1) Paper



- They made it by grinding plant fibers, such as mulberry bark and hemp into a paste.



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

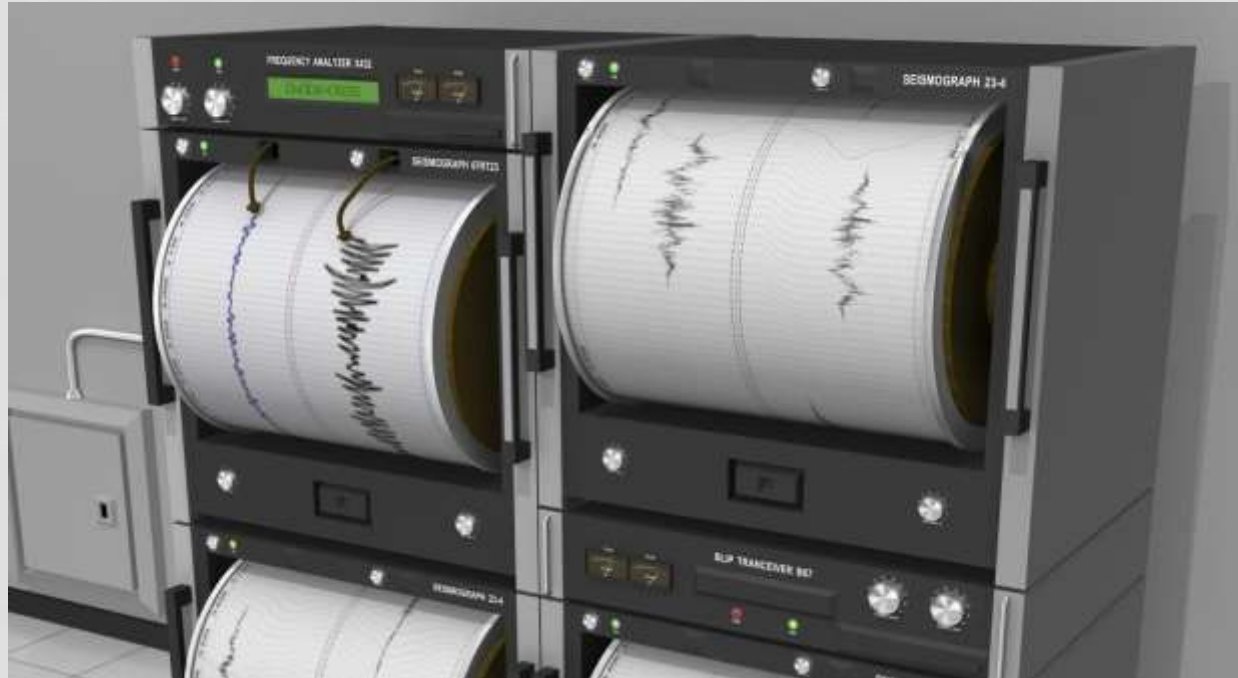
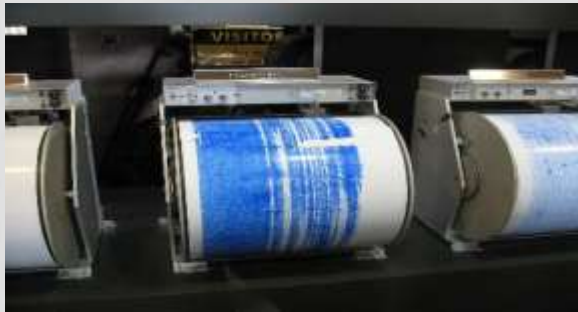
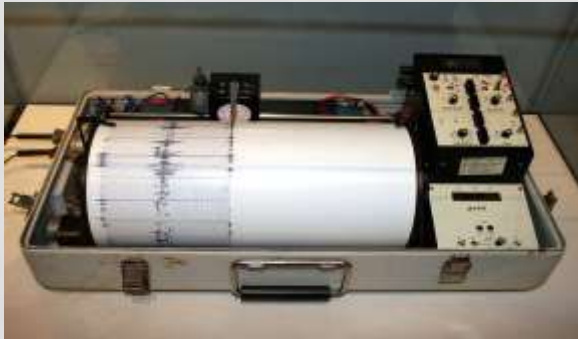
- 2) Seismograph



- The first sundial and seismograph were created under the Han Dynasty

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- **Seismograph's** today are instruments that measure motions of the ground, including those of seismic waves generated by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.



- Records of seismic waves allow seismologists to map the interior of the Earth

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES

- 3) Medicine (Acupuncture, Moxibustion and Anastasia)



- Acupuncture is the practice of inserting fine needles through the skin at specific points to cure disease or to relieve pain.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- Acupuncture is used today to treat hundreds of sicknesses...addictions, blood disorders, respiratory problems, muscle disorders and neurological issues.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- **Moxibustion** is a form of heat therapy in which dried plant materials called "moxa" are burned on or very near the surface of the skin...the intention is to warm and invigorate the flow of Qi in the body and dispel certain pathogenic influences.

# QIN AND HAN DYNASTIES



- 3) **Anesthesia** is the artificially induced loss of ability to feel pain, done to permit the performance of surgery

# THE END OF THE HAN

- The end of the Han Dynasty was followed by a long period of disunity and civil war.
- It began with the Three Kingdoms, which grew out of the three chief economic areas of the Han Dynasty.
  - The leaders of the kingdoms attempted to reunite the empire and were therefore at constant warfare.
- These three kingdoms were the Wei, in northern China, the Shu to the west, and the Wu in the east. The Three Kingdoms existed from 220-265 C.E.
  - The kingdom of Wei was ruled by Ts'ao Ts'ao.
- This was the strongest of the kingdoms, and he had power over the valley of Wei even during the time of the Han rule.
- Ts'ao Ts'ao attempted to unify all of China under his rule, but was defeated by Sun Ch'üan and Liu Pei in the battle of the Red Cliff.
  - In the future, these assimilated nomads would form independent kingdoms in North China.
- The Ssu-ma was a militant family that rose to power very quickly, and one of its members, Ssu-ma Yen founded the new Chin Dynasty in 265 A.D.



- This defeat was the beginning of the division into three kingdoms.
- The Wei and Shu kingdoms were both centralized, legalist kingdoms, while the Wu kingdom was ruled by a confederation of the most powerful families of the area.
- The Wei kingdom eventually captured the Shu kingdom in 263 A.D.
  - Ts'ao instituted many military changes that would have a great impact on the future of China.
- His army consisted of both Chinese and people that were considered barbarians, the Hsiung-nu, the Hsien-pei, Wu-huan and the Ch'iang.
- The members of his army who provided the best troops were the former nomadic herdsman of the steppes.
  - They were the most skilled mounted bowmen.
- The use of people from different groups resulted in an assimilation among the people which had not occurred in the past.