

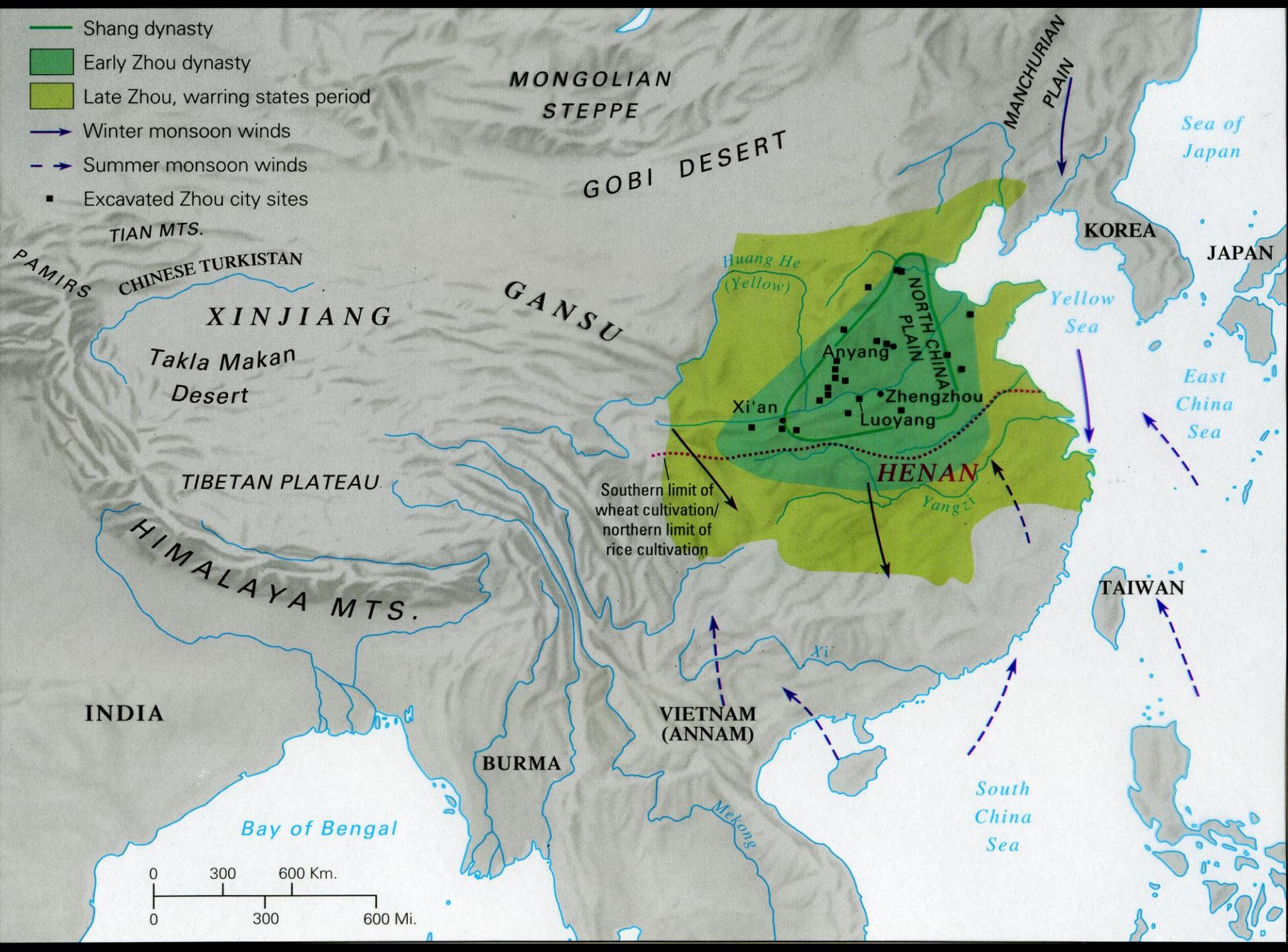
The Zhou

Please answer the following question in a paragraph:

- How might the Mandate of Heaven effect how a ruler ruled?
- What would be the effect of a belief in the Mandate of Heaven in the US today?

Rise of the Zhou

- After more than 600 years of rule, the Shang were defeated by Wu
- Wu founded his own dynasty, the Zhou
- The Zhou was the strongest and longest-lasting dynasty in Chinese history



Continuities

- The Zhou kept several aspects of Shang culture, including
 - The writing system
 - Rituals
 - Key technologies, e.g. the horse-drawn chariot
 - Cast metallurgy
 - Decentralized political structure

Changes

- The Zhou introduced some important changes:
 - 1. The Mandate of Heaven to justify their overthrow of the Shang
 - 2. Priests lost most of their status
 - 3. Rituals no longer involved blood sacrifices
 - 4. Religion was more separate from politics
 - 5. The use of Iron was introduced
 - 6. A complex government bureaucracy arose

Document Analysis

- Every document has a Point Of View (POV)
- The term BIAS is too strong.
- The POV can be based on:
 - 1. Who the **Author** is
 - 2. What the **Purpose** of the document is, and
 - 3. Who the **Audience** is

“Heaven, unpitying, has sent down ruin on Yin (the Shang). Yin has lost the Mandate, and we Zhou have received it. I dare not say that our fortune would continue to prosper, even though I believe that heaven favors those who are sincere in their intentions. I dare not say, either, that it would end in certain disaster.

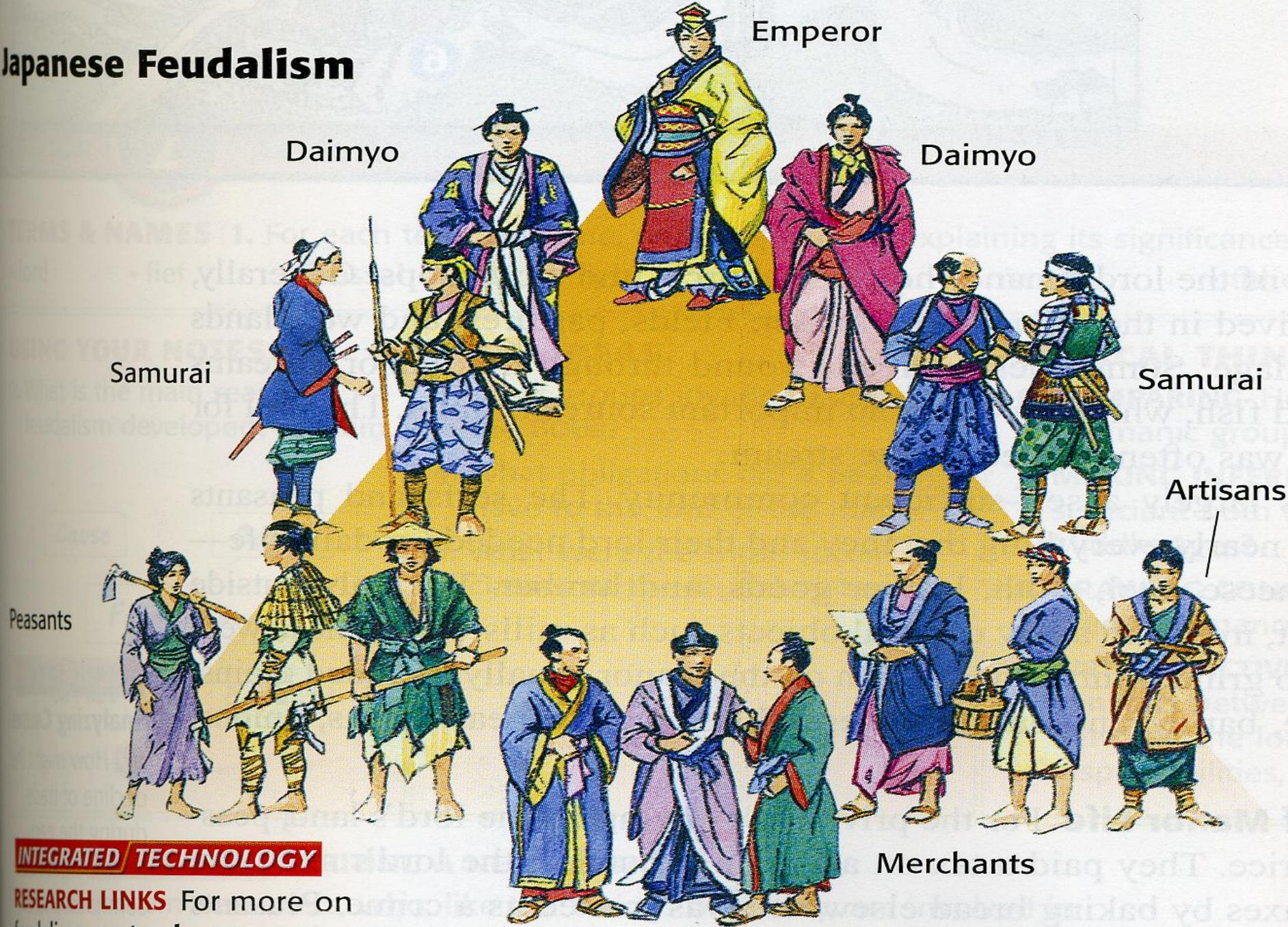
The Mandate of Heaven is not easy to gain. It will be lost when men fail to live up to the reverent and illustrious virtues of their forefathers.”

--Duke of Shao

The Zhou -- PFOS

- The Zhou instituted a PFOS termed “FEUDALISM”
- Feudalism: PFOS where nobles are granted the use of lands that legally belong to the kings in return for loyalty and military service to the king and protection of the people who live on their estates
- Feudalism is a DE-CENTRALIZED PFOS

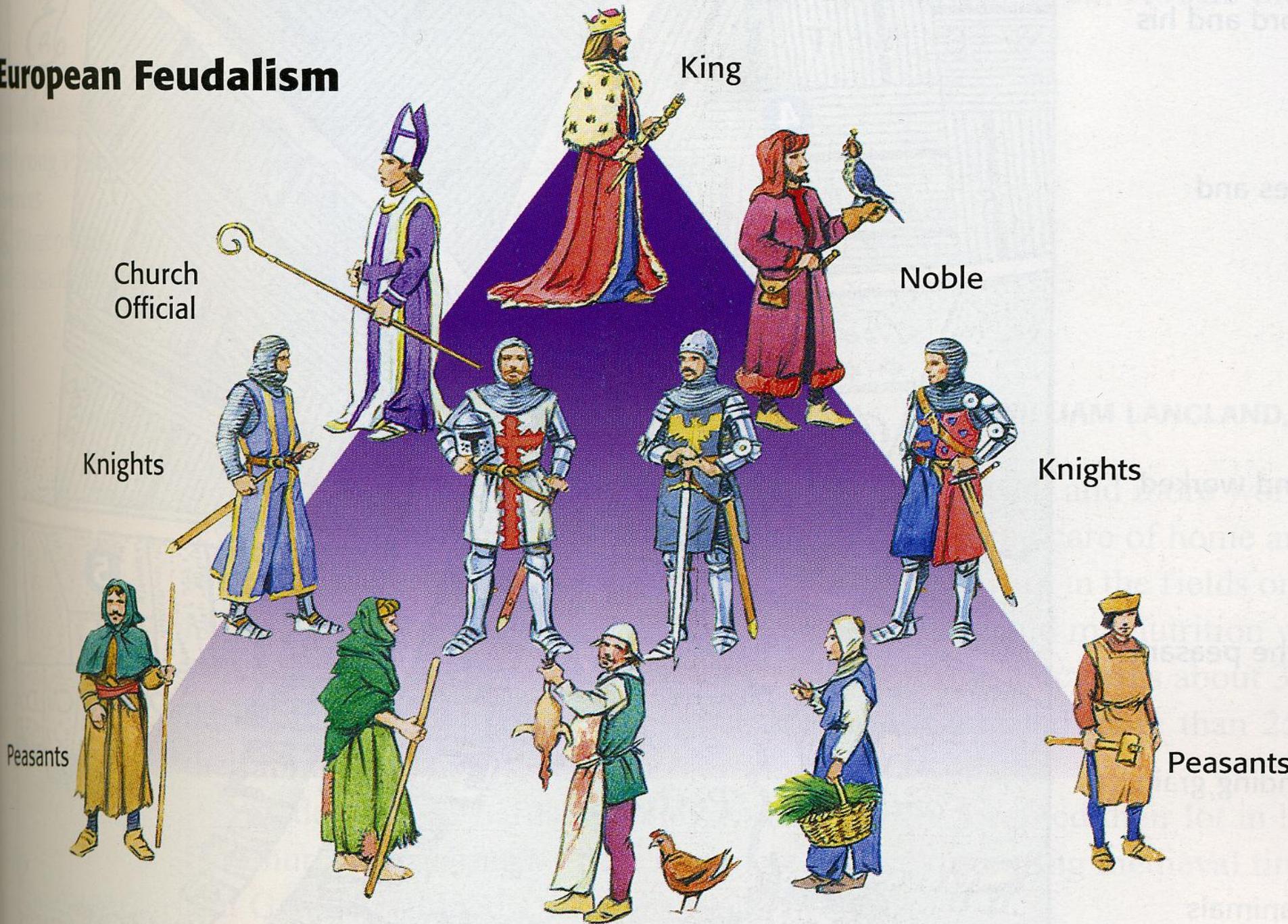
Japanese Feudalism



INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS For more on feudalism, go to classzone.com

European Feudalism



Key technological advances

- Iron Metallurgy
 - Did not make Bronze obsolete
 - Opened up new territories for farming
 - Allowed for better-armed militaries
 - Is cheaper than Bronze because Iron is more abundant

Key Technological Advances

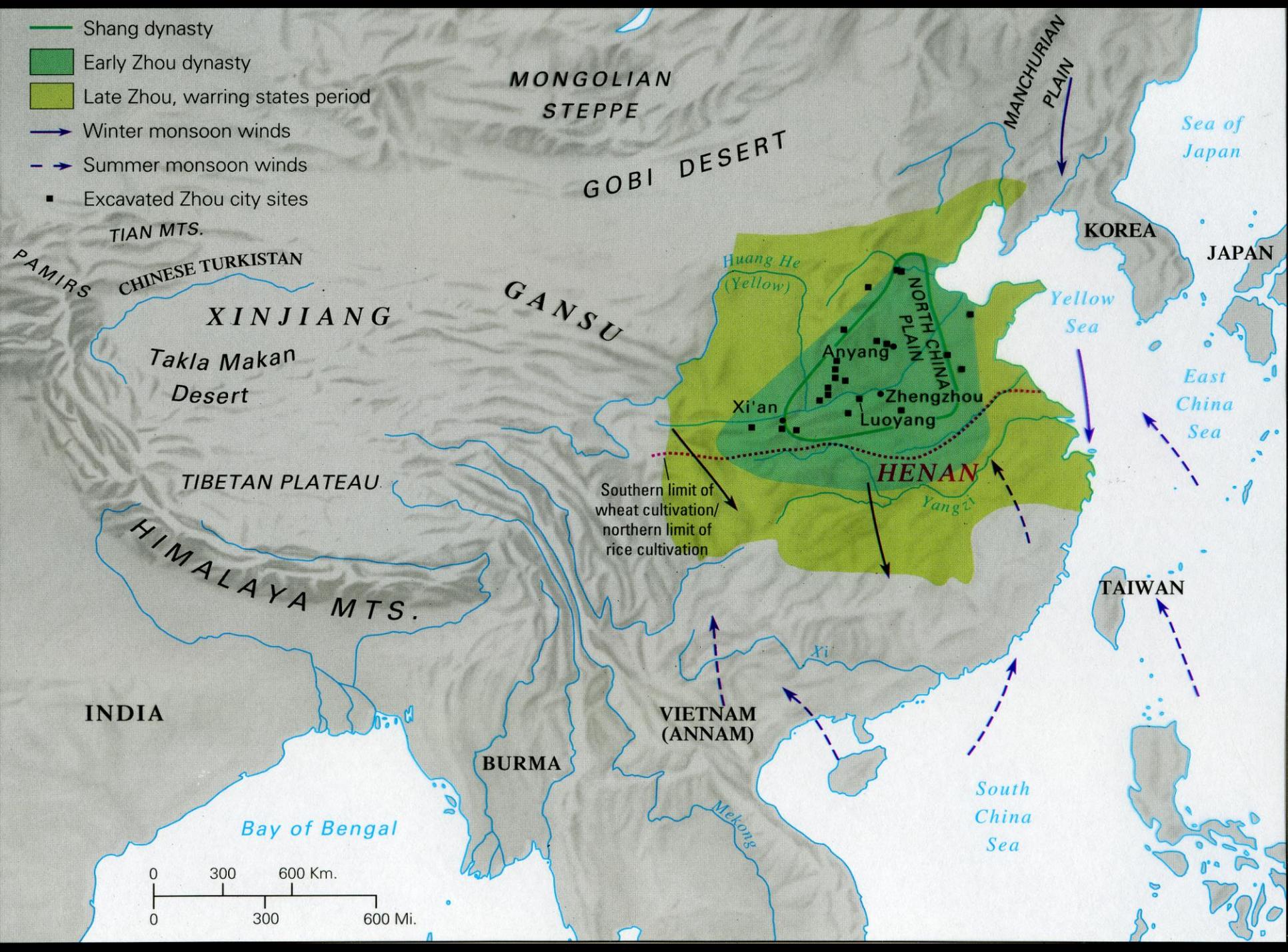
- Coins
 - Allowed for longer distance trade
 - Reduced bartering
 - Made taxation easier

The Zhou hit hard times

- Early period – the Western Zhou
- Lasted from around 1000 -- 800 BCE
- Was an era of great growth and increasing sophistication
- Leaders were models of morality, fairness, and concern for the welfare of the people

The Eastern Zhou

- Local warlords grew strong and threatened centralized power
- Capital city moved East to Louyang out of security concerns
- Political fragmentation, competition among states, and warfare
- Local kingdoms put much effort into growth of cities, walls, etc. (beginnings of Great Wall of China)





Great Wall of China -- Built during Chi'in Empire (221 -- 206 BCE)



Great Wall of China -- Built during Chi'in Empire (221 -- 206 BCE)

The Warring States Period

- 480 – 221 BCE China fractured into smaller, hostile states
- Control was important in each state, so a new political philosophy formed based on the following assumptions:
 - People are basically evil
 - Government needs strict laws and harsh punishments to keep order

The Warring States Period

- Other political philosophers believed differently, for example, Kung Fu Tze (Confucius)
 - People are basically good, but need guidance
 - Virtue can be encouraged by good examples
 - Roles and obligations are an important way to hold things together