Ch. 4 China’s First Imperial Age:
The Han Dynasty

(202 BCE-220 CE)
Han Dynasty

Han Dynasty Empire (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)
This was not the Golden Age of China, but life was very good for many of the people because of the demand for Chinese silk and the creation of the major trade route, the Silk Road.
East meets West

The silk road connected the East to the West for the first time in history.

This allowed people to trade items, learn about different customs and cultures and be exposed to new ideas.
Traded items on the Silk Road

- Silk cloth, grain, porcelain, rhubarb, herbal medicines, herds of horses, camels, dates, raisins, jade, horses, metal works, glass, musical instruments, glassware, carpets, spices, dyed cloth, gold, ivory, spices, cotton cloth, pearls, precious stones, bolts of silk
People who traveled the Silk Road were constantly exposed to new ideas, sights, sounds and tastes. Traveling along the Silk Road, meant encountering unexpected surprises, discoveries and new knowledge.
Buddhism in China

- As trade flourished, different people came together, and their contact led to cultural exchange and diffusion.
- It was during this period in the 1st century A.D. that traders and Buddhist missionaries first brought Buddhism to China.
Historical Setting of the Han

• Followed the Qin dynasty
  – 221-206 BCE
  – Qin ended in rebellion and civil war due to weak ruler and unrest (206-202 BCE)

• Han dynasty was China’s second imperial dynasty
  – 206 (or 202) BCE-220 CE
    • Over 400 years

• Followed by the Three Kingdoms
  – 220-265 CE
Liu Bang – Emperor Gaozu of Han

- Civil war
  - Two strong leaders
    - Xiang Yu (aristocratic general)
    - Liu Bang (peasant-class general under Xiang Yu)
- 202 BCE
  - Liu Bang beat Xiang Yu for good
  - Liu Bang declared start of Han dynasty

Liu Bang reigned 202 BCE-195 BCE.
Two Periods of the Han Dynasty

• Former Han
  – Also called the Western Han
  – 206 BCE-9 CE

• Interrupted by the Xin dynasty
  – Under Wang Mang
  – 9-23 CE

• Later Han
  – Also called the Eastern Han
  – 25-220 CE
Empress Liu

• **One** of Liu Bang’s widows
• **Retained** power by naming various children as emperor in turn
• **Example** of power gained through the manipulation of court politics
  – **Families** vied for power
  – **Alliances** among powerful and influential people
Social Classes under the Han

- Emperor
- Governors and Kings
- Nobles, Scholars, and State Officials
- Peasants (Farmers)
- Artisans and Merchants
- Soldiers
- Slaves
Wudi – The Martial Emperor

- **Wudi** lived 141-87 BCE
- Used warfare to expand the Chinese empire
  - **Northern steppes**
    - **Xiongnu** – steppe nomads from the north and west
    - Commonly raided Chinese villages
    - Traditionally kept at bay through bribery
    - Wudi made allies of the Xiongnu’s enemies and sent in 100,000 soldiers
    - Pushed the Xiongnu back
    - Settled soldiers on former Xiongnu lands
    - But the nomads of the steppes provided ongoing conflict
  - Modern-day **Korea, Manchuria, Vietnam**, etc.
    - Conquered and colonized
- Borders under Wudi nearly what they are today
Bureaucracy under the Han

- Taxes supported the government and military
- Merchants
  - Paid taxes
- Peasants
  - Gave the government a portion of their annual crops
  - Each year gave a month of labor (for public works projects) or of military service
Government under the Han

• Centralized government
  – Capital cities
    • Chang’an
      – 206 BCE-9 CE (all of the Former or Western Han) and 190-195 CE (Later or Eastern Han)
    • Luoyang
      – 25-190 CE and 196 CE (most of the Later or Eastern Han)
    • Xuchang
      – 196-220 CE (very end of the Later or Eastern Han)

• Lowered taxes
• Less harsh punishments
Civil Service under the Han

- Over 130,000 employees
- 18 ranks of employees
- Civil service exams
  - Confucian principles described the qualities that emperors wanted in civil servants
  - Wudi set up a Confucian-themed school
  - Formal examinations in Confucianism, history, law, and literature for civil service positions
  - Theoretically a merit-based system
    - But poor could not afford to educate their children
  - In effect until the downfall of China’s last dynasty in 1912
Han Tombs

- Han writing tells us very little about their daily life.
- Han tombs, however, tell us quite a lot. The Hans buried clay models of their homes and belongings, in their tombs. Models included details like little clay furniture and little bronze oil lamps.
Arts & Science
New literature & music

- So much was lost during the book burnings of the Qin.
- The Han people tried very hard to replace the literature that was lost during Qin times, especially the works of Confucius. They created new works of literature and music.
Art

- Beautiful murals were painted on the walls of palaces. Scroll painting began.
- Craftsmen made jade jewelry and carvings, gold ornaments and belt hooks, delicate paintings with wire thin brush strokes.
Iron and Pottery

- Iron was used for making plows and other cast iron objects.
- Glazed pottery was brightly painted with lively hunting scenes, mountains, trees, clouds, dragons, tigers, and bears.
# Technology under the Han

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| **Paper**          | • Invented in 105 CE  
                      | • Books became inexpensive to produce; expanded education  
                      | • Bureaucracy grew and became more efficient |
| **Collar harness** | • Horses could carry heavier loads  
                      | • Best harness available at the time worldwide |
| **Plow**           | • The Chinese made one with two blades  
                      | • Much more efficient |
| **Wheelbarrow**    | • Invented independently (Greeks had invented as well)  
                      | • Central wheel and axle let Chinese wheelbarrows carry very heavy weights |
| **Waterwheel**     | • Used to power things such as the bellows for smelting iron |
Their science was also advanced. During Han times, these ancient people invented paper. They also invented an instrument that told them when an earthquake was happening called the seismograph.
Review Questions

1. What dynasty preceded the Han?
2. Who founded the Han dynasty?
3. What are the two periods of the Han dynasty?
4. Imagine that you are a Chinese soldier relocated to former Xiongnu lands. What might your life be like?
5. Explain how the civil service system both was and was not a merit-based system.
6. Describe Chinese technological advances under the Han.
Only about 10% of the population lived in the cities. Cities were neatly laid out with main streets and alleyways.

Each city was surrounded by a strong wall, made of earth and stone.

As cities are today, the ancient Han cities were centers of government, education, and trade.
Merchants & Craftsmen

As in Shang times, merchants were hardly recognized as men. Once the canals were built, some merchants and craftsmen became rich.
Commerce and Trade under the Han

- Trade and commerce were not respected but were still very important
- Government had monopolies
  - Salt mining
  - Iron forging
  - Coin minting
  - Alcohol brewing
- Government engaged in industry
  - Silk weaving
- Growth of trade along the Silk Roads
Silk Roads under the Han

- Trade routes across Asia
  - To Mediterranean (access to Europe) in the west
    - Chinese silks were sold in the marketplaces of the ancient Roman empire
  - To Yellow Sea and China Sea (access to Japan) in the east

- Traded silk and other goods

- Cultural diffusion
  - Trade goods reflected the many cultures across this trading region
Life in the Country

Country folk were farmers. They lived in one or two story mud houses with tiled or thatched roofs. They had curtains on the windows. Barns and other buildings surrounded the house. Several families lived in one house to allow them to work their fields together.
They still did not own their farms, but farms were larger in size, because families had learned to team up. This solved a major problem. Together, they were able to produce more food, some years, than they needed, which allowed them to trade food for other items.
Agriculture under the Han

- Population of 60,000,000 to be fed
- Farming thought to be a pivotal and honored occupation
- But in reality small farmers were burdened by government taxes and became heavily indebted to the rich
### Unification of the Han Empire

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<th>Colonization</th>
<th>Assimilation</th>
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<td>• Farmers sent to settle new areas</td>
<td>• Established Confucian schools in colonized areas</td>
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<td>• Settlers encouraged to marry locals</td>
<td>• Chinese became the common written language</td>
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## Historians during the Han Period

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sima Qian (145-85 BCE)</th>
<th>Ban Biao (3-54 CE)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Known as the Grand Historian</strong></td>
<td><strong>Began writing the <em>History of the Former Han Dynasty</em></strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Records of the Grand Historian</strong></td>
<td><strong>Completed by his son, Ban Gu, and daughter, Ban Zhao</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Told Chinese history from the first dynasties</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• Early version of the historical method</td>
<td>• Examined artifacts and official records</td>
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<td>• Interviewed eyewitnesses and others</td>
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<td>• Toured historical sites for perspective</td>
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### Roles of Women under the Han

#### Traditional Roles
- Confucianism limited women to the home and to subservience to men (fathers, husbands, sons)
- Women worked hard for their families with little reward

#### Women with Power
- Some women wielded political power because of court alliances
  - e.g., Empress Lu
- Nuns
  - Educated
  - Lived apart from families
- Medicine practitioners
- Shop managers
- Writers

#### Paradox?
- Ban Zhao
  - Helped finish her father’s *History of the Former Han Dynasty*
  - Wrote *Lessons for Women*
  - Urged women to obey the Confucian social order
  - Also encouraged women to be industrious
  - Went against convention by writing professionally
Rich vs. Poor

• Inheritance law was the root cause of the problem
  – Land divided among male heirs (sons)
  – Reduced the size of plots with each generation
  – Small farmers couldn’t support themselves and had to borrow money
    • Became indebted to rich, aristocratic landowners
    • These aristocratic landowners did not have to pay taxes
  – Decreased tax revenue for the government
    • Government pressed peasants even harder for taxes
  – Rich grew richer and poor grew poorer
Rich Get Richer, Poor Get Poorer

Peasant farmers grew poorer as they could not afford to pay taxes.

With less land owned by peasants, the government took in less tax revenue, and had to pressure the remaining peasant landowners even harder for tax money.

Rich aristocratic landowners foreclosed on the peasants’ farms, decreasing the land owned by peasants.

Peasants were forced to borrow money from rich aristocratic landowners who didn’t pay taxes.
Wang Mang

• 32 BCE-9 CE – unstable, chaotic period
• 3-9 CE – Wang Mang, a Confucian scholar, served as regent for an infant Han emperor
• 9 CE – Wang Mang overthrew the Han and became emperor
• Wang Mang’s rule called the Xin dynasty
Xin Dynasty under Wang Mang

- Changes under Wang Mang
  - Minted more money to solve the budget crisis
    - Led to inflation
  - Established public granaries to feed the poor
    - Cost more money
  - Land redistribution
    - Upset wealthy, aristocratic landowners
End of the Xin Dynasty

• **11 CE** – flood killed thousands and displaced millions
  – Not enough food
  – Peasant revolts
  – Wealthy aristocrats joined the revolts
    • Upset over land redistribution
• **23 CE** – Wang Mang assassinated
• **23-25 CE** – chaos
• **25 CE** – Han family regained power
Later (or Eastern) Han Dynasty

- 25-220 CE
- Imperial family eventually regained power after Wang Mang
- Initially brought prosperity to China
- Eventually fell apart for largely the same reasons that the Former (Western) Han fell apart
- Followed by the Three Kingdoms