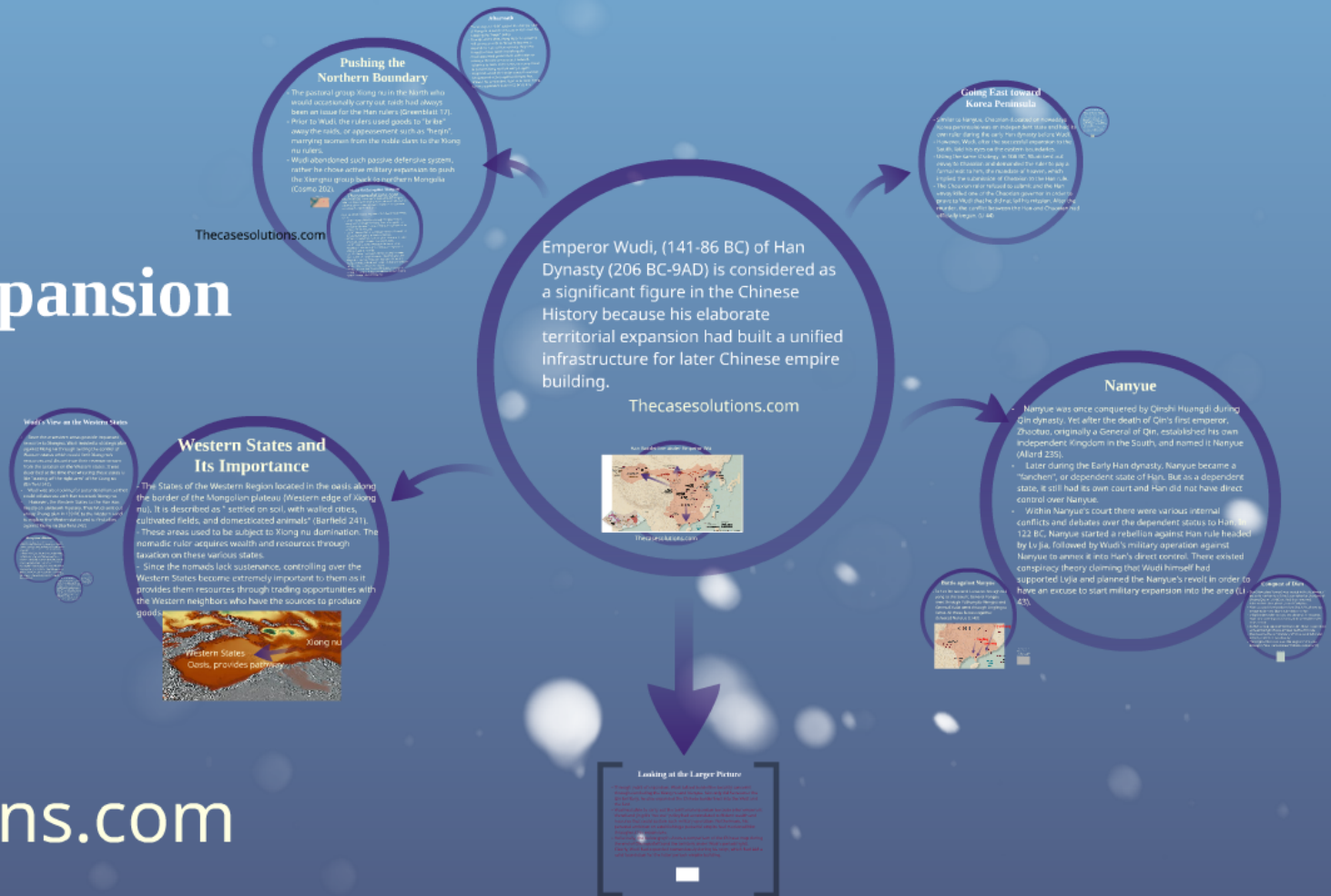


The Jia Wu Expansion



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References

The Jia Wu Expansion

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Emperor Wudi, (141-86 BC) of Han Dynasty (206 BC-9AD) is considered as a significant figure in the Chinese History because his elaborate territorial expansion had built a unified infrastructure for later Chinese empire building.

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Pushing the Northern Boundary

- The pastoral group living north the Han who would occasionally carry out raid had always been an issue for the Han rulers (Greenblatt, 17).
- Wudi abandoned such passive defensive system, rather he chose active military expansion to push the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia (Cooms, 2022).

Thesis
The Han Dynasty's expansionist policies under Emperor Wudi were driven by a combination of economic, political, and cultural factors. The Xiangyu group's raids on the northern border posed a significant threat to the Han's stability and security. Wudi's military campaigns were aimed at pushing the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia, thereby securing the Han's northern frontier and establishing a more stable and unified infrastructure for the empire.

Going East toward Korea Peninsula

- China's Han Dynasty's expansionist policies were driven by a combination of economic, political, and cultural factors. The Xiangyu group's raids on the northern border posed a significant threat to the Han's stability and security. Wudi's military campaigns were aimed at pushing the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia, thereby securing the Han's northern frontier and establishing a more stable and unified infrastructure for the empire.

Conclusion
The Han Dynasty's expansionist policies under Emperor Wudi were driven by a combination of economic, political, and cultural factors. The Xiangyu group's raids on the northern border posed a significant threat to the Han's stability and security. Wudi's military campaigns were aimed at pushing the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia, thereby securing the Han's northern frontier and establishing a more stable and unified infrastructure for the empire.

Nanyue

- Nanyue was once conquered by Qin's Huangdi during Qin dynasty. Yet after the death of Qin's first emperor, Zhaoxiu, originally a General of Qin, established his own independent Kingdom in the South, and named it Nanyue (Alford, 195).
- Later during the Early Han dynasty, Nanyue became a "vassal", or dependent state of Han. But as a dependent state, it still had its own court and Han did not have direct control over Nanyue.
- Within Nanyue's court there were various internal conflicts and debates over the dependent status to Han. In 122 BC, Nanyue started a rebellion against Han rule headed by Liu Jia, followed by Wudi's military operation against Nanyue to annex it into Han's direct control. There existed conspiracy theory claiming that Nanyue's revolt in order to have an excuse to start military expansion into the area (Li, 45).

Conclusion of Nanyue
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Western States and Its Importance

- The States of the Western Region located in the oasis along the border of the Mangolian plateau (Western edge of Xiang nu). It is described as "settled on soil, with walled cities, cultivated fields, and domesticated animals" (Barfield, 241).
- These areas used to be subject to Xiang nu domination. The nomadic ruler acquires wealth and resources through taxation on these various states.
- Since the nomads lack sustenance, controlling over the Western States become extremely important to them as it provides them resources through trading opportunities with the Western neighbors who have the sources to produce goods.



Wudi's View on the Western States

Wudi's expansionist policies were driven by a combination of economic, political, and cultural factors. The Xiangyu group's raids on the northern border posed a significant threat to the Han's stability and security. Wudi's military campaigns were aimed at pushing the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia, thereby securing the Han's northern frontier and establishing a more stable and unified infrastructure for the empire.



Looking at the Larger Picture

The Han Dynasty's expansionist policies under Emperor Wudi were driven by a combination of economic, political, and cultural factors. The Xiangyu group's raids on the northern border posed a significant threat to the Han's stability and security. Wudi's military campaigns were aimed at pushing the Xiangyu group back to northern Mongolia, thereby securing the Han's northern frontier and establishing a more stable and unified infrastructure for the empire.

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Han Borderline under Emperor Wu



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Han Borderline under Emperor Wu



Emperor Wudi's Expansion Overview

-In the north, he managed to push the Xiong nu (A turkish-speaking pastoral tribes) hundreds miles away from the Han Border line through various attempts.

-In the West, he extended into Fergana (Eastern Turkestan) and opened up trading routes with Western neighbors.

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-In the South, Nanyue (to the present day north of Vietnam) was annexed into Han territory.

-In the East, He expanded into Korea peninsula.

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XIONGNU

MONGOLIA

**WALL BUILT
DURING
HAN DYNASTY**



Pushing the Northern Boundary

- The pastoral group Xiong nu in the North who would occasionally carry out raids had always been an issue for the Han rulers (Greenblatt 17).
- Prior to Wudi, the rulers used goods to "bribe" away the raids, or appeasement such as "heqin", marrying women from the noble class to the Xiong nu rulers.
- Wudi abandoned such passive defensive system, rather he chose active military expansion to push the Xiongnu group back to northern Mongolia (Cosmo 202).



Major Battles against Xiong nu Thecasesolutions.com

- When Wudi heard from a captive saying that the Xiong nu ruler is mistreating the heqin princess, He used such news as a claim to abandon the appeasement and use military force to conquer the Northern threats.

- Battling XiongNu was a long term effort, beginning in 133 BC (Li 41).

- 129 BC - General Wei Qing through Shanggu, General Gongsun he through Yunzhong, General Gongsun Hao through dai jun and General Li Grang through Yanmen to enter north for Xiong nu
- 128 BC - General Wei Qing through Yanmen, General Li xi through Daijun going up North to Xiongnu
- 127 BC - General Wei, Li Xi through Yunzhong to the west till Longxi, conquer Loufan, took the Henandi
- 123 BC - Spring, General Wei took 646 Gnenral and 100,000 calvaries through dingxiang to Xiong nu and attacked again in Summer
- 121 BC - Spring, Young general Huo qu bing led troops over Longxi and Yanzhi Mountain, killed Xiongnu ruler King Luhui and King Xiutu. Summer, General Huo and Gongsun through Beidi, went deep into Xiongnu territory to Mt.Qilian, claiming major victory
- 119 BC - General Wei through DingXiang to Xiong nu, defeat the Xiongnu Ruler, General Huo defeat Left King (another major ruler in Xiong nu)

- Though, at the time, Xiong Nu's core power is still strong enough to refuse to become a dependent state of Han dynasty, they were forced to move North into Mongolia.
- Wudi appointed government authorities to manage the new territory and ordered colonists to settle in the newly vacuumed land to prevent Xiong nu from using it again.
- Wudi had solved the border concern and won a fundamental victory against Xiongnu that allowed his descendant Xuan Di to claim Xion Nu as a dependent state in 52 BC (Li 42).

no 202).

Major Battles against Xiong nu

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Major Battle Routes



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Major Battle Routes

