



**Wayne E. Sirmon**

**HI 103 – World History**

# **History 103**

## **World History to 1500**

<b>August 26</b>	<b>Article 1 selection deadline (Chapters 1 – 4)</b> <b>TONIGHT!!!</b>
<b>August 29</b>	<b>On-line Quiz (11:50 pm) Chapter 4</b>
<b>September 2</b>	<b>Article 1 Review due</b>
<b>September 9</b>	<b>Exam 1 (CH. 1-4)</b>
<b>September 18</b>	<b>Smithsonian Museum Day</b>
<b>September 21</b>	<b>Article 2 selection deadline (Chapters 5 – 7)</b>
<b>September 28</b>	<b>Article 2 Review due</b>
<b>October 7</b>	<b>Lecture at USS AL by author of “Speed”, the biography of test pilot Bob Gilliland – first man to fly the SR-71</b>



Smithsonian magazine  
**museum day**

MADE POSSIBLE BY



Saturday, September 18, 2021

**FREE Tickets issued through Smithsonian Magazine's website.**

**<https://smithsonianmag.com/museumday/museum-day-2021/>**

**USS Alabama Battleship Memorial Park**



**Conde-Charlotte House**



## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*



### **CHRONOLOGY    Ancient China**

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→ Shang dynasty	c. 1570–c. 1045 B.C.E.
Zhou dynasty	c. 1045–221 B.C.E.
Life of Confucius	551–479 B.C.E.
Period of the Warring States	403–221 B.C.E.
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## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

# Early Chinese Dynasties (2000 – 771 BC)

## Oracle Bones (1200-1000 BC)



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Questions were etched into the bones of animals, usually turtle shells.

The bones would then be exposed to heat.

The cracks in the shell were then interpreted to see how the gods answered.



**Oracle bone**

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### **CHRONOLOGY    Ancient China**

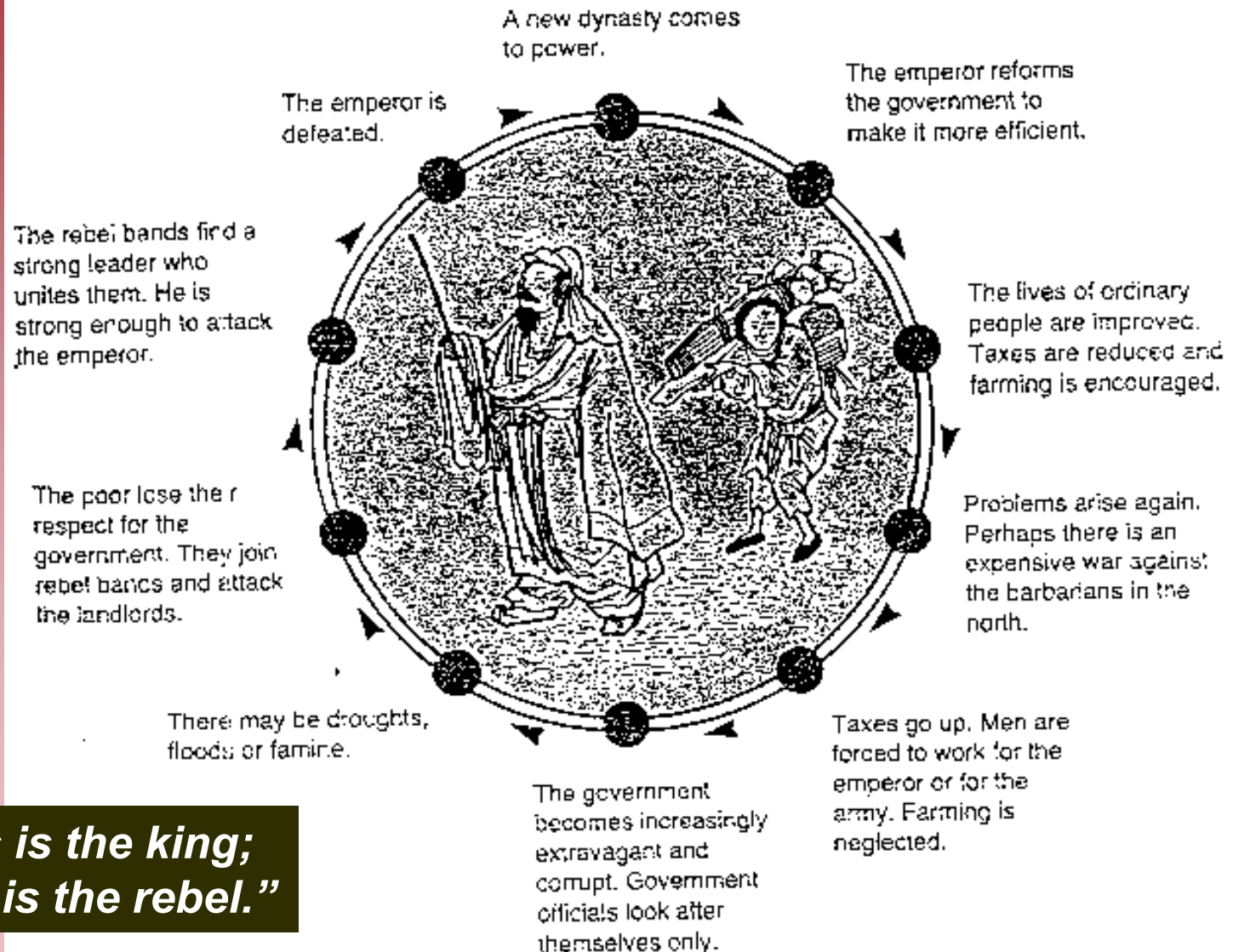
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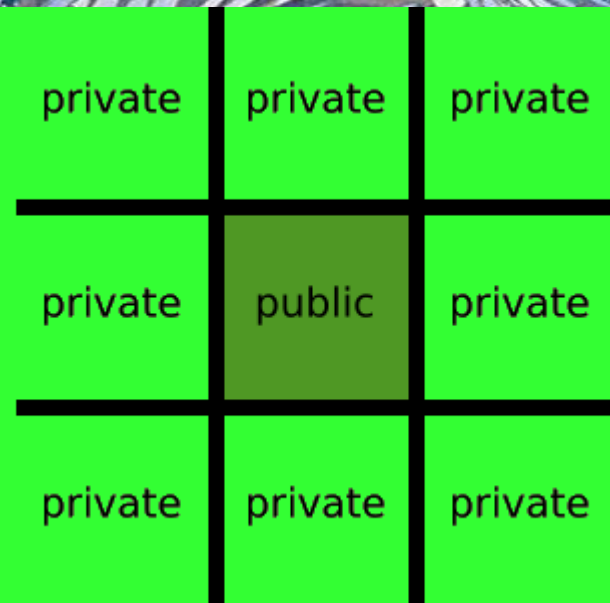
### Mandate of Heaven (1000 BC)

***“He who wins is the king;  
he who loses is the rebel.”***





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井

**Chinese character  
for “well”**

**Well-Field System**

**Zhou Dynasty ~ 900 BC**



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**Smelting**

### **From Ore to Iron**

**hematite ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) or magnetite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ )**

The strength of a carbon-oxygen bond is greater than that of the iron-oxygen bond, at high temperatures.



**Blast  
Furnace**

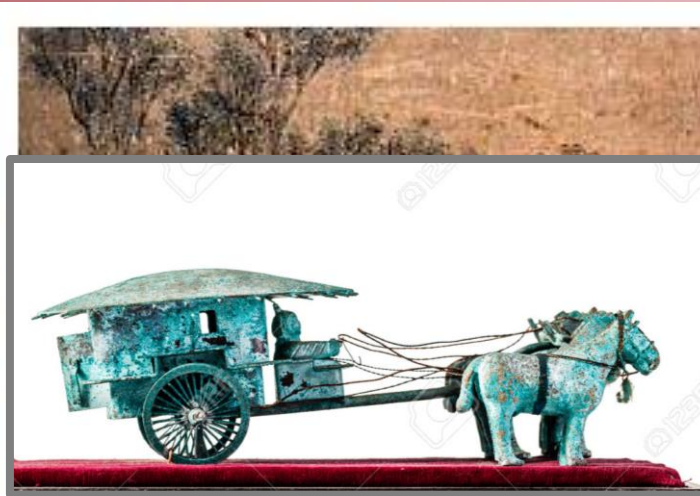
## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

**Iron Plowshares**

**Collar/Trace  
harness**

**Natural fertilizer**

**Fallow fields**



## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

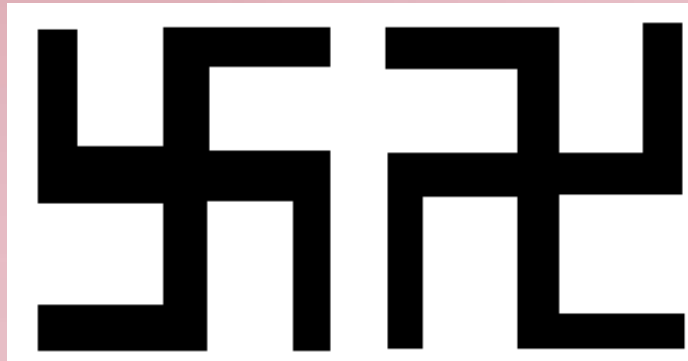
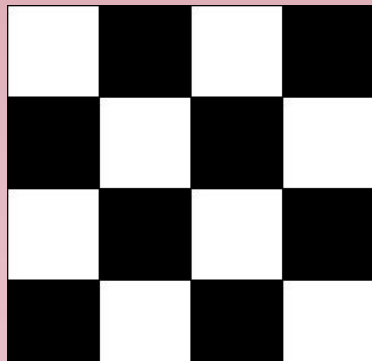
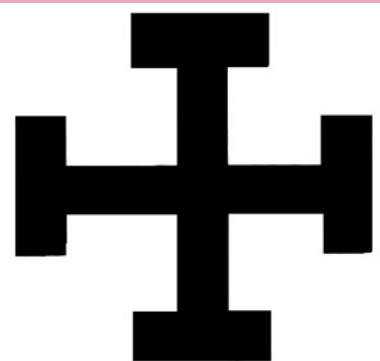
### *Schools of Philosophy*

## Two opposing forces of the universe

Good / evil

light / darkness

male / female





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### Schools of Philosophy

#### Confucianism

#### *Kung Fuci* “Master Kung”



*Not based on the belief in the supernatural or in a personal god*

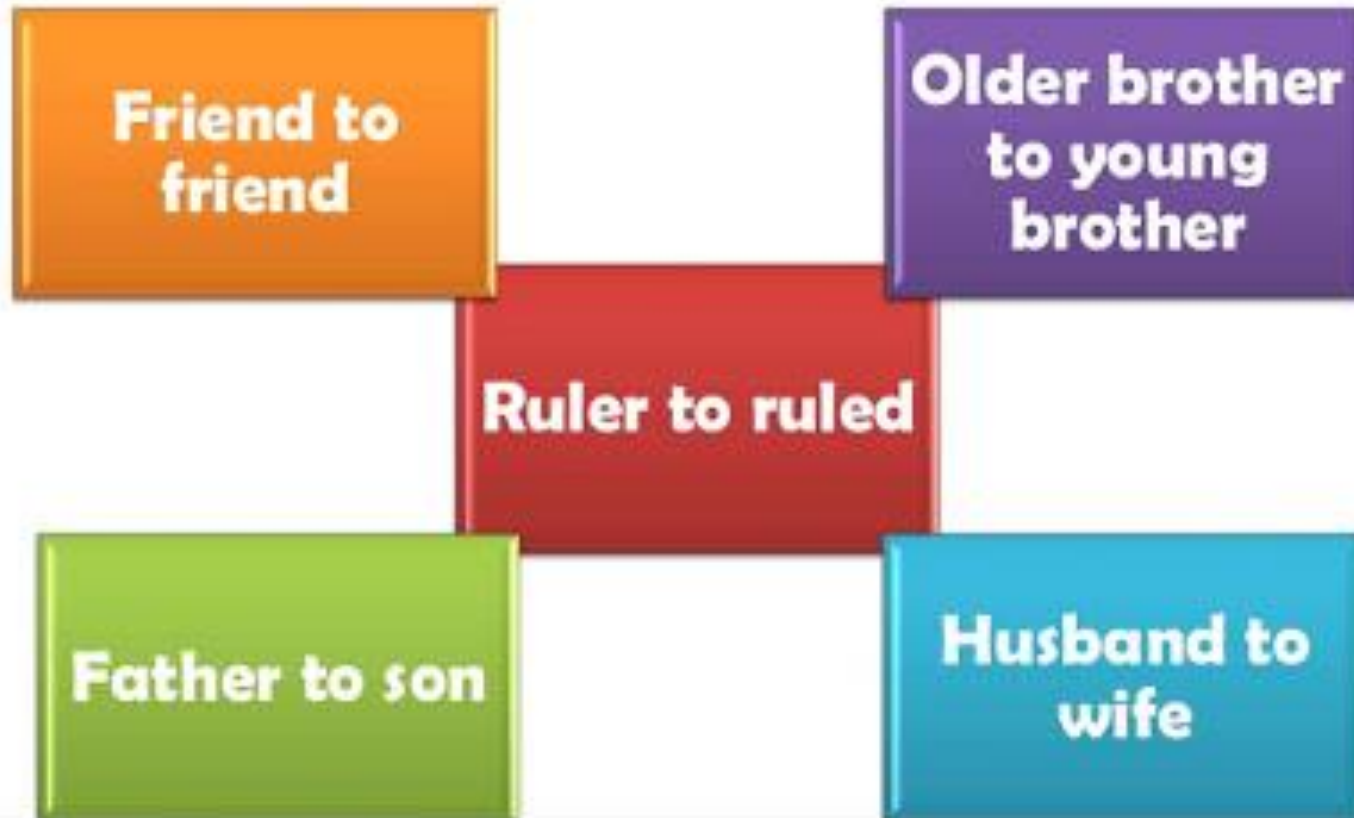
*Key concepts:*

***DUTY***

***HUMANITY***

## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

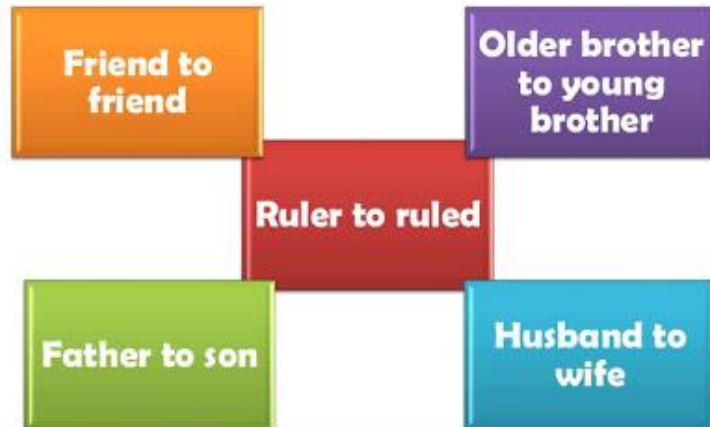
### **Five relationships**



**Filial Piety**

## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

### Five relationships



## Filial Piety

the quality of reverence  
due from a son or daughter

Father

Eldest Son

Husband

Friend

Son

Youngest Son

Wife

Friend

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### *Schools of Philosophy*

#### **Legalism** *Chinese Realism*



*Rejected Confucian view of government by “superior men.”  
Argued for a system of impersonal laws.*

*Machiavellian*

*Realpolitik*



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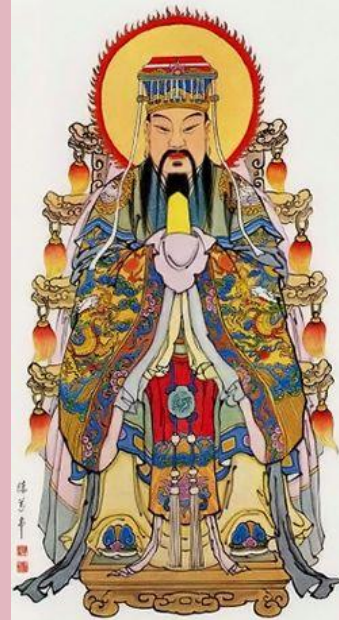
### Schools of Philosophy

#### Daoism (*Taoism*)

*The WAY. Proper forms of behavior.*

*In many ways, the opposite of Confucianism.*

*Inaction and let nature take its course. Popular among intellectuals*



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### *Schools of Philosophy*

#### **“Popular Beliefs”** *(Popular Daoism)*



*Less Philosophy and more concrete Religious aspects*

*Focus on ritual and behavior.*

*Many gods and spirits of nature*

*Attempted to satisfy the emotional needs associated with joy, sorrow or hope for an afterlife.*

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## Chapter 3 – Ancient China



### Qin Dynasty (221-206BC)

- A unified Imperial China begins with Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi.
- Established the dynastic cycle of emperors.
- Standardized money, measurements, legal rights, writing and even began what would later become the Great Wall.



Great Wall of Qin Dynasty





## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*





## Chapter 3 – Ancient China



My 5th grader's spelling test

- ~~20.~~ civilization
- ~~21.~~ monarchy
- ~~22.~~ dominions
- ~~23.~~ correspond
24. illiterate
- ~~25.~~ emphasise
- ~~26.~~ opposition
- ~~27.~~ cloreen
- ~~28.~~ comotion
- ~~29.~~ madisonal
- ~~30.~~ earisponsibal
- ~~31.~~ sucsetion.



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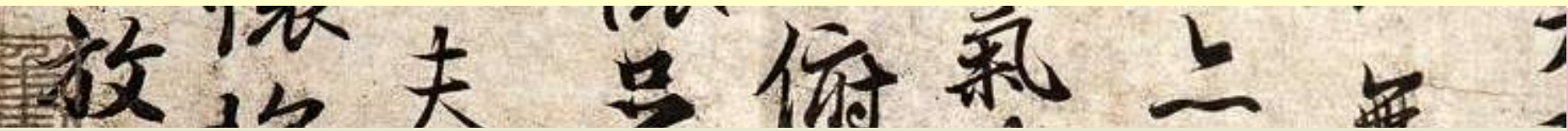


My 5th grader's spelling test

- ~~20.~~ civilazation civilization
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- ~~22.~~ domonints dominance
- ~~23.~~ corispnd correspond
24. illiterate
- ~~25.~~ emphasise emphasize
- ~~26.~~ oppozition opposition
- ~~27.~~ clorreen chlorine
- ~~28.~~ comotion commotion
- ~~29.~~ madisonal medicinal
- ~~30.~~ earisponsibal irresponsible
- ~~31.~~ sucsetion succession



## Chapter 3 – Ancient China



Advantages of a written language that is **NOT** phonetic





## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*

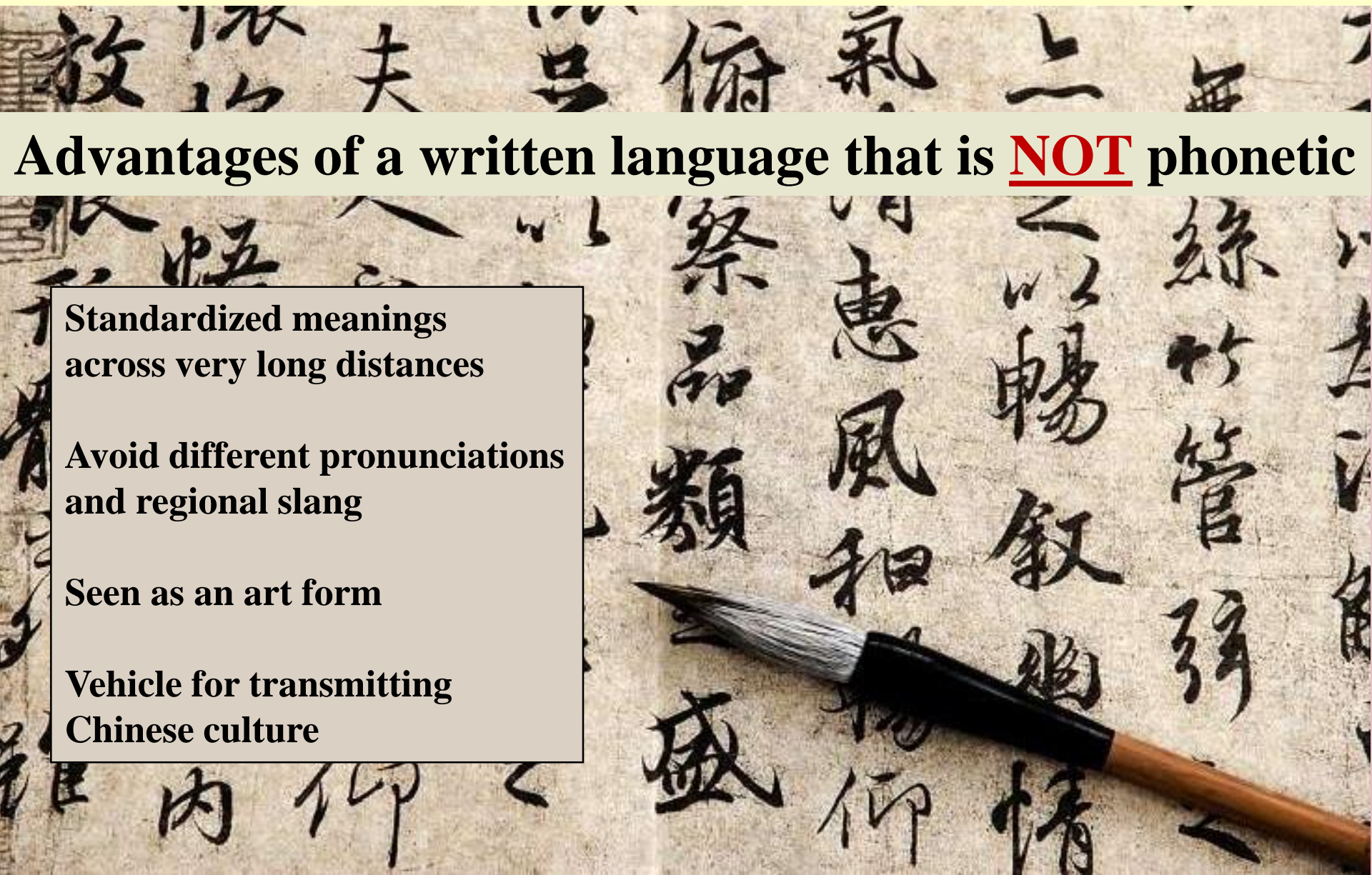
Advantages of a written language that is **NOT** phonetic

Standardized meanings  
across very long distances

Avoid different pronunciations  
and regional slang

Seen as an art form

Vehicle for transmitting  
Chinese culture



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**The Grand Canal: 1,100 mile canal to move food and other produces from south to north China.**

**Combination of rivers, lakes and canals that includes locks**

**First section begun in 486 BC.  
Majority completed by 600 AD (Sui Dynasty).**

**South–North Water Transfer Project**  
(21<sup>st</sup> century project, \$30 billion will move 11 trillion gal./year)





## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*



### **CHRONOLOGY    Ancient China**

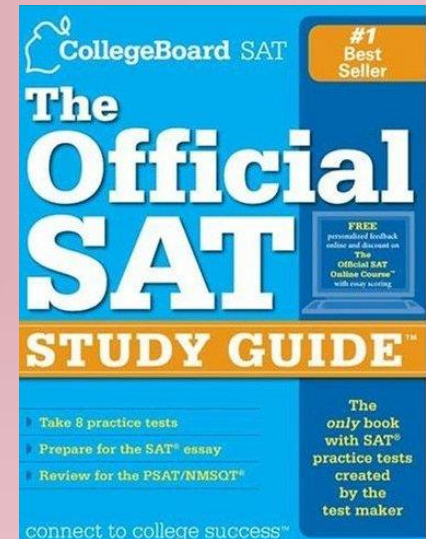
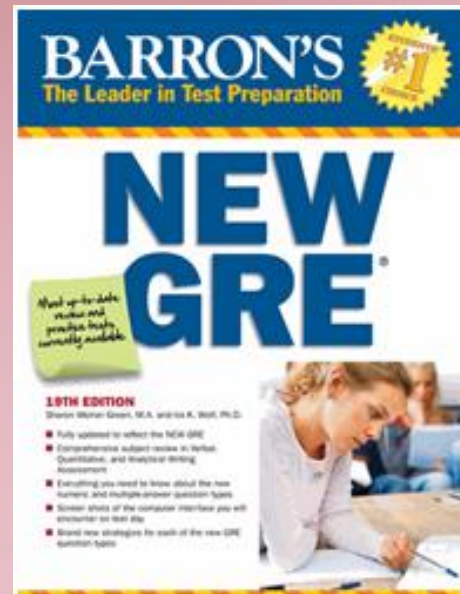
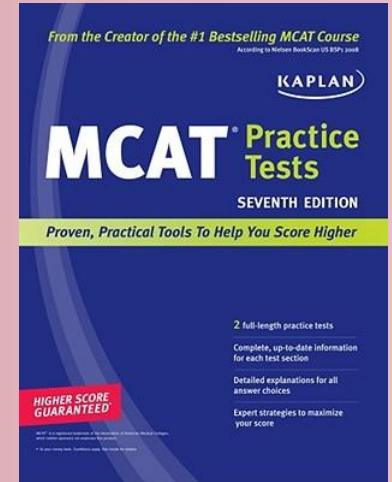
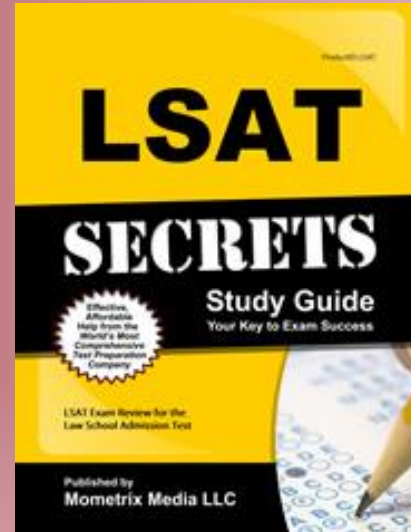
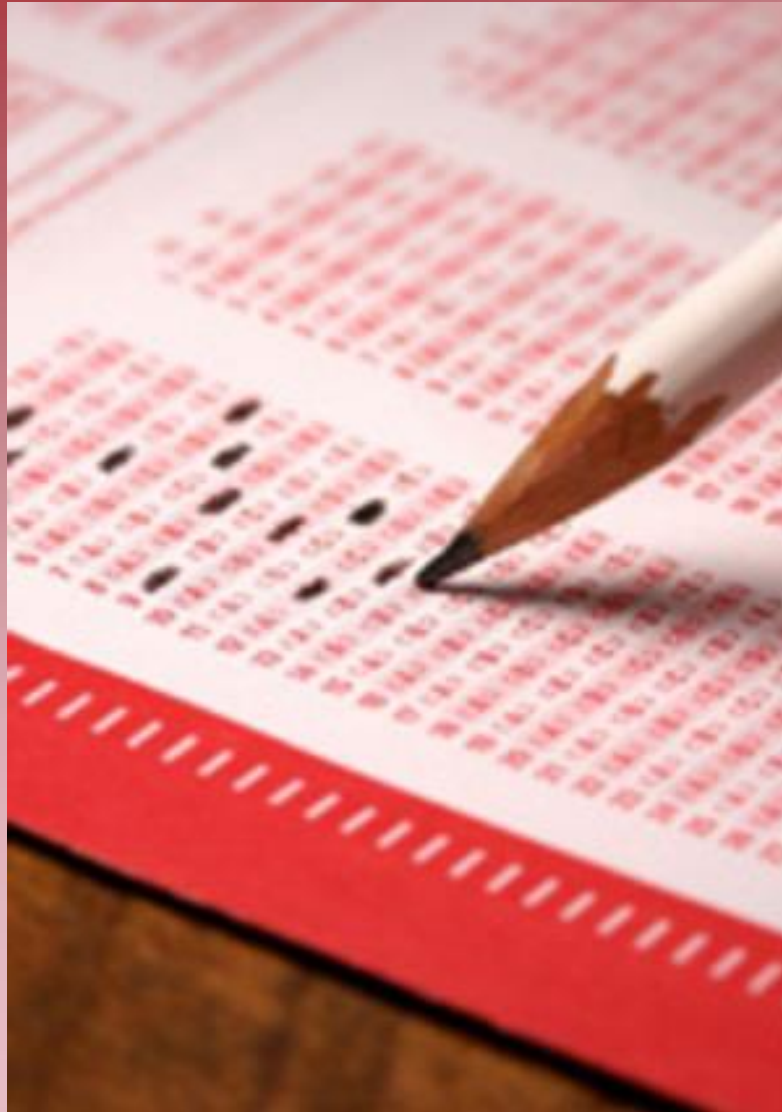
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# Chapter 3 – Ancient China



## Chapter 3 – Ancient China





## *Chapter 3 – Ancient China*



**Civil Service Examination**



# *Next: Chapter 4*

## *The Civilization of the Greeks*

