



A Comprehensive Survey of Chinese History: Event, Culture and Figure

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ABSTRACT

China has been an important political force in world history for more than 5000 years. It is the largest of all Asian countries and has the largest population of any country in the world. Occupying nearly the entire East Asian landmass, it covers approximately one-fourteenth of the land area of Earth. Among the major countries of the world, China is surpassed in area by only Russia and Canada, and it is almost as large as the whole of Europe. This paper looks into its fascinating history and the key events and players that contributed towards its nation building through the dynasty shifts.

Keywords: Chinese History, Event, Culture ,Figure

Introduction

China is a country in East Asia. It is the world's most populous country, with a population of more than 1.4 billion. China spans five geographical time zones and borders 14 different countries, the second most of any country in the world after Russia. Covering an area of approximately 9.6 million square kilometers (3,700,000 sq mi), it is the world's third or fourth largest country.[i] The country consists of 23 provinces,[j] four municipalities, five autonomous regions, and two Special Administrative Regions (Hong Kong and Macau). The national capital is Beijing, the largest city and financial center is Shanghai, and Shenzhen serves as the technological and innovative hub.

Ancient China produced what has become the oldest extant culture in the world. The name 'China' comes from the Sanskrit Cina (derived from the name of the Chinese Qin Dynasty, pronounced 'Chin') which was translated as 'Cin' by the Persians and seems to have become popularized through trade along the Silk Road.

The Romans and the Greeks knew the country as 'Seres', "the land where silk comes from". The name 'China' does not appear in print in the west until 1516 CE in Barbosa's journals narrating his travels in the east (though the Europeans had long known of China through trade via the Silk Road). Marco Polo, the famous explorer who familiarized China to Europe in the 13th century CE, referred to the land as 'Cathay'. In Mandarin Chinese, the country is known as 'Zhongguo' meaning "central state" or "middle empire"¹

History

China is one of the most powerful countries in the world. They have strong military power, substantial space technology, and technology. Many things we see today are all made by china. Toys, your phone, they are all manufactured in china. Many phone companies like Apple, Samsung, and Companies that create technology are assembled in China. They might not China is also essential. We should learn more about Chinese history. Chinese history is one of the world's made designed in china, but they are assembled in China. China is also speedy at building things like bridges, planes, phones, and many more things you use today. Chinese is also very good at sports. Their Ping Pong skills are unbelievable.China enjoysmost extended historie,which spans 5000 years of history.

Shang dynasty

China first dynasty is Shang. Although you might think it is Xia, there's not that much proof that can support the existence of Xia. First, let's talk about B.C. and A.D. B.C. means before Christ was born. A.D. means that after Jesus died. We live in A.D. now, A.D. 2022. The Shang Dynasty, from 1500-

¹Wee, Sui-Lee (11 May 2021). "China's 'Long-Term Time Bomb': Falling Births Drive Slow Population Growth". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on 11 May 2021. Retrieved 11 May 2021.

1050. The Shang Dynasty started mostly at the Huang He and the Chang Jiang. Why did they begin beside rivers? Every culture, like the Egyptians, formed along the Nile river. If you start a culture around the river, there will be agriculture, which means there will be farming. People can wash your clothes, you can bathe in the river, and you can also grow plants near the river. There is also rich soil from the ground near the Huang He River. Every year, there will be floods.

The Shang Dynasty and the nomads build walls to protect the floods every year. How did the Shang Dynasty fall? The Shang Dynasty built walls to protect the nomads from invading them. When the Nomads come, the King will order fire Lighting. One time, a friend that is very close to the King came. He wanted to see the Fire lighting, so the King ordered to light the fires. When the soldiers saw the fire, they all rushed to the wall. The King said it was only a joke. The King lit the fire up when the nomads came, but no soldiers came to defend the gate. They all thought it was a joke. When they found out it was too late, the nomads took over the entire city².

Zhou Dynasty

The Zhou Dynasty gained at 1050-400 BC. The King gave his lords land. Soon, every Lord has their grounds, their army. The Zhou kings said they were the chosen ones, which meant that all people should stand by the determined to defeat the King. Heaven will not desire anyone to take his Place if the King is doing good. If the King did something terrible, heaven would choose a people to defeat the King. The Zhou King did pretty lovely until the Lords thought they were strong enough to take over the Zhou dynasty. Before the Lords thought they were strong enough to defeat the Zhou, someone important was born. Confucius was born in 551 B.C. He said that we should be kind to elders. We should be kind to our family members. If you did something wrong, you don't have to get punished. Soon, he taught many people about Confucianism. Many people started to treat others nicely because of Confucianism. The Han Dynasty believed in Confucianism too. The Lords fought each other, which is called the Warring States Period. At last, the Qin won and united the entire china.

Qin Dynasty

The Qin Dynasty was the first Dynasty to unite the entire china. The Qin used hieroglyphs, and the nomads around the Qin also used hieroglyphs because they couldn't think of other languages to use. The Qin was the shortest Dynasty but did many unbeliever things. The Qin Started at 221 BC to 206 BC. The 15 years of brief History. The Qin had already finished the building of the Great Wall. They used the Great Wall not for defending but for welcoming others into their country. The Terracotta warriors built the famous terracotta warriors in the Qin dynasty. The Qin dynasty's Capital is Xi An. Qin believed in Legalism. Legalism is a party with strict laws; people are only allowed to read books about Legalism. If you do something bad or wrong, there will be severe consequences. She Huangdi, which is Qin Shi Huang, orders book burning. The books he burned were about Confucianism and Daoism. The Qin only kept the Legalism books. Shi Huang died in 210 BC. His weak son took Place. After four years, the Dynasty falls.

Han Dynasty

After the Qin fell, several groups fought to be the new ruler. At least last, Liu Bang, leading the Han Dynasty. Liu Bang was a peasant back then. The Han began in 206 B.C. The Han Dynasty put Great Wall into good use. They used the Great Wall correctly; they defended the nomads. The other Dynasties utilized extensively as a showing of the item to show how powerful their Dynasty is. The Han Dynasty believed in Confucianism. I told you this earlier when I introduced Confucianism. During Han, there were many arts created. The Han made one of the best figure paintings in the world. The Han is also known for its poetry. During the Han, the Silk Road was also born. The Han traded silk with other countries. Buddhism diffused into China. China changed Buddhism. Nowadays, many people believe in Buddhism. How did the Han dynasty fall? The Han. Dynasty fell in 220 AD. The Three kingdoms are the three kingdoms. They were Wei, Shu, and Wu. They were all led by their strong King. After the three countries ended, 263 AD, Sima Yi ended the battle. He united China again. Sima Yi's Dynasty is called the Sui Chao.

Sui Dynasty

Sui Dynasty was formed. The Sui Dynasty started in 581 AD and ended in 619 AD. The Dynasty was very short but longer than the Qin Dynasty. The Capital is located in Chang-an. The transportation is very hard. There are not many things that happened in the Sui dynasty.

Tang Dynasty

Tang Dynasty took the PlacePlace. The Tang Dynasty started at 618 AD to 907 AD. The Tang Dynasty is one of the most famous dynasties in China History. Many renowned poet writers: Li Bai, a prominent poet-writer. I learned about his poets when I was in Primary. There were many other famous writers in the Tang. China was the most vital and most significant country in the world. The earliest books printings were in the Tang Dynasty. Many

²"China (People's Republic of) 1982 (rev. 2004)". Constitute project. Retrieved 25 August 2019.

powerful things that we use today were invented in the Tang, and then people nowadays changed it to be quicker and better. Gunpowder was developed in the Tang Dynasty.

Song Dynasty

After the Tang Dynasty ended, the Song Dynasty took PlacePlace. The Song Dynasty started 960 AD-1279 AD. There were many salt and iron produced during the Song Dynasty. The Song drew many unbelievable scroll paintings. The Song Dynasty was insane at fighting. The Song had two enemies, the Liao and the Xia. The Liao defeated the Xia. Soon, Liao fought the Song. Song had to give their northern land to the Liao. The South Song was created. The South Song made their Capital in Hang Zhou. When the Song was building their Capital, the Mongols raised. The Mongols defeated the Liao and defeated the Song.

Yuan Dynasty

The Mongols. The Mongols started at 1200 Ad to 1279. The Mongols were not Chinese. They were the best at fighting. They even fought the Russians like Hitler. The Russians were very hard to fight, but they fought that many countries and almost defeated them. The Mongols were mostly about fighting. Every man in their nation has to join the army to fight. The Mongol Empire had the most significant lands at that time. From Asia to Europe, most of the grounds were occupied by them. The Yuan dynasty found its chance and defeated the Mongols. The Yuan Dynasty started from AD 1279 to 1368 AD. The Yuan dynasty was led by Kublai, the first foreign leader that led a dynasty in ancient China. The Yuan Dynasty was the most prominent in the entire world. They then conquered real Russia and almost the whole of Europe. The Yuan Dynasty didn't have a navy, so they couldn't keep conquering Europe. The Yuan Dynasty took over the Mongols. They were mainly fighting and conquering new lands. The Yuan only lasted about 70 years.

Ming Dynasty

The Ming took Place, which started at 1368-1644. Zhu Yuan Zhan was the first emperor of A three-hundred-year dynasty. During the Ming Dynasty, China was the largest economy globally, with a larger area and more literate people than any other country. People in the Ming dynasty go more educated; more people went to schools. The building of the Great Wall continued. People in the Ming Dynasty started to use boats and explore the world; people were better at art, painting. There are more books written. The Chinese medicine got better; The Forbidden City was finished in the Ming Dynasty. The most giant written Encyclopedia compiled during the Ming period, and Chinese things became famous worldwide.

Qin dynasty

The Qin dynasty was the last in Chinese History. The Qing ruled China from 1644 to 1912. The Qing Dynasty ruled from the north. The founder of the Qing is Hong Taiji. After Hong Taiji's death, he passed his Crown to his grandson, Kang Xi, who took the Crown. Shunzhi, the son of Hong Taiji, was very sad and frustrated about this. Kang Xi ordered him to defend the north. Shunzhi had a powerful army, and he was influential too. He decided to take the Crown. He fought to Nanjing, the capital of the Qing. He killed Kangxi and took the Crown. He moved his capital to Beijing, where there were many Minorities. He defended Beijing himself and his army. When he died, he passed his Crown to his son. The son did worse than his dad. When his son died, Shunzhi's grandson was a failure. His grandson led the entire Qing down. After the Qing, is a republic of china³.

Modernistic China

Jiang Jie Shi formed the ROC (republic of china). The Roc did not have a king. It started in 1912-1949. Soon, the people of the people's republic of china were created by Mao Ze Dong. After ROC and PRC made the two nations, they began the civil war. Soon, the Japanese invaded China. The ROC fought with them. The PRC fought with the Japanese too. ROC and PRC did a cease-fire agreement. After the Japanese surrendered, ROC and PRC kept on fighting. AT last, ROC retreated to Taiwan, and the PRC gained the mainland.

The PRC, people republic of china. 1949-today. The Republic of China is a socialist country. President Xi Jian Ping led the country powerful. China was allied with the Soviet Union, but in the Sino-Indian war, the Soviets helped India. That's where can, and the Soviet Union gets into an end for friendships. The USA was on china's side. China digs air protection caves to defend them⁴.

³ Eden, Richard (1555), *Decades of the New World*, p. 230.

⁴"Largest Countries in the World by Area – Worldometers". *worldometers.info*.

Conclusion

For conclusion, China is a country with rich history. Chinese people are strong and industrious. The 5000 years country starting from 1100BC to today. I found out something that was very cool, that I got to do research about ancient China. Many facts on the web were not correct and it was lying about things in China. This article is only my own opinion about ancient China. Yours can be different. Why did I write about Ancient China. Ancient China is a long and difficult country. Its dynasty and those weird things that happened. Some unbelievable architecture was built in ancient China. The words today in Chinese are much easier to write and much easier to read. The inventions in ancient China is also very cool. Cai Lun invented paper in the Han Dynasty. Chinese Axial Age philosophers expressed a new ethic in response to social and cultural upheaval. Instead of simply serving our own interests or the interests of friends, family, clan and nation, we should accept responsibility for our own life, actions and thoughts. They taught that we are capable of a higher morality, the achievement of which is our obligation. To this day, Chinese, East and Southeast Asian cultures are shaped by the philosophies that emerged out of the chaos of this time 2,500 years ago.

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