

Rebecca Flores  
Prof. Lyndell O'Hara  
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## Chapter 16: Late Agrarian World II Hierarchies in a Global System

According to the textbook, *Frameworks of World History Networks Hierarchies and Culture* it states that Qing China ruled the global network in the Late Agrarian Era. In page 490 in paragraph two it states that China's state-society survived despite the take over of non-Han Manchus in 1644. However, the Manchu rulers continued and incorporated the Ming capital at Beijing as their own and reinstated their official and were given a high level of rank. Qing picked up the pieces won and achieve success against the Mings group, and restored order. That being said, Qing allowed them to combine systems. The Manchu army with the Chines army. however, allowed the Manchus to incorporate and adopt the Chines culture using a system of philosophical and ethical teachings. They mandated them and to set them apart distinct clothing, hairstyles based on positions. According to the text book, "Qing China was the biggest and powerful all the way through the eighteenth century."

**Cited Work:**

*Qing dynasty* (no date) *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, inc. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Qing-dynasty> (Accessed: February 2, 2023).

Miles-Morillo, L. and Morillo, S. (2014) *Sources for frameworks of world history*. New York: Oxford University Press.