

Part II Explains the following terms:

**1. Benedict Anderson and Imagined communities:**

- Benedict Anderson born in 1936 in Kunming China.
- His grandfather and father served the British Empire in Malaysia and China.
- Earned his PhD in 1967, and later became a professor at Cornell University
- Interested in the process of decolonization in Asia (Suez Crisis in 1956 and Indonesian Civil War in 1957)

**2. Emperor Tang Taizong of the Tang**

- Founder of the Tang
- After 'incident at Xuanwu Gate' he came to be the most powerful man in Tang
- An exemplar for later emperors for being a good listener of his advisors
- the starter of Zhenguan period.

**3. Wu Zetian**

- Concubine and later Empress of Emperor Gaozong
- officially as Empress of China during the brief Zhou dynasty.
- A devout lay-Buddhist, using Buddhism to justify her rule (*Great Cloud Sutra*)
- Capable ruler, selecting good administrators
- Empress (655-83);
- Empress Dowager and regent (683-90)
- Emperor (690-705)

**4. Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang**

- Return Wu's rule to the Li family
- The first half of his reign: the golden age of Tang both economically and politically
- Versed in music, literature
- The favour of Yang Guifei, and the decline of the Tang An Lushan Rebellion (755-763)

**5. An Lushan Rebellion**

- An Lushan was a general who launched a devastating rebellion against the Tang dynasty in China.
- He was summoned to Chang'an several times and managed to get the favor of Chancellor Li Linfu and Emperor Xuanzong of Tang.
- The rebellion overtly began on 16 December 755
- his event is also known (especially in Chinese historiography) as the An-Shi Rebellion or An-Shi Disturbances

**6. Silk Road**

- The Silk Road or Silk Route is an ancient network of trade
- Beginning from Chang'an (present-day Xi'an), 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE
- Connecting with Central and Western Asia
- Merchants ever traveled as far as Rome
- Major Sites: Dunhuang, Khotan, Kashi/Kashgar, Turpan/Tulufan
- Silk Road—A term coined by German geographer and explorer, Baron von Richthofen, in 1877.

## **7. Chang'an**

- The capital of the Western Zhou (ca. 1046-771 BCE), Western/Former Han (206 BCE-9 CE), Sui (581-618) and Tang (618-906).
- Cosmopolitan terminus of the Silk Road
- Chang'an was laid out on a north-south axis in a grid pattern, dividing the enclosure into 108 wards and featuring two large marketplaces, in the east and west respectively.
- Chang'an's layout influenced city planning of several other Asian capitals for many years to come.

## **8. Dunhuang (Discovery, Cave Structures and Main Themes)**

- During the Han (206 BCE-220 CE), Dunhuang was located on the border of the Han Empire.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> cave at Mogao was built in the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- The inside of the Library Cave (Cave 17) Cave 17 was originally built in the ninth century to memorialize Hongbian (d. 862), a high-ranking monastic official from Dunhuang.
- A number of Buddhist cave sites are located in the Dunhuang area, the most important of these is the Mogao Caves
- Located in the western end of the Hexi Corridor near the historic junction of the Northern and Southern Silk Roads, Dunhuang was a town of military importance.

## **9. Emperor Taizu of the Song**

- Zhao Kuangyin also known by his temple name Taizu
- general of Later Zhou (951-60)
- was the founding emperor of imperial China's Song Dynasty, reigning from 960 until his death.
- ascended throne through a coup d'état in 960, making the young emperor abdicate.
- assert his control over the military by removing high commanders from office at a wine-drinking party in 961
- institutional maneuvers to downgrade the power of military officials:
  1. break the ties between commanders and their troops (rotation system)
  2. divide responsibilities (put the army under civilian control)
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## **10. Emperor Taizong of the Song**

- Zhao Guangyi also known by his temple name Taizong
- was the 2nd emperor of imperial China's Song Dynasty, reigning from 976 until his death. He succeeded his elder brother Emperor Taizu.
- Emperor Taizong is remembered as a hardworking and diligent emperor.
- further tighten the control over military power:
  1. dismantle the military provinces
  2. use "diagrams of battle formations" to control the commanders in military campaigns.

## **11. Civil Service Examination**

- Entry-level examinations: prefecture exam, every year
- National-level examinations: central government, every three years
- Imperial court examinations: three years

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-Scholars instead of aristocratic class became high-ranking officials at the court Achievements in art, literature, and philosophy (Chen Buddhism and Neo-Confucianism)

-Chinese government administration from their introduction in the Han Dynasty until they were abolished during Qing attempts at modernization in 1905.

### **12. Yin yang**

- originates in ancient Chinese philosophy and metaphysics, and is used to describe two primal opposing but complementary forces found in all things in the universe.
- Yin, the darker element, is passive, dark, feminine, downward-seeking, and corresponds to the night;
- yang, the brighter element, is active, light, masculine, upward-seeking and corresponds to the day.
- Yin and yang can be used to describe seasonal changes and directions, and can also be seen as a process of transformation.
- Yin: Female, Wife Blood, Earth Under North, Moon, night, Dark Cold, Passive Gentle
- Yang: Male Husband Vital energy, Heaven Above South Day Sun, Bright Warm, Active Tough.
- In Chinese philosophy, yin and yang (also, yin-yang or yin yang) describes how apparently opposite or contrary forces are actually complementary, interconnected, and interdependent in the natural world, and how they give rise to each other as they interrelate to one another.

### **13. Confucius**

-Confucius was a Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher of the Spring and Autumn period of Chinese history.

-Model Teacher for Ten Thousand Ages

-Great philosopher: defendant of the Zhou order; advocate of moral values, such as filial piety and benevolence

-Successful teacher: being venerated as the “first teacher/sage teacher” in Chinese history.

-NOT a successful politician: wandered through many states to persuade the dukes to accept his moral principles, but failed.

-Erudite scholar: *The Book of Songs; The Book of Documents; The Book of Rites; The Book of Changes; The Spring and Autumn Annals* [Five Confucian Classics]

### **14. Neo-Confucianism**

-Neo-Confucianism=The Learning of the Way The Learning of the Principle

-Neo-Confucianism has its origins in the Tang Dynasty; the Confucianist scholars Han Yu and Li Ao are seen as forbears of the Neo-Confucianists of the Song Dynasty.

- The Song Dynasty philosopher Zhou Dunyi (1017–1073) is seen as the first true "pioneer" of Neo-Confucianism, using Daoist metaphysics as a framework for his ethical philosophy.

- There were many competing views within the Neo-Confucian community, but overall, a system emerged that resembled both Buddhist and Taoist

- There was a vigorous revival of Confucianism in the Song period. Confucian teachings were central to the civil service examination system, the identity of the scholar-official class, the family system, and political discourse.

### **15. Wang Anshi Reform**

- He was a Chinese economist, statesman, chancellor and poet of the Song Dynasty who attempted controversial, major socioeconomic reforms.
- Aim: To enrich the country; to solve the problem of land concentration.
- Register all land and reassess the land tax, give loans to farmers
- introduced new ways of collecting and transporting special tribute taxes
- Converted labour service obligations to money taxes.
- have farmers serve as soldiers
- Shift from an examination system to a school graduation system and test on interpretation of classics

### **16. Emperor Huizong of the Song and His Paintings (Auspicious Paintings, Inscriptions)**

- Emperor Huizong (7 June 1082 – 4 June 1135), formerly romanized as Emperor Hui-tsung of Sung, was the eighth and one of the most famous emperors of the Song dynasty of China, with a personal life spent amidst luxury, sophistication and art but ending in tragedy.
- Huizong, the eighth Song emperor and a rapacious collector of art objects, was a painter and calligrapher of great talent.
- was known as an avid painter, created his own calligraphy style, played the guqin, had interests in architecture and garden design, and even wrote treatises on medicine and Daoism
- Cranes of Good Omen. The Five-Colored Parakeet, Auspicious Dragon Rock. Finches and Bamboo*

### **17. Court Painting**

- A court painter was an artist who painted for the members of a royal or noble family, sometimes on a fixed salary and on an exclusive basis where the artist was not supposed to undertake other work.
- Professional/Court Painters: Painted by professional artists
- For profit
- Colors on Silk
- Without seals and inscriptions
- Objectiveness
- Themes: Flowers and Birds, Portraiture.

#### **1. Edward Said and *Orientalism***

*Orientalism* first published in 1978 by Edward W. Said is a critique of the study of the Orient and its ideology. Said examines the historical, cultural, and political views of the East that are held by the West, and examines how they developed and where they came from. He basically traces the various views and perceptions back to the colonial period of British and European domination in the Middle East. During this period, the United States was not yet a world power and didn't enter into anything in the East yet.

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The views and perceptions that came into being were basically the result of the British and French. The British had colonies in the East at this time; the French did not but were trying to acquire some.

### b) Orientalism first published in 1978 by Edward W. Said

**The absolute and systematic difference between the West (rational, developed, humane, superior) and the Orient (aberrant, undeveloped, inferior).**

- **The abstractions about the Orient (particularly those based on texts representing a "classical" Oriental civilization) to modern Oriental realities.**
- **The Orient (eternal, uniform, and incapable of defining itself) vs. The West (scientific and objective)**
- **The Orient (to be feared, or to be controlled) vs. The West (the norm, to civilize and to educate)**

### 2. Lu Yu and the God of Tea

Lu Yu was born in 733 in Tianmen, Hubei. He is the author of the Classic of Tea, this book is the first book devoted to tea. Lu Yu spend six years learn from master Zou Fuzi. During this period Lu Yu often brewed tea for his teacher. He left the monastery at 745 and became an entertainer of a troupe. The An Lushan Rebellion (755-763) during Xuanzong's reign (712-756) made him fled the capital to the Jiangsu region. The book 'The Classic of Tea' finished in 761 and published around 780. There are 10 chapters in the book. One: Origin Two: Tools, Three: Making, Four: Utensils Five: Boiling, Six: Drinking, Seven: History, Eight: Growing Regions Nine: Simplify, Ten: Pictorialize. In China during the tang dynasty people started to drinking tea, For Lu Yu, tea symbolized the harmony and mysterious unity of the universe. "He invested the The Classic of Tea with the concept that dominated the religious thought of his age, whether Buddhist, Taoist, or Confucian: to see in the particular an expression of the universal. after 850s: tea becoming a vital component in the economy and in everyday life throughout the empire; tea drinking as an art of life and a cultural practice

### 3. Kaifeng

Kaifeng is the Eastern Capital of North Song dynasty, also called Bianjing, this city surrounded by mountains and rivers, a vital node of roads and waterways, the land of a myriad warehouses and a thousand regions, crossroads of the four thoroughfares and the eight directions. Kaifeng is also the capitals of the Later Jin and the Later Zhou during the Five Dynasties. Qingming Riverside Landscape Garden, a large park themed on the history and culture of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), situated in the west bank of the Dragon Pavilion Lake. on Imperial Street. Chrysanthemum Flower Fair has been famous since the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), where over 1,000 kinds of chrysanthemums are exhibited.

**Kaifeng is one of the Eight Ancient Capitals of China. As with Beijing, there have been many reconstructions during its history. The chrysanthemum is the city flower of Kaifeng. The tradition of cultivating different varieties of chrysanthemums stretches all the way back 1600 years, and the scale reached a phenomenal level during the Song dynasty, this city surrounded by mountains and rivers, a vital node of roads and waterways, the land of a myriad warehouses and a thousand regions, crossroads of the four thoroughfares and the eight directions. Kaifeng is also the capitals of the Later Jin and the Later Zhou during the Five Dynasties.**

### **Women's Life during the Song**

The Song Dynasty appears to be a turning point in terms of defining "women of virtue" in China. The claim to fame for most virtuous women before the Song Dynasty was that they made significant contributions to state and its people, were outstandingly talented and took courageous actions, were wise enough to differentiate right from wrong in morally depraved times, or because they were highly devoted to their parents and husband, and the like. The Song is often seen as a time when the status of women declined. Compared to Tang times, women were less active in politics and less commonly seen on the streets. Song Confucian teachers argued against widows remarrying, and footbinding began in Song times. On the other hand, women's rights to property were relatively secure in Song times, and older women were often very powerful within their families.

**During the Southern Song dynasty, women were expected by their family to get married to contribute towards their family's financial success (Mote, 350). As married women, they were expected to receive a solid education and both head and manage their new household. Girls left their families when they married. So long as they gave birth to sons, they would eventually gain a respected place in their family of marriage, and would be treated as ancestors by their sons and sons' sons. Mothers and grandmothers had important and respected places in their families. Footbinding began in Song times. Foot binding (also known as "lotus feet") was the custom of applying painfully tight binding to the feet of young girls to prevent further growth.**