

China Unit Test Study Companion



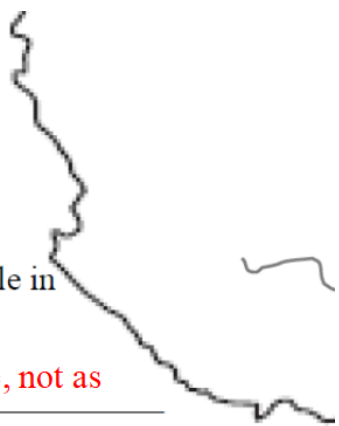
ettle in

buried in the ruins of Anyang.
his finding?

AKA These rivers had another name
Chang Jiang: Yangtze River
Huang He: Yellow River

In ancient times, why did more people settle in Inner China than in Outer China?

More hospitable for sustainable life, not as
hostile (extreme contrasting climate) there was fertile soil
and a fresh water source



human

Archaeologists found **bones and artifacts** buried in the ruins of **Anyang**.
What conclusion can be made based on this finding?

that they buried their dead with supplies and preparation of the afterlife



What 2 **materials** did the Shang primarily use in their **art**? Bronze Jade

What **technology** made Shang **armies** especially powerful? (poured - mold) Bronze Weapons

Religion centered upon : ancestor worship

What are **Oracle Bones**? Diviners write questions on bones, tortoise shells etc. throw in fire and "read" or interpret advice from ancestors.

Explain "**The Mandate of Heaven**" ancestors express who has authority to rule - judged moral rule

Describe the **political order** used by **Zhou** kings to rule distant lands? feudal system - tiered granting of land and protection
in exchange for loyalty and service

What happened when nobles began to **reject the Zhou king's authority**? loss of respect and loyalty
resulting in the breakdown of feudal structure This time is referred to as "The Warring States Period"

Complete this Chart

	Confucianism	Daoism	Legalism
Founder/Leader	Confucius (Kunfuzi) 551 - 479 BCE	Laozi 500's BCE	Han feizi 283 - 233 BCE
Main Principles	just - peaceful Roles Respect Relationship Model Moral Judgement	balance - harmony - nature People naturally learn from their mistakes Meditation	strict laws - harsh punishments reward good compliant work People intrinsically selfish Strong Central Authority backed by military
A Leader Should	Lead by Example	Rule Less	Absolute Rigid Control

Why were Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism **developed when they were**? end of the Warring States Period
unstable - seeking direction - philosophical ideas to guide leadership

Explain the **difference** between **feudalism** and the Emperor of **Qin's governing system**:
feudalism gives control and power to local lords while Qin created a strong central government - no sharing of power

What actions did Shi Huangdi take to unify China and to **standardize** things within the empire? **weights - measures**,
laws, **currency**, and **writing systems**

When did the **Qin Dynasty** control China? **221 - 207 BCE**

List some Qin **achievements** that contributed to the **country's unification**: **building of roads, canals, travel, passports, buildings**
collected taxes

What **affects** did building The **Great Wall** have (on the **country**, **people**, Qin's rule)? **people: farmers toil harsh, families/farms torn**
country: protect from outside northern invaders, nomads **people: used as a method of exile (punitive for opposition)**

What were some **policies/tactics** the Emperor of Qin utilized to ensure that he **maintained his strong central control above** his
opposition? **tattoo - "label" - behead - burn books - bury alive - using own family to set example - hold accountable**
(no one above the law)

The Han Dynasty was known as The **Golden Age** for its **stability** **innovation**, **prosperity - trade**

When did the **Han** control China? **(400 years) 206 - 220 CE**

Whose **teachings** were the **foundation** for government during the Han Dynasty? **Confucius**

Explain the concept of a **bureaucracy**: **tiered top ruler, next level - large governing body - the rest of the people**
each listens to one above

This system **route** (stretching from China, west to the Mediterranean) encouraged **diffusion** *the spread of ideas, goods, and technology from one culture to another.* : **The Silk Road**

Fill in the Chart with Han Dynasty contributions

Warfare	Government	Agriculture	Industry	Art	Medicine	Science
kites	bureaucracy	iron plow	Salt drill - extract	Rice Paper	Accupuncture	Compass
fish scale armor	centralized government	wheelbarrow	Silk spinning wheel	Calligraphy	Anesthetic	Loadstone (Magnetism)
crossbows	civil service exams	chain pump	Mold Making	Books	Moxibustion	Seismograph
scare tactics	Confucianism			Statues	Anatomy & Physiology	Astronomy (comets)
service requirements						
gun powder						
horse collars						

(Xia)

List the Dynasties we studied in order: Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han

