3.4 Rise of Civilizations in China

*Directions: These notes go along with the Ancient India and China Prezi found on the blog and covers path 186-302.*

Vocabulary

* Loess
* Clan
* Dynastic cycle
* Feudalism
* Philosophy
* Filial piety
* Oracle bone
* Calligraphy

Guided Notes

* Geography Influences China
	+ There were long distances and physical barriers that separated China from the other civilizations we have discussed.
		- This isolated led Chinese to believe they were at the center of the Earth and the only civilization.
			* The Chinese called themselves the Middle Kingdom.
	+ Geographic Barriers Set China Apart
		- To the West and South West
			* Brutal \_\_\_\_\_ and high mountain ranges blocked movement of people
				+ Tian Shan and Himalayas
		- To the Southeast
			* Thick \_\_\_\_\_ divided from SE Asia
		- To the North
			* \_\_\_\_\_ - Gobi
		- To the east
			* Pacific \_\_\_\_\_
		- However, they traded with outside areas.
			* Their goods eventually reached the Middle East and beyond
		- Conquerors were usually\_\_\_\_\_ into the region
	+ China Includes Varied Regions
		- Their civilization grew and enveloped many different \_\_\_\_\_
		- The heart of the civilization lay along the east coast and along the Huang (\_\_\_\_\_ ) River and Chang River.
			* Just like today, these regions had the\_\_\_\_\_ populations
			* Rivers provided water for \_\_\_\_\_ and transportation
		- Xinjiang and Mongolia
			* Harsh \_\_\_\_\_ and rugged terrain
			* Until recently, mostly occupied by\_\_\_\_\_ and subsistence farmers
			* The Nomads would attack and plunder Chinese\_\_\_\_\_
				+ Some powerful rulers were able to conquer or make alliances with them, as well as the people from \_\_\_\_\_ .
		- Extended influence to the region of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas
	+ Settling Along the "River of Sorrows"
		- Chinese history began in the \_\_\_\_\_ River Valley, where Neolithic people learned to farm
			* Ability to control the river through irrigation and other \_\_\_\_\_ projects led to the rise of a central government…the Yellow River Civilization
		- The Huang got its name from the \_\_\_\_\_ that it carries east from Siberia and Mongolia
			* Fine windblown yellow soil
		- The river also known as the "River of \_\_\_\_\_ "
			* As the loess settles, it raises the water level
			* This had the potential to break the dikes and \_\_\_\_\_ the crops and cause potential starvation
	+ In what different ways did people live in ancient China?
* China Begins to Take Shape Under the Shang Dynasty
	+ 1766 BC: first Chinese dynasty that scholars have found evidence for arose in northern China
		- Would dominate the area until \_\_\_\_\_ BC
	+ Formation of Government
		- Archaeologists determined they arose to drive off nomads from northern \_\_\_\_\_ and deserts
			* Walled cities at the capital of Anyang
			* Also has large \_\_\_\_\_ and tombs
		- Kings probably controlled a small area
			* Local princes and \_\_\_\_\_ controlled most of the land
			* These men were probably the heads of clans
				+ Groups of families who claim a common \_\_\_\_\_
	+ Social Class Develops
		- Top class: noble warriors and \_\_\_\_\_ family
			* Warriors used leather armor, bronze weapons and horse-drawn chariots
		- Middle class: \_\_\_\_\_ and merchants
			* Artisans provided goods for nobles
				+ Bronze weapons, silk robes, jade jewelry
			* \_\_\_\_\_ traded goods of artisans, salts, shells, and other traded goods
		- Lower class: majority of people were \_\_\_\_\_
			* Lived together in farming villages in thatch-roof pit houses with \_\_\_\_\_ dug several feet below ground
			* Led hard lives. All family members worked in \_\_\_\_\_ , used stone tools for planting and harvesting and repairing dikes
			* Men had to fight along with noble lords if a \_\_\_\_\_ broke out
	+ How was China governed during the Shang dynasty?
* The Zhou Dynasty Further Defines China
	+ 1122 BC: \_\_\_\_\_ people marched from their western kingdom to overthrow the Shang and set up the dynasty that would last until 256 BC
		- Receiving the \_\_\_\_\_ of Heaven
			* Zhou claimed the Mandate of Heaven, or \_\_\_\_\_ right to rule
			* The cruelty of the last Shang emperor, they claimed, \_\_\_\_\_ the gods and they were sent to defeat him
			* The \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Mandate of Heaven to the Zhou who were said to have "treated the multitudes of people well."
			* Used the Mandate of Heaven to explain the \_\_\_\_\_ cycle, the rise and fall of dynasties
				+ As long as a dynasty provided a good \_\_\_\_\_ , they had the Mandate of Heaven.
				+ If the ruler was weak or \_\_\_\_\_ , heaven would withdraw support.

Flood, famine, \_\_\_\_\_ would happen

* + - * + Another ruler would \_\_\_\_\_ power and set up a new dynasty.

This success and good treatment showed the people the new dynasty had the Mandate of \_\_\_\_\_ and the dynastic cycle would begin again.

* + - Establishing a Feudal State
			* Supporters were given \_\_\_\_\_ over different regions.
			* \_\_\_\_\_ was a government system in which local lords governed their own lands but owed military service and other forms of support to their ruler.
			* On paper, the Zhou \_\_\_\_\_ ruled for 800 years.
				+ They did control the area for 250 years. After that, feudal lords had the most power and \_\_\_\_\_ from the land.
		- Spurring Economic Growth
			* China's economy grew during this \_\_\_\_\_
			* Learned how to work iron in the 600s BC
				+ Iron axes and ox-drawn \_\_\_\_\_ made life easier and produced more food.
			* Peasants began to grow new crops (\_\_\_\_\_ )
			* Larger irrigation works
			* All of this made farming more \_\_\_\_\_
			* Began to use \_\_\_\_\_ : copper coins with holes in the middle to be strung on cords
				+ Made trade easier
			* Led to \_\_\_\_\_ in population
				+ People from the Huang River moved into central \_\_\_\_\_ and began to farm the Chang River Basin
				+ \_\_\_\_\_ lords expanded territory
		- Zhou Dynasty Ends
			* 256 BC: China was a large, wealthy and developed \_\_\_\_\_ .
				+ The dynasty was too \_\_\_\_\_ to control the feudal lords who ignored the emperor and battled one another
				+ One of these lords arose who wanted to impose political \_\_\_\_\_ . This brought an end to the Zhou and brought about the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty
		- Explain three ways that China expanded during the Zhou dynasty.
* Religious Beliefs Develop in Early China
	+ Religious beliefs begun in the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty lasted for thousands of years.
	+ Early Chinese were \_\_\_\_\_ (gods and nature spirits)
	+ Chief \_\_\_\_\_ - Shang Di
		- Gods this great could not respond to the \_\_\_\_\_ of mere mortals
		- Only the ancestors of great people (like \_\_\_\_\_ ) could get them to listen.
		- Prayers of a ruler or \_\_\_\_\_ to their ancestors would serve to protect all the people (good harvest or victory in war)
	+ The king was the link between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the gods
	+ After a time other classes began these \_\_\_\_\_ .
	+ Called on \_\_\_\_\_ to bring good fortune to their family
		- Offered sacrifices of \_\_\_\_\_ and other necessities to the ancestors
		- Westerners mistakenly called this ancestor \_\_\_\_\_
	+ What did early Chinese communities do to ensure good harvests?
* Two Major Belief Systems Take Root in Zhou China
	+ Late Zhou dynasty: war and social changes began to \_\_\_\_\_ the old way of life
	+ New traditions took hold that would shape the \_\_\_\_\_ and government for centuries
	+ Confucius Spreads His Wisdom
		- \_\_\_\_\_ was born in 551 BC to a poor noble family
		- He was a scholar and wanted to become a \_\_\_\_\_ advisors by studying ancient texts and conduct.
		- Traveled from \_\_\_\_\_ to court talking to rulers
		- Wasn't able to find permanent position, so he turned to \_\_\_\_\_
		- Known for \_\_\_\_\_ and many came to study under him
		- Lived at the same time as \_\_\_\_\_ and Siddhartha Gautama (None of them wrote anything down.)
			* His students collected his \_\_\_\_\_ in a book called the Analects
		- Took little \_\_\_\_\_ in spiritual matters
		- Developed \_\_\_\_\_ (system of ideas) that concerned worldly goals, like social order and government
	+ Five Relationships Shape Behavior
		- Confucius taught \_\_\_\_\_ resulted when people accepted their place in society through five key relationships
			* Ruler to \_\_\_\_\_
			* \_\_\_\_\_ to child
			* Husband to \_\_\_\_\_
			* \_\_\_\_\_ brother to younger brother
			* Friend to \_\_\_\_\_
				+ Only relationship that was \_\_\_\_\_ …all others older were superior to younger and men \_\_\_\_\_ to women
		- Superiors should care for their \_\_\_\_\_ and set a good example
		- Inferiors owed \_\_\_\_\_ and obedience to superiors
		- The right behavior would bring \_\_\_\_\_ and stability
		- \_\_\_\_\_ piety (respect for parents) is above all other duties.
		- Other values: \_\_\_\_\_ , hard work and concern for others
		- Taught that rulers should provide a good \_\_\_\_\_ , be virtuous and well educated
			* In return the \_\_\_\_\_ will be loyal and respectful
			* Said men are pretty much alike. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that sets them apart.
	+ Confucianism Has Great Influence
		- Centuries after his death, his ideas influenced \_\_\_\_\_ .
			* Studied his principles and chose Confucian scholars as \_\_\_\_\_
		- Filial \_\_\_\_\_ boosted traditional customs - reverence for ancestors
		- Universe was a \_\_\_\_\_ balance of two forces - yin and yang
			* Yin - \_\_\_\_\_ , darkness, female forces
			* Yang - \_\_\_\_\_ , light, male forces
			* Well being of the universe depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of yin and yang
		- Ideas spread and were accepted in Korea, \_\_\_\_\_ and Vietnam
	+ Daoism Teaches Harmony with Nature
		- \_\_\_\_\_ , "Old Master", lived at same time as Confucius and founded Daoism
			* Not much is known about him, but said to have \_\_\_\_\_ Dao De Jing (The Way of Virtue)…had major influence on Chinese life
		- Sought to live in \_\_\_\_\_ with nature
			* People should look beyond everyday cares to focus on "the way" of the \_\_\_\_\_
			* The Dao was hard to understand fully or put into \_\_\_\_\_
			* "Those who know the Dao do not speak of it. Those who speak of it do not know it."
				+ Reject \_\_\_\_\_ and strife and stress simple ways of nature and virtue of yielding like water to whatever it comes up against
		- Daoists turned away from \_\_\_\_\_ to become hermits, artists or poets. Government was unnatural
	+ Confucianism and Daoism Change and Blend
		- Daoism kept some \_\_\_\_\_ principles but became a religion with gods, goddesses and magical practices
			* Peasants turned to Daoist priests for \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them from unseen forces
		- Gradually blended Confucian and Daoism teachings
			* Took beliefs from each: Confucianism to show how to \_\_\_\_\_ . Daoism to influence view of natural world.
	+ Explain the different ways in which Confucianism and Daoism taught that people should live their lives.
* Achievements Abound in Early China
	+ Discovering the Secret of Silk Making
		- 2640 BC: by this time they had discovered \_\_\_\_\_ which would have a long impact
			* Made from the \_\_\_\_\_ of silkworms
			* The silkworms fed on \_\_\_\_\_ trees.
			* A huge business of growing both mulberry trees and silkworms grew
		- Women would tend the trees and turn the cocoons into thread…not easy
			* \_\_\_\_\_ the thread into cloth that was dyed
		- Royalty and nobles could afford the expensive fabric, but soon became a huge trade export
			* Kept the process a \_\_\_\_\_ from the outside world for hundreds of years
	+ Establishing a Complex Writing System
		- Chinese writing began 4,000 years ago
			* Oldest examples are found on \_\_\_\_\_ bones, animal bones or turtle shells on which Shang priests wrote questions to the gods or \_\_\_\_\_
			* Heated the bones until they \_\_\_\_\_ and by interpreting the cracks, they could tell an answer or advice
		- Includes tens of thousands of characters
			* Each \_\_\_\_\_ represents a whole word or idea
			* Each character requires \_\_\_\_\_ brush/pen strokes
		- In the last 100 years, Chinese have \_\_\_\_\_ the language but it is still one of the hardest in the world to learn to read or write
		- A written language created \_\_\_\_\_ among the people
			* They may not speak the same language but used the \_\_\_\_\_ written characters
		- Scholars turned writing into the elegant art of \_\_\_\_\_
	+ Creating the first books
		- Zhou created first books from thin sheets of \_\_\_\_\_ or wood bound together and carefully written upon
	+ For what purpose did writing begin in China?

**3.4 Rise of Civilization in China**

* What characteristics defined the civilization that developed in China under its early rulers?
* What geographic challenge did China's early rulers face when trying to unite China or make alliance with people outside of China?
* What were the characteristics of the Shang and Zhou government and social structure?
* What part of Confucianism do you think contributed to their long-lasting influence?
* How do the various cultural developments of early China affect the lives of people today?