

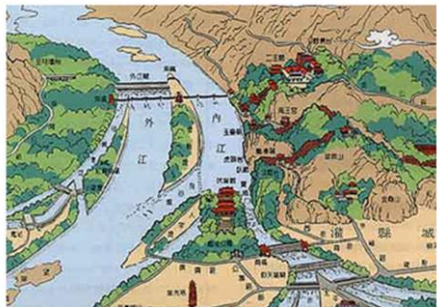



China Notes

The Dynastic Cycle	What I have learned?
<p>The Chinese rulers believed the gods gave their rulers the right to rule. This is called the Divine Right to Rule or the Mandate of Heaven.</p> <p>The Mandate of Heaven meant that when things went bad, it justified the takeover of the ruling dynasty by another. Those bad events could include:</p>	<p>Which statement about China is a fact rather than an opinion?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Flooding was the worst disaster to affect ancient Chinese civilizations. (2) The Mandate of Heaven was an idea developed in ancient China. (3) Early Chinese civilizations were the most important civilizations in the world. (4) Dynastic governments were highly effective in China.
Chinese Writing	What I have learned?
<p>Chinese writing was based on characters or written symbols.</p> <p>There were Good & Bad aspects to the Chinese writing system.</p> <p>The Good: It created unity despite different dialects and characters.</p> <p>The Bad: It had thousands of characters, making it difficult to learn.</p>	<p>On what types of bones do we find the earliest known forms of the Chinese writing (calligraphy)?</p> <p>Animal bones and tortoise shells</p> <p>Who then do you think were the earliest Scribes (writers)?</p> <p>Priests</p> 
Early Chinese Religion	What I have learned?
<p>The Chinese believed that priests could tell the future by writing questions on bones heated over fire.</p> <p>The Chinese also believed strongly in ancestor worship (veneration), often setting up shrines to them in their homes.</p> <p>China is very much a patriarchal society, meaning that the Fathers rule all aspects of the home. Similarly, the ruler/emperor was considered the "Father" of the civilization.</p>	<p>How does this image of the old television show, <i>Father Knows Best</i>, reflect what you know about Chinese society?</p> <p>As a patriarchal society, the Ancient Chinese looked to the male head of the family for direction in all things.</p> 
Chinese Geography	What I have learned?
<p>Because of the rugged Chinese geography, most of China's population will be found in the east, along the coast.</p> <p>Because Chinese civilization was isolated from other civilizations, their culture has remained unique.</p>	<p>Before the use of the Silk Road, how did geography affect early China?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas. (2) The northwestern region provided many fertile areas suitable for farming. (3) The three major river systems provided barriers against invasion. (4) The lack of deep-water ports on the eastern coast prevented China from developing trade with other nations.

<p>Their isolation led the Chinese to believe they were the center of the world or also known as the Middle Kingdom.</p>	<p>Give examples of China's <i>unique</i> culture.</p> <p>Don't worry about this one.</p>
<p>The Xia [shyah] Dynasty</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p><u>Dates:</u></p> <p>Historians are not sure if Xia Dynasty existed because there is little archaeological evidence.</p> <p>Legend says that the Xia's greatest ruler was a man named Yu who created a dam to hold back the waters of the Huang He river also known as the Yellow River.</p>	<p>How does this picture depict what you know about the Xia Dynasty?</p> <p>The damming of the Yellow River allowed the Hsia to tame the river to a degree, which allowed civilization to emerge.</p> 
<p>The Shang [shahng] Dynasty</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p><u>Dates:</u></p> <p>Began in the valley of the Huang He (Yellow River). Nicknamed the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. River of Sorrows 2. Yellow River <p>The nickname Yellow River comes from the rich mineral deposits (Silt) known as loess.</p> <p>The Shang were the first to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use oracle bones 2. Create Chinese calligraphy 3. Build city walls for protection from northern invaders 4. Leave written records 5. Invented a new fabric called silk <p>The End for the Shang Dynasty comes when they are taken over by the Zhou Dynasty after many years of problems.</p> <p>It is said then, that the Shang lost the Mandate of Heaven.</p>	<p>Describe the reasons for the Huang He's nicknames.</p> <p>This map shows the boundaries of the Shang Dynasty. While the Shang's civilization began in the Valley of the Yellow River, its borders stretched south to what other important river.</p>  <p>The Yangtze River</p>
<p>The Zhou [joh] Dynasty</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p><u>Dates:</u></p> <p>Zhou Improvements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Built roads & canals 2. Coined money 3. Used iron for tools and weapons 	<p>The Zhou were the first Chinese to use iron in their weapons & tools. What metal do you think this replaced?</p> <p>Bronze</p>

The Zhou also introduced a new **political system** to China called **feudalism**.

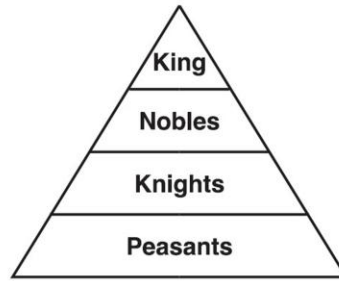
In **Feudalism**, Kings gave **land** to Nobles in exchange for their **military service**. In turn Nobles allowed **peasants** to work the land in exchange for **protection**.

The **End** for the Zhou dynasty came when **nobles** began to fight each other for control. Their weakened state left them open to invasions from the **north**.

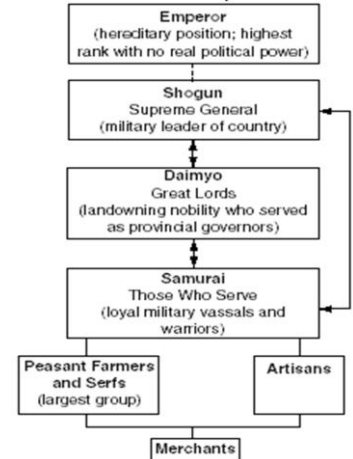
It is said then, that the Zhou **lost** the **Mandate of Heaven**.

According to these charts, what other 2 civilizations will also use a Feudal system?

European Feudal System



European & Japanese



The Qin [*chin*] Dynasty

Dates:

The Qin dynasty was founded by **China's 1st Emperor**, a man named **Shi Huangdi**.

Shi Huang di created China's 1st empire by:

1. **Crushed all opposition**
2. **Defeated northern invaders**

Shi Huang di then **unified** his empire through:

1. **Introducing standard coins**
2. **Introducing standard weights & measurements**
3. **Building a road network**

One of Shi Huang di's greatest accomplishments was to connect various segments of **wall** to create the **Great Wall of China**.

Unfortunately, in order to build the wall the Qin ruler

1. **charged higher taxes &**
2. **used forced labor,**

causing him to become very unpopular.

In order to protect him in the afterlife, Shi Huang di built an **army** called the Terra-Cotta Warriors.

Not discovered until **1974**, the **Terra-Cotta Warriors** included:

1. **Life-sized soldier statues**
2. **cavalry horses**
3. **infantry**
4. **wagons**

What I have learned?

Qin Shi Huang di unified the Chinese world in part by

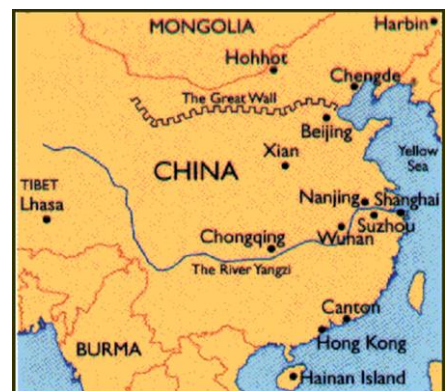
- A. conquering Russia.
- B. negotiating a peace with Syria.
- C. **creating a single monetary system and ordering the building of a system of roads.**
- D. building a complex series of long canals.

Describe how the Qin Emperor's reforms could unify the empire?

Roads make trade easier and allow for travel and cultural diffusion, standard weights and measures enhance commerce, and a standard currency unifies costs.

The map below shows the Great Wall today. What was the purpose of the wall?

To protect China from Northern invaders



What is unique about the Terra-Cotta Warriors?


No two soldiers are alike




<p>In order to keep power, Shi Huang di</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jailed or killed critics 2. Burned books with opposing ideas 3. Made nobles' families live in the capital where he could hold them hostage if needed. <p>A government such as Shi Huang di's, that had unlimited power used in an arbitrary manner is called an autocracy.</p> <p>The End for the Qin Dynasty came when China rejected Shi Huang di's son because of the Harsh manner in which he ruled. It is said that the Qin had lost the Mandate of Heaven.</p>	<p>Describe the reasons Shi Huang di was considered an <u>Autocratic</u> ruler.</p> <p>Because he wielded power in a way that was arbitrary and he shared it with no one.</p> <p>Why might the Chinese people think that the Qin Dynasty had lost the "Mandate of Heaven?"</p> <p>High taxes, war, and a bad life for the people are all signs that the ruling dynasty has lost the Mandate of heaven.</p>
<p>The Han [<i>Hahn</i>] Dynasty</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p><u>Dates:</u></p> <p>_____ erupted among the many noble groups after the death of Shi Huang di. The victor among those nobles was a man named _____.</p> <p>In order restore stability, Liu Bang</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>The Han's most famous ruler was _____.</p> <p>Wudi increased Chinese _____; Established an _____; & established a _____.</p> <p>The Civil Service consists of _____ jobs. While these jobs usually went to the sons of the Nobles, the Han introduced the use of _____ from which applicants were chosen for the jobs.</p> <p>Civil Service exams were based on the writings of the Chinese philosopher _____.</p> <p>Han Technology included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 	<p>What did Liu Bang do that assured the Chinese people he would not rule as Emperor Qin had?</p> <p>The Han emperor Wudi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. reduced China's overall territory. B. eliminated taxes on peasants. C. broke up government monopolies D. opened the Silk Road to the West. <p>How did the Civil Service system eliminate some of the social boundaries that had existed prior to its inception?</p> <p><i>He who learns but does not think, is lost! He who thinks but does not learn is in great danger.</i> – Confucius</p> <p>Explain what Confucius meant by this statement found in the <i>Analects</i>.</p>

<p>Another important development during this time was the increase use of the trade routes known as the _____.</p> <p>The End for the Han Dynasty came due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>They still experienced China's longest period of peace & prosperity known as the _____.</p> <p>Historians often compare the Han Dynasty to the Classical civilization of _____.</p> <p>It is said that the Han lost the _____ of _____.</p>	<p>The exchange of silks and spices and the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Roads are examples of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) cultural diffusion (2) self-sufficiency (3) Ethnocentrism (4) desertification <p>China under the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar in that both grew wealthy because they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) developed extensive trade networks (2) created classless societies (3) encouraged democratic ideals (4) established free-market economies
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The Sui [swee] Dynasty	What I have learned?
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<p>Dates:</p> <p>Most important accomplishment?</p> <p>The End of the Sui?</p>	<p>What was the primary purpose for constructing the Grand Canal?</p>  <p>The map shows the Grand Canal (green line) connecting the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. The Sui Dynasty territory is shaded in red. A legend identifies the Grand Canal, Sui Dynasty land, and current boundaries of China and Mongolia. A compass rose and a 1000km scale bar are also present.</p>
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The Tang [tahng] Dynasty	What I have learned?
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<p>Dates:</p> <p>The Tang Dynasty was founded by _____ who</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>Perhaps one of the Tang's most famous rulers was _____ who became China's only female ruler. Wu Zhao was responsible for expanding the Chinese empire to include the peninsula of _____.</p>	<p>Circle the Korean peninsula on the map. Why does it make sense that Chinese culture would spread to Korea? What would be the next logical place for Chinese culture to spread?</p>  <p>The map shows the Korean peninsula and surrounding regions. The Korean peninsula is highlighted in light blue, and the surrounding sea is dark blue. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the Korean peninsula.</p>
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<p>Tang accomplishments include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. <p>The End for the Tang Dynasty came due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 	<p>“There is in China a very fine clay from which are made vases having the transparency of glass bottles; water in these vases is visible through them, and yet they are made of clay.” --Arab traveler, 861</p> <p>This quote by an Arab traveler describes Chinese</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. paper. B. glass. C. porcelain D. ceramic
<p>The Song [sung] Dynasty</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p><u>Dates:</u></p> <p>The Song Dynasty never recovered lands lost during the Tang Dynasty & is broken into 2 distinct periods, the _____ & _____.</p> <p>Song accomplishments include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <p>The End for the Song Dynasty came due to invasions by groups from the north known as the _____.</p>	<p>Technological achievements made during the Tang and Song dynasties were important because they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) were used to defeat Kublai Khan (2) contributed to economic growth and cultural advancement (3) increased contact with the Americas (4) led to social equality between men and women
<p>Confucianism</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>
<p>Confucianism was founded by a man named _____ (aka...._____)</p> <p>Confucius was both a _____ and a _____.</p> <p>Confucius began to develop his philosophy when he saw the _____ in Chinese society.</p> <p>Most of Confucius’ writings are collected in books called the _____.</p> <p>Confucius believed that Social Order would come through the 5 relationships:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 	<p>Confucianism had a strong impact on the development of China mainly because this philosophy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) established a basic structure for military rule (2) provided a basis for social order (3) contained the framework for a communist government (4) stressed the importance of the individual <p>Which quotation from the teachings of Confucius is most similar to the Golden Rule from Judeo- Christian teaching?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) “If a ruler is upright, all will go well without orders.” (2) “By nature, men are pretty much alike. It is learning and practice that set them apart.” (3) “While a father or mother is alive, a son should not travel far.” (4) “Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself.” <p>One way in which the Five Relationships, the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) promote polytheism (2) establish gender equality (3) provide codes of behavior (4) describe secularism

In each relationship, the person must meet his own responsibilities known as _____.

Confucius emphasized **respect for parents** and elders known as _____.

Confucius' ideas became the **foundation** of Chinese _____.

Confucius also believed that _____ was the key to creating a gentleman, creating a more **ordered society**.

Confucius' ideas led to the creation of the _____ which began during the **Han Dynasty**. The _____ became the basis for the **Civil Service exams**.

After Passing the Examination

For ten years I never left my books;
I went up . . . and won unmerited praise.
My high place I do not much prize;
The joy of my parents will first make me proud.
Fellow students, six or seven men,
See me off as I leave the City gate.
My covered coach is ready to drive away;
Flutes and strings blend their parting tune.
Hopes achieved dull the pains of parting;
Fumes of wine shorten the long road . . .
Shod with wings is the horse of him who rides
On a Spring day the road that leads to home.

—Po Chu-i (722-846)

Read the poem by Po Chu-i, a poet of the Tang dynasty. What aspects of Confucianism can you identify in the poem?

Taoism (Daoism)

Taoism was founded by a man named _____ or the

Old _____.

Like Confucius, **Laozi** (Lao tze) was also concerned with the **chaos** he saw but believed that understanding the _____ could alleviate that chaos.

Daoists believe the _____ which means the “_____” is the **universal force** that controls all things.

Laozi's beliefs are found in the _____ (“the way of virtue”).

Laozi's emphasis on **nature** encouraged the studies of

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What I have learned?

How does this image of someone performing *Tai Chi* fit with your understanding of Daoism?



Both Laozi & Confucius were concerned with the chaos they saw in China. Describe how their approaches in solving the problem were different?

Legalism	What I have learned?
<p>Legalism became the prominent philosophy during the _____ Dynasty</p> <p>Legalists believed...</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Legalists also advocated</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>The Emperor _____ based his rule on Legalist principles.</p>	<p>The Code of Hammurabi and Chinese legalism both rely on the idea that</p> <p>(1) governments must provide their people with rights (2) harsh laws are needed to control society (3) all subjects are equal under the law (4) religion and government must be brought closer together</p> <p>The Legalists believed that a strong ruler was needed to</p> <p>A. support Daoism. B. trade with the Indian Empire. C. keep order D. show compassion.</p>
Yin & Yang	What I have learned?
<p>Yin & Yang represents _____; the opposing forces in _____.</p> <p>Yin & Yang symbols are found in both _____ & _____.</p> <p>Yin =</p> <p>Yang =</p>	<p>Draw an example of Yin & Yang.</p>

The rule of Shi Huang di, legalism, and the tomb of terra cotta soldiers are most closely associated with the

- A. Maurya Empire
- B. Qin Dynasty
- C. Persian Empire
- D. Hellenistic Culture

Filial piety and the five relationships are most often associated with

- A. Hinduism
- B. Daoism
- C. Animism
- D. Confucianism

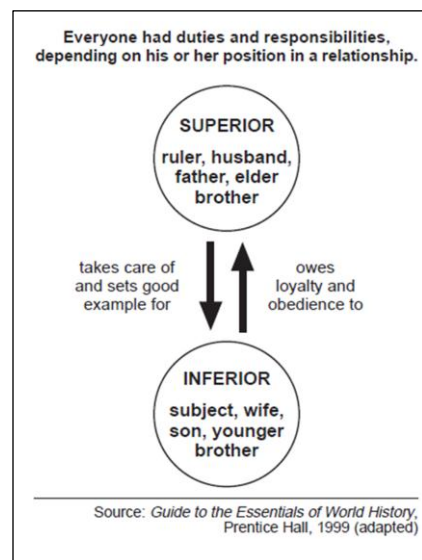
- Showing respect for parents
- Maintaining family honor
- Honoring all elders

Which term is most closely related to these three actions?

- (1) nirvana
- (2) animism
- (3) filial piety
- (4) hadj (hajj)

In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

- (1) Shinto
- (2) Jainism
- (3) Confucianism
- (4) Buddhism



The illustration shows the relationship between individuals in a society according to the ideas of

- (1) Confucius
- (2) Moses
- (3) Mohammad
- (4) Siddhartha Gautama