**SPRITE Chart Modern World History**

**Culture/Civilization: Asia**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***SOCIAL***  • **Family**  • **Gender Relations**  • **Social Classes**  • **Inequalities**  • **Life Styles** | * The importance of women really started to collapse. They were considered more like a possession of their husband’s. * Small feet were really popular, so women started to wear small shoes to shape their feet which led to feet deformations. (China) * Society was divided into 4 main hierarchies: The emperor (the leader), the shogun, Diamyos, samurai and Ronins were the warrior classes. Peasants (Farmers/ Fisherman), Artisans (Crafts), Merchants (Lowest class) |
| ***POLITICAL***  • **Leaders, Elites**  • **State Structure**  • **War**  • **Diplomacy, Treaties**  • **Courts, Laws** | * Wendi reformed China, created a new order. Before Sui Dynasty China was separated. He united China again. (China) * Yangdi was Wendi’s son, but he was not a great leader because he lost control over Sui Dynasty and this dynasty ended. (China) * The Chola kingdom owned Arabian sea and South China Sea. It collapsed in the 12th century. (India) |
| ***RELIGIOUS***  • **Holy Books**  • **Beliefs, Teachings**  • **Conversion**  • **Sin/Salvation**  • **Deities** | * In Asia 3 religions dominated. Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism. * For Hinduisms the meaning of life is to accomplish Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha. For Buddhism is to end suffering, and for Islam is to serve God. * Their holy books are: For Buddhism is Tipitaka. For Hinduism is Vedas and for Islam is Quran. * Ramakrishna is the leader of Hinduism. For Buddhism is Dalai Lama. For Islam is Muhammad. century. |
| ***INTELLECTUAL***  • **Art, Music**  • **Writing, Literature**  • **Philosophy**  • **Math & Science**  • **Education** | * “The tale of genji” by Murasaki Shikibu (12 century) is considered to be one of the first modern novels. * In Song Dynasty a genre of poetry was founded which is known as Ci. Ci poetries expressed feelings and deep desires. * Indians brought math and engineering. Muslims brought medicines, and Chinese brought compass and navigation. * Chinese language was used by elites in Japan, Korea and Vietnam. It became a really important language in Asia. |
| ***TECHNOLOGICAL***  • **New Inventions**  • **New Tools, Weapons**  • **Ways to Improve Life**  • **Technical Solutions**  • **Infrastructure (water, roads, etc.)** | * Some of the new inventions that were discovered in that era were: Gunpowder, the clock, printing techniques (woodblock printing, moveable type) * New design of Buddhism temples was invented which was called Pagoda. * Paper money was discovered by Song Dynasty. It started to be used in 11th century but It didn’t appear in Europe until 17th century. |
| ***ECONOMIC***  • **Type of System**  • **Technology, Industry**  • **Trade, Commerce**  • **Capital/Money**  • **Types of Businesses** | * Agriculture played a big role for Indian economy because 90% of people were farmers. * China started to build new roads, new canals and new bridges which improved trading. * Merchant Guilds were very important to India’s economy. They collected money from taxes, lending money to other kingdoms. Some of these Guilds were so strong that they even had their own armies. |

NOTES:

Even when the Han Dynasty collapsed, China’s population thrived. There was a diversity of population. After that the Sui Dynasty was created by Wendi and ended with Yangdi.

*Toska Ymerhalili*