

Chinese Dynastic Political History

I. Early (Neolithic, then River Valley, Huang He)

- A. Yangshau - 6000 - 5000 Bce
- B. Longshan - 5000 - 4000 Bce

Xia - 2100 BCE - 1800 BCE

II. Bronze Age (1500-600 BC)

- A. Shang Dynasty (1500-1122 BCE/BC)
- B. Chou (Zhou) (1122-256 BCE/BC)
 - 1. Early Chou (Zhou) 1100- 600

III. Classical Age (600 BC - 200 CE)

- A. Late Chou (Zhou) (600-221 BCE/BC)
 - 1. Confucius
- B. Chin (First Emperor) (221-206 BCE/BC)
 - 1. First Called China
- C. Han (paper) (202 BC- 220 CE/AD)
 - 1. 90 % of Chinese consider themselves Han still today
 - 2. ***Pax Sinica***
 - a. Wu Di (140 BC - 87 BCE/BC)

IV. Age of Division (200-600 CE/AD)

- A. Three Kingdoms
- B. Northern and Southern (Wui, Sui)

V. Medieval Age (600-1200 CE/AD)

- A. Tang (618-907 CE/AD)
- B. Sung (960-1279 CE/AD)

VI. Yuan Dynasty or Mongol Age (1200-1350 CE/AD)

A. **Genghis Khan** (Temujin) pledged to share with his followers both the sweet and the bitter of life. In structuring his army, he integrated soldiers from different tribes, thus inspiring loyalty to the Mongol army as a whole rather than to a specific lineage. He gave his enemies one simple choice: surrender and be enslaved, or die. By consistently enforcing discipline, rewarding skill and allegiance, and punishing those who opposed him, Genghis Khan established a vast empire. At the time of his death in 1227, Genghis Khan's empire extended from Hungary across Asia to Korea, and from Siberia to Tibet. In 1279, Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai Khan, founded the Chinese-style Yuan dynasty. Mongol rule brought relative peace to Asia, leaving China accessible to foreign visitors, such as Marco Polo. Native arts flourished, including calligraphy, painting and literature.

- 1. Bantu invaded Europe
- B. Kublai Khan

VII. Modern Dynasty (1350-1913 CE/AD)

- A. Ming 1368-1644
- B. Qing (Ching)(Manchu) 1644-1913
 - 1. Last Emperor of China Pu Yi 1906 - 1913

- I. Ming dynasty
- II. Manchu (Qing)
 - A. Opium Wars (1839-1842)
 - 1. Fought by warlords
 - B. Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)
 - C. Boxer Rebellion
 - 1. Fought by Secret Society members at the urging of **Tzu-Hsi** in an attempt to rid China of the European powers
- III. Abdication of Pu Yi 1912
 - A. Republic
 - 1. President Sun Yat Sen
 - 2. Rule of the Warlords
 - a. Death of Sun Yat Sen 1925
- IV. Civil War (A Split in the Kuomintang)
 - A. Nationalist
 - 1. Jiang Jeije (Chiang Kai-shek)
 - B. Communists
 - 1. Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung)
 - 2. 1937 Long March
- V. World War II (1931-1945)
 - A. Short truce between the two forces
 - B. Following World War II the Communist forces who had introduced great land and tax reforms gain the support of the peasant.
 - 1. By 1949 Nationalists forced to retreat to Taiwan and established a government there
- VI. Republic of China
 - A. Communist Party with Mao Zedong at the head of the Central Committee and the Politburo
 - 1. Not recognized by the United States
 - B. Economic Recovery (1950's)
 - 1. Five Year Plans
 - 2. Great Leap Forward
 - a. Both failed miserably and left the people facing food shortages
 - C. Cultural Revolution (1966)
 - 1. As a result of the drastic change needed launched to eradicate the old guard
 - a. Led by students called the Red Guard
 - D. Official Recognition (1972)
 - 1. Admission into the United Nations replacing Tiawan
 - E. Deng Xiaoping
 - 1. Took control after the death of Mao Zedong in 1976
 - F. Jiang Zemin
 - 1. Took control after the death of Deng Xiaping in 1997.
 - G. Hu Jinto current president
 - 1. Capitalization and window of Hong Kong