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?