

Chinese Dynasties and Key Developments (helpful hint: place all review guides, packets, handouts in a separate folder as a “review folder”)

Post-Classical Period (600 CE-1450 CE)

- Sui Dynasty (581-618 CE)
- Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE)
- Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE)
- Yuan Dynasty (Mongol Rule) (1279-1368 CE)
- Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE)
- Key Developments
 - Second Golden Age of Silk Road Network under the Tang
 - Luxury goods (silk, spices, porcelain, cotton, etc.)
 - Junk ship developed
 - Spread of new technology: compass, gunpowder
 - Development of currency: Flying Money (paper money)
 - Grand Canal as example of government commercial infrastructure
 - Traditional methods of control:
 - Civil service exam
 - Patriarchy (foot binding)
 - New innovations:
 - Tribute system over territories
 - Neoconfucianism
 - Neoconfucianism in general (Crucial)
 - Mongols invade, take over, establish the Khanate of the Great Khan (Yuan Dynasty)
 - Buddhism continues spread eastward (Remember west to east for Asia [for the most part])
 - Champa Rice (drought resistant rice allows for large population increase)
 - Increase in exports
 - Increase in production (iron and steel)
 - China began to influence others in region

Early Modern Period (1450-1750 CE)

- Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE)
- Qing Dynasty (1644-1912 CE)
- Key Developments
 - Voyages of Zheng He dominated Indian Ocean early on
 - Forced to stop
 - Buddhism continues to spread
 - Woodblock Printing in east Asia
 - Influx of various goods
 - Increase in silk production
 - Growing opportunities for merchants
 - Patriarchy still dominates
 - Civil service examination still dominates
 - Interactions with Manchus

Industrialization and Global Integration (1750-1900 CE)

- Qing Dynasty (1644-1912 CE)
- Key Developments
 - Export economy to Europe due to Industrial Revolution
 - Qing attempted to resist spread of industrialization
 - Opium Wars
 - Example of economic imperialism
 - Different from Japan and Russia
 - Similar to Ottomans
 - Imperialistic ventures occurred into China
 - Europeans
 - Japanese
 - Americans
 - Attempts at resistance to imperialism
 - Boxer Rebellion
 - Qing Empire attempted to self strengthen
 - Taiping religion
 - Migration
 - South East Asia (mainly Indonesia)
 - America
 - Anti-Immigrant policy emerged: Chinese Exclusion
 - Had ethnic conclaves (“Chinatown”)

Contemporary: 1900-Present

- Republic Period (1912-1949)
- People's Republic of China (1949-present)
- Key developments:
 - Qing collapsed due to:
 - Economic hardship, political and social discontent, technological stagnation, and military defeat
 - Revolution occurred in 1911
 - Republic of China formed
 - Japan invaded during WWII
 - Second revolution, communism took over in 1949
 - Mao Zedong
 - Great Leap Forward
 - Cultural Revolution
 - Control economy
 - Free market principles mixed in under Deng Xiaoping
 - China vs. US in globalization, economy