

## A Condensed History Guide with special reference to Marr (Ma) 馬 Family Roots

Date	Chinese Dynasties	World Events	Major Events In China	Key Events in Marr 馬(Ma) History and Ningbo 寧波	Beijing 北京	Xian 西安	Guilin 桂林	Huangshan 黃山	Hangzhou 杭州	Shanghai 上海
1127-1279 AD	Southern Song 南宋	1215 Magna Carta written in England 1187 Crusader forces defeated by Saladin. 1185 Beginning of Kamakura Shogunate and feudal period in Japan. 1200 Zen Buddhism introduced to Japan.	The Song Royal family escaped south and made Hangzhou as the capital. A great exodus of Han Chinese migrated to Yangtze River and Southern China basins. Chinese ships improved with Arabian influence, soon became the largest fleet in the world. Song landscape painting was highly developed.	XiaoKuan 孝寬 1stG Ma (~1100) settled in Ningbo MaoShan 茅山 area's JianAo 建畝 village, 85 miles from Hangzhou, capital of the Southern Song Dynasty. YuanYen 元演 3rdG (~1200) was the 吏部侍郎 Deputy Minister of Personnel of the Royal Court of Emperor Xiaozong 孝宗					1127-1279 Capital city and hub of Chinese state with two million residents. Yue Fei 岳飛, brilliant general who defeated Jins entombed here.	
1279-1368 AD	Yuan 元	Ottoman kingdom in power. 1310 Dante wrote Divine Comedy. 1325 Aztecs found Tenochtitlán 1337 Hundred Year War between England and France began 1348 Black Death ravaged Europe	Grandson of Genghis, Kublai Khan was the first Emperor of the Yuan dynasty. The succession of Yuan emperors oscillated between pro-Mongol and pro-Chinese factions. The infighting caused the empire to crumble in less than 100 years. Yuan soldiers from Europe may have brought back the black plague which contributed to the dynasty's downfall. Marco Polo came to China in 1214 and was a confidant of Kublai Khan.	5thG YunXiang 允祥(~1270) moved to GuangXi (Bright Creek)光溪 village situated on both sides of Jing River 鄞江 about 13 miles from Ningbo City. The village has taken on different names over the centuries, such as Bo Liang 百梁桥 (Hundred Beam Bridge), XiaoXi 小溪 (Small Creek). This village is now known as WeiRiver Village 蕙江村.	1279 Kublai Khan made his capital here. Marco Polo gave an effusive report of the city.				Marco Polo described it as "a city of heaven...the finest and most splendid city in the world."	
1368-1644 AD	Ming 明	1390 Chaucer wrote the Canterbury Tales. 1438 Incas found city of Machu Picchu. 1450 Invention of printing by machinery and movable letters in Germany 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue. 1500 Italian Renaissance. 1564 William Shakespeare born. 1588 Spanish Armada destroyed by Sir Francis Drake. 1610 Galileo proved that Earth revolves around the Sun. 1620 Puritans arrived in America.	1368 Zhu Yuanzhang 朱元璋 led revolution against the Mongols and began the Ming dynasty. His brother, Yongle 永樂, the third Ming Emperor, built the Forbidden City of Beijing. Yongle also built the Temple of Heaven and restored the Great Wall. He was ruthless but a brilliant ruler and world expansionist. Zheng He 鄭和, a Muslim from Yunnan was sent with 63 huge junks with over 27,000 men to explore the southern oceans and establish trade all the way to Arabia. Jesuit Matteo Ricci came to China in 1582. Ming porcelain was so exquisite it became synonymous with "Vase".	8thG JiXiu 季修 (~1355) had four sons. They set up four "HOUSES" 房 -- 天地人物 Tien De Ren Wo (Heaven, Earth, Man and Matter). We came from the fourth House, The "Matter House". Each House built an ancestral temple. Collectively, these ancestral temples were known as Yue Ben Tong 裕本堂. In the official Ningbo County Census record completed on the 39th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing 嘉靖 (1561), Ma family name was recorded.	Forbidden City built in 1406 and renamed Beiping as capital Tiananmen built in 1417, south gate to Imperial City. The Ming Emperors were buried in elaborate tombs. Changling 長陵 Tomb and Walkway of Yongle is a perfect surviving example. Temple of Heaven, (Tiantan), a masterpiece of 15th-century architecture, was built according to the advanced principles of mechanics and geometry. Peking Duck invented.	Entire Citadel was rebuilt Bell Tower built Mosque was re-built on original site of Tang Dynasty for the sinicised Muslims isolated by Chinese.	First westerners to see this area were Portuguese prisoners in 1550.		Matteo Ricci's convert, Xu Guang Qi 徐光啟, a senior official, was born in Shanghai. He donated his land to the Catholic Church and the area, now known as Xujiahui 徐家匯, is where the Marr family homestead is located. In 1685 with a population of 200,000, Shanghai became national center of textile industry.	
1644-1911 AD	Qing 清	1679 Habaes Corpus Act in England 1684 Newton's law of Gravity. 1684 Napoleon became King of France. 1741 Handel composed his oratorio, The Messiah. 1769 First permanent Spanish settlement in California 1776 American Independence. 1789 French Revolution 1800 Eli Whitney introduced cotton gin 1861-1865 American Civil War 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. 1904 Opening of the Panama Canal.	The Manchus from Manchuria invaded China with the help of corrupt Ming ministers. Never more than 2% of the population they ruled China with a Manchu supervised Ming Administrative system. Under the third Qing Emperor, Qianlong 乾隆, China became the most wealthy and populous nation in the world. Qing Dynasty rapidly declined after Qianlong and suffered a humiliating defeat at the Opium war of 1840. The Taiping Rebellion led to a most violent end of over 20 million lives killed. With Queen Dowager Cixi 慈禧 ruling China for ~50 years, 1860 to 1908, she poured enormous amount of money in restoring the Forbidden City and the New Summer Palace 頤和園. Boxer rebellion brought the Eight Foreign Allied Forces invaded and sacked the New Summer Palace 頤和園.	In the official Ningbo County Census record completed on the 6th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong 乾隆 (1742), Ma family name was recorded. This was a prosperous period for the Ma Family. By the time of YouCai 有才 19th G (~1750), our clan moved from Hundred Beam Bridge Village to the City of Ningbo and established our ancestral home at 49 大沙泥街 (Big Sand Clay Street). That house is no longer there. But, you can see the neighbor's house on this trip. It is of similar period. An extraordinary event happened during the life of ShiLiang 世良 21st G (1818-1880). In 1862 the Taiping Rebels 太平天國 marauding all over the country, burned our ancestral temple. The other three remained until recently, leaving only one wall of one of the temples.	Forbidden City greatly expanded the palaces and temples. 1860 British-French Opium War alliance invaded and burned the Old Summer Palace 圓明園, originally built by Qianlong under the guidance of the Jesuits. Empress Dowager (AD 1835-1908) built her marble ship (1886) in her new Summer Palace 頤和園 with funds intended for the modernization of the Naval Department. 1900 Boxer rebellion formed to expel foreigners but instead was crushed themselves.				1861 Taiping rebels burned the entire city. More than a half million residents died. Emperors KangXi and Qianlong expanded the lake. Became China's largest city in 1800s. 1842 Opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Nanjing. The British were given control over the Bund and Nanjing Road areas. 1853 Became China's preeminent port	