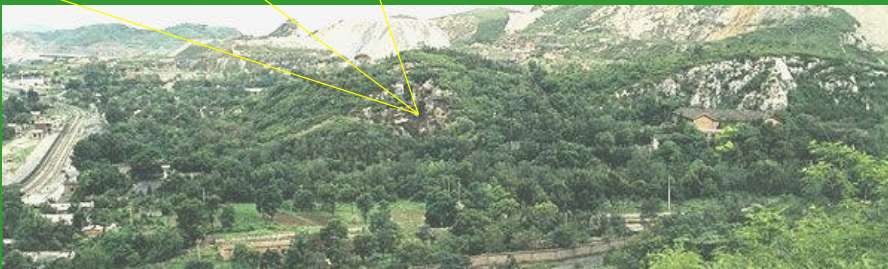


China is known for its long history and rich culture. Today, let's take a short journey as an overview of China's long civilization...

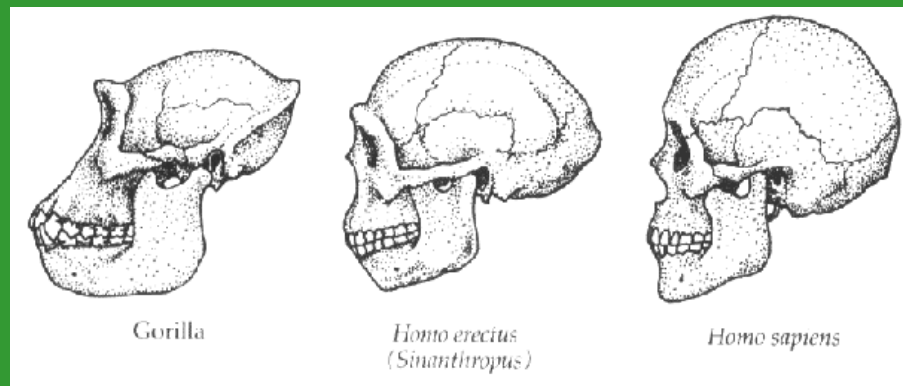


China is among the places where human ancestors and the earliest humans lived.

-Skeletal remains of homo erectus were discovered in suburban Beijing, and in the village of Tingcun, Shanxi province.



-In suburban Beijing, remains of modern humans, or homo sapiens, were also discovered.



Gorilla

Homo erectus
(*Sinanthropus*)

Homo sapiens



Evidence of the Yangshao culture, 6,000 year old, was found in the Yellow River basin.

Longshan culture existed in the Yangzi River basin 5,000 years ago.

- Farming**
- Tool-making**
- Pottery-making**
- Animal raising**



Xia Dynasty, 2206 - 1766 B.C.

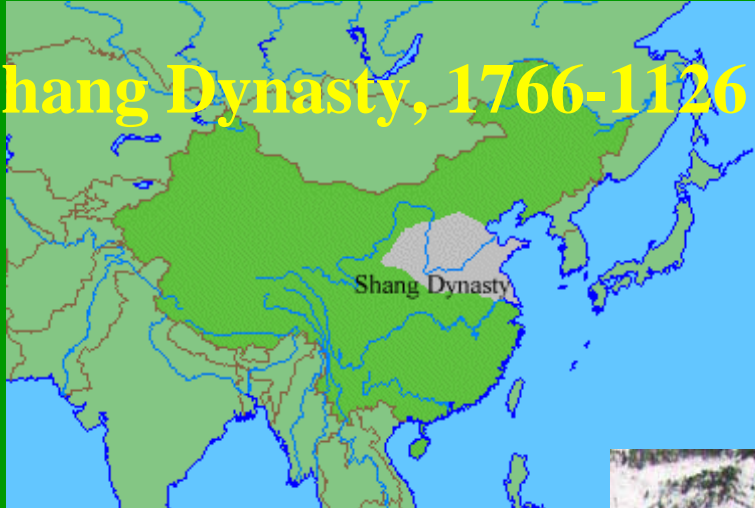


The first Chinese political state was founded by King the Great Yu in the Yellow River basin.

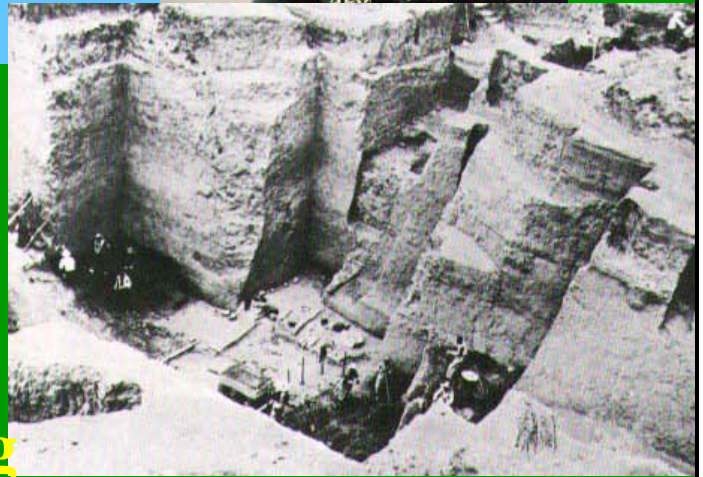
- Lasted 471 years**
- 17 successive rulers**
- Anyi, Henan as the most important capital**



Shang Dynasty, 1766-1126 B.C.

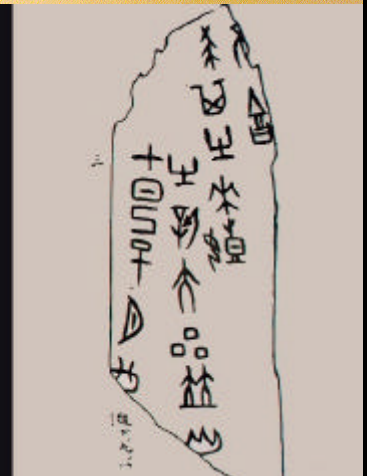


- Lasted 640 years
- 30 successive rulers
- Capital shifted 5 times due to flooding



Major achievements

- Sophisticated government and military organization
- Walled cities
- Silk textiles, potteries
- Oracle writings





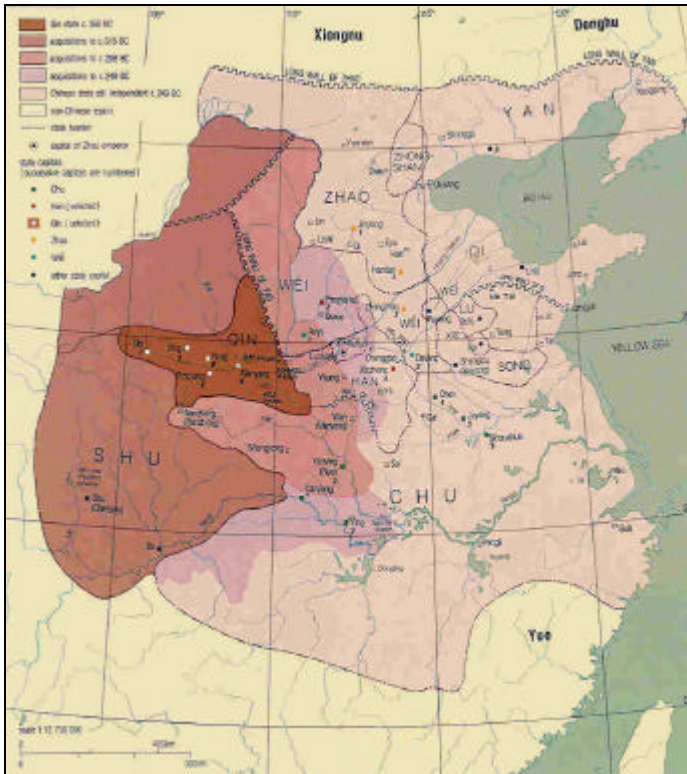
Zhou Dynasty

-Western Zhou
1126 – 771 B.C.

.Well established
feudalist fiefdom
systems

.Lasted 355 years
with 12 successive
rulers

.Bronze tools



-Eastern Zhou

**.Spring and Autumn
period 771 – 476 B.C.**

**.Warring States
period 475 – 221 B.C.**

**.Declining central power,
rising local powers**

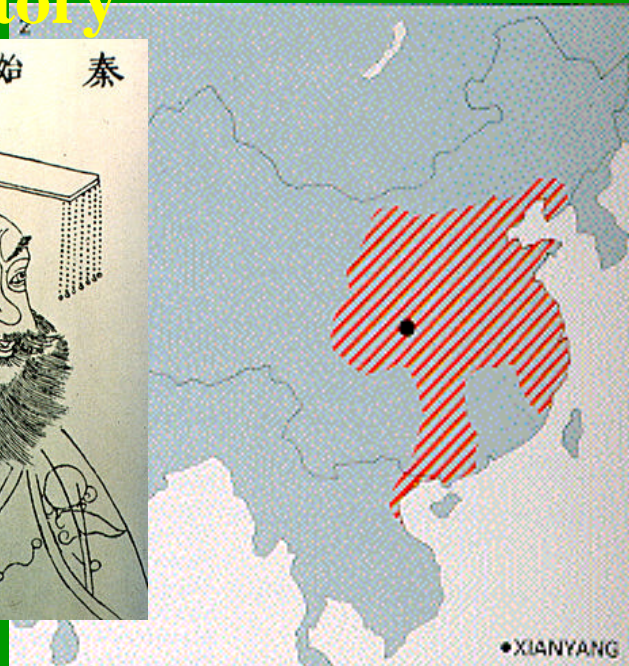
.Frequent wars & chaos

**.Intellectual activities seeking
for solutions led to the Golden
Age of Chinese Philosophy**



Qin Dynasty, 221-201 B.C.

**First emperor proclaimed in
Chinese history**





-Standardized writing script, money, weights and measures

-Centralized state administration

-Built the Great Wall

-Terra cotta army



Han Dynasty

-Western Han
206 B.C. - A.D. 24
Capital in Chang'an

-Eastern Han
24 – 220
Capital in Luoyang



汉高祖



汉武帝



A map of Central Asia and China showing the Silk Road routes. Key cities marked include Urumqi, Tashkent, Turpan, Hami, Kuqa, Dunhuang, Lanzhou, Xi'an, Luoyang, Hotan, Yarkant, Baghlan, Herat, Bukhara, and Samarkand. The routes are highlighted in red with yellow dots at the cities.



- Confucianism as official doctrine
- Civil service examination began
- Buddhism spread to China
- Paper-making
- Opening of the Silk Road



A photograph of a terracotta jar with a bulbous body and a short neck, decorated with white painted patterns.

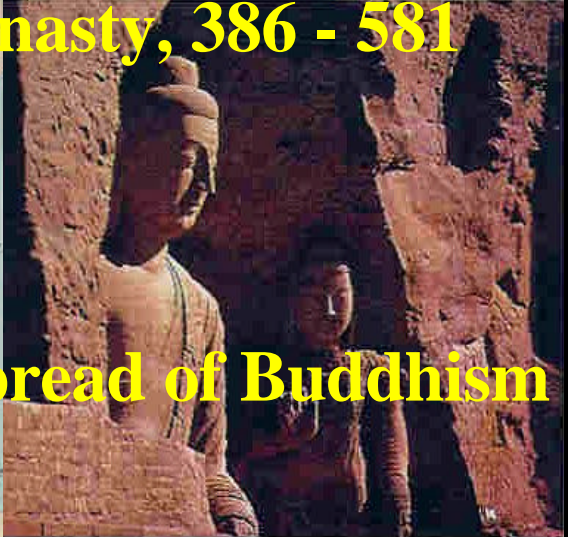



A red square containing the white Chinese character 漢 (Han), representing the Han Dynasty.



Era of Disunity

- .Three Kingdoms 220 – 280
- .Jin Dynasty, 265 – 420
- .Southern Dynasty, 420 – 589
- .Northern Dynasty, 386 - 581

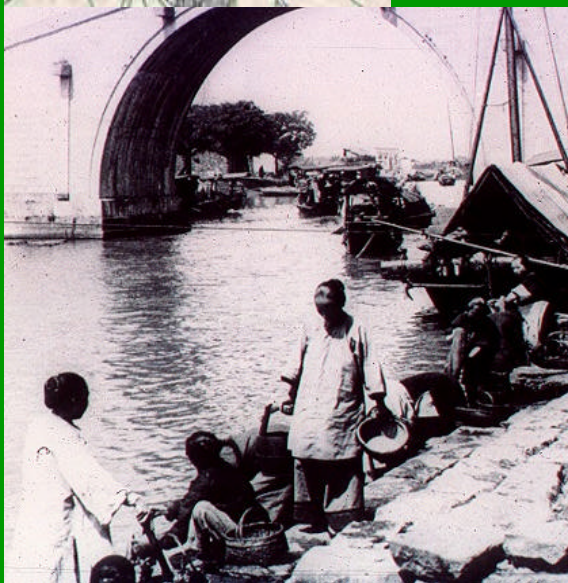


Spread of Buddhism



Sui Dynasty, 581 – 618

Restoration of a united empire



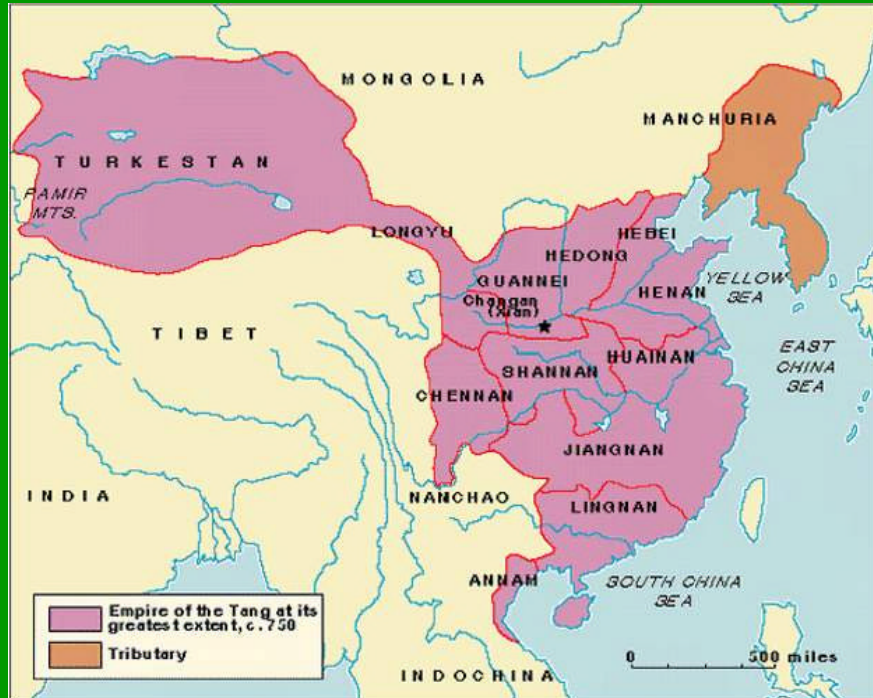
Grand Canal connecting South and North China



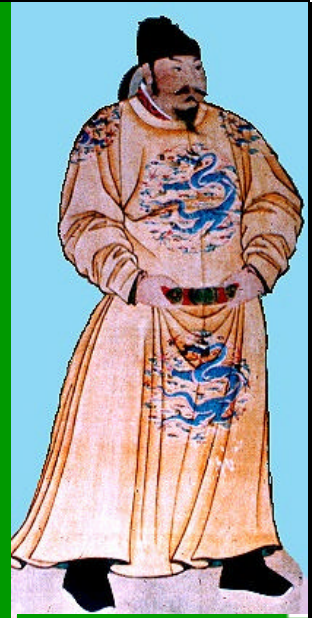
Tang Dynasty, 618 – 907



高祖李渊



- Cosmopolitanism and blossoming culture
- Scroll painting and poems
- Height of Buddhist influence
- Active territorial expansion



太宗李世民



武则天

太祖
趙匡胤



Song Dynasty

-Northern Song
960 – 1127

Capital in Beijing



-Southern Song
1127 – 1279

Capital in Hangzhou





-Monetization of the economy

-Growth in commerce and maritime trade

-Printing, magnetic compass, rockets

-Neo-Confucianism





**Yuan Dynasty
1271 – 1368**

China became part of the Mongol Empire

Ming Dynasty, 1368 - 1644

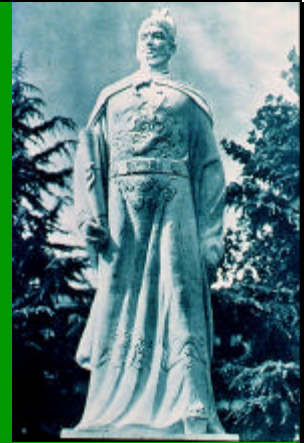


-Established sea routes for overseas commerce

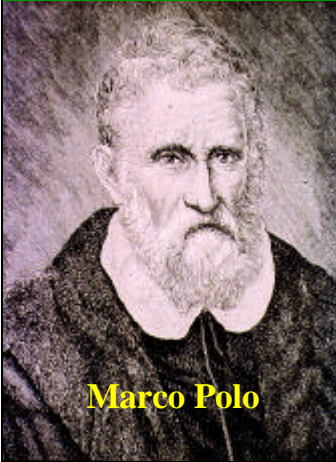
-Flourishing of novel writing

-Porcelain production

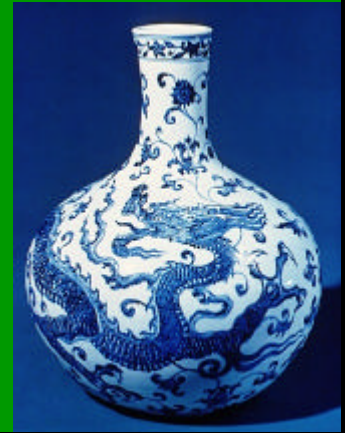
-Major repair of the Great Wall



Zheng He



Marco Polo



Qing Dynasty, 1644 - 1911

清



Territorial expansion in the earlier Qing



The later Qing

- Confronted the West who were armed with modern technologies**
- Defeated in wars with the West and yielded territory**
- Weakened by the internal conflicts and rebellions**

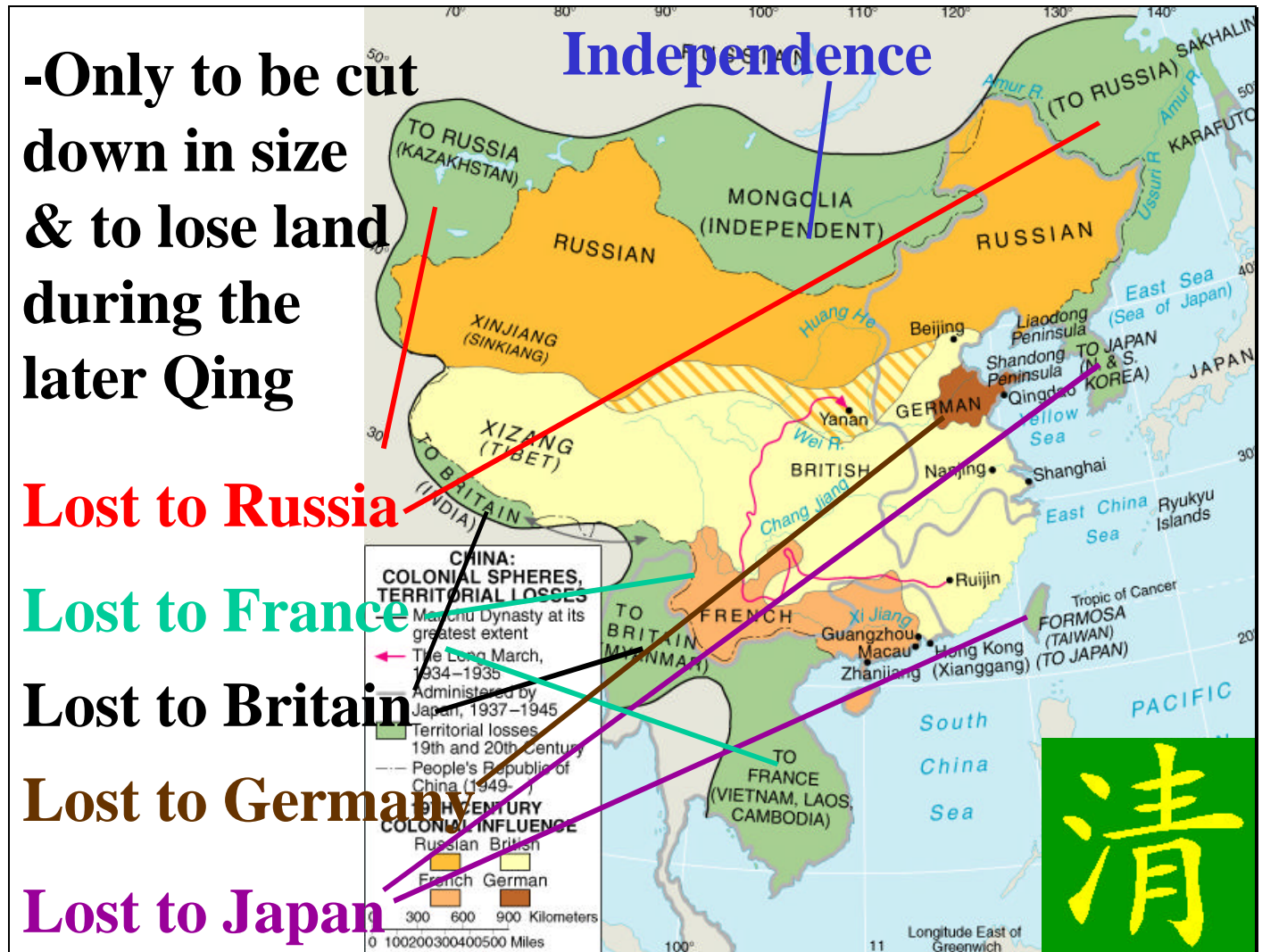


-During the earlier Qing, the Chinese Empire reached the largest land extent in history...



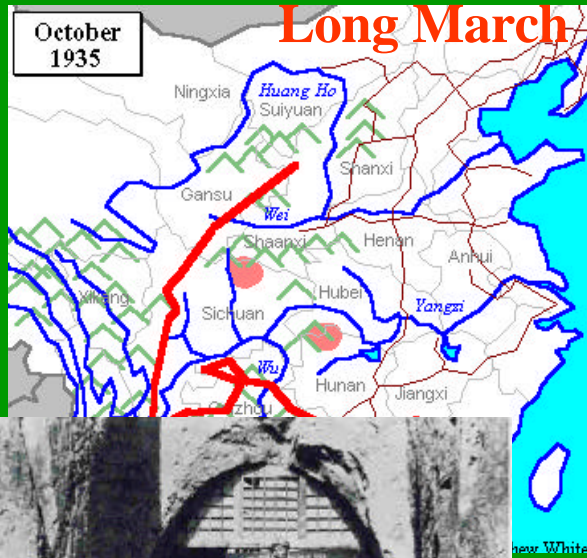
- The Great Wall
- Earliest core area (1900 B.C.)
- Shang Dynasty (1766–1080 B.C.)
- Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.)
- Qing (Manchu) Dynasty (1644–1911 A.D.)





Republic of China, 1912 – 1949

-Civil wars



Nanking Massacre



-Anti-Japanese war

Civil War, again...

1946

1948

1949

1950

Communists victorious

Took control of the Nationalist capital Nanking

Communists vs. Nationalists





People's Republic of China
-Radical era 1949-1977
.Isolated .Poor .Repressive

-End of the radicals and the beginning of a new era, 1978 – present



.Reforms

.Increasing inequality

.Demand for more reforms

Since reforms



Before reforms

Street scene

Since reforms



Before reforms

Homes



Since reforms



Before reforms

Housing

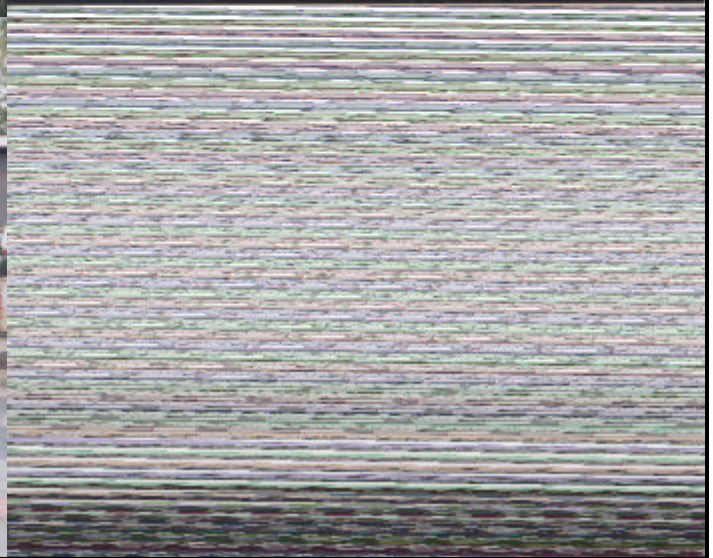


Schools

Before reforms



Since reforms



Shopping

