

Chapter 6 Ancient China Study Guide

Name: _____

Period _____



Label the following items on the map:

- Himalayas
- Tian Shan
- Taklimakan Desert
- Xi River
- Manchurian Plain
- Great Wall
- Plateau of Tibet
- Huang He (Yellow River)
- Chang Jiang (Yangzi River)
- Gobi Desert
- Pacific Ocean
- Yellow Sea

Section 1 Geography and Early China

Key Terms

Jade- _____

Oracle- _____



A Vast and Varied Land

- China covers about _____; this is about the same size as the United States.
- Temperature of China varies from place to place
 - In the Northeast _____
 - In the Northwest _____
 - In the East they experience _____
 - The Southwest is the _____ because of monsoons. They get up to _____ inches of rain a year.

The Rivers of China

- _____ (Yellow River) stretches for about _____ miles across northern China.
- Huang He often floods; it has killed millions of people with its high waters to lead it to be called China's Sorrow.
- In southern China there is the _____ (Yangzi River), which is the largest river in Asia; it flows from the Tibet Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.
- These two major rivers have linked the people from the eastern part of the country to the west.

Civilization Begins

The Development of Farming

•With the flooding of the Huang He and Chang Jiang, it lead to _____ deposits being washed up on land which made it great for crops.

•Near the Chang Jiang Valley people mostly grew rice but as you travel north towards the Huang He you will start to see the change to cereals with millet and wheat.

•However, early Chinese people did not just rely on growing crops for food, they also _____.

Early Settlements

•Many houses were located underground and may have had straw-covered roofs.

•Other cultures such as the Sanxingdui and Hongshan lived in China during early civilization, but soon adapted many of the same customs of the people who lived near the Huang He and Change Jiang.

China's First Dynasty

The Xia Dynasty/The Shang Dynasty

•The founder of the Xia Dynasty was _____.

•Yu the Great's major impact on the people of China has been told through many tales. He was told that he helped the people of China with the many floods they had by digging drains that took more than ten years to complete.

•Established by 1500s B.C. the _____ was the ruled mainly in northern China.

•In the Shang Dynasty, the king was at the center of political and religious life. The nobles helped serve and advise the king.

•Social order became clear during the Shang Dynasty

1). Royal Family (King)

2). _____

3). Warriors

4). _____



5). Farmers

•Shang Dynasty's advancements

- 1) China's first writing system
- 2) Military with weapons
- 3) Their artwork

Question

·How do historians know about the Xia dynasty?

Section 2 The Zhou Dynasty and New Ideas

Key Terms



Lords-a person of high rank who owned land but owed loyalty to his king

Peasants- _____

Confucius- _____

Ethics- _____

Confucianism- _____

Daoism- _____

Laozi- _____

Legalism- _____

The Zhou Dynasty

- _____ B.C. the Zhou Dynasty begins
 - Along with other nearby tribes, the Zhou Dynasty attacked and over threw the _____ Dynasty
- Zhou king claimed that heaven gave power to the king/leader and that no one could rule unless they got permission from heaven. This idea was called _____.

Zhou Society (in order highest to lowest)	Description
King	
Lords/Warriors	
Peasants	

•Over time this order failed because Lords were leaving their sons, who were less loyal to the King. With loyal to the King being less, Lords refusing to fight against invaders.

- 771 B.C. the invaders reached the Zhou capital.
- With the defeat in the capital it leads to know in 481 B.C. the lords fighting among themselves. This time period would become known as the Warring States which means times of many civil wars.
- During the _____ State period China lacked a strong government.

Confucius and Society

- Confucius thought for family order

	Display high moral values to inspire their families
	Respect and obey their parents
	Be loyal to each other

- _____ thought for government

- Moral leadership, not necessary laws, brought order to China.
- King should lead by example
- The lower class with learn from the upper class

- All his work went into his book called _____.

- Left China with the belief about virtue, kindness, and learning.

Daoism and Legalism

- Daoists believed that people should be simple like water and let things flow in a natural way. Daoists paid more attention to the _____.

- Believed that the universe is a balance of opposites such as female and male, light and dark, low and high.



Question

·Describe the political order used by the Zhou kings to rule distant lands.

·What might some disadvantages of Legalism?

Section 3 The Qin Dynasty

Key Terms

Shi Huangdi- means "_____", This is Ying Zheng the king of Qin Dynasty. He followed legalist beliefs, which created strict _____ and harsh _____.

Great Wall- _____

The Qin Emperor's Strong Government

·Shi Huangdi ordered any writing that did not agree with Legalism be _____.

·If you disagreed with the burning of the books then often you were _____.
In total _____ scholars were burned alive.

·Shi Huangdi claimed _____ power to himself.

·He would have his army destroy cities then have them take down the all the walls and take all the weapons.



•To control China, he divided it into different districts with an appointed leader in each district

A Unified China/The Fall of the Qin

- China now all had the same _____ language.
- Standard gold and copper coins in which all of China now used.
- This lead to trade between different regions becoming easier.
- The Chinese built roads which made it easier for different cities to connect with each other. Not only did they have roads to connect cities they also dug _____ to connect the country's rivers.
- Even though China was now strengthened it also came with resentment from many peasants, scholars, and nobles.
- When Shi Huangdi died in _____ B.C., China was unified but that did not last long.

Questions

What actions did Shi Huangdi take to unify China and standardize things within the empire?



In your opinion, was Shi Huangdi a good ruler? **EXPLAIN** your answer.

Section 4 The Han Dynasty

Key Terms

Sundial- _____

Seismograph- _____

Acupuncture- _____

Han Dynasty Government

- _____ became the first emperor of the Han dynasty.
- Liu Bang took power with the practice of being mandate of heaven, and he was well liked by the _____.
- Liu Bang wanted to _____ people from harsh government policies, and relied on educated officials to help him rule.
- In 140 B.C. _____ took the throne and put Confucianism in place of the government.
- His first act was to take land from the lords, _____, and place the supply of grain under control of the government.

Family Life

- The Social Class

Upper Class	
	Peasants
Third Class	

	Merchants
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- The military was not an official class in Confucian.
- _____ percent of the people during this time lived in the countryside.
- Since Confucianism was the way of the land, when it came to family live everyone had to respect their _____.
- Sons were viewed as being more valuable than daughters because sons would carry on the family line and also take care of their parents when they are older.

Han Achievements

- Known for their literature especially poetry.

Questions

·What was the son's role in the family?

·Do you think that an exam system is the best way to make sure that people are fairly chosen for a government jobs? Why or why not?



Section 5 Han Contacts with Other Cultures

Key Terms

Silk-_____

Silk Road-a _____ mile long network of routes stretched westward from China across Asia's deserts and mountain ranges, through the _____, until it reached the _____.

Diffusion-_____

Farming and Manufacturing

- Chinese were masters of _____. This led them to create iron swords and armor which in return made their arm more powerful.
- Ironwork also helps the farmers by creating the iron _____ and _____ which lead to more food coming out of the land.



Buddhism Comes to China

- Along the Silk Road Buddhism was spread from _____ to China.
- By 200 A.D. _____ was embarrassed by both the poor and upper class.

Question

- Why did the Chinese keep silk-making methods a secret?
