

- Ming China
  - Yuan Dynasty = on decline
    - Founded by Kublai Khan
    - Numerous problems
    - NOTE: Dynastic Circle
    - Result = Yuan lose control; outbreak of revolution
  - Zhu Yuanzhang appears
    - Battles for 3 decades
    - Conquers China
    - Declares self *Hongwu*
    - Claims Mandate of Heaven
    - NOTE: not Divine Right of Kings
    - Founds dynasty
  - Hongwu's reforms
    - Reestablishes *shēnshì*
    - Reestablishes imperial examinations
      - Basis = Four Books & Five Classics of Confucianism
      - Cancelled by Yuan rulers
    - NOTE: *Kung Fu Tzu*
      - Focus = harmony & balance

- Core = Five Relationships
- Ideal model = family
- Ideal ruler = *Sheng*
- Ideal man = *Junzi*
- Hongwu subsidies system
  - Reopens Imperial Academies
  - Expands curriculum
  - Exam process = rigorous
- Hongwu centralizes authority
  - Abolished chancellor
  - Honesty, loyalty & discipline
  - Tries to prevent “court factionalism”
  - Imposes harsh legal system
- Help for commoners
  - Public works projects
  - Builds the “Wall”
  - Expands land ownership
  - Reduces labor demands
  - Promotes production
- Gains short-lived

- Power of landlords
- Money-lending
- Peasants = tenants or landless
- Confucian influence on society = strong;
  - Basis = filial piety
  - Social roles enforced harshly
  - Ex. Student-teacher
  - Ex. Women
    - Three Obediences & Four Virtues
    - NOTE: foot binding
    - Upper-class vs. lower-class
  - Ex. Fathers
  - Ex. Ancestor Worship
- Ming period = revolutionary
  - Boom fueled by outside contact
  - Import of new crops
  - Result = population boom
  - Triggers commercial boom
  - NOTE: Canton System
  - Emergence of merchant class

- Boom fuels expansion
  - Hongwu continues war
  - Yongle expands borders to farthest point
    - Dispatches Zheng He
    - 7 Expeditions – plus more?
  
- Ming retreat & decline
  - Dynastic Circle shifts
  - Focus inwards
  - Bad rulers = decline
  - Corruption
  - Public works erode
  - Natural disasters
  - Plight of peasants
  - Foreign threats
    - Ex. *Wōkòu*
  - Christianity
    - Jesuits = top-down
    - Ex. Matteo Ricci & Adam Schall
  
- End of Ming = 1644
  - Toppled from within

- Peasant rebellion & Manchus
- Army deserts
- Li Zicheng captures Beijing
- Last emperor = Chongzhen
  
- Qing = Last Dynasty
  - Qing = Manchus
    - Primary unifier = Huang Taiji
    - Elite Manchus adopt Chinese ways
  
  - Huang Taiji wields tremendous power
    - Initially had no intent to conquer China
    - Took offense - marches to Beijing
    - Dies before capture
  
  - Shunzhi (5 years old) succeeds
    - Regents made quick work of holdouts
    - Adopts traditional Chinese system of rule
    - Roots legitimacy on traditional Confucian writings
    - NOTE: "Ming-Qing" political system
    - Qing retain imperial exams
    - Family = core unit
  
  - Manchus = capable of ruling largest empire in world

- Ex. Kangxi's empire = 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in Chinese history
- Kangxi implement separate but equal policy
- Qing try to alleviate rural unrest
  - Little success w/ landlords
  - Less control over trade
    - NOTE: huge influx of silver from West
  - Devise the "Canton" system
    - Ocean Trading House
    - Factories
    - Foreign traders flocked to Canton
  - Rise of *compradors*
- By 18<sup>th</sup> Cen, clear that Qing in decline
- Diversion of revenue devastated Chinese society
  - Ex. funds to maintain military fell sharply
  - Ex. reduction in public work projects
  - Worst example = Great Flood of 1877
- Conditions of peasants deteriorate
- Many believe Mandate is lost
  - But China in unprecedented times

## Japan

- 14<sup>th</sup> Cen = chaos

- Ashikage Takuaji leads *bushi* rebellion
- Overthrows shogun; claims power
- Emperor rejects; removed & replaced
- Ashikaga Shogunate
- *Sengoku jidai*
- Social structure = feudalistic
  - Emperor; *bushi*; *samurai*; commoners
  - *Shogun* = chief warlord
  - *Daimyo* = powerful *bushi*
- 16<sup>th</sup> cen = Period of Warlords
  - Innovations
    - Massive stone castles
    - Samurai armor, swords & *bushido*
    - Warfare & tactics
  - Peasants caught in between
    - Revolts quickly crushed
  - Period of growth
    - Village life = stable
    - Public works
    - Land use

- Economic competition
- Unifying factor = Shintoism
  - “Way of the Gods”
  - Focus = natural forces; *kami*
  - Amaterasu Omikami
  - Shrines, shaman, individual rituals
  - Merged with Buddhism
    - Ex. *Kami* & reincarnation
    - Ex. Impurity vs. purity
- Reunification
  - Oda Nobunaga
    - Effective military leader
      - Ex. Firearms
    - Fascinated by Westerners
      - Allowed Christianity
    - Deposed Ashikaga shogun
    - Unified central Honshu
    - Moved against western daimyo
    - Betrayed by vassal
  - Toyotomi Hideyoshi



- Acted quickly to complete Nobunaga's campaign
- Effective on battlefield; master of diplomacy
- Crushed all resistance
- Imposed effective administration
  - Reformed feudal system
  - Barred social mobility
  - Disarmed population
  - Japanese imperialism
  - Flaw = no succession
- Tokugawa Ieyasu
  - Focus = domestic authority
  - Consolidated power at home
  - Ended civil wars; brought unity
  - Granted title of shogun
  - Reorganized Japan
- Remaining threat = Europeans
  - 1<sup>st</sup> = Portuguese
    - Brought Asian goods to trade
    - Brought firearms & western products
    - Brought Jesuits; attempt conversion

- Nobunaga = curious
- Hideyoshi = lukewarm; fears invasion
- Ieyasu = hostile
- Christians hunted; persecuted
- Move to isolation
  - Limit ports, then contact
  - Pick nations to trade
  - Deshima (NOTE: “Canton”) system
  - Control imports/exports
- 17<sup>th</sup> Century = complete isolation
  - Shogunate = absolute control
  - Only crack = School of National Learning