Major Chinese Dynasties:

Xia

Sui

Shang ca 21st BCE

Tang

Zhou

Song

Qin: first fully consolidated dynasty (Machiavelli) political realism. Why we call them the Chinese or China. Lasted

Yuan

Han

Ming

Jin

Qing

Zhu Xi (Chinese Philosopher):

Written language

Chinese: pictures, building blocks,

Humaneness

Hanz: ideograms

Ideographs, spoken language

One of the oldest ones is the Wade Gile’s Romanization system

Wade Giles: Chih Shih

Dinyin: Zhi shi (best in general case)

Yale: jr shr

Spoken:

Tonal

Ma sung high pitch means mom

Ma short going up means scolds

Ma going down and back up means horse

Ma going down means laundry

Chinese History goes really far back

Zhou dynasty is the first dynasty that we have written history of, warring states philosophy/period

Hundred Ideas period?

Confucius: his real name is Kong Fuzi, got an honorary title from the missionaries. An old thinker yet he set up a school of though t that surivived for a couple of thousand years.

1. Humaneness is one of the big virtues of Confucianism, and achieve through two ways
2. filliopiety (respect for your parents and ancestors) Family Values,
3. Li ritual respect, doing everything with the utmost care, manifest in actions and conduct

Ru:

Dao: Dao de Jing, but called it the Tao Te Ching

Mo: Motza travelling scholar with a band of followers/military strategists and would help people who couldn’t help themselves (Chinese knight Errants)

Fa: Legalism

Art of war

The second thing to talk about: an Italian Jezhouweit (Matteo Ricci) arrived in China in 1581 during the end of the Ming dynasty.First European to enter the forbidden city in 1602. Been in China for 21 years before he made it into the imperial court (Forbidden City Bejing). He was also a Man of Letters. Ricci was a man of science and was one fo the most renowned map makers in this time period. He was fully immersed in the Imperial Court. Chinese were extremely ritualistic especially in regard to their Confucianism.

It almost looked like they were worshipping their ancestors, not a religious (although it looked that way), but a secular ritual. Ricci then decided to allow them to do this during mass. This was very controversial and whether or not this was secular or religious and eventually the practice was closed down and the Mission itself was closed as well. For a 25 or 30 year period the Jezhouweits were no longer allowed due to the francescans and the Dominicans gaining the ear of the Pope.

Song-Ming Lixue: Song and ming are the two dynastys and it is essentially Song ming Principal learning. In the west we call it NeoConfucianism. Has some Ru + Dao + Huayen Buddhism.

Dao: walking on a Path. Dao is the Way/Path

Zen Buddhism and Chan Buddism is the Same

Four Noble Truths: The eightfld path the way, and the Dao saw the similarities

Confucians were worried about the Dao, but eventually found a way to bring it into Confucian philosophy

Zhu XI was the most successful at this, called the Grand Synthesizer.

The four books of Confucianism

The book of Mitshies

The doctrine of the mean

The great learning

The great learning teaches Enlightenment

The rights controversy: raged for 200 years

In 1716 he died before he finished his Magnum Opus

Decorum how you present yourself,