

Outline for Early China 1750BC - 220AD

I. Land of China

A. the Huang He River (a.k.a. _____ River)

1. starts in the _____ Plateau and flows _____ miles to the Yellow Sea
2. carries _____, a dusty yellow soil
3. called "China's _____" due to devastating _____ which killed _____ of people

B. the Chang Jiang (a.k.a. _____ River or _____ River)

1. the world's _____ longest river
 - a. flows more than _____ miles from Tibetan Plateau to _____ Sea
 - b. flows through _____ which are mountain passes with steep sides

C. Other geographic features

1. include _____ Mountains, _____ Mountains, the _____ Plateau and the _____ Desert

II. The First Dynasties of China

A. Legend says _____ was the first dynasty but there is no historical evidence of it.

B. The Shang Dynasty (1750 B.C. – 1045 B.C.)

1. city of _____ served as a capital
2. king acted as the _____, _____, and _____ leader
 - a. started with small area of _____ China, empire grew through conquests
 - b. _____ governed local territories with their armies
3. upper class of _____ - kings, warlords, and royal officials; passed wealth to children
4. most people were _____ who lived in _____ villages
 - a. raised _____, sheep, and chickens; grew _____ wheat, and rice
5. smaller groups of _____, _____, and slaves
6. believed in _____; gods could bring _____ or _____ fortune
 - a. _____ was the supreme god,; lesser gods lived in mountains, rivers, and seas
 - b. honored and made offerings to _____ in hopes of getting help in difficult times
 - c. used _____ bones to contact gods/ancestors and tell the future
7. the origins of Chinese _____ date back to this period
 - a. _____; characters represent objects, _____: 2 or more pictographs show idea
 - b. most characters represent entire _____
8. Shang arts included _____ work, _____ weaving, & statues of ivory and _____

C. The Zhou Dynasty 1045BC – 256BC (longer than any other Chinese dynasty – almost _____ years)

1. started by _____ when his rebels overthrew the Shang dynasty
2. claimed their new dynasty was ruled by the “_____ of _____”
 - a. king chosen by the _____ to rule _____ and well
 - b. king carried out _____ ceremonies
3. king ruled with the help of a _____, group of officials who governmental tasks
 - a. aristocrats ruled their own local _____
4. advancements in technology and trade include:
 - a. developed new _____ systems for farming
 - b. expanded _____ (archaeologists found _____ as far away as _____)
5. _____ Period lasted from ca 475 B.C. to 221 B.C.
 - a. rulers of local areas would ignore the king and frequently fight with each other
 - b. became skilled at riding _____ during battles

III. Society and Culture in Ancient China

A. the teachings of _____ (born around 550 BC)

1. believed that if individuals did their respective duties, _____ would do well
 - a. parents _____ children; children _____ parents
 - b. husbands _____ wives; wives _____ husbands
 - c. kings rule their people “_____”; the people are _____ to the king
 - i. education develops _____ - the quality of always treating others fairly
2. "What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others"
3. urged people to seek _____
4. eventually influenced Chinese rulers to seek government officials from civil service tests
5. his teachings were gathered in a collection/book known as the _____

B. _____ promotes a _____ society

1. developed _____ (a.k.a. Taoism) - a belief in “the way” or “the path”
 - a. suggests to resist material desires and let _____ guide people in their lives
 - b. this would allow one to enjoy a _____ life

C. Philosophy of _____ (a.k.a. "School of Law")

1. developed by _____ who believed humans are naturally _____
2. harsh _____ needed to force people to do their duties & follow laws

D. Chinese Life and Society

1. _____ - wealthy people who owned _____
 - a. land and wealth passed down to _____ heirs after father's death
 - i. "heirs" are people who inherit something after a family member's death
2. _____ - included _____ out of 10 people in ancient China
 - a. lived in _____ villages; farmed land owned by _____
 - b. in the North grew wheat and _____; in the South grew _____
 - c. paid _____, spent 1 month working on government projects, forced to serve in military
3. _____ - skilled workers who made things
 - a. made _____ tools, _____ cloth, statues of _____ or _____
 - b. also included artists, woodworkers, and even _____
4. _____ - lived in town and provided goods and services to aristocrats
 - a. included shopkeepers, traders, and _____
 - b. some became _____ but were not highly _____
 - i. believed by many to only work for their own good
5. Chinese society greatly valued _____
 - a. took care of members in need - _____, young, and _____
 - b. believed in "filial piety" - people respecting and obeying their _____
 - c. oldest _____ was head of the family
6. men more respected than women because of their "more _____" work
 - a. men grew crops, fought wars, and ran the government
 - b. women raised children and managed the household

III. The Qin and Han Dynasties

- A. Qin Shihuangdi becomes _____ of the Qin empire in 221 BC
 1. unified China by appointing _____ of provinces
 2. ruled with complete control; _____ anyone who disagreed with him (see Legalism)
 3. "standardized" the Qin empire across China
 - a. single system of _____ for the entire empire
 - b. single system of _____ used in reports sent to capital & recording _____
 4. ordered project to protect the empire from invaders = the _____ of _____!
 5. Shihuangdi's died 210BC; his tomb was one of the greatest construction projects of the Qin empire
 - a. the famous " _____ " was found in here
 - i. included _____ clay soldiers and horses, all of which were different!

B. Liu Bang (a farmer turned _____) founds the Han Dynasty in 202BC

1. Han Wudi becomes first _____ emperor of Han Dynasty between 141BC and 87BC
 - a. tried to improve China's government by changing how bureaucrats were given their jobs
 - i. jobs no longer given to friends and family
 - ii. talented people found for _____ through tests
 - b. _____ formed to prepare people for government jobs
 - i. studied _____, history and teachings of _____
2. during Han Dynasty, population of China grows to _____ people
 - a. needed more _____ to support large population
 - i. _____ farmers farmed land owned by wealthy people
 - b. as population grew, dynasty took new territories
 - i. include _____ to the north, Southeastern Asia, and even northern _____
3. there were many inventions during the Han Dynasty
 - a. the cast-_____ plow, iron tools, and new irrigation methods made farming better
 - b. _____ to grind grain
 - c. _____ used to carry heavy materials to building sites
 - d. developed _____ manufacturing
 - e. invented _____ first for wrapping, later for writing
 - f. improvements for boats included the _____ and _____ technology
 - g. medical improvements included:
 - i. discovering certain _____ that prevent disease
 - ii. using _____ to treat illnesses
 - iii. _____: inserting needles at vital points in body to relieve pain

C. The Silk Road - a network of roadways used for _____

1. stretched for more than 4,000 miles from western China to _____
2. sent peaches and pears to _____ in exchange for _____ and spinach
3. Chinese technology (paper, silk, etc.) is spread around Asia and even _____ Empire
4. _____ comes to China
 - a. people were anxious and fearful after the fall of Han Dynasty
 - i. this religion helped them feel "safer"
 - b. these ideas worked well with existing philosophies of Confucianism and _____
 - c. Buddhism becomes one of China's major religions