

AP World History: Modern

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Context

Chapter 1

China

East Asia, 960-1275 CE

1.1 Geography of China

Self-Sufficient:

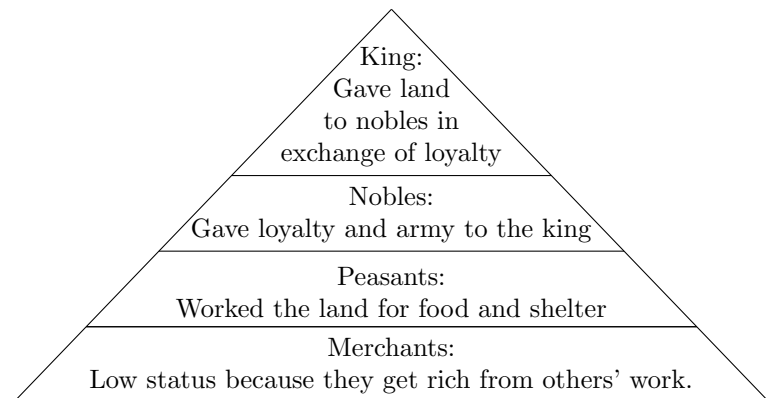
- Yellow and Yangtze Rivers
- Fertile soil in the North and Southeast regions

Isolated Geography:

- West: Plateau of Tibet and Himalayas
- North: Gobi Desert
- East: Pacific

Well connected through trade:

- Silk Roads
- Ocean



1.2 Chinese Economy

Trend: Feudalism (System of Obligation) endured throughout the economy
Vast majority were peasants

- Main source of taxes and labor for public works
- No serfdom meant more freedom, they can leave or marry

1.3 Chinese Ideologies

Trend: Confucian philosophy would dominate politics; however, Daoism and Buddhism was popular with the people too

Concept 1.3.1 (Mandate of Heaven). Gave a divine right to rule. Used by Chinese rulers to legitimize power

Ideology 1.3.1 (Daoism (School of Way, Dao)). School believing the key to eliminating Chaos was to live in the present and find harmony with nature.

Person 1.3.1 (Laozi). (c.570-530 BCE) Founder of Daoism, a legendary official.

- Man should adjust his internal balance to the rhythm of the natural world.
- Man should depart from society regularly to meditate and communicate with nature

Concept 1.3.2 (Yin and Yang). Opposing natural forces that represent the duality of nature and the universe. Must accept that it is always there.

Ideology 1.3.2 (Confucianism). Stability occurs if society is organized based on the 5 relationships of superiors and inferiors

- Ruler and Subject
- Father and Son
- Husband and Wife
- Older Brother and Younger Brother
- Older Friend and Younger Friend

Person 1.3.2 (Confucius). (551-479 BCE) Founder of Confucianism

Concept 1.3.3 (Filial Piety). There is an obligation to family and to respect for ancestors, leaders, parents, and the older generation.

Concept 1.3.4 (Analects). Compilation of the teachings of Confucius

Emperors used Confucianism to create loyal officials and to justify and maintain their rule

- Promotes Subject to Ruler relationship
- Officials were trained to obey the emperor

Concept 1.3.5 (Civil Service Exam (CSE)). One must master confucian philosophy and administrative skills. Created a meritocracy. All Chinese males (but merchants) could take it. Favored the upper class due to resource requirements.

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Part I

Unit 1: Global Tapestry (1200-1450)

Chapter 2

Song Dynasty

East Asia, 960-1276 CE

2.1 Rise of Neo Confucianism

- Continuity: Sought legitimacy and legal powers for emperors through Confucianism
- Change: added [daoist](#) focus on nature and Buddhist self-reflection