

Ming China and Feudal Japan

Unit 4, Lesson 2

(Day 1)

Some Reminders.....

The end of the Marking Period....11/7/14

Get your work done

If you have a low grade....Bring it up!!

PLEASE Open up your homework:

https://docs.google.com/a/agoraeagles.org/forms/d/1irDVFC_LUHC0QQ25k_D_Hif1x1ALi9SsvyKDFokOgA/viewform?c=0&w=1&usp=mail_form_link

- ▶ Remember you need to be logged into your agoraeagles google account to do the homework.

**Read through the rest of the slides
and fill out the information you
find (for the fill in the blanks with
your homework**

- ▶ For decades, the Chinese suffered under Mongol rule.
- ▶ They sought freedom from the harsh Mongol rule during the 13th and 14th centuries
- ▶ A poor peasant named Zhu Yuanzhang (joo you-en-jahng) played a key role in defeating the Mongols.



Bonus:
What dynasty did
Zhu start?

The Peasant Turned Emperor

From an early age, Zhu knew first-hand the sufferings of his people. His parents and three older brothers had starved to death when, after a drought, a swarm of locusts devoured the few crops remaining in the family's fields. Zhu managed to survive

by joining a Buddhist monastery. But the Mongols burned the monastery to the ground. Soon Zhu joined a band of rebels battling to drive the hated Mongols out of his land.

Zhu proved himself a natural leader. He quickly began to recruit followers. Again and again he led his men to victory against the Mongols. In 1355, he assembled an army and conquered the southern Mongol city of Nanjing (nahn-jing), which eventually became the capital.

Zhu's army was just one of several competing rebel armies in China. Over the next decade, he fought more battles against Chinese rivals than against the Yuan rulers.

By 1368, Zhu had defeated both the Mongols and his Chinese rivals in the south. He established himself as ruler over most of southern China and proclaimed a new imperial dynasty.

For the first time in China's long history, a man born a peasant sat on the imperial throne. Zhu gave his dynasty an impressive name. He called it the *Ming*, which means "brilliant." The brilliant new emperor then set out to capture the northern part of China.

Never before had northern China been ruled by an emperor from the south. But the Ming emperor knew he could count on the support of

people all over China who hated living under Mongol rule. Soon after setting up his new dynasty, Zhu gathered an army and marched on the city of Dadu (dah-doo), the Mongol capital.

The Yuan emperor who ruled in Dadu was a far cry from the great Mongol conquerors Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan. He spent most of his days in the imperial palace making clocks. As Zhu's army approached, the clock-making emperor decided to flee rather than fight. He abandoned Dadu and escaped across the frontier to the safety of Mongolia.

Zhu Yuanzhang



Joined a _____ monastery

Was born a _____

Became a leader, recruited _____, and conquered

Fought battles against Chinese rivals, then against Yuan rulers

Proclaimed new imperial dynasty: _____

Gathered an army and captured Dadu, the Mongul capital

The Ming, China's "Brilliant" Dynasty

Zhu had conquered an empire. Now it was time to rule it.

For centuries Chinese emperors had employed thousands of smart, talented men to help run their empire. These men made up the civil service, and they helped run the government. Mongol emperors had ended the Chinese civil service and instead hired Mongols and other foreigners to help them rule. Zhu decided to restore China's civil service. He began to recruit capable men. He found candidates in schools that taught the wisdom of the ancient philosopher Confucius. These candidates took rigorous exams that included tests in Confucian classics. Candidates who passed the exams could enter government service.

Civil Service .. During the Ming Dynasty

Helped _____ the empire

Zhu _____ China's civil service system

Made up of _____

Found civil service candidates in schools that taught

Candidates took rigorous exams



Under the Ming—the “brilliant” dynasty—Chinese arts and crafts flourished. Craftsmen wove beautiful rugs and carpets. Architects designed graceful bridges, temples, and tombs. Imperial artisans became famous for their fine designs carved on lacquered trays, bowls, and boxes—leaping deer, roaring dragons, peaceful mountain scenes.

Perhaps the most brilliant of Ming era artworks was the superb porcelain, a form of ceramics that had been perfected by the Chinese in earlier centuries. Traditionally, porcelain was white and translucent. Under the Ming, imperial workshops began to use other pigments as well, especially blue. Artisans painted delicate designs on the ceramic. Flowers, birds, phoenixes, and dragons adorned plates and vases.

What dynasty did Zhu start?

- ▶ A. Ming
- ▶ B. Mongol
- ▶ C. Safavid

Ming Art



Wove beautiful _____ & _____

Chinese _____& Crafts flourished under
the _____dynasty

Architects designed graceful _____, _____,
and tombs.

Artisans carved designs on lacquered trays, _____,
and boxes

The Forbidden City

Surrounded by walls and a moat, the Forbidden City was a private world, set apart for the imperial court. Across its 178 acres spread temples, palaces, gardens, courtyards, carved stone bridges, and elaborate ceremonial halls.

The main entrance was the imposing Meridian Gate. Standing nearly 125 feet high, it became a symbol of imperial power. Visitors and subjects were supposed to feel puny as they stood before it.

Beyond the gate lay a large courtyard, through which the Golden River ran in a majestic arc. Five white marble bridges spanned the river, leading toward the 75 buildings that made up the Forbidden City. Each of the buildings faced south, the direc-

tion from which benevolent spirits were believed to come.

But should evil forces also make their way to the Forbidden City, the emperor and his court had taken many precautions. On the ground, fearsome lions of gilded bronze stood guard. Carved dragons entwined themselves around tall columns. And on the rooftops sat fanciful earthenware creatures, said to protect the city. In the Forbidden City, the most important buildings had the greatest number of animal figurines perched on their roof ridges.

The Forbidden City was the emperor's home, office, and retreat. Everything about it was designed to show the might of the emperor, the importance of the Ming dynasty, and the insignificance of just about everything else!

The Forbidden City

Located inside the capital of _____



Few _____ and almost no _____ were
Permitted to see the inside.

Surrounded by _____ and a _____

Included temples, _____, _____, courtyards, carved
Stone bridges, and ceremonial halls

Every building faced _____

_____ was the _____ of the royal court

Served as the emperor's home, office, and _____

Zheng He Sets Sail

In the early fifteenth century, the Ming emperors who ruled China from the Forbidden City dispatched great fleets of sailing ships to explore distant lands. The most renowned of their sailors was an admiral named Zheng He (choung huh).

Zheng He, who came from a Muslim family, had been taken captive by Chinese forces when he was just 10. The Chinese put the boy into their army, where he worked hard and rapidly rose through the ranks. Eventually his abilities caught the attention of the imperial court.

Zheng had been in the military for about 20 years when the emperor selected him to lead a voyage of exploration. He spent the next 28 years sailing the seas in the emperor's service, partly in pursuit of trade and partly in search of knowledge.

In all, Zheng embarked on seven separate expeditions. Some of the ships he sailed were more than 400 feet long with four decks and

watertight compartments. Almost 90 years before Columbus began his famous voyage to the Americas with three tiny vessels, Zheng explored the oceans with a fleet of no fewer than 62 large ships, 225 small ones, and about 27,000 men.

Zheng's journeys took him into distant, uncharted waters. Navigating by compass, he explored the

coasts of Southeast Asia and India. He ventured across the Arabian Sea to East Africa, and up the Red Sea. He pushed south to Borneo, and perhaps close to Australia. It is even possible that about 70 years before European sailors managed it, some Chinese ships achieved the remarkable feat of sailing around the southern coast of Africa.

From his seven voyages, Zheng brought back visitors or captives from 36 different countries. These foreigners presented the emperor with exotic gifts such as ostriches, zebras, and giraffes. A whole world seemed to lie within China's reach.

But after 1433, the expeditions ceased. Zheng died in 1435, and the Ming emperors turned increasingly inward.

Zheng He



Admiral who came from a _____ family

Was selected to lead a voyage of

Spent 28 years exploring- pursuing _____ & _____

Took part in 7 expeditions

Explored the coasts of Southeast Asia, India, and East

Brought back visitors & captives from 36 different _____

After his death the Ming dynasty focused inward concerns

Building Walls

In the mid-fifteenth century, new Mongol raids began in the north of China. So the Ming undertook an old project with new vigor. They began to rebuild the Great Wall.

- On the map on page 152, locate the Great Wall of China.

Back in the third century B.C., the Chinese had begun building the Great Wall to keep out invaders from the north. But the wall had fallen into disrepair, and it had not stopped the Mongols in the thirteenth century. By the 1400s, much of the Wall was in bad shape. When their northern neighbors again threatened China's frontiers, the Ming decided to fortify the barrier.

The Great Wall they inherited was built of beaten earth. To strengthen it, Chinese workers added stone slabs and bricks. In some places they made the wall wide enough for five horsemen to pass abreast. On top they erected watchtowers, generally 200 yards apart. From these towers, defenders could unleash arrows and spears on attackers. The watchtowers also served as signal stations to help warn of invasions. The army divided the long wall into nine zones, each placed under the control of a different commander.

Ming rulers used countless thousands of laborers to strengthen and extend the Great Wall during their reign. Eventually the wall snaked thousands of miles inland from the Yellow Sea along China's vulnerable frontier. It was one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken.

The Chinese also built walls around their cities. All this wall-building worked. The Ming dynasty repelled invaders and ruled China for nearly 300 years, from 1368 to 1644.

Chinese Walls



_____ raids prompted the Ming to start rebuilding the Great Wall

Chinese added stone slabs and _____ to existing beaten-earth walls

Built _____ that served as signal stations

Chinese also built walls around their _____

Wall building was successful---The Ming repelled _____ for almost 300 years

Quick Check:

True or False

- ▶ The Ming dynasty decided not to restore China's civil service; they used foreigners to help rule
- ▶ Ming artistic achievements included rugs, temples, lacquered trays, and blue porcelain
- ▶ The capital was moved to Dadu, renamed Beijing, and rebuilt
- ▶ The Ming dynasty was founded by the nobleman Zheng He.

Let's Take a Closer Look At...

The Forbidden City



http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=tPfYrmcfvYE&vq=medium

Putting into perspective:

The Forbidden City is about the size of 178 football fields!



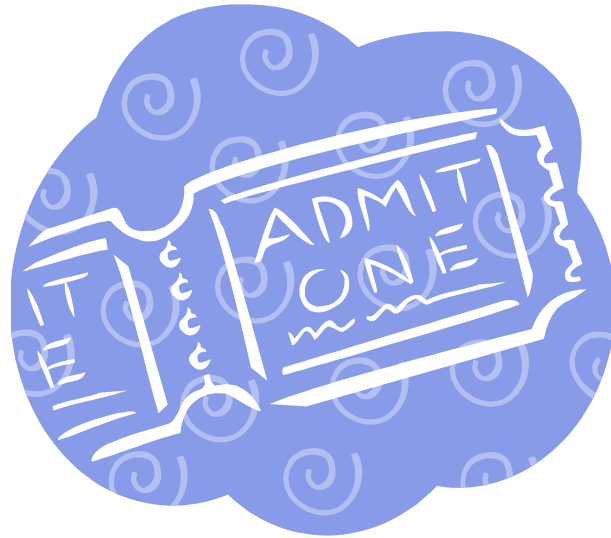
Want to learn more about the Forbidden City?

- ▶ Check out the OLS activity!



Exit Ticket

- ▶ What did you learn about China that you didn't know before? (Type your answer into chat)



Great Work Today!

▶ Homework:

- Read Textbook pages 158–163
- Answer questions on reading Guide day 1 & click submit

Extension: OLS activity about the Forbidden city



Exit Ticket: What did you learn about China that you didn't know before? (Type your answer into chat)