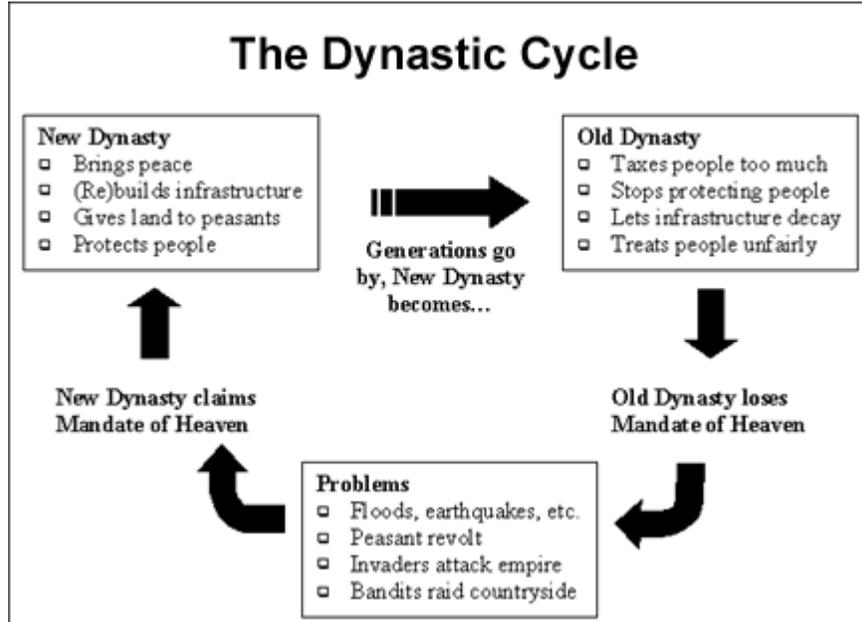


A Review of the Early Dynastic Period in China



The Mandate of Heaven was the Chinese belief that the gods chose the emperor to rule but could remove a corrupt ruler. Using your knowledge of Social Studies and the diagram above, answer the following questions:

1- Define dynasty.

2- Who gives the emperor the right to rule?

3- What actions will the new ruler of a new dynasty take?

4- What problems arise in the dynasty over time?

5- As problems increase, what does the dynasty lose?

6- What “disasters” prove to the people that the emperor has lost the right to rule?

7- What happens to a dynasty that is unable to address these problems?

8- What does the new dynasty receive?

9- Define Mandate of Heaven.

10- Why is the Mandate of Heaven known as the “right to rule”?

11- Why is this cycle known as the dynastic cycle?

--	--

 <p style="text-align: center;">Confucianism</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Daoism</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant Chinese philosophy • Influenced rulers and dynasties • Beliefs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When individuals know and do what is expected of them, peace and harmony follow. 2. Social order maintains peace. 3. Inferiors must obey superiors. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The subjects must obey the ruler. b) The wife must obey her husband. c) The son must obey the father. d) The younger brother must obey the older brother. e) Friends are equal in status. 4. The superior must set a good example and provide for the inferior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An influential Chinese philosophy • Influenced the arts • Beliefs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature is important. 2. It is important to live naturally. 3. People must live according to their own inner nature. 4. People must learn from nature. A fish is a fish and does not try to live as a bird. 5. Within everything is its opposite. There is no light without darkness. 6. Peace and harmony occur when people live naturally.

Questions:

- 1- What Chinese philosophy was adopted by the dynasties of China?

- 2- What Chinese philosophy influenced Chinese art with its emphasis on nature?

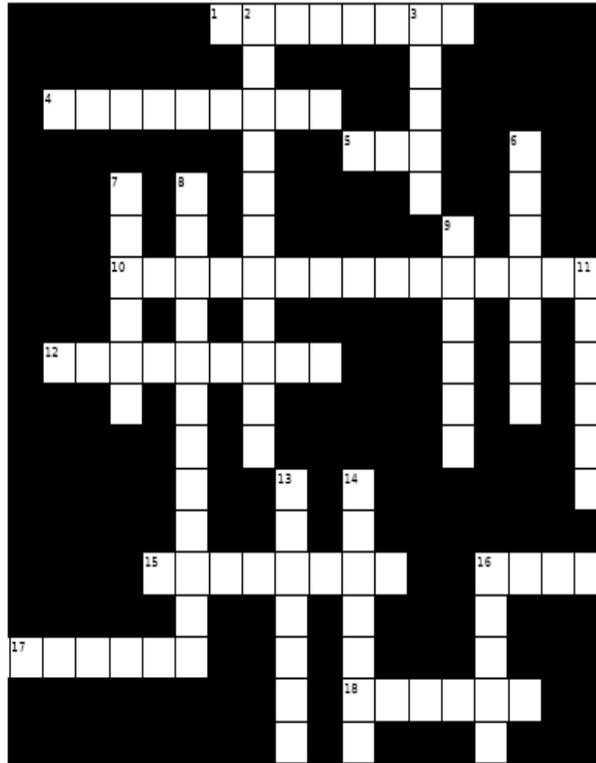
- 3- According to Confucianism, what must inferiors do?

- 4- According to Confucianism, who in society has inferior status?

- 5- According to Confucianism, what must superiors do?

- 6- According to Confucianism, who in society has superior status?

- 7- According to Daoism, how is peace and harmony achieved?



- | Across | Down |
|--|--|
| 1 The Qin emperor believed in this philosophy, a philosophy that taught that harsh punishments were necessary to make people behave. | 2 During the Han Dynasty, a man had to pass this in order to work in government. |
| 4 It was built to protect China from invaders. | 3 According to archaeological evidence, this is the first known dynasty of China. |
| 5 Although this dynasty was harsh, it did unite the Chinese with a uniform system of writing. | 6 According to Confucius, superiors must set good examples and _____ for inferiors. |
| 10 The Zhou rulers believed that the gods chose the emperor to rule but could remove a corrupt emperor. What is the name of this belief? | 7 The Han Dynasty is frequently compared to the Roman Empire because it encouraged trade, built roads, and conquered land. |
| 12 This philosopher believed that order could be restored if individuals did what they were supposed to do. | 8 During the Han Dynasty, it became the official philosophy of China. |
| 15 This trading route connected China to the Middle East and ultimately, Europe. | 9 The Huang He River is also known as this due to the color of its silt. |
| 16 According to Confucius, inferiors must _____ superiors. | 11 It is most important to Daoists. |
| 17 This Chinese philosophy believed that when people lived naturally and close to nature, peace and harmony occurred. | 13 The Zhou dynasty was China's second dynasty. It lasted for many years but descended into _____ during its final years. |
| 18 The ancient Chinese believed that a ruler's power came from _____. | 14 This river valley is the site of early civilization in China. |
| | 16 During the period of fighting in the Zhou Dynasty, some philosophers wanted to restore _____. |

Word Bank:

Shang, Huang He, Yellow, Heaven, Mandate of Heaven, Warfare, Order, Confucius, Obey, Provide, Daoism, Nature, Great Wall, Qin, Legalism, Examination, Silk Road, Romans, Confucianism



Excerpt adapted from wsu.edu

The Han Empire began in 206 B.C. when Liu Bang, prince of Han, defeated the Qin army in the valley of Wei. The defeat was part of a larger rebellion that began after the First Emperor's death. The people were dissatisfied with the tyranny of the Qin leaders and their Legalist form of government...

Like the Qin before them, the main goal of the Han was the unification of China... This process was finally complete during Wu Ti's reign (141-87 B.C.) His reign was a period of great military expansion. He expanded the borders into Vietnam and Korea... The expansion also led to trade with the people of inner Asia. Thereafter, the Silk Road was developed. The Silk Road actually consisted of more than one possible route through the mountains that the traders followed...

Education became more important during this period, as a new class of gentry was introduced. A result of this was the compilation of many encyclopedias. The best known is the *Book of the Mountains and Seas*, which contained everything known at the time about geography, natural philosophy, the animal and plant world, and popular myths. Sima Qian, considered to be China's greatest historian wrote his famous *Records of the Historian (Shiji)* during this time."

Questions:

- 1- When did the Han Dynasty begin?

- 2- Who was Liu Bang and what did he do?

- 3- Why were the people dissatisfied with the Qin leaders?

- 4- What was the main goal of the Han rulers?

- 5- What did Wu Ti accomplish?

- 6- What was the Silk Road?

- 7- What was important in the Han Dynasty?

- 8- What was the *Book of the Mountains and the Seas*?

