



Song Dynasty (960–1279)

Marco Spada

Alexander College

ASIA 200B

Professor Lewis Cheng

Five Dynasty

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

Years	Dynasty (Eras and sub-eras)	Periods of Coexisting Kingdoms	Founder (also known as)	Capital (Modern City Area)
907–960	<u>Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period</u>			
907–923	Later Liang		Zhu Wen	Kaifeng
923–936	Later Tang		Li Cunxu	Luoyang
936–946	Later Jin		Shi Jintang	Kaifeng
947–950	later Han		Liu zhiyuan	Kaifeng
951–960	Later Zhou		Guowei	Kaifeng
907–1125		Liao Dynasty	Yelv Abaoji	Shangjing (Chifeng)
960–1279	<u>Song Dynasty</u>		Zhao Kuangyin	
960–1127		Northern Song	Zhao Kuangyin	Bianjing (Kaifeng)
1127–1279		Southern Song	Zhou Gou	Lin'an (Hangzhou)

(Fercility, 2023)

SONG Dynasty

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

Years	Dynasty (Eras and sub- eras)	Periods of Coexisting Kingdoms	Founder (also known as)	Capital (Modern City Area)
960–1279	<u>Song Dynasty</u>		Zhao Kuangyin	
960–1127		Northern Song	Zhao Kuangyin	Bianjing (Kaifeng)
1127–1279		Southern Song	Zhou Gou	Lin'an (Hangzhou)

SONG Dynasty

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

FAMINE SITUATION

Later Zhou Dynasty

WARLORD

**Power in the hands of the regional
military governors.**

INNOVATION

Warlord to Emperor

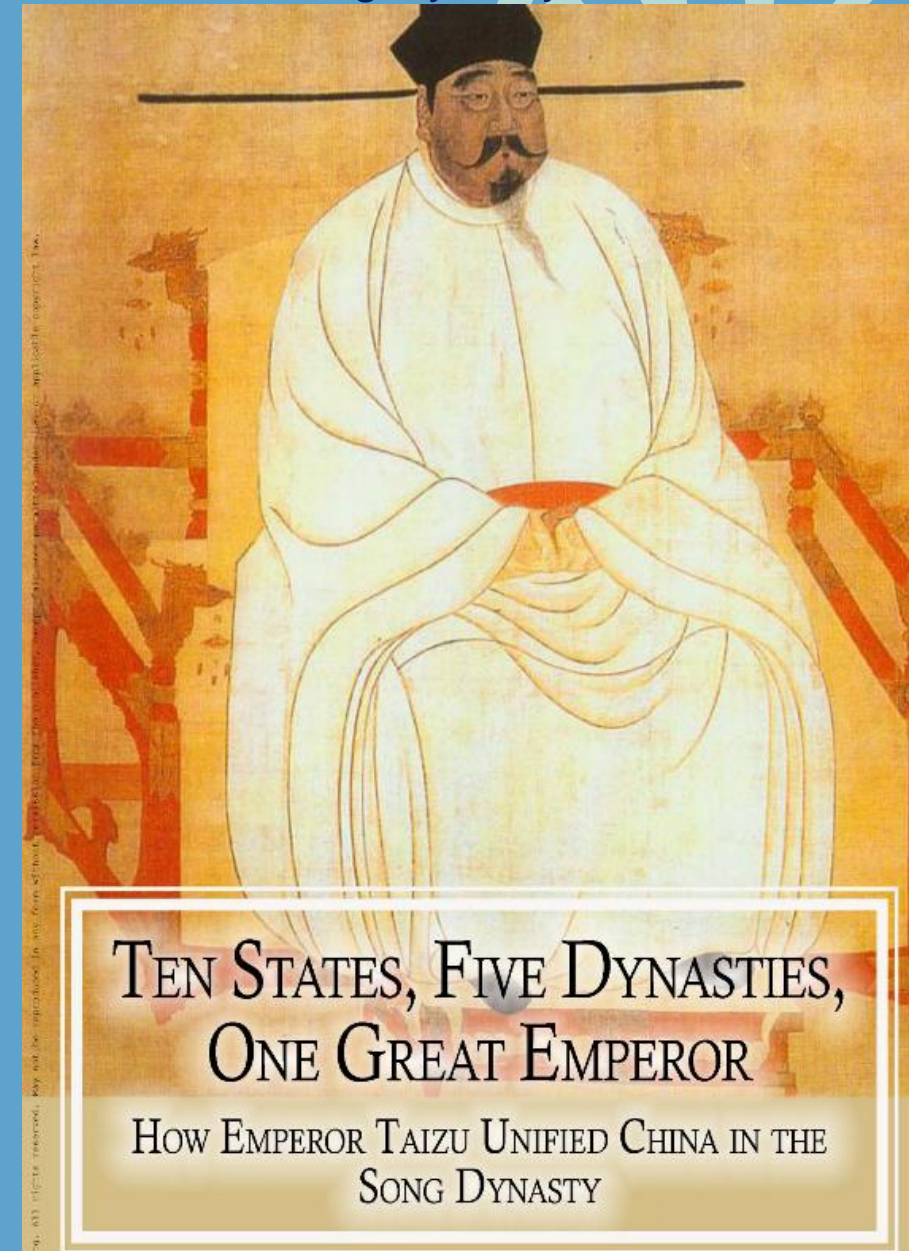
END-SONG DYNASTY

Introduction Song Dynasty (960–1279).

Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin in Taizu

- Taizu (supreme ancestor, founder of the dynasty)

He unified China in the extremely chaotic period of “Five Dynasties and Ten States” (Hung, 2014, p.907–960)



TEN STATES, FIVE DYNASTIES,
ONE GREAT EMPEROR

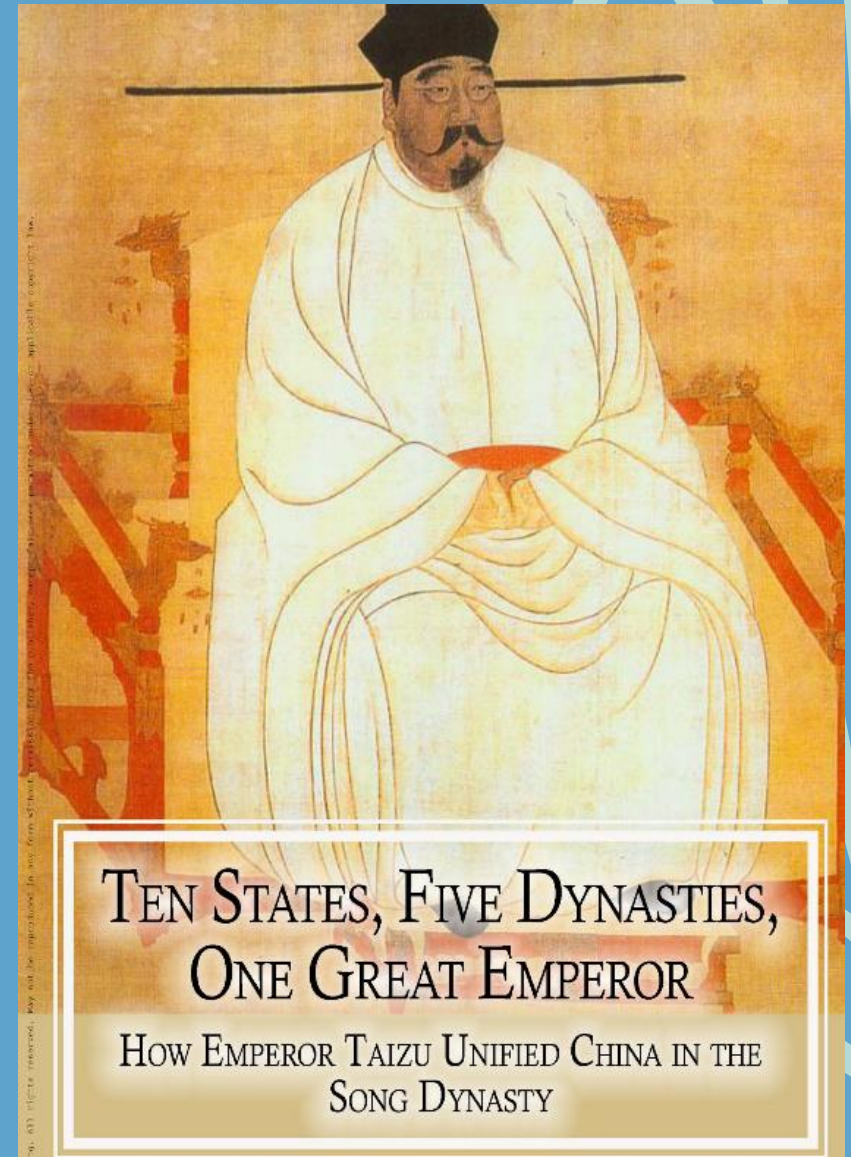
HOW EMPEROR TAIZU UNIFIED CHINA IN THE
SONG DYNASTY

Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin in Taizu

astute man who joined the army under General Guo Wei (Hung, 2014, p. 2)

Power was in the hands of the regional military governors.

Saved the people from great suffering
Song Dynasty had replaced the **Later Zhou Dynasty**



FAMINE SITUATION

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

Later Zhou Dynasty

A famine in 875 **devastated** the eastern part of China (Hung, 2014, p. 7)

After proving his military value, **generals and officers** decided to make **Zhao Kuang Yin** emperor because the present emperor (zhou dynasty) was too young and

he was a **commander** and adopted son of Guo Rong Emperor after

Emperor Guo Wei died in January 954 (Hung, 2014, p. 2)



Statue of Zhao Kuang Yi, Emperor Taizong of the Song Dynasty

- After proving his military value, **generals and officers** decided to make **Zhao Kuang Yin** emperor

Zhao Kuang Yin established the Song Dynasty, which lasted over 300 years and **introduced important innovations** to the world (Hung, 2014, p. 3).



Statue of Zhao Guang Yi, Emperor Taizong of the Song Dynasty

Warlord

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

Emperor (warlord strategy), promoting each commander to a High ranking (Hung, 2014, p.77)

In this way Emperor Zhao Kuang Yin tempered their power and removed their incentives to cause chaos. Tranquillity settled over the realm.

Geography conquest – Art of war

He conquest the lands by peaceful exhortation before using force.

(supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting (Sun Tzu, The Art of War)

Geography Conquest Emperor Taizu (Zhao Kuang Yin)

SONG DYNASTY CONQUEST NORTHERN HAN 960–1127



Map showing both Northern and Southern Song dynasties

SONG UNIFICATION CHINA

1127–1279

Emperor Taizu did **not pass** the throne to **the son** but to his **brother** Zhao Guang Yi (Hung, 2014, p. 4)

conquest of SOUTHER HAN the State of Nanping, the State of Chu, the State of Shu, the State of Southern Han, and the State of Jiangnan (originally the State of Southern Tang), one by one.

Geography Conquest **SONG Emperor** Zhao Guang Yin

SONG DYNASTY CONQUEST SOUTHERN 1127-1279



Zhao Guang Yi - SONG CONQUEST south 1127–1279 took control of the State of Nanping, the State of Chu, the State of Shu, the State of Southern Han, and the State of Jiangnan (originally the State of Southern Tang), one by one.



Geography conquest

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279



<https://www.chinasage.info/song-dynasty.htm>

INNOVATION RELIGION

The Song period was on the one hand a time of consolidation for Chinese culture, in which Confucianism was reconfirmed as a cultural doctrine – material life-family life – moral code.

Buddhism and Daoism were acknowledged as state-sponsored religions

Neo - Confucian explain the universe and the position and behaviour of man with Buddhist philosophy. –



(Hung, 2014)

Song Taizu's attitude from warlord to emperor

General rank abuse of power

General abuse of power on
WOMEN

Song Taizu's attitude to Confucianism, a shift from warlord to the emperor

This was an important change in policy for him "**warlord**" is a general term for any powerful military strongman, and "**emperor**" was the highest title available in the imperial Chinese political system (Lorge, 2005, p. 325)

High ranking officer had cut off the breasts of a woman and then killed her. This high ranking officer should be executed right away, according to law, so as to pay for his brutal act to the woman."

The high ranking officer was executed in the market place in Daliang (Lorge, 2005, p. 102)

Song Taizu's attitude from warlord to emperor

General abuse of power

**Song Taizu's attitude to Confucianism,
a shift from warlord to emperor**

He could not permit individual generals or officials benevolence and punishment to come from anyone else (Lorge, 2005, p. 345)

General abuse of power on
WOMEN

High ranking officer had cut off the breasts of a woman and then killed her. This high ranking officer should be executed right away, according to law, so as to pay for his brutal act to the woman.”

The high ranking officer was executed in the market place in Daliang (Lorge, 2005, p. 102)

Imperial China in transition

under external pressure, both the Northern and Southern Song Dynasties divided their territories into several “integrated political zones” (Xianon, 2022, p. 4).

based on a number of conditions, including the specific administrative system, geographical location, and level of economic development of each region

Southern Song Dynasty had its own independent conditions of existence, forming a “block” structure.

The difference between the division of the integrated political zones and the inter-district relations resulted in two distinct political geographic way (Xianon, 2022, p. 4).



Innovation in Northern Song Dynasty Medicine

From Confucianism classics to Neo Confucianism

all knowledge (society, economy) from philosophy to the sciences and to medicine

which focused on revising and rethinking the classics (Goldschmidt, 2005, p. 57).

Song emperors' personal interest in medicine (p. 58).
Renzong, the fourth Song emperor (r. 1023–1063 CE) preferred acupuncture.

Song Emperor, Origins and Symptoms of Medical Disorders. [These manuscripts] were then sent to officials of the academies and institutes for close examination (p. 65).

Medical Institute - Plain Questions of the Yellow Emperor's Inner Canon, the Canon of Problems

Song Taizu's attitude from warlord to the emperor and less power to soldiers - End Dynasty

MONGOLI – END SONG DYNASTY

Mongolian leader Kublai Khan.

Song makes **ally with Mongolia against Jin** but the mongoli war machine got the fertile land of southern Song Dynasty.

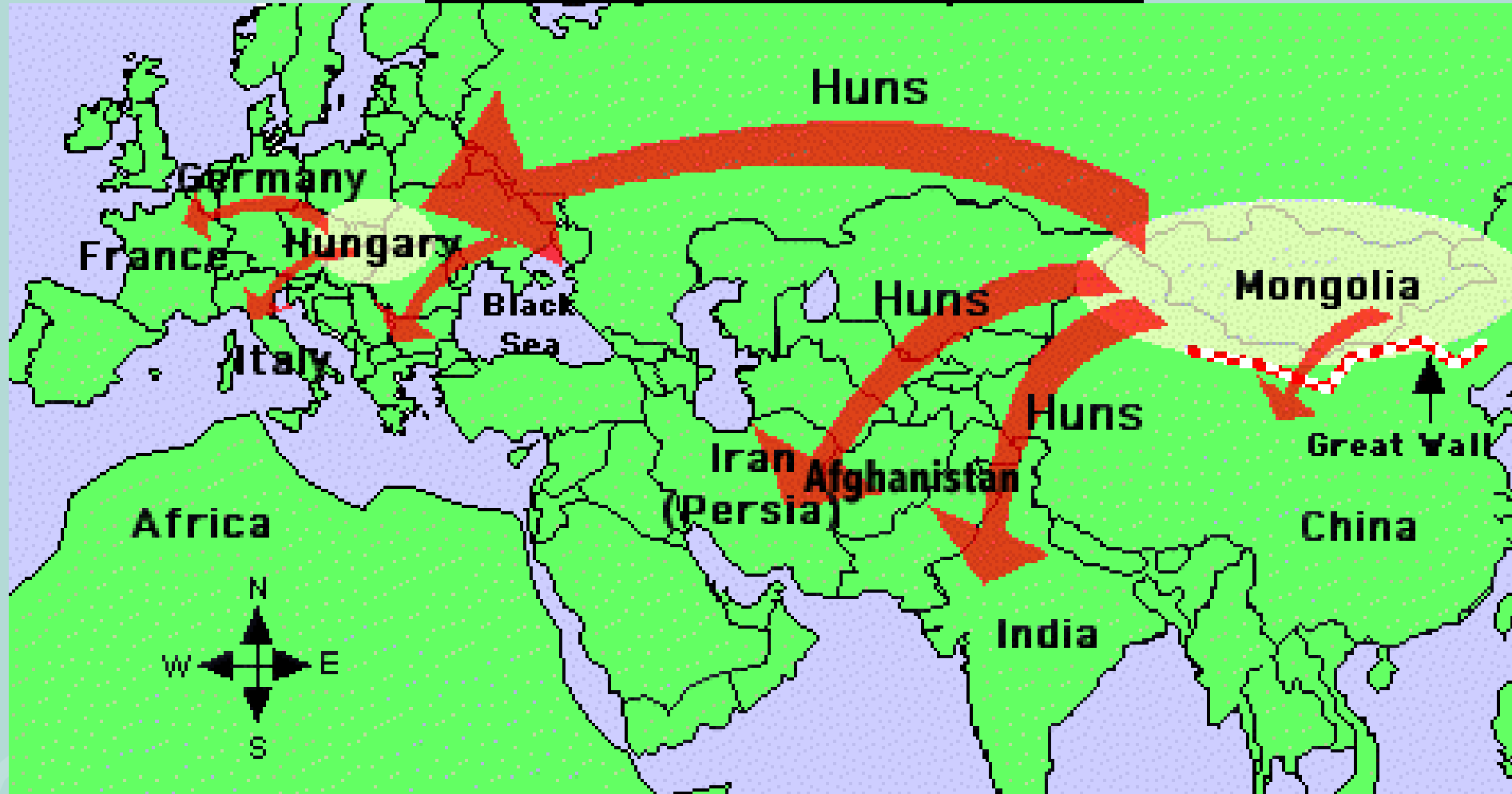
The Mongols in the 1230s annihilated by superiority forces the Song dynasty. (Halperin, 2021, p.41)

In a decades, 1240s and early 1250s passed without major fighting, Chinese officials undoubtedly well remembered how Mongol armies had devastated parts of the Song frontier and occupied Sichuan (Halperin, 2021, p.41)

Geography conquest

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279

END SONG DYNASTY



Geography conquest

Song Dynasty 宋, 960-1279



SONG DYNASTY



Dragon Pavilion, the palace of the Song Dynasty

(Hung, 2014)



Statue of Zhao Kuang Yin, Emperor Taizu of the Song Dynasty, (927–976)

References

References

ChinaKnowledge. *Encyclopaedia on Chinese History, Literature and Art*. Encyclopaedia Chinese History.
<http://www.chinaknowledge.de/History/Song/song.html>

Fercility, J. (2023, Jan. 20). *Timeline of China History: Chinese History QUICK (in a table)*. China Travel guide.
<https://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/china-history/timeline.htm>

Goldschmidt, A. (2005). The Song Discontinuity: Rapid Innovation in Northern Song Dynasty Medicine. *Asian Medicine*, 1(1), 53-90.
<http://elibrary.alexandercollege.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=22839047&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Halperin, M. (2021). A Thirteenth-Century View: Virtue, Valor, and Violence in Helin yulu. *Tsing Hua Journal of Chinese Studies*, 51(1), 37-83.
<http://elibrary.alexandercollege.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=149218109&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Hung, H. M. (2014). *Resource Type: Ten States, Five Dynasties, One Great Emperor : How Emperor Taizu Unified China in the Song Dynasty*. Algora.
<http://elibrary.alexandercollege.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=830116&site=eds-live&scope=site>

Lorge, P. (2005). From Warlord to Emperor: Song Taizu's Change of Heart During the Conquest of Shu. *T'oung Pao*, 91(4-5), 320-346.
<http://elibrary.alexandercollege.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=19064182&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

TotallyHistory. *song-dynasty-religion*. Totallyhistory. <https://totallyhistory.com/song-dynasty-religion/>

Xianon, D., & Wang, Q. E. (2022). Imperial China in transition: Politics and society in the 10th–13th centuries—Editors' introduction. *Chinese Studies in History*, 55(1-2), 1-5.
<http://elibrary.alexandercollege.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=157957440&site=ehost-live&scope=site>