

Chapter 14

East and South Asia

Section 1 - Central Asia

- Steppe Peoples
 - large numbers of nomadic roamed
 - based on clans
 - typical nomadic way of life - herding
 - to protect grazing lands and growing population, organized with chiefs
 - alliances with each other
 - horse warriors with bows and arrows
 - began expanding into other territories (future Mongols)
- Seljuk Turks
 - First to conquer others
 - 800 A.D. weak Abbasid rulers in Baghdad hired Turkish fighters
 - Turks increased power and took control of government
 - Faction called Seljuk moved across Middle Eastern
 - restored Sunni caliphate
 - controlled trade routes
 - invaded Asia Minor and fought Byzantines
 - future conflicts brought on crusades
 - unable to have effective central government
 - local leaders ignored, acted independently
 - fight each other and weakened - were open to attack
- Mongols
 - By 1100's, dominant nomadic group in Asia
 - homeland was Mongolia
 - herders and lived in tents (yurts)
 - some became farmers and established small communities
 - women farmed and men herded
 - Genghis Khan
 - Temujin "teh-moo-juhn"
 - organized clans under one government with assembly of tribal chiefs
 - codified Mongol laws - yasa
 - formed disciplined cavalry and choose officers on ability not family ties
 - became most skilled force at the time
 - recognized as Khan - absolute ruler- Genghis - universal
- Mongol Conquests
 - took other steppe people
 - gained land, money, and people
 - 1211 A.D. attacked China with 100,000 Cavalry
 - learned siege warfare
 - Genghis dies in 1227 but Mongols continue

- 1279 all China defeated - then go west
- 1230 - 1240's A.D. conquered Eastern Slavic lands and central Europe
- other Mongols go into Middle Eastern
 - terror tactics - killed many and destroyed cities
- Baghdad captured- major blow to Muslims
- Mongol advance stopped by Mamluks
 - Muslims controlled Egypt
- Mongol Empire
 - created largest land empire in history
 - China to frontier of western Europe
 - Peace during 1200's
 - strengthened trade and commerce between East and West
 - respected advanced cultures and adapted while in region
 - China ideas and practices and intermarried
 - Persia convert to Islam and intermarried
 - Russia kept separate from Slavs and lived in steppe region
 - Mongol unity began breakdown because of adoption of other cultures
 - End 1200's developed into separate independent domains

Section 2 - China

- New expansion - Tang Dynasty
- 618 peasant revolt against Sui dynasty
- Li Yuan took control of country and proclaimed himself emperor
 - established Tang "tong" dynasty
 - expanded empire
- Government and Society
 - Tai Cong "tie tsoong" military genius behind early expansion
 - son of Li Yuan
 - restored strong central government
 - to serve in government, people pass civil exam
 - emphasized Confucianism to pass
 - Chinese philosophy
 - Chinese government - anyone who pass get job and people promoted through talent
 - meritocracy (chosen by talent performance not class)
 - few poor pass because no money and time to tutor
 - Government ensured civil peace - gave land to farmers - encouraged farming experimentation
 - Conducted public works - roads and waterways
 - allowed for trade and cultural diffusion (religion)
 - Tang capital largest city in the world (2 million) Changan capital
 - Art of porcelain refined (China) translucent pottery - prized in world
 - Carved text onto block of wood
 - faster than hand work in Europe at that time

- Tang Decline

- as culture and society grew and no military problems resulted in weak army
- 755 Turks revolting in Central Asia and caused cut of trade
- ended trade long enough to destabilize government and economics
- border wars with Tibetans and provinces from 766 - 907 and then fell

- The Song Dynasty

- 907 - ruled by military dynasty
- military general Zhao Kuangyin “Jow - Kwong - Yin” took throne
 - established Song dynasty “soong”
- Royal court moved in 1127 from Kaifeng “kie - f uhng”
 - to Hangzhou “hong - Joh” because of Jurchen (nomadic people) took city
- Scholars not want foreign influence drew up official state philosophy
 - neo-Confucianism
 - people as loyal to emperor as are to father
 - combined Confucian values with Buddhism and Daoism
- Rulers strengthened civil service system
 - test main focus was Confucian zeal
 - scholars that passed eventually formed wealthy elite group
 - called Mandarins by Westerners

- Economy and Culture

- much economic growth - more than ever
- in part because tax money used to fund public workings
 - irrigation ditches and canals
- new crops of tea and new fast-growing rice
- more food - trade
- wealthy lived in large homes
 - enjoyed life: teahouses, restaurants, bathhouses
 - capital Hangzhou “hong - joh” 1 million
- poor in farms and urban
 - flimsy houses
 - begged - stole - manual laborers - sold cheap goods at market
- modern Chinese cuisine developed
- Porcelain production and painting at zenith
- Compass perfected!
- Gunpowder- fireworks and bamboo rocket launchers

- Collapse

- Mongols used gunpowder
- captured Northern China in 1234
- caused collapse of Song dynasty in 1279

- The Yuan Dynasty

- 1200's Mongols invaded and overthrew others
- established Yuan dynasty
 - first foreign invaders to rule most of country

- first great Mongol ruler - Kublai Khan ruled 1260 - 1294
 - grandson of Genghis Khan
 - expanded into Korea and North and Southeast Asia
 - tried Japan twice
 - typhoon, bad weather- not skilled sailors
 - Feudal warlords banded together to fight invaders
 - kept some Chinese traditions to rule easier
 - tried to maintain Mongol Culture
 - government documents in Mongolian and then translated into Chinese
 - gave high government positions only to Mongols and foreigners
 - most famous - Marco Polo
 - arrived 1271 A.D. Stayed 17 years
 - Royal messenger of Kahn
 - wrote about his stay and encouraged European trade by

boat

- Peace and Decline

- travel safe along roads - stable order maintained
- Mongols encouraged foreign trade with Europe
 - got slaves, glass, hides, silver, cotton and gave silk, tea, porcelain
- Kublai Kahn dies 1294
 - Successive weak rulers
- Chinese still resentful and begin rebellions
 - finally 1368 Buddhist monk Zhu Yuanzhang
 - “Joo yoo - ahn- Jahng”
 - led army and overthrew Yuan dynasty “yoo- ahn”

Section 3 - Southeast Asia

- Crossroads of Asia
- Area South of China and Southeast of India
 - Present day Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, etc.
 - Tropical - rich soil - much rainfall
 - Mainland and maritime Southeast Asia (2 major areas)
 - Maritime Philippine and Indonesian archipelagos (10,000 islands)
 - 100's A.D. cultural diffusion between India and Southeast Asia
 - Hinduism, Buddhism, Sanskrit, stories, laws to Southeast Asia
 - but kept own traditions
 - shadow puppetry, music, animism (spirits inhabit everything)
- The Khmer
 - 802 A.D.- people of what became Cambodia
 - Hindu-Buddhist and capital at Angkor
 - height by 1100's - took over Thailand, Laos, Vietnam
 - wealth from rice
 - irrigation (hydraulic) on step forms - three crops per year
 - funded public works (huge)
 - Temples, roads, reservoirs, harbors, hospitals

- rulers lived and dressed “extravagantly”
 - present themselves and incarnations of Gods (why?)
- Suryavarman II ruler under height
 - ordered Angkor Wat - temple complex of 1 square mile
 - weakened Kingdom because so much money spent on it
- Rebellions - infighting with royals
 - 1431, the Thai people (neighbors) took empire.
- Vietnam
 - China ruled for over 1,000 years
 - adopted Chinese customs
 - still believed in animism
 - took Daoism, Chinese style writing
 - Vietnamese officials selected by civil service exams
 - spoke and informally own language and officially wrote with Chinese characters
 - 39 A.D. two sisters Trung Trak and Trung Nhi
 - led revolt and used elephants
 - defeated and independent for two years
 - Chinese came back with more troops
 - In 938 with Tang “tong” dynasty fall - another revolt now
 - Chinese sent fleet to put down revolt
 - Ngo Quyen “noo-chu-Yehn” Vietnamese leader
 - defeated Chinese battle of Bach Dang River
 - When Song “soong” Dynasty came to power after “tong”
 - emperor threatened invasion
 - Vietnamese emperor agreed to pay tribute
 - China not invade
- Myanmar
 - Western part of Southeast Asia
 - adopted Buddhism and much of Indian culture
 - mostly from traders (land and sea)
 - 1200’s, taken by Mongol armies
 - 1500’s under own rule (culture preserved in southern regions)
- Thai
 - People migrated from China circa 700 A.D.
 - 1238 established own kingdom - Sukhothai “soakah-ty”
 - lasted 100 years
 - Ramkhamhaeng “rahm - kahm- hong” best ruler
 - writing and alphabet
 - Chinese artists taught porcelain
 - Buddhism became main religion
 - many temples built
- Ayutthaya
 - 1350 founded by Prince Ramathibodi “rah- mah- thee- boh- dee”

- overthrew last Sukhothai ruler
- lasted 400 years with 33 kings
- provided in trade - teakwood, salt, spices, hides
- mostly for China and neighbors

- Seafaring Kingdoms

- Most countries in Southeast Asia either much coastline or islands
- important ports and routes of trade
 - Srivijaya Empire - “shree-vih- jay- uh” - islands of Java and Sumatra
 - Present day Indonesia
 - 600 -1100 A.D. - one of greatest seafaring powers
 - by end of 1100 A.D. Majapahit “Mah-jah-Pah- heet”
 - became dominant and reduced Srivijaya Empire
 - 400 -1400 Buddhism and Hinduism main religions
 - Early 1200 Muslim traders introduce Islam
 - First major center of Islam in Southeast Asia - Melaka
 - port Kingdom Southwest coast Malay Peninsula
 - spread to all parts of Indonesia except Bali
 - still keeps Hindu religion
 - 1500’s Portuguese show up and won control by pitting local rulers against each

other.

Section 4 - Korea and Japan

- Korea

- legend that people descendants of Tangun
 - son of bear and founder of first kingdom 5,000 years ago
- first immigrants were from northern Asia
 - lived in villages, grew rice, and made bone tools
 - animists and practiced shamanism
 - good evil spirits in all things
 - shamans (priests) worked between spirit and human world
- 109 B.C. China invaded and controlled until 220 A.D. (Han Dynasty fell)
- By 313 A.D. Koreans in control of own land
 - formed three kingdoms: Silla, Paekche, Koguryo
 - called “Three Kingdoms Period” 313- 608 A.D.
 - adopted much Chinese culture
 - Confucianism, Buddhism, calligraphy, government practices
 - took art and science from Chinese
 - large cave murals
 - In Silla - observatory built (pg. 357) oldest in Asia
- 668 A.D. Silla kingdom conquered other two- brought peace
 - during time - Korean scholars compiled the “Tripitaka Koreana”
 - 16 years to make largest collection Buddhist Scriptures
 - 81,258 large wooden printing plates

-Yi Dynasty

- 1392 began kingdom called Choson, the capital being Hanyang (modern day Seoul)
- began moving toward Chinese culture

- opened schools to teach Chinese classics to civil service candidates
- made neo-Confucianism state doctrine
 - eldest son bound by duty to serve parents until their death
 - Korean women lost social standing
 - high class women to stay indoors until nightfall
 - go out when city gates closed and needed husband's

permission

- Important ruler - King Sejong
 - ordered bronze instruments to be made to record rainfall (oldest record in world)
 - simplified writing to help spread literacy
 - new alphabet (hangul)
 - scholars still used Chinese, but writers used hangul
 - 1592, Japan tried to invade and was repelled
 - Korean admiral Yi - Sun - Shin designed "turtle ships"
 - iron-clad warships easily defeated Japanese wooden fleet
 - Began isolation policy and nicknamed the "Hermit Kingdom"
- Japan
- Island nation four major islands: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyusho, and Hokkaido
 - many small islands (354)
 - Culture mostly independent of mainland Asia (except some Chinese)
 - Very mountainous geography with little grazing land - mostly sea for food
 - Sea very important for protection and transportation
 - Every emperor until 1945 claimed to be descendant of Amaterasu
 - Sun goddess - Hirohito - claimed this until late 1945
 - Almost all art focuses on nature: plants, trees, water, land features
- Early Peoples
- hunter-gatherers from mainland 10,000 years ago.
 - had technology to make pottery but not bronze
 - Koreans and others invaded 200 - 100 B.C. and used iron and bronze - easily defeated
 - brought technological advances and agricultural methods (rice)
 - 200 - 300 A.D. another influx - armor and horses and believed to be beginnings of imperial and aristocratic descendants
 - Separate clans ruled own regions
 - people practice form of animism - Shinto - "the way of the gods"
 - each clan said founding member descendant of animal or god
 - clan worshiped founders spirit (kami)
 - believed in animism (Kami for everything)
 - held festivals and ceremonies for clan kami and other kami
 - Clan chief military leader and priest
- Yamato Clan - claimed descent from Amaterasu
- by 400 A.D. able to gain loose control over most Japan
 - other clans ruled own land but owed loyalty to Yamato Chief
 - at first, Emperor had much power - but by 500 A.D. mostly figurehead
 - mostly ceremonial and carried out rituals

- real power held by Soga Clan
- kept Yamato as emperors because of descent

- Chinese Influences

- 552 Korean king sent statue of Buddha and texts
 - opened door to Chinese culture (Buddhism in Korea came from China)
- Cultural exchange lasted four centuries
 - Buddhism, art, medicine, astronomy, philosophy, Kanji for own use
- Prince Shotoku responsible for most of exchange
 - became leader in 593 A.D
 - ordered construction Buddhist temples and monasteries
 - sent scholars to China to learn
 - after hearing about Confucian ideas of government
 - he wrote a constitution for Japan
 - he outlined general principles on how government officials

should act

- Shotoku dies and Fujiwara family takes control in emperors name
 - urged Emperor to pattern government with China (strong central

government)

- 646 A.D. government officials instituted Taika reforms “Great Change”
 - all land was Emperor’s- not clan leaders
 - Clan leaders oversaw management of land
 - could not tax or give land
 - government officials to “give” plots of land and collect part of harvest as tax
- Civil service exams never adopted
 - government jobs based on family ties and power

- The Nara Period - 710 A.D.

- started greater central government control
 - first permanent capital built at Nara
- self identity began
 - scribes wrote about history - combined actual events and myths
 - literature and compiled collections of poems
- many people practiced both Shinto and Buddhism

- The Heian Period - 794 A.D.

- started with new capital built in Heian (Kyoto)
 - 1,000 years capital
 - late 800’s cultural missions to China stopped
 - small group Japanese aristocrats “dwellers among the clouds”
 - began building Heian culture
 - influential members of royal court
- focused on beauty in everything
 - poems, calligraphy, songs, crafts, gardening, tea
- too involved in beauty and government began breaking down
 - order breaking down in provinces
 - provincial leaders ignored emperor

- refused to pay taxes and worked independently

- The Way of the Warrior

- Heian power fades
- Warring families compete for power
- Ruling family leader becomes Shogun “general”
 - title given by emperor - emperor figurehead
 - government of ruling family called shogunate
- lords serving Shogun called daimyo (dy-mee-oh)
 - farmers pay taxes to daimyo (feudalism)
 - Samurai serve lords-pledge loyalty and life
 - code of Bushido
 - soul of samurai - bow until 1500’s then sword
 - strict discipline
 - expected to endure great suffering and bravery
 - if dishonored > suicide
 - men and women allowed

- Economy, Religion and Art

- feudalistic life
 - workshops - farms
- trade with other regions in Japan
- specialize in goods - pottery, paper, textiles, lacquer ware
 - guilds formed - za
- began limited trade with Chin and Korea
 - Chinese copper coins preferred mode
 - import: medicine, books, pictures, technology
 - export: lumber, gold, finished goods
- Buddhism spreading to common people by 1200’s
 - Sects of Buddhism rose and influence of clergy declined
 - Zen - practiced by samurai
 - live in harmony with nature
 - reject book learning and moved to inner thoughts and meditation
 - used instincts to achieve goals
 - useful to samurai (can focus)
 - arts for meditation
 - flower arranging, gardens (pg. 365), tea
 - to cleanse the senses and spirit