3.5 Strong Leaders Unite China

*Directions: These notes go along with the Ancient India and China Prezi and covers path 303-356.*

Vocabulary

* Monopoly
* Expansionism
* Civil servant
* Warlord
* Acupuncture

Guided Notes

* + Shi Huangdi Unifies China
    - He spent 20 years conquering the warring states of China and built the strong \_\_\_\_\_\_ government.
    - Legalism Established Harsh Rule
      * Centralized the power of government based on \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + "the nature of man is evil. His goodness is acquired."
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the motive for most actions and the cause of conflicts
        + The only way to achieve order is to pass \_\_\_\_\_\_ laws with harsh punishments
      * The strength of legalism was the emperor's \_\_\_\_\_\_ achievement.
        + "The ruler alone possesses power, wielding it like lightning or thunder." - Hanfeizi (creator of the Legalist idea)
        + Most \_\_\_\_\_\_ way to keep power and official policy of Qin government
      * Moved harshly against critics
        + Tortured, \_\_\_\_\_\_ or enslaved those who opposed him
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ nobles were worst hit
      * Enforced \_\_\_\_\_\_ burning campaign to destroy all writing other than manuals on topics such as medicine and agriculture
        + Rules so \_\_\_\_\_\_ that later generations despised Legalism
        + But ideas survived for \_\_\_\_\_\_ of years that forced people to work on government projects and punished those who put off responsibilities

Punishing by enslavement lasted through most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (only a small percentage enslaved)

* + - Unity Imposed
      * Shi \_\_\_\_\_\_ abolished feudalism
        + Alliance of local rulers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ government
        + Replaced feudal states with 36 military states and \_\_\_\_\_\_ officials administered them
        + Forced \_\_\_\_\_\_ families to live in capital of Xianyang so he could monitor them

Gave their lands to \_\_\_\_\_\_ who still had to pay high taxes to support his armies and building projects

* + - * To promote unity
        + Standardized \_\_\_\_\_\_ , measures and coins
        + Unified Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Repaired and extended r\_\_\_\_\_\_ oads and canals to strengthen transportation
        + Cart \_\_\_\_\_\_ had to be same width so they would run in the same ruts in the road
    - Constructing the Great Wall
      * Most remarkable and \_\_\_\_\_\_ achievement
      * Other feudal lords would build walls to \_\_\_\_\_\_ against invaders
        + Shi Huangdi orders walls to be \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Hundreds of thousands of workers labored for years in \_\_\_\_\_\_ cold and burning heat
        + Built the wall almost \_\_\_\_\_\_ feet tall topped with a brick road
        + Many \_\_\_\_\_\_ in harsh conditions
      * Over centuries, it was built and rebuilt several times and runs for \_\_\_\_\_\_ of miles in northern China
        + Shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_ ability to mobilize workers and supplies
        + A symbol for the Chinese people

\_\_\_\_\_\_ and protects from nomadic bands to the north

* + - Qin Dynasty Collapses
      * Shi Huangdi \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 210 BC
      * Anger over high taxes, forced labor and cruel policies led to \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Qin power officially \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 206 BC, when Gao u, and illiterate peasant leader defeated rival armies to begin the Han dynasty
    - What kind of government did Legalists favor?
  + The Han Dynasty Strengthens China
    - As emperor, \_\_\_\_\_\_ Zu wanted to restore order and justice.
      * Continued to \_\_\_\_\_\_ China, lowered taxes, and eased Legalist policies
      * Appointed Confucian scholars as \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Dynasty lasted from 206 BC until 220 AD
    - Emperor Wudi Makes Improvements
      * Most \_\_\_\_\_\_ Han emperor reigned from 141 BC until 87 BC
      * Strengthen government and \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Chose \_\_\_\_\_\_ scholars as leaders and advisors
      * Improved \_\_\_\_\_\_ and roads
      * Better economy
        + Built \_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy grain and set prices during scarcity
        + Imposed government \_\_\_\_\_\_ on iron and salt

Gave the government a source of income other than taxes

* + - * Expansionism
        + Increasing territory
        + Fought \_\_\_\_\_\_ to drive out nomadic tribes beyond the Great Wall
        + Added outposts in Manchuria, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , northern Vietnam, Tibet and Central Asia
        + Spread \_\_\_\_\_\_ influence to these areas
    - Silk Road Links China to the West
      * Wudi opened up network of \_\_\_\_\_\_ routes that linked China to the West for centuries
      * New goods came into China
        + Figs, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , cucumbers, walnuts
        + Furs (Central Asia), \_\_\_\_\_\_ (India), glass (Rome)
        + Send out silk
      * Stretched 4,000 miles linking \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Fertile Crescent
        + Goods were \_\_\_\_\_\_ in stages among traders
    - Founding the Civil Service System
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_ service: officials in government that win positions based on merit
        + Not family ties
      * Start in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ job and move up the ladder
      * If he continued to improve, he may be tested on his \_\_\_\_\_\_ of government
        + He must study the Five \_\_\_\_\_\_

A collection of histories, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , and handbooks compiled by Confucius and would guide conduct for 2,000 years

* + - * 580s AD - the \_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty created a formal system of civil service exams to take at local, provincial and national level
        + In theory, \_\_\_\_\_\_ man could take the exams
        + Actually, only those of \_\_\_\_\_\_ families could afford the education to truly succeed

A village or wealthy family may pay for the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a promising peasant boy

If he succeeded he and his family would be able to move up in \_\_\_\_\_\_ and have great prestige

* + - * + \_\_\_\_\_\_ were not allowed to take the exams
        + This remained intact until \_\_\_\_\_\_

Put men trained in Confucian thought at every \_\_\_\_\_\_ of government and an enduring system of values

* + - Han Dynasty Overthrown
      * Han dynasty was unable to control powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Roads and \_\_\_\_\_\_ fell into disrepair
      * Heavy taxes and debt led to \_\_\_\_\_\_ revolts
        + Thousands \_\_\_\_\_\_ the villages and fled to the mountains and joined bands of people

"Red Eyebrows" or "Green Woodsmen"….sounds like Robin Hood! :)

* + - * In 220 AD, warlords \_\_\_\_\_\_ last Han emperor and led to 400 years of disunity
        + China was in several \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Invaders poured over the wall and set up own states
    - How did Han emperors further economic growth?
  + Achievements of the Han Golden Age
    - Advancing Science and Medicine
      * Scientists wrote on \_\_\_\_\_\_ , zoology, botany and other subjects
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ surveyed stars and planets, which improved calendars and better timekeeping
        + Created \_\_\_\_\_\_ to detect earthquakes
      * Proved the regularity of eclipses and comets
        + Wang Chong set out to prove they were not to show the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the gods but were regular events
        + Supported that nothing can be accepted without \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Created anesthetics, herbal \_\_\_\_\_\_ , diagnosed diseases
        + Doctors practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ inserted into the skin at specific points to relieve pain or treat illnesses

* + - Forging Ahead With Technology and Engineering
      * In its time, Han China was most \_\_\_\_\_\_ advanced civilization in the world
        + Made \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of pulp (Cai Lun) that is still used today
        + Advanced methods of \_\_\_\_\_\_ with a rudder to steer
        + Bronze and iron stirrups, fishing reels, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , suspension bridges
    - Expanding the Arts
      * The cities had grand \_\_\_\_\_\_ and palaces with elegant parks
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings did not survive but poets and historians describe them
      * Delicate \_\_\_\_\_\_ and ivory jewelry and fine ceramic figures
    - What sorts of achievements made the Han period a golden age?

* + The Chinese Accept Buddhism
    - 100 AD: \_\_\_\_\_\_ and merchants spread ideas of Mahayana Buddhism into China
      * Had problems to begin with
        + They honored \_\_\_\_\_\_ , but Buddhism honored monks who denied family in pursuit of truth
      * Despite this, Buddhism became \_\_\_\_\_\_ , especially in times of crisis
        + Appeal from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of suffering
        + Eternal \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Buddha was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ and merciful god
        + Anyone had the ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_ oneself and gain salvation, which was an idea not seen in other ways of thought
    - 400 AD: Buddhism spread throughout China
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_ were important centers of learning and arts
      * Absorbed many \_\_\_\_\_\_ and Daoist traditions
        + Chinese monks stress \_\_\_\_\_\_ piety and honor Confucius
    - Why did Buddhism appeal to many people in China?

3.5 Assessment: Complete these questions on **THIS** page

1. How did powerful emperors unite much of China and bring about a golden age of cultural achievements?
2. What were three steps Shi Huangdi took to unify China?
3. What aspects of the civil service system do you think allowed it to last for such a great length of time?
4. Select **three** achievements made during the Han period and describe why you think they were significant achievements.