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His 215-01

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Prompt Two

China is one of the five countries that have the richest history in the world; it is also a fantastic topic to talk about today, because of its mysteries, and their social status. Most people in these days misunderstood that China is only a labor country that is highly populated country, and also stereotypically assumed that filial piety is originally from communist thinking, which was developed by Karl Marx, but in fact, it was from Confucianism five thousand years ago, when KongFuZi first practiced it. Due to Many thinkers raised up at the late Zhou dynasty, it built up a good based of a Chinese nobel ranking system in the future, which is known as the Nine-Rank System.

Nine-Rank System was a highly efficient system to China at the hierarchy time of pre-modern China. It is basically divided the Chinese Court into nine rank, with the emperor ruling at the top. It was first used at the Three Kingdoms period to the last hierarchy Qing dynasty, it was useful, however it affect the population differently.

At the top of the ranking system, the Chinese has their ruler HuangDi (emperor), who was named as the son of heaven, and determined to lead China by god’s name. Some emperor in the history are brutal to their fellow citizen, some are generously polite, and some are the most corrupt, however many emperors represent the rises and falls of China in the pre-modern history, it could be always reflected by the emperor's staff, which were the scholar official.

In the pre-modern history of China days, the scholar official divided into two main forces, the militarian and the politician. In the early time of every dynasty, the military dominated the court over the politician, because when the new dynasty was first founded over a bloody war with the previous dynasty. The emperor regarded his soldier as the foundation heros of the country, therefore the military was rewarded with the dominated power; however get to the early mid life time of the newly born dynasty, when the whole society was under a stable environment, the politician was once important to the society again. The scholar exam was created during the hierarchy time of China, many thinkers were trying to placed in the the exam and eventually get the highest score and became someone who works in the Nine-Rank System, which a job that offered by government; however, most of them were originally from the peasants class, who work at the bottom of the society. Most of them were farmers.

Farmers were the main force of the peasants’ population, most of the farmers worked under a lander lord, whenever the time is right they returned parts of their profits to the lander, and beside that, they needed to pay the state tax to the government. The peasants class were brutally treated in most of the peasants classes; however, the only way to place out of the peasants class is to attempt to the scholar exam, which was known as one of the most difficult exam in the Chinese history, because the exam was included of a lot of the Confucian’s and Buddahism’s values. However, at the Song dynasty, the Civil Service Exam has raised up, many scholars were trying to place into this exam, because it was the only way to work for the higher class.

At the north, it was mostly populated with the merchants class, because at every prevailing dynasty period, the surrounding East Asian Countries were willingly to trade with China, even some of the Mid European Countries like Pursa would have done trades with China. At the Tang dynasty, the famous silk road had benefited the Tang dynasty, and the merchants class dramatically; during the early Tang dynasty period, outside culture welcome to the Chinese court, partially from the Central Asia, and India. The most famous example has to count back all the way to Ming dynasty, when captain ZhengHe had his greatest expedition, he and his crew traveled along the coastline for trading, the whole crew went the furthest all the way to Africa trading for medicine.

Women was known as one of the lower class of the Chinese pre-modern history, because in the lower class of the Chinese population, which is the farmers, they would like a boy over a girl of newly born baby, because they realized that a male can work more efficient than female on the farm field; however, women in the Han dynasty had a better status than later dynasty until pre-modern history of China. Women in the Han dynasty had the right to decline the marriage, they could also take away the property that they had brought to the family. Divorce and remarriage happened oftenly at the Han dynasty, because the early Han dynasty’s society was not a Confucian society; however, later dynasties, the women could not be re-married once they were widowed, because of the Confucian’s value.