**Ancient China**

**“River of Sorrows”**

Ancient China was greatly affected by geography.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

These barriers caused China to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other civilizations.

Chinese history begins along the Huang River valley, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_River, where the Shang Dynasty arose.

* The Yellow River got its name from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or yellow soil.
* The Yellow River was called the “River of Sorrows” because of the disastrous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that happened each year.

**Shang and Zhou Dynasties**

The first Chinese dynasty, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Dynasty, began around 1766 B.C.

* Shang kings built a strong government with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or groups of families in China, governing the lands.

In 1122 B.C., the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people overthrew the Shang Dynasty.

*Government*

Zhou emperors believed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the divine right to rule – the idea that god said you should rule.

* The Zhou expanded the Mandate of Heaven to explain the dynastic cycle, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of dynasties (rulers).

*Class System and Economy*

The Zhou established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is a system of government in which lords own lands, but owe military service to their ruler (like Kings and Knights).

* The feudal system kept the lord \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the peasants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

During the Zhou period, China grew and prospered!!

* Iron!
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!
* Roads, Canals, and Irrigation!!!

In 256 B.C., fighting among the feudal lords brought an end to the Zhou dynasty.

**Confucianism and Daoism**

Two major belief systems began under the Zhou: Confucianism and Daoism.

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Confucius developed his philosophy to stress social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.

* Confucius believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or respect for your parents above all other duties.
* Confucius never wrote down his philosophies, but students collected his work in the Analects.

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lived at the same time as Confucius and founded a philosophy called Daoism.

* Daoism taught that you had to live in harmony with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Viewed government as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and war as bad.

**Achievements of the Shang and Zhou**

*Writing and Books*

The ancient Chinese developed a complex writing system that consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or written symbols.

* They wrote gods and ancestors questions on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Under the Zhou dynasty, the Chinese wrote the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Art*

They also turned writing into an art form called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Ancient Chinese discovered how to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from silk worms in mulberry trees.

* They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ silk, but kept silk-making a secret for hundreds of years!

*Math and Science*

The ancient Chinese also made advances in astronomy, locating planets and solar eclipses.

**Qin Dynasty**

In 221 B.C., the Qin ruler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of China and proclaimed himself the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or “First Emperor.”

*Government and Legalism*

Shi Hangdi centralized power using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Legalism was founded by Hanfeizi and believed that “the nature of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* The only way to achieve order was to pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and harsh punishments for crimes.
* Shi Huangdi was brutal – torturing, killing, and enslaving anyone who did not like him.

Shi Huangdi wanted to create unity so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fighting lords) and began a system of authoritarian rule.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~ all power rests with one person.

To promote unity, Shi Huangdi standardized weights and measures (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) by creating the Qin coin.

* He also created a uniform system of Chinese writing, built roads and canals, and wrote laws.

*The Great Wall*

The Qin dynasty’s biggest accomplishment was the Great Wall of China.

* The Great Wall was 25 feet high and hundreds of miles long – many people died constructing the Great Wall.
* The Great Wall became an important symbol to the Chinese people, dividing and protecting their world from other people.

**The Han Dynasty**

Emperor Gao Zu established the strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Dynasty in 202 B.C.

*Government and Economy*

The most famous Han Emperor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, strengthened the Chinese government and economy.

* Emperor Wudi made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the official belief system of the state.
* He created a civil service system, where government officials won their position based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not family.
* Wudi greatly expanded the country’s territory by increasing the amount of land under Chinese rule.
* Wudi also created a trade route, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that linked China to Western lands.

**Achievements of the Han Dynasty**

The Han dynasty was known as one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Chinese civilization because of the many achievements.

*Religion*

By 400 A.D., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had spread throughout China. Buddhist monasteries became important centers of learning and the arts.

*Art and Education*

Art flourished during the Han Dynasty with jade and ivory carvings and silk-making.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys and girls attended school, but women were taught to be obedient, respectful, and submissive.

*Math and Science*

Many doctors practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where doctors insert needles into the skin to relieve pain.