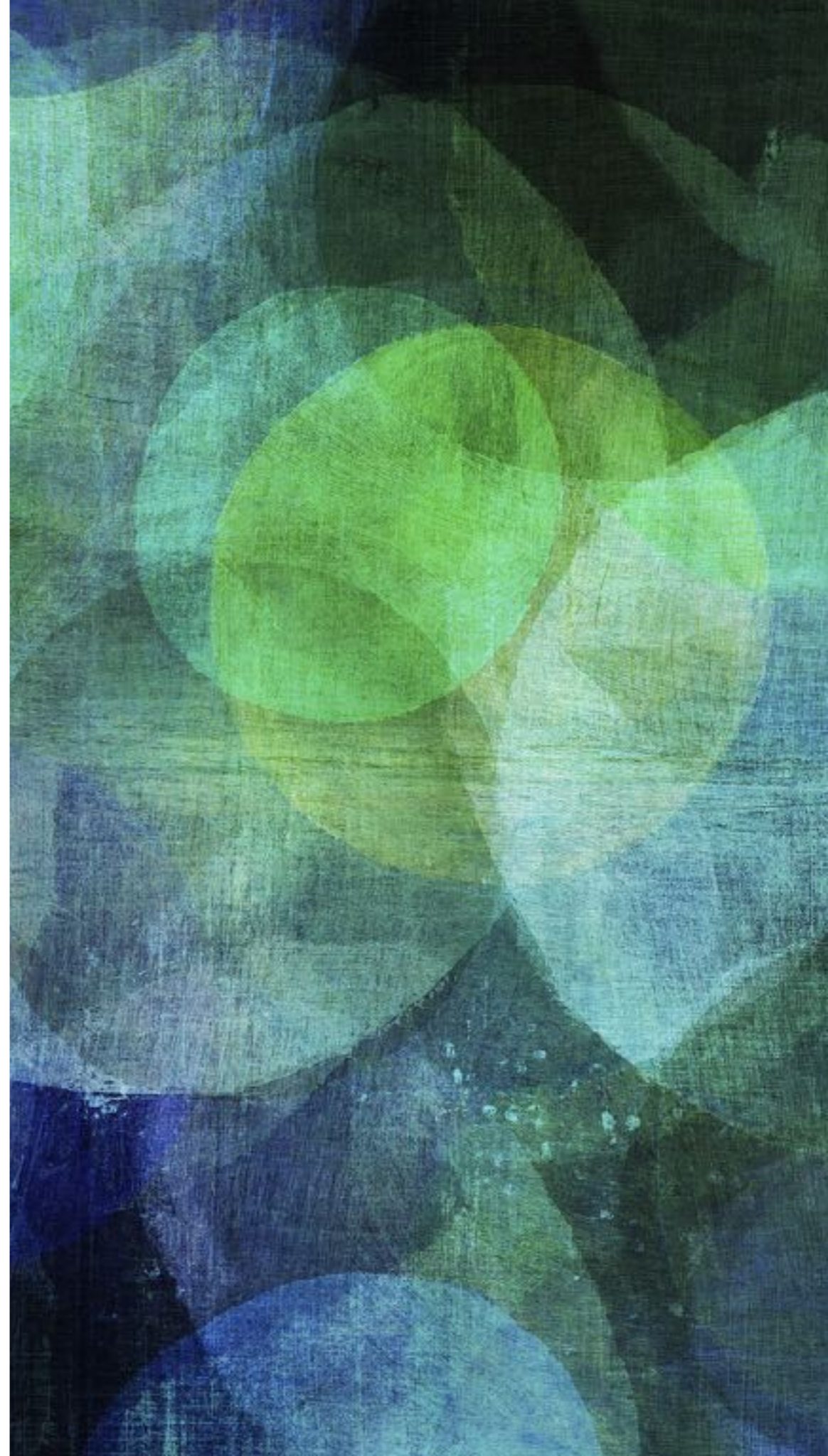


UNIT 9 – EAST ASIA

China's Influence



I. EAST ASIA - POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

I. East Asia is the most densely populated region in the world; lowlands of Japan, Korea, and China among most intensely used portions of Earth

A. Agriculture and Settlement in Japan: Japan is highly urbanized; exceptionally mountainous; agriculture must share limited lowlands with cities

1. Japan's Agricultural Lands: largely limited to coastal plains and interior basins; rice farming
2. Settlement Patterns: cities located in same lowlands as agriculture; exceptionally high population density
3. Japan's Urban-Agricultural Dilemma: cities exhibit dense settlement patterns; farms are usually small; Japan relies on imports for food; high costs related to urban life and food stuffs

- B. Agriculture and Settlement in China, Korea, and Taiwan: all are urban societies
- 1. China's Agricultural Regions: southern China dominated by rice; northern China by wheat; population concentrated in lowlands in eastern China; North China Plain is an anthropogenic landscape—heavily transformed by human activities
- 2. Patterns in Korea and Taiwan: The Koreas & Taiwan are densely settled & mainly urban



C. Urbanization in East Asia: China has one of world's oldest urban foundations; as recently as 1945 most of East Asia was rural—now, region is becoming heavily urbanized

1. Chinese Cities: traditional cities were separated by defensive walls, north-south orientation, wide straight streets meet at right angles, central courtyard surrounded by low buildings; urban fabric changed with influence of European colonial powers; some cities, such as Shanghai, oriented to global trade; many cities in China are megacities

2. Urban Patterns in South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan: South Korea and Taiwan noted for urban primacy; Japan characterized by megacities





茂林風雲得士歸心

忠聖金石河山壯色

- D. Japan has the highest life expectancy in the region & in the world.
- 1. However, their population is declining at a faster rate than most developed countries due to younger generations foregoing marriage & children.

CULTURE – CHINA

I. CHINA

- A. Culturally & historically, there have been two major regions of China, north & south, each dominated by a major river (Yellow in the north; Yangtze in the south). The [Yellow River agricultural civilization](#) is one of the four early river human civilizations starting about 4000 BC.
- 1. Early humans fossils have been found in China that are around a million years old (Homo erectus “Peking Man”).

- B. Several empires rose and fell over the centuries.
- 1. Bronze Age empire - Shang culture (1600-1027 BCE)
 - a. Formation of first cities (oriented north-south and east-west). Cities were planned with wide avenues in a grid pattern (think Feng Shui), they had defensive walls, and many homes had a central courtyard.
 - b. Advent of writing system (starting point for modern written scripts in east Asia) using ideographs.
- 2. Iron Age empire - Zhou dynasty (1122-256 BCE)
 - a. Buildings in cities faced south (precursor to Feng Shui - a belief that how buildings are designed and their placement, as well as placement of objects in your home can have an effect on your life.)
 - b. Government similar to medieval Europe (kings, vassals, warriors, etc...)
 - c. Time period of Confucianism & Taoism (yin & yang).

- . Qin dynasty (220-206 BCE)
- a. Unified China (north & south)
- b. [Great Wall of China](#) constructed (first emperor)
 - [Terracotta warriors](#) in burial tomb of first emperor
- 4. Han dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE)
- a. Many roads built (20-25,000 miles total)
- b. Silk first reaches Europe through trade along the [Silk Road](#)
- c. Buddhism reaches China

- 5. Tang dynasty (618-907 CE)
 - a. A tolerant & “cosmopolitan” regime.
 - b. Many religions represented: Buddhism, Conf., Tao, Zoroastrianism for Persia, etc...by Buddhism at its height.
- 6. Song dynasty (960-1127 CE)
 - a. After fall of Song dynasty, came the Mongol invasions and the rise of [Genghis Khan](#)
- 7. Yüan dynasty (1279-1368 CE)
 - a. Yüan was Chinese name of [Kublai Khan](#) (grandson of Genghis), this dynasty was Mongolian, not Chinese (mandate from heaven).
 - b. Visited by [Marco Polo](#) of Venice, Italy.

- 8. Ming dynasty (1368-1644 CE)
 - a. Began after successful rebellion against Mongol Yüan dynasty, rebel leader became emperor
 - b. Great Wall added onto & strengthened
 - c. The [“Forbidden City”](#) built to house emperors.



- 9. Qing dynasty (1644-1911 CE)
- a. Second non-Chinese dynasty, Manchurian
- b. Through the 1700s, China's imperial system flourishes under the Qing or Manchu dynasty. China is at the center of the world economy as Europeans & Americans seek Chinese goods.
- c. By the late 1700s, however, the strong Chinese state is experiencing internal strains — particularly, an expanding population that taxes food supply and government control — and these strains lead to rebellions and a weakening of the central government.
- d. Western nations are experiencing an outflow of silver bullion to China as a result of the imbalance of trade in China's favor, and they bring opium into China as a commodity to trade to reverse the flow of silver.

- (1) China's attempt to ban the sale of opium in the port city of Canton leads to the Opium War of 1839 in which the Chinese are defeated by superior British arms and which results in the imposition of the first of many "Unequal Treaties." These treaties open other cities, "Treaty Ports" — first along the coast and then throughout China — to trade.
- (2) By the late 1800s, China is said to be "carved up like a melon" by foreign powers competing for "spheres of influence" on Chinese soil.

- e. The Qing dynasty of the Manchus is seen as a “foreign” dynasty by the Chinese. (The well-known “Boxer Rebellion” of 1898-1900 begins as an anti-Qing uprising but is redirected by the Qing Empress Dowager against the Westerners in China.)
- f. The Boxer Rebellion - a Chinese secret organization called the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists led an uprising in northern China against the spread of Western and Japanese influence there by killing foreigners and Chinese Christians and destroying foreign property around Peking (Beijing). Western nations respond with force and China is forced to back down.
- g. The last emperor was Pu-Yi, who received the “mandate from heaven” when he was 2 years old

CHINESE ETHNIC RELIGIONS

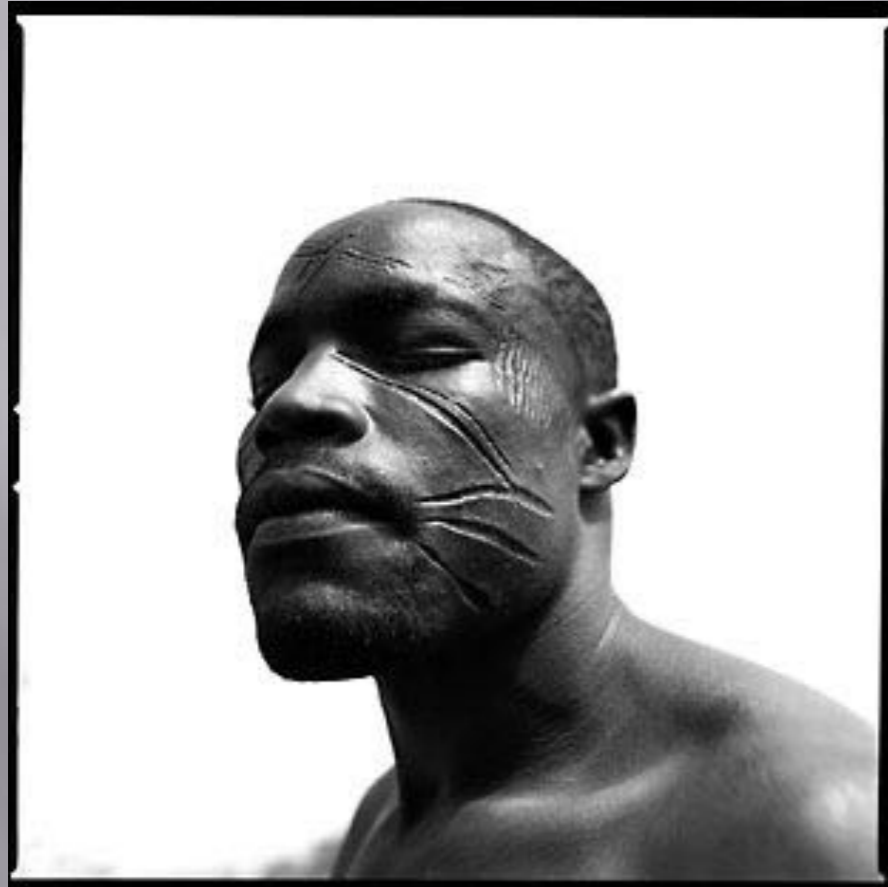
- II. Chinese traditional religions are syncretic, which means they combine several traditions.

II. CHINESE ETHNIC RELIGIONS

Characteristic	Confucianism	Taoism
Founder	Confucious	Lao Tzu
Gods?	none	polytheistic
Goal	to gain social harmony	to balance the social classes
Afterlife?	no	soul can travel through time & space
Equality	social hierarchy exists; respect your elders & superiors; women inferior to men	social classes equal women should be equal
Philosophy	emphasis on ethics; good governance; education, family, & hard work.	emphasized the mystical and magical aspects of life; yin & yang ; the Way; moderation, compassion, & humility
Emphasis	relationships with people	relationship with nature

**WHAT IS CONSIDERED
BEAUTIFUL?**

Scarification



Lip Plates



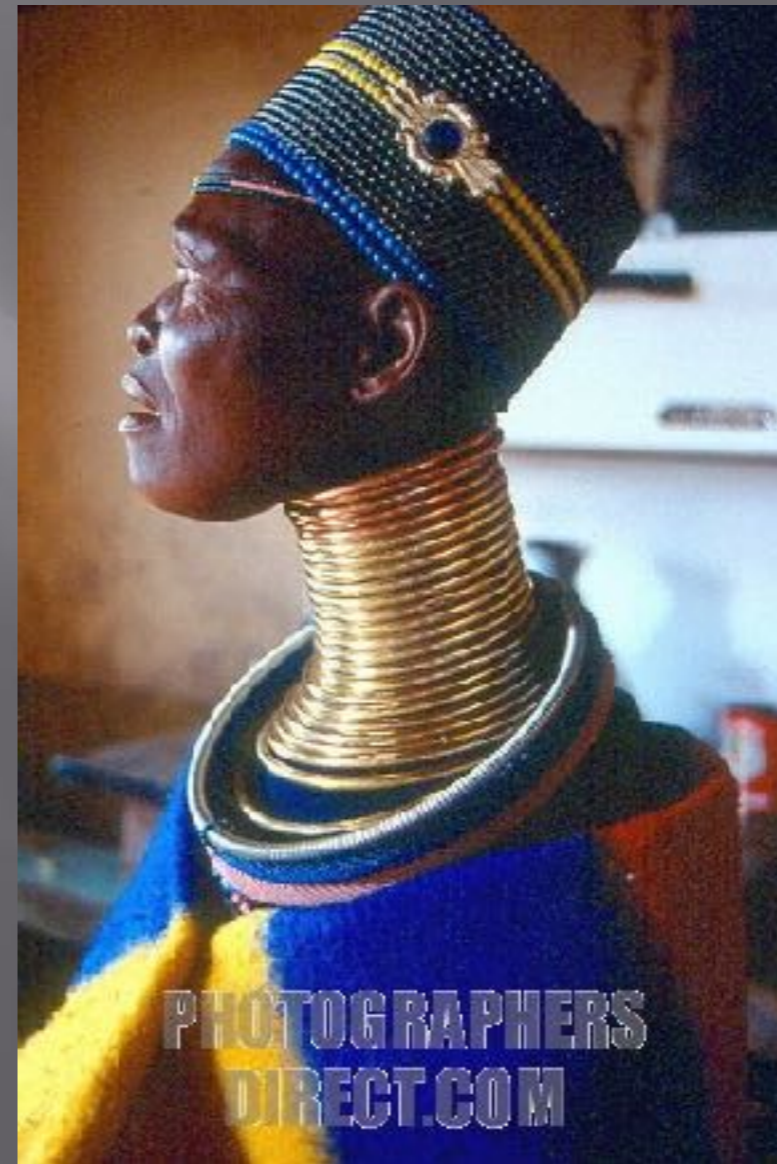
Inca Sloped forehead



Tattoos



Neck rings



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Gauges



CHINESE CULTURE

- ▣ Foot binding

Foot binding

- ▣ Began in the 10th century
- ▣ Done to please a prince who liked small feet
- ▣ Considered to be a sign of beauty and high class
- ▣ Began when girl is 3 years old
- ▣ Toes turned under foot, held in place by cotton bandage tightly wrapped

- ▣ Feet would eventually fit into 3" shoes
- ▣ Very difficult to stand and walk due to pain and balance
- ▣ Kept women at home instead of "wandering"
- ▣ Practice was outlawed in 1911 after 1000 years

“Lily feet”



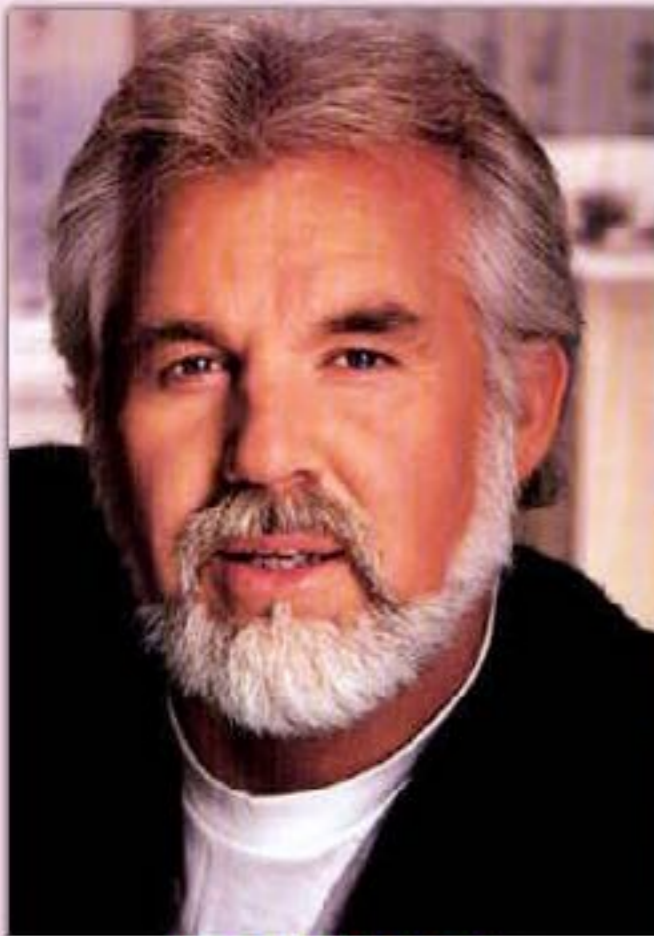
Lotus shoes-3" long, made of silk and beautifully embroidered



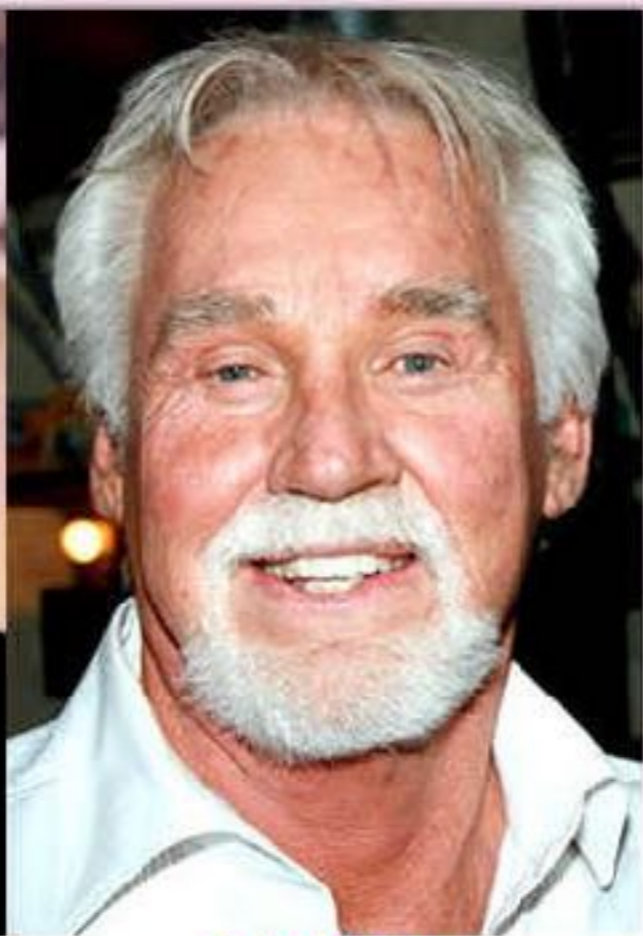








BEFORE



AFTER



After



Before

