

1st 5

Glue in all 3 pages into your IN

- Dynasties Chart
- Dynasties Map
- Zhou Dynasty Concept Map

THEN: take a few minutes to add important terms/concepts to your SSP for

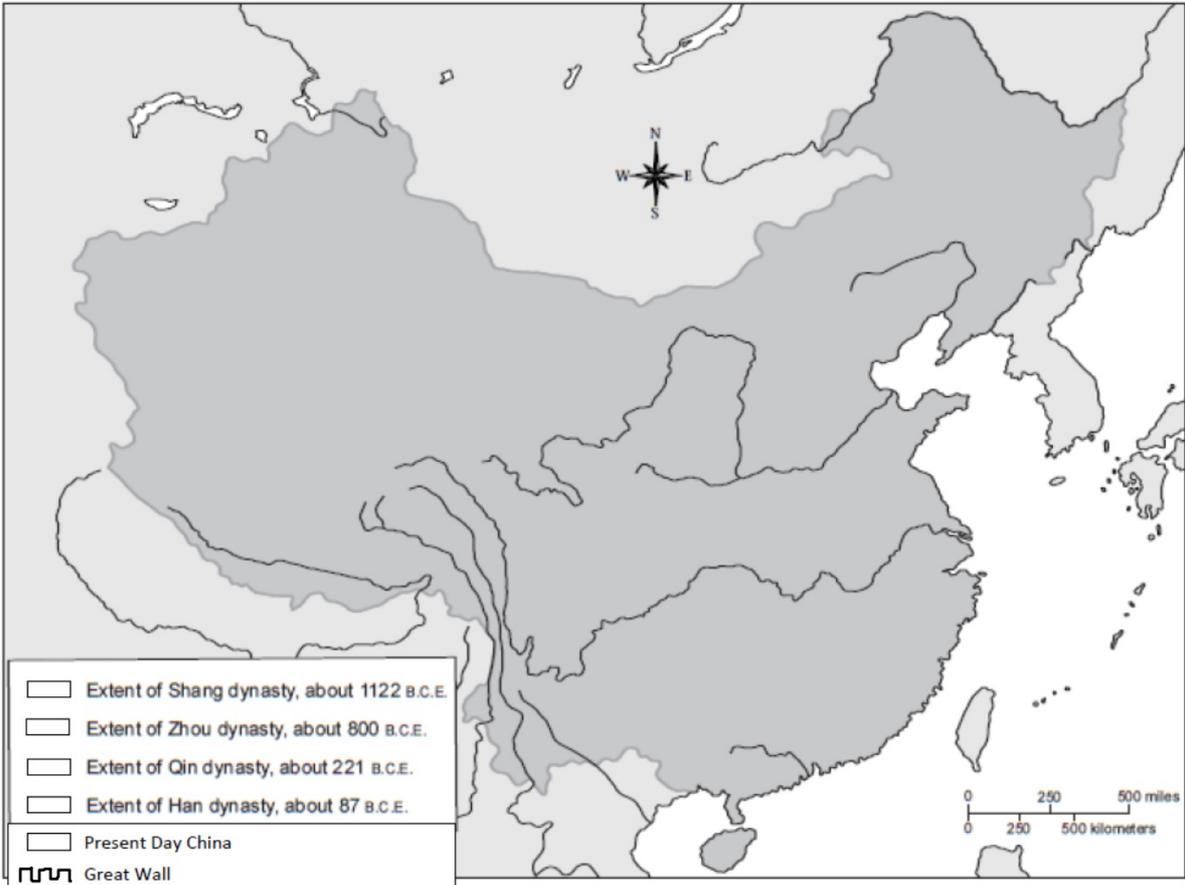
China's **Geography** and **Shang** Dynasty

Early Chinese Dynasties

Dates	Dynasty	Contributions	Important Figures
ca. 2000-1500 B.C.E.	Xia	Irrigation and farming, domestication of animals	
ca. 1700-1027 B.C.E.	Shang	Bronze, jade, oracle bones, early writing system (logographs), calendar	
ca. 1027-221 B.C.E.	Zhou	Iron, written laws, philosophies, Instability: Warring States Period, money, feudalism	Confucius, Lao-Tzu
221-207 B.C.E.	Qin (Ch'in)	Unification of China, standardization, laws based on Legalist beliefs, simplification of writing system, roads, canals, the Great Wall of China, the Emperor's tomb and the terracotta army.	Qin Shihuangdi
206 B.C.E - 220 C.E.	Han	Porcelain (fine china), paper, foot-powered reeling machine for silk production, chain pump, gunpowder, cast-iron plow, iron swords and fish-scale armor, crossbow, kites, wheelbarrow, salt mining, acupuncture, anesthetic, seismograph, compass, bureaucracy, meritocracy, Buddhism appeared in China, Silk Road	Liu Pang (Liu Bang), Wudi (Wu Ti), Zhang Qian

Chinese Dynasties Map

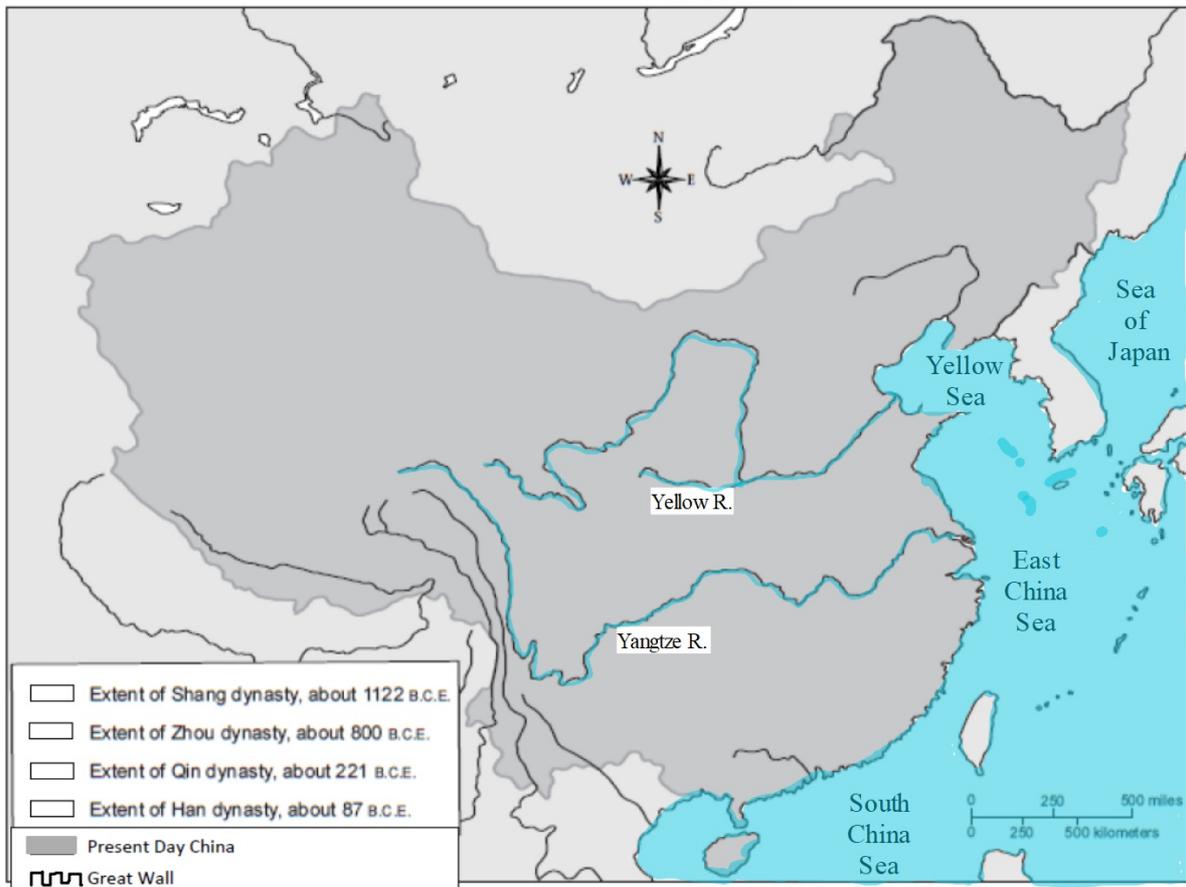
Huang He River = Yellow River
Chang Jiang River = Yangtze River

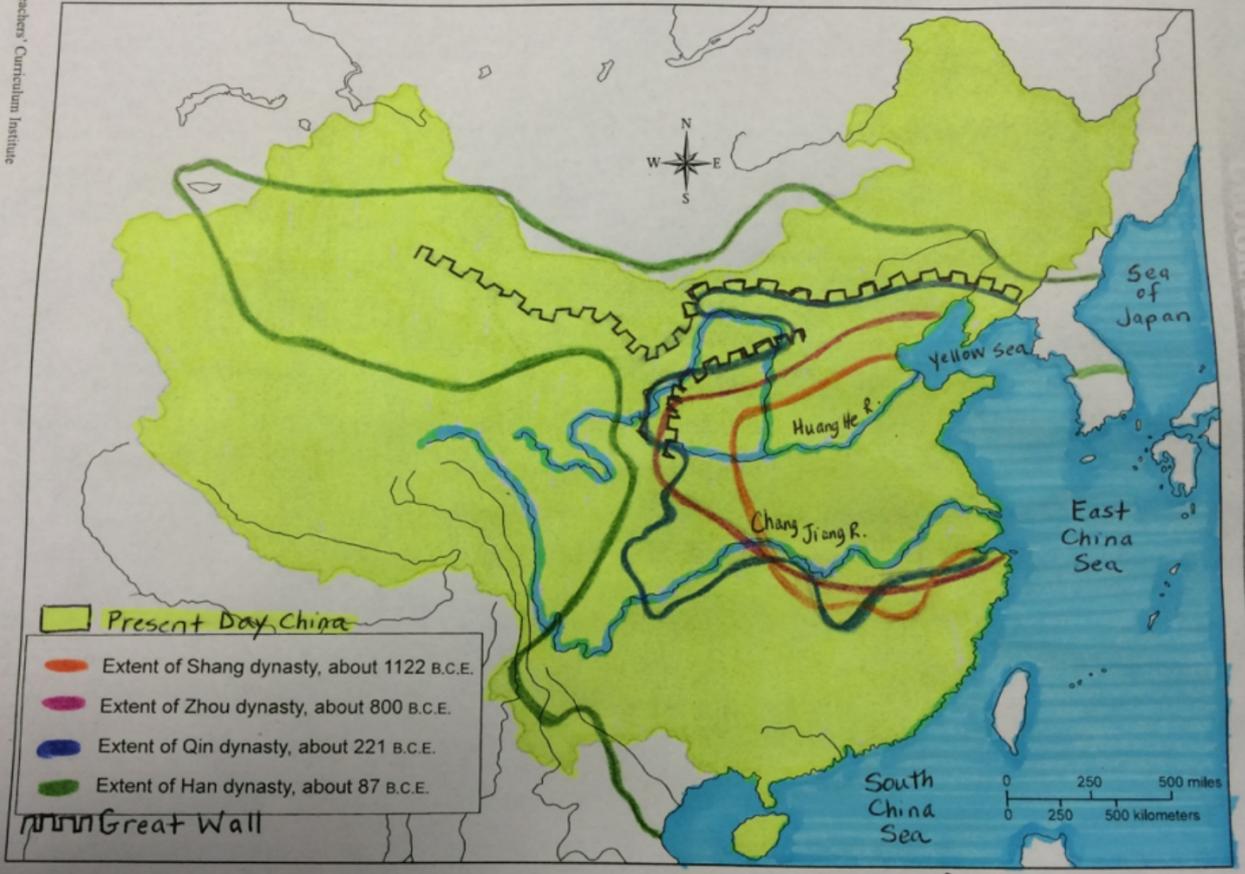


Chinese Dynasties Map

Add this 

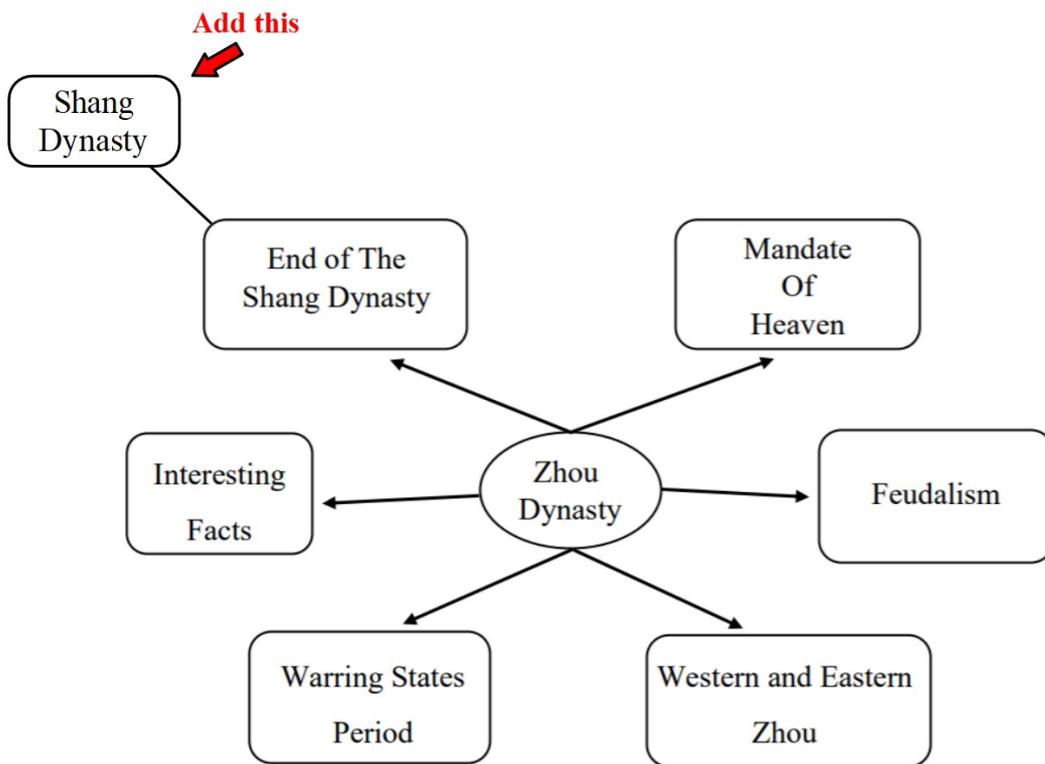
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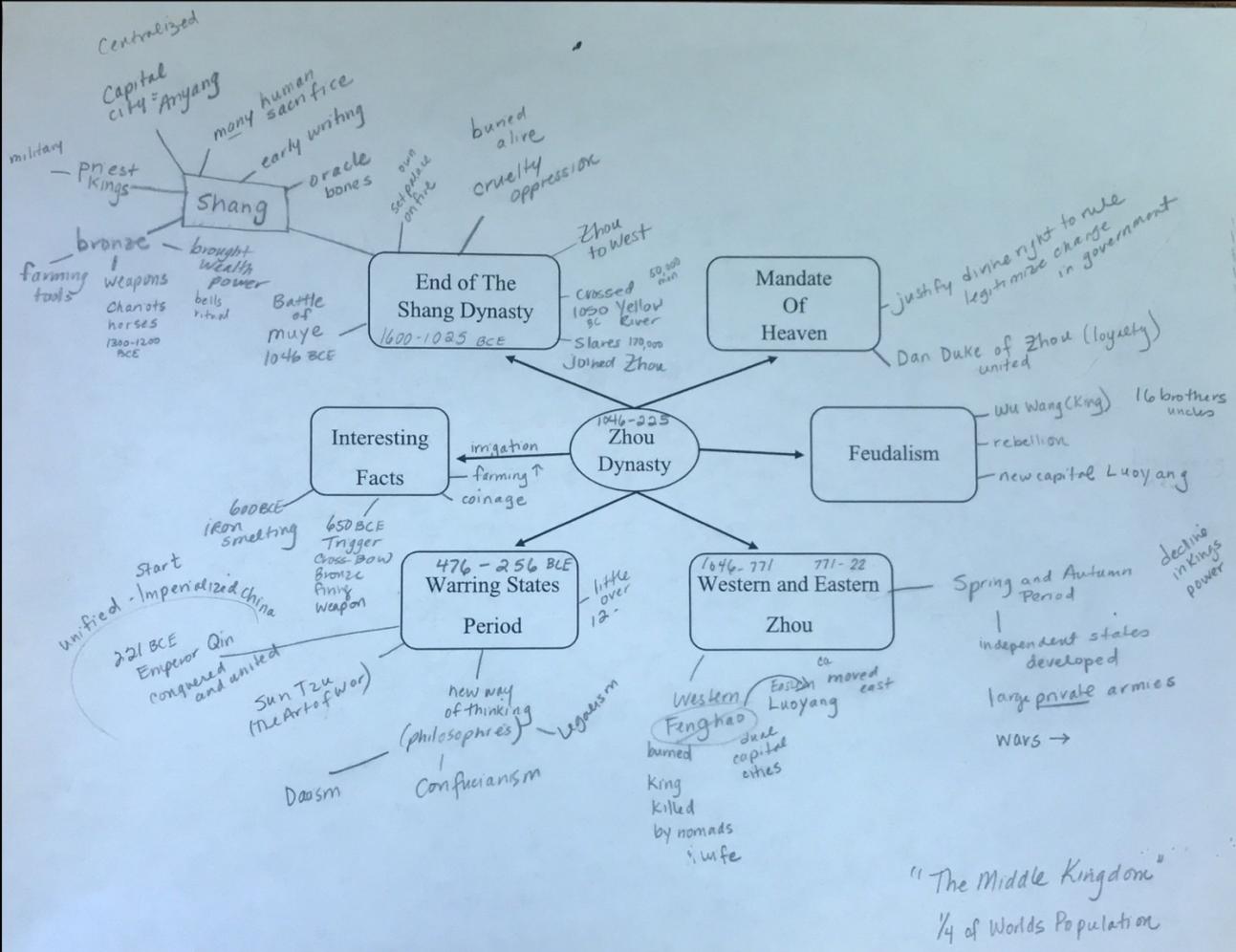




Great Wall

Huang He aka: yellow R.
Chang Jiang aka: Yangtze R.



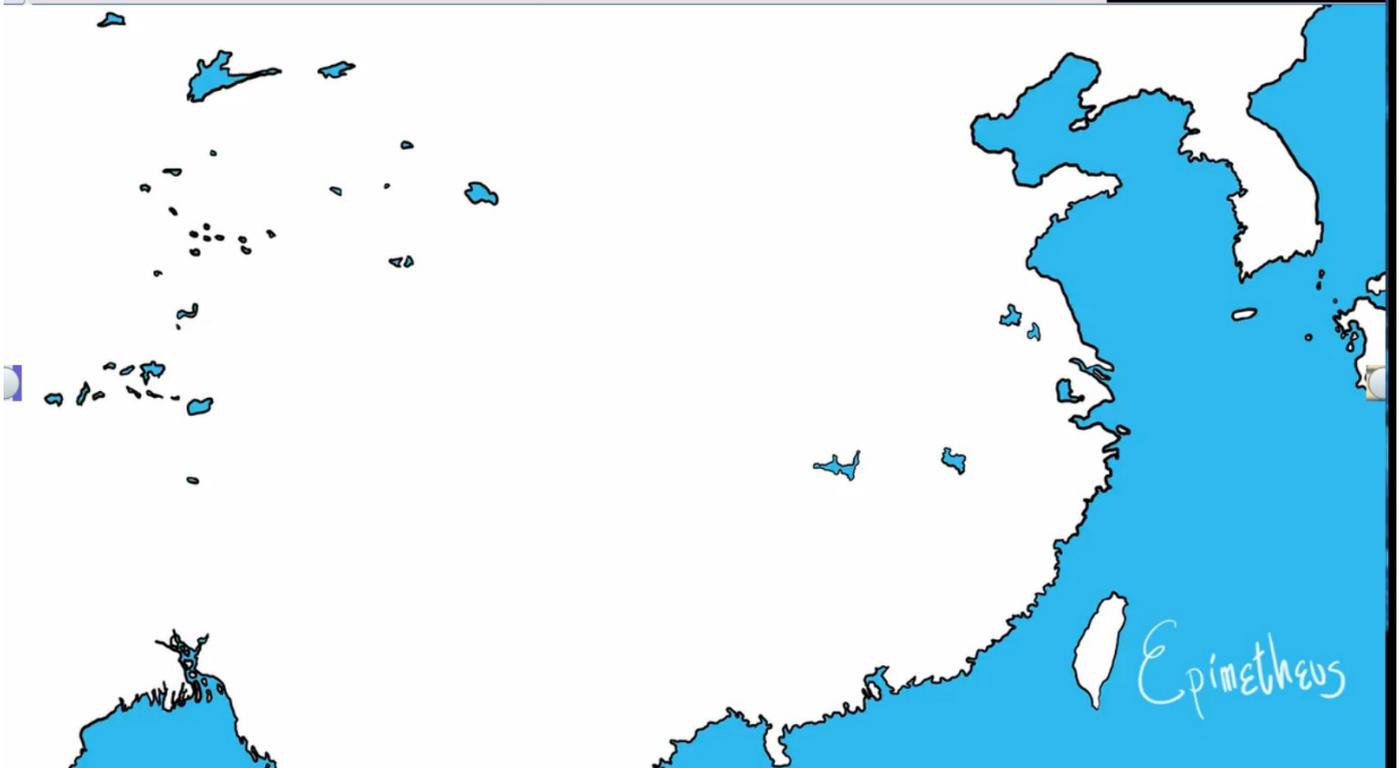


HA! Ch 20 Shang Play Civ*

Zhou Dynasty*



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Early Chinese Dynasties

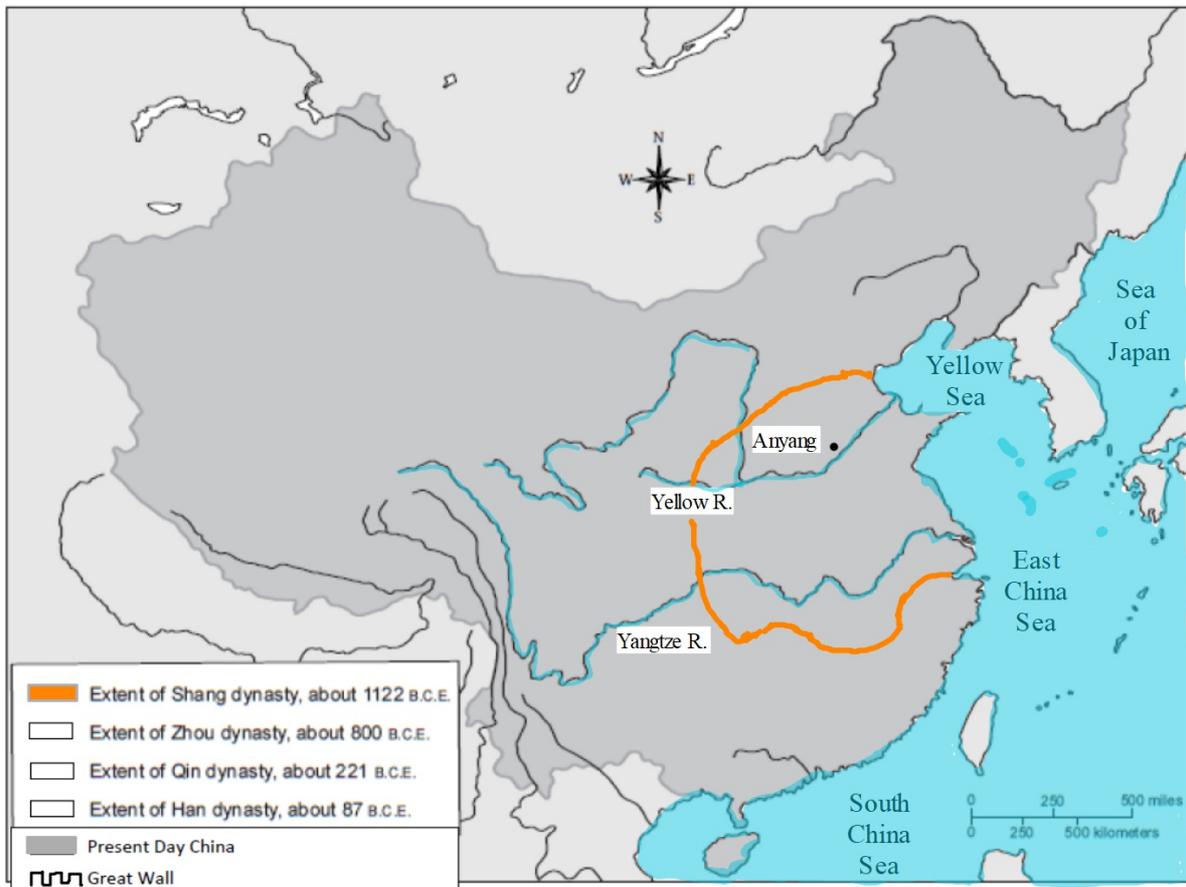
Dates	Dynasty	Contributions	Important Figures
ca. 2000-1500 B.C.E.	Xia	Irrigation and farming, domestication of animals <i>mythical? not enough historical evidence?</i>	
ca. 1700-1027 B.C.E.	Shang	Bronze, jade, oracle bones, early writing system (logographs), calendar Mandate of Heaven	Tang (1st) Wu Ding (23rd) Fu Hao
ca. 1027-221 B.C.E.	Zhou	Iron, written laws, philosophies, Instability: Warring States Period, money, feudalism	Wu Wang Confucius, Lao-Tzu Sun Tzu
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Chinese Dynasties Map

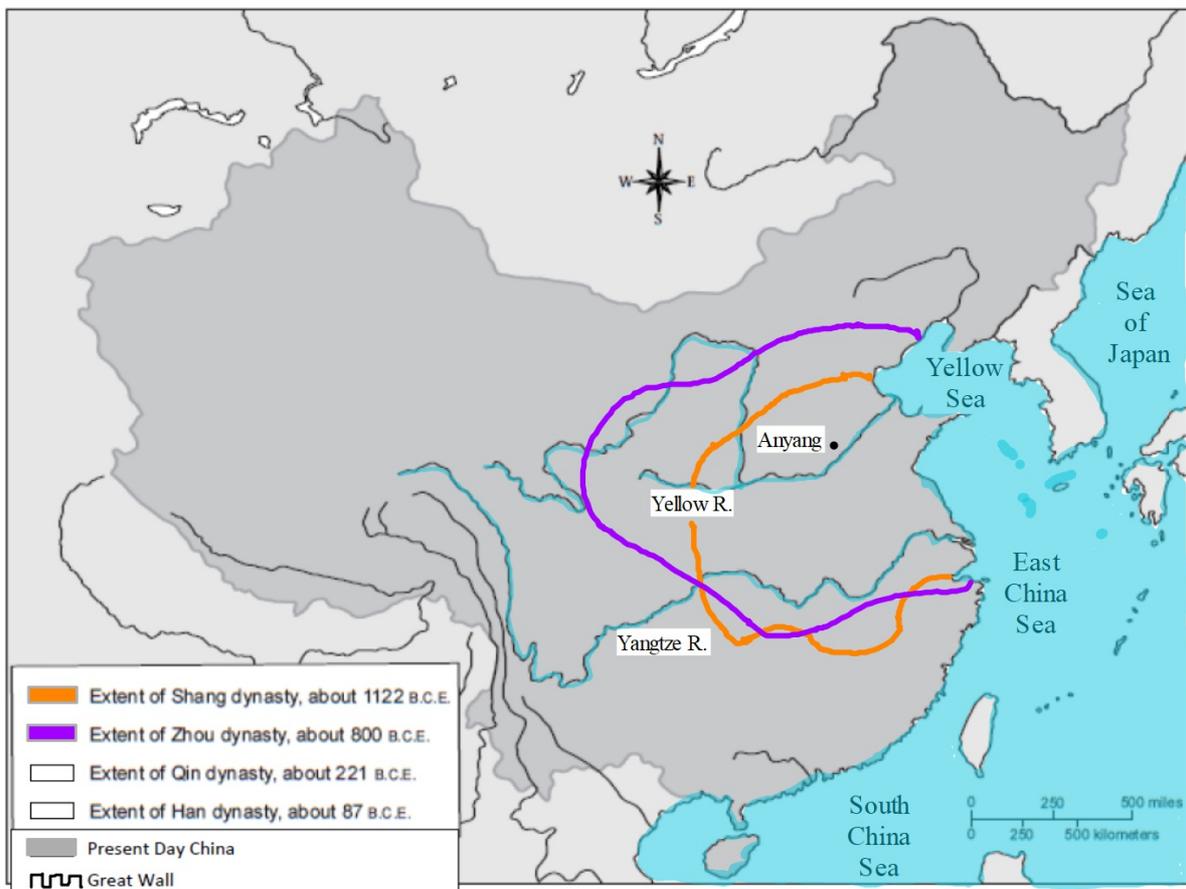
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Chinese Dynasties Map

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The land of Zhou was a vassal state of the Shang Dynasty. A powerful leader of the Zhou named **Wen Wang** began to plan to overthrow the Shang Dynasty.

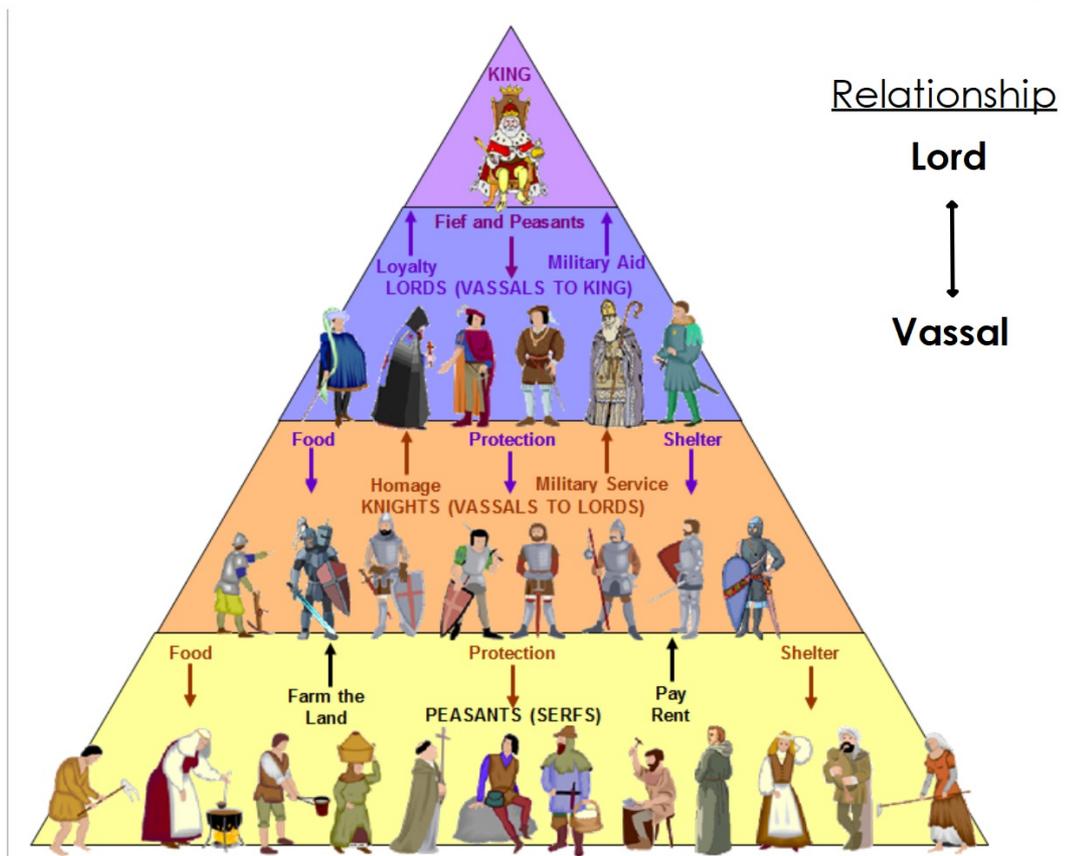
It took many years, but finally Wen Wang's son, **Wu Wang**, led an army across the Yellow River to defeat the King of the Shang Dynasty. He won and establish a new dynasty, the Zhou Dynasty.

Early leaders of the Zhou Dynasty introduced the idea of the "**Mandate of Heaven.**"

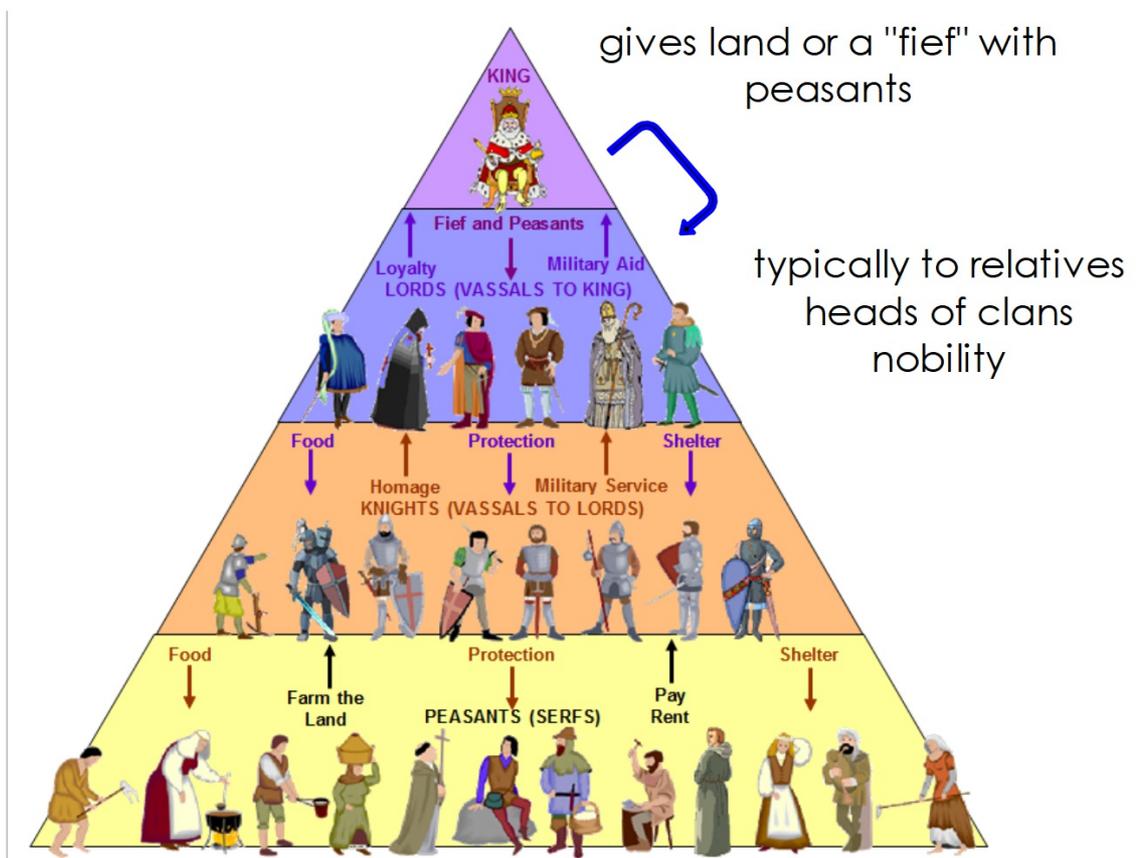
This concept taught that the leaders gained their rule from the gods. That they would hold the power as long as they were virtuous.

They believed that when the Zhou overthrew the Shang Dynasty, this was because the Shang had become tyrants and the gods allowed them to fall.

The government of the Zhou was based on the **feudal system**.



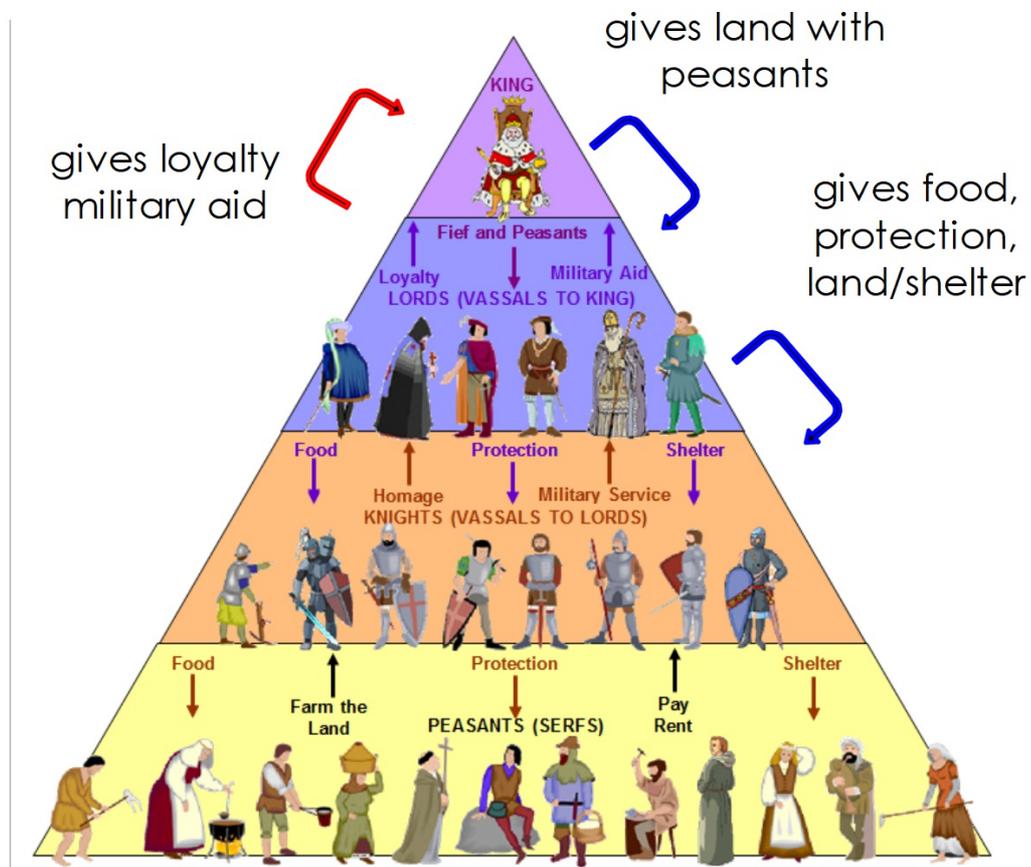
The government of the Zhou was based on the **feudal system**.



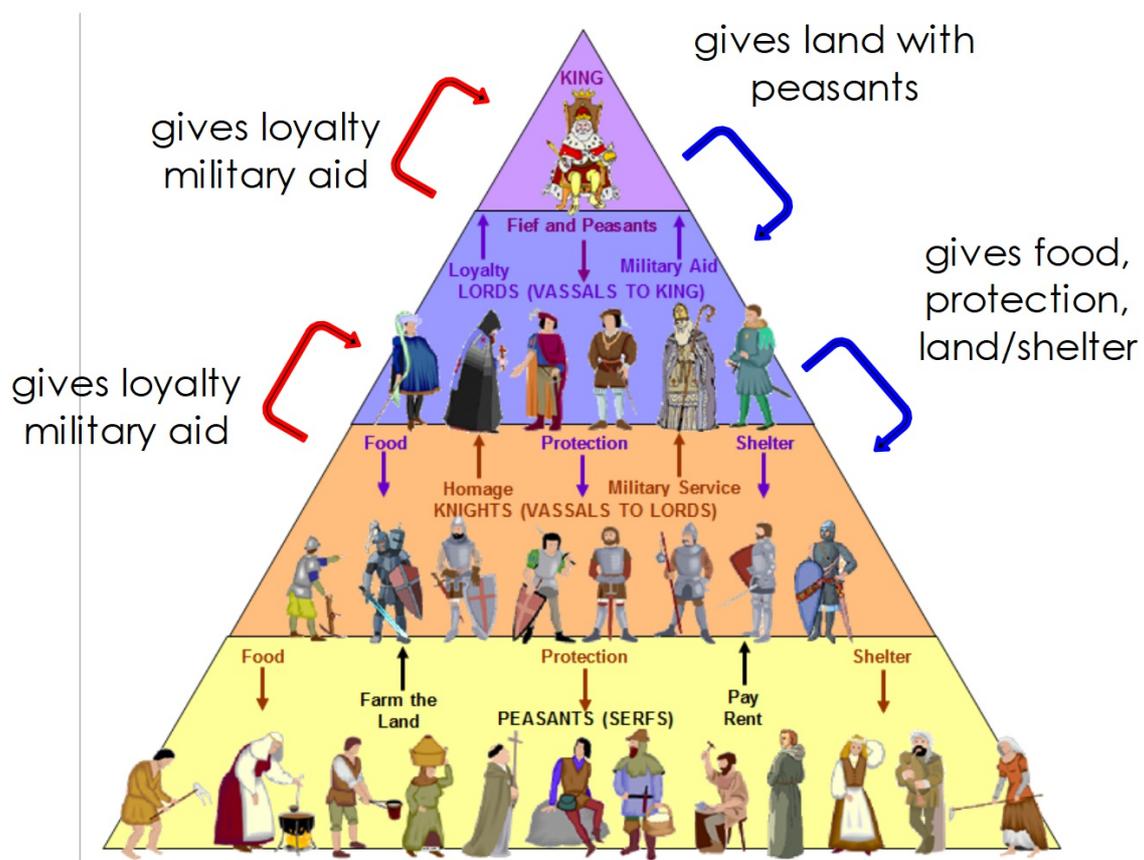
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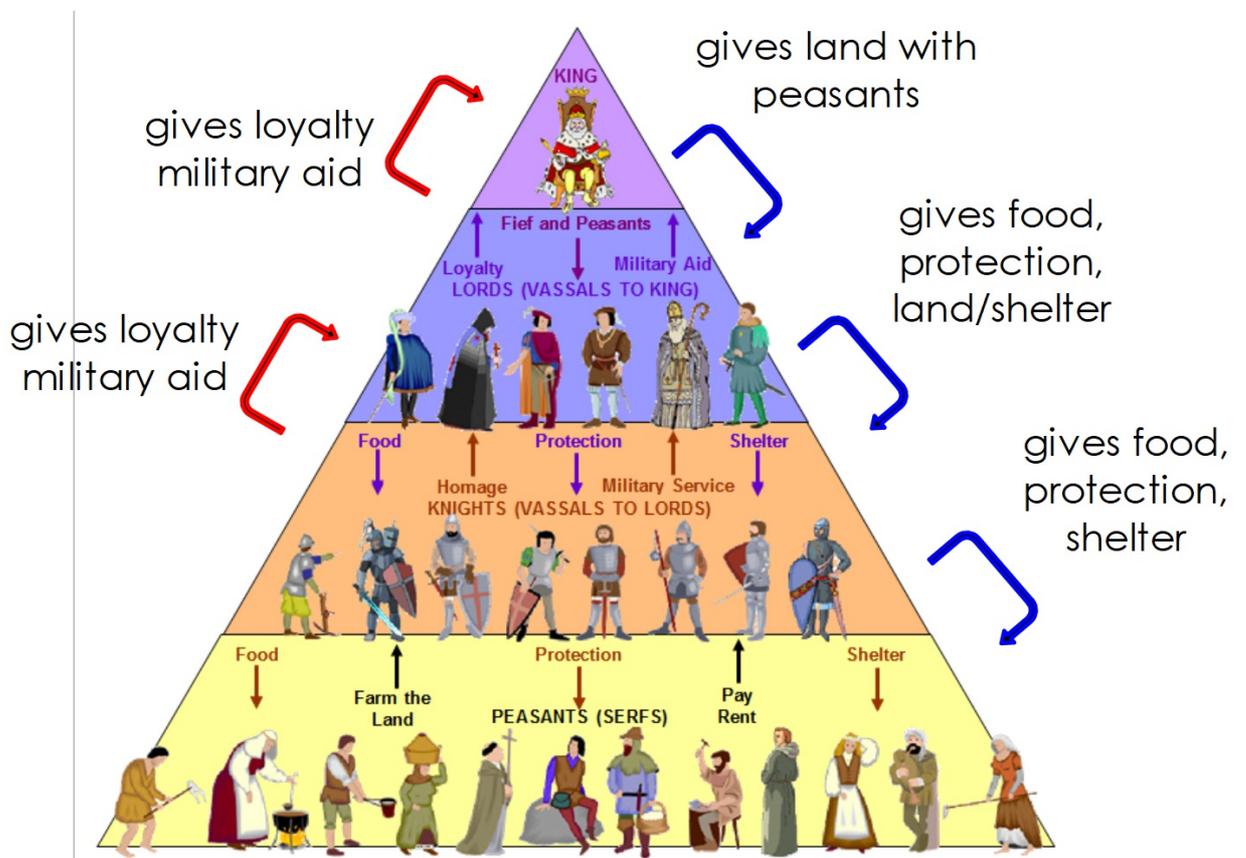
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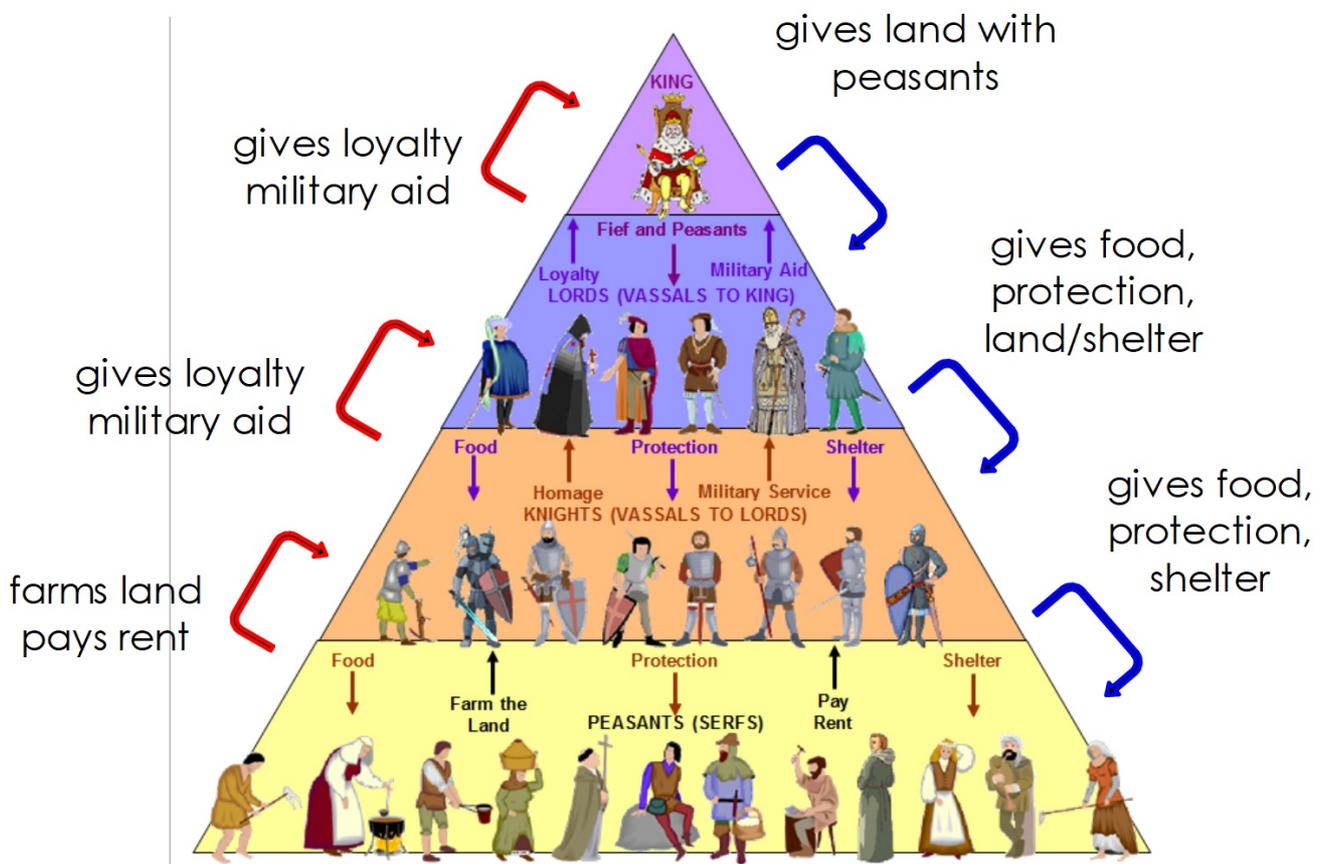
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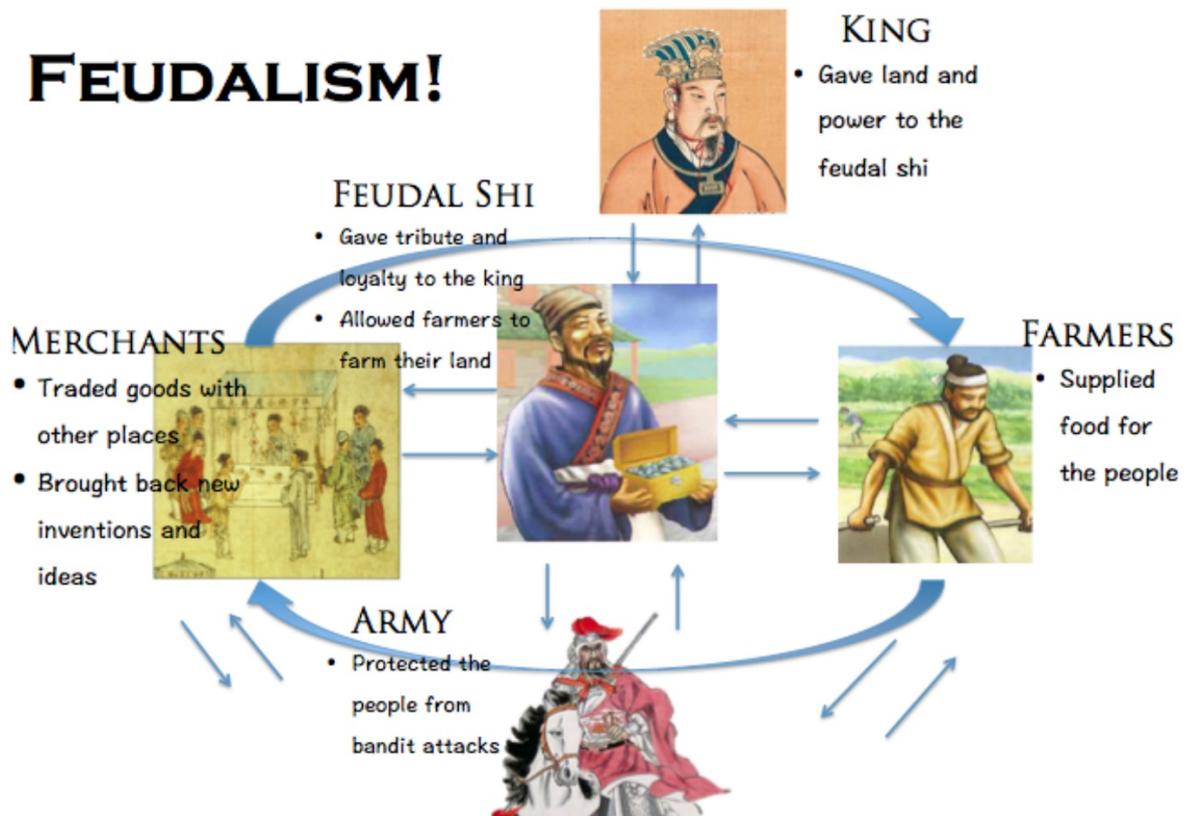
The government of the Zhou was based on the **feudal system**.



The government of the Zhou was based on the **feudal system**.



FEUDALISM!



**States of the
Western Zhou Dynasty
(1046-771 BCE)**



Key:
STATE
Capital

0 100 200 km

The Zhou Dynasty is divided into the **Western Zhou** and **Eastern Zhou Periods**.

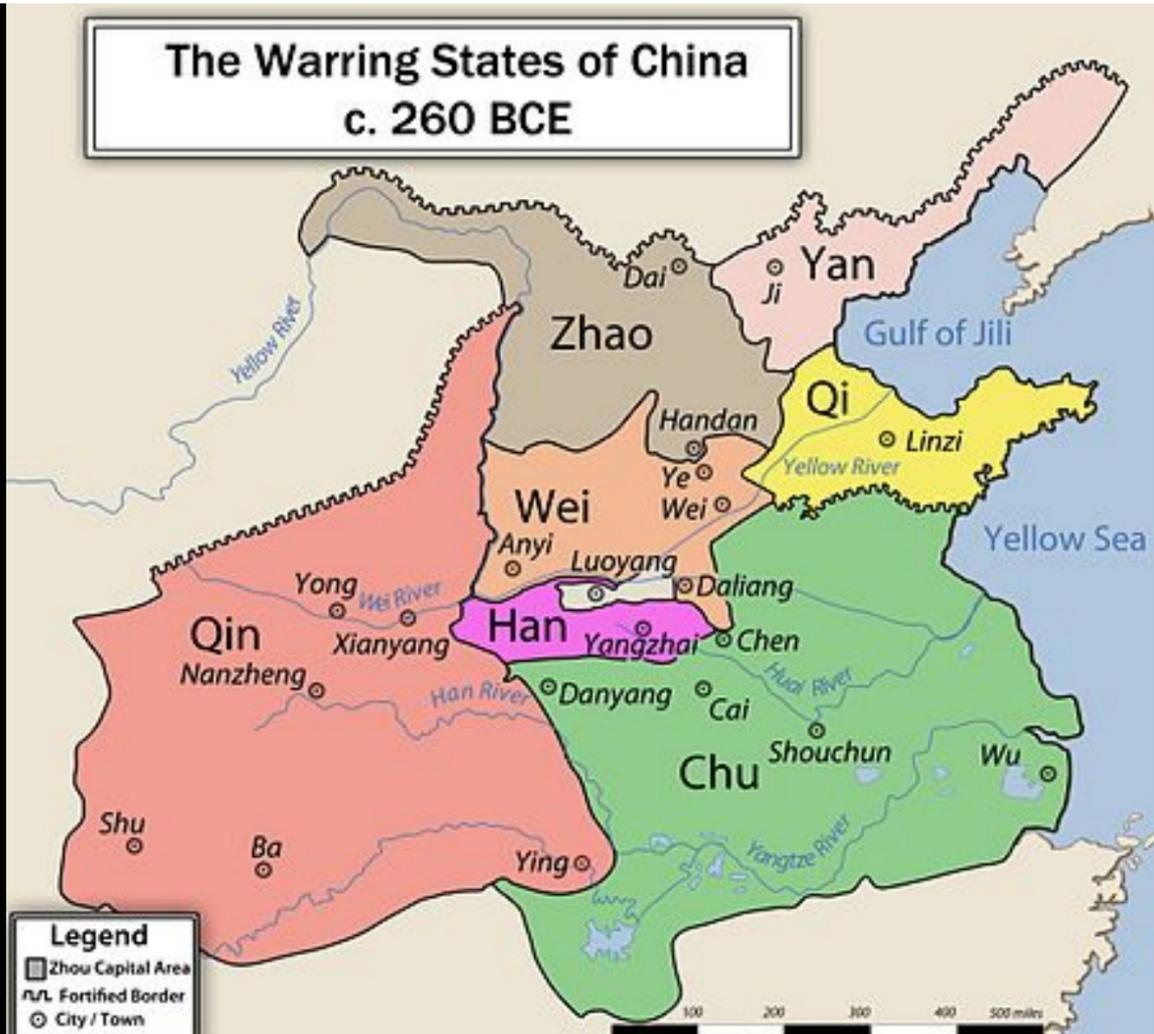
The first was the *Western Zhou* period which was a time of relative peace.

Around *770 BCE* the Zhou king lost control of some of his territories, Many of his lords rebelled and took over the capital city. The son of the Zhou king escaped and built a new capital to the east. The Dynasty that ruled from the new eastern capital was called the *Eastern Zhou*.

The first part of the Eastern Zhou period is called the **Spring and Autumn Period**.

During this period, the lords of the state became somewhat independent and didn't really follow the king. They did what they wanted and fought amongst each other. By the end of this period many of the lords had conquered each other to where there were only *seven main states*.

The Warring States of China c. 260 BCE



The End of Feudal China

- Collapse of Zhou Dynasty
 - Disintegration of state
 - Social disorder
 - Rise of independent kingdoms



The Warring States Period

During China's Warring States period, thousands of armies fought each other to gain territory. The armies used new weapons and battle techniques in the civil wars that lasted more than 200 years.

Iron weapons made warfare dangerous and bloody.

With the creation of a new type of horse collar, horses were now ridden instead of just being used to pull chariots.

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING VISUALS

What advantage did warriors gain by riding horses?



The Warring States Period was a time of civil war which began around *475 BCE* and lasted up until the end of the Zhou Dynasty in *221 BCE*.

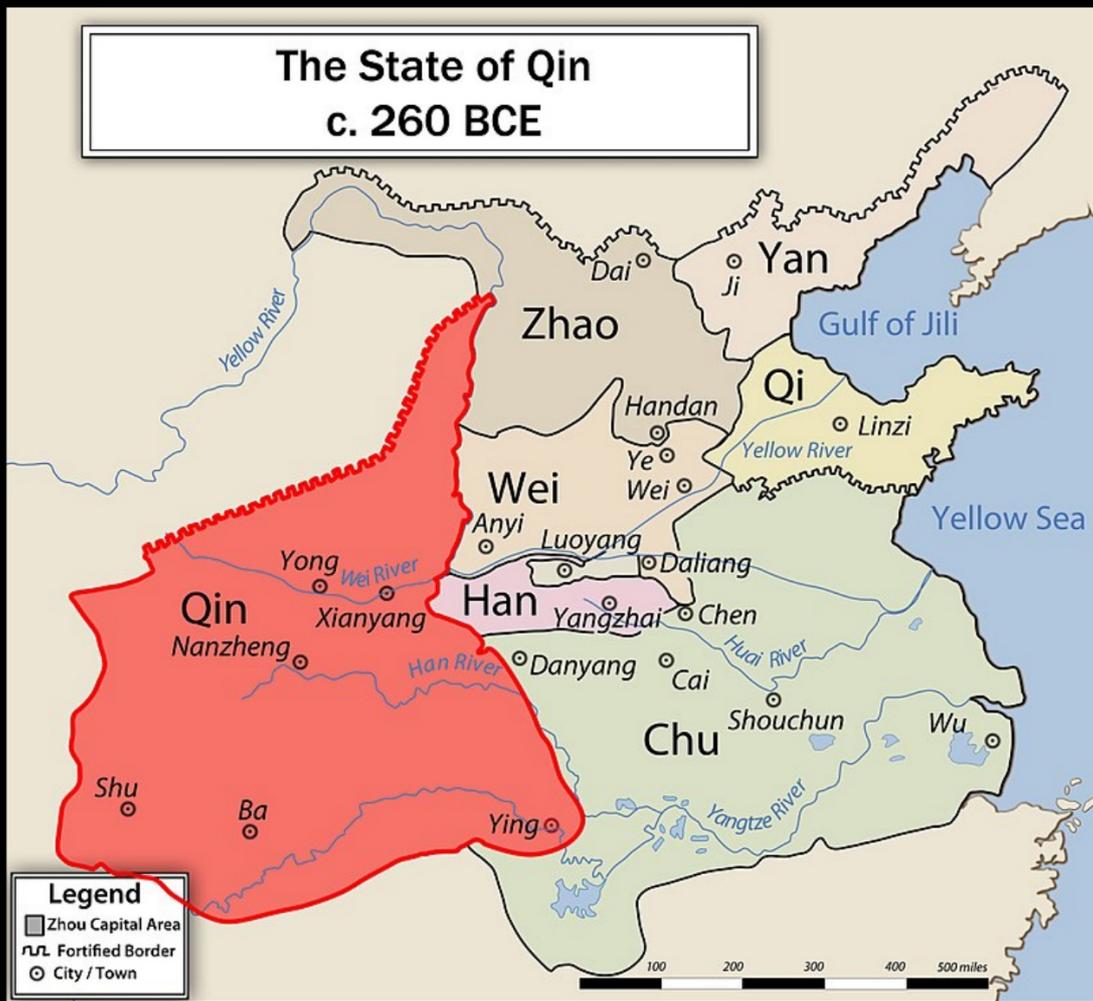
There were seven major states left in the empire. It was clear they would fight each other until only one was left. At the end of this period the leader of the **Qin** state, **Qin Shi Huang**, conquered the other six states and in *221 BCE* crowned himself the *First Emperor of Unified China*.

When the organization of the feudal system started to crumble which led to the turmoil and ultimate demise of the Zhou Dynasty many began to wonder what would be the best way to rule.

This led to the birth of some *Chinese philosophies* and schools of thought.

Two that emerged during this time were: **Confucianism** and **Daoism**.

The State of Qin c. 260 BCE



The Zhou Dynasty was the *longest ruling dynasty* in China's history.

Peak of Bronze vessel making. Historians learned a lot about the Zhou from the inscriptions left on these Bronze vessels.

Battles between the states were fought under a *strict "set of rules."* Soldiers were considered *chivalrous* and *fought with honor*.

One of the most popular pieces of literature was written at this time, a collection of poems titled, *Book of Songs*.

Sun Tzu wrote the very famous book *The Art of War* during this time.

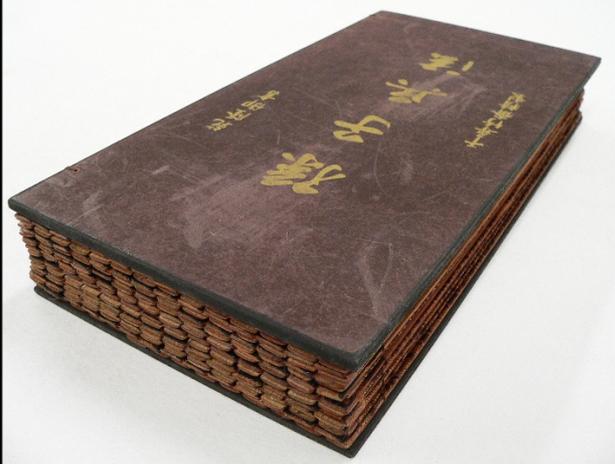
Iron was introduced at this time.

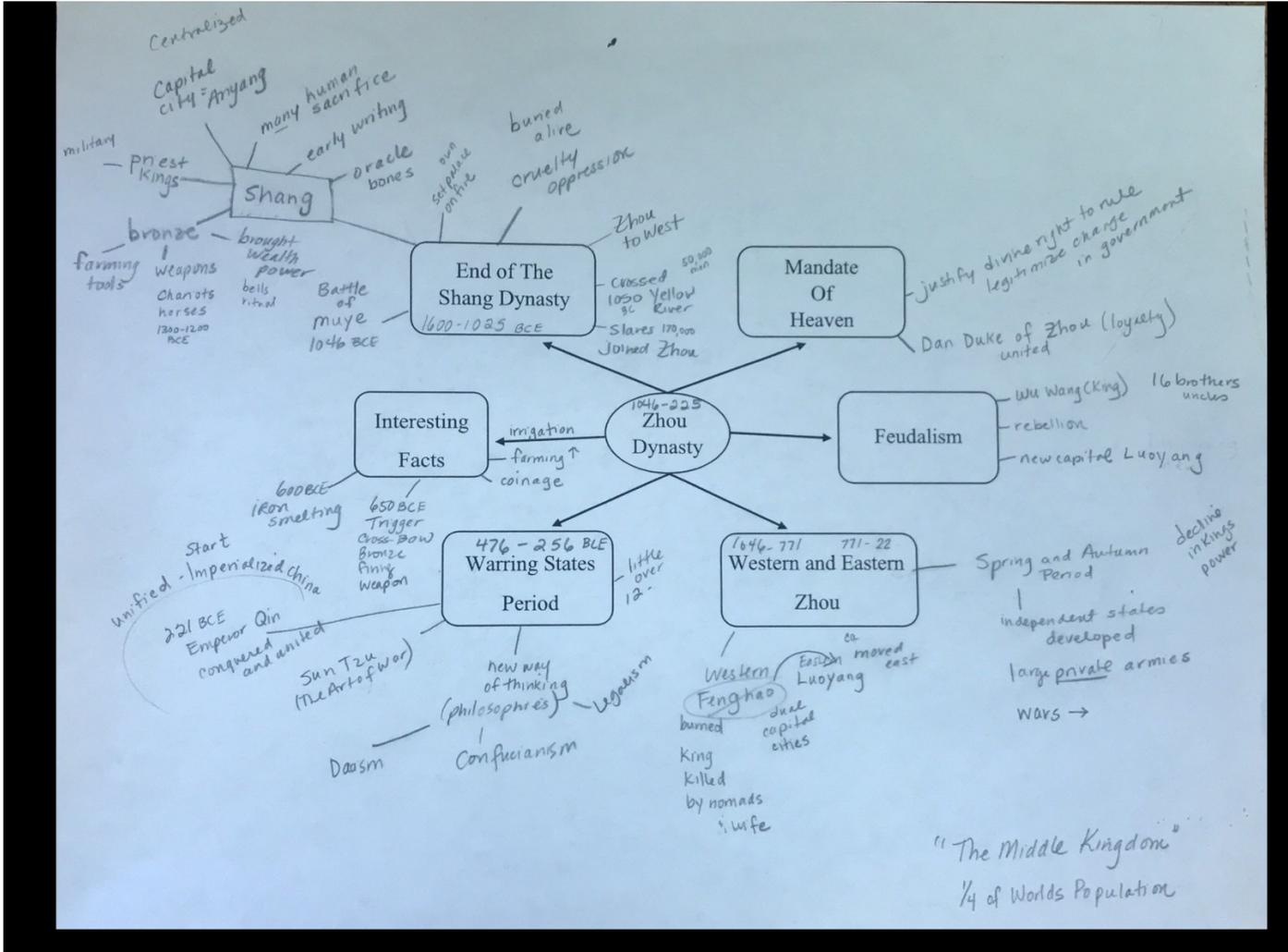
Advancements in War and Weaponry.



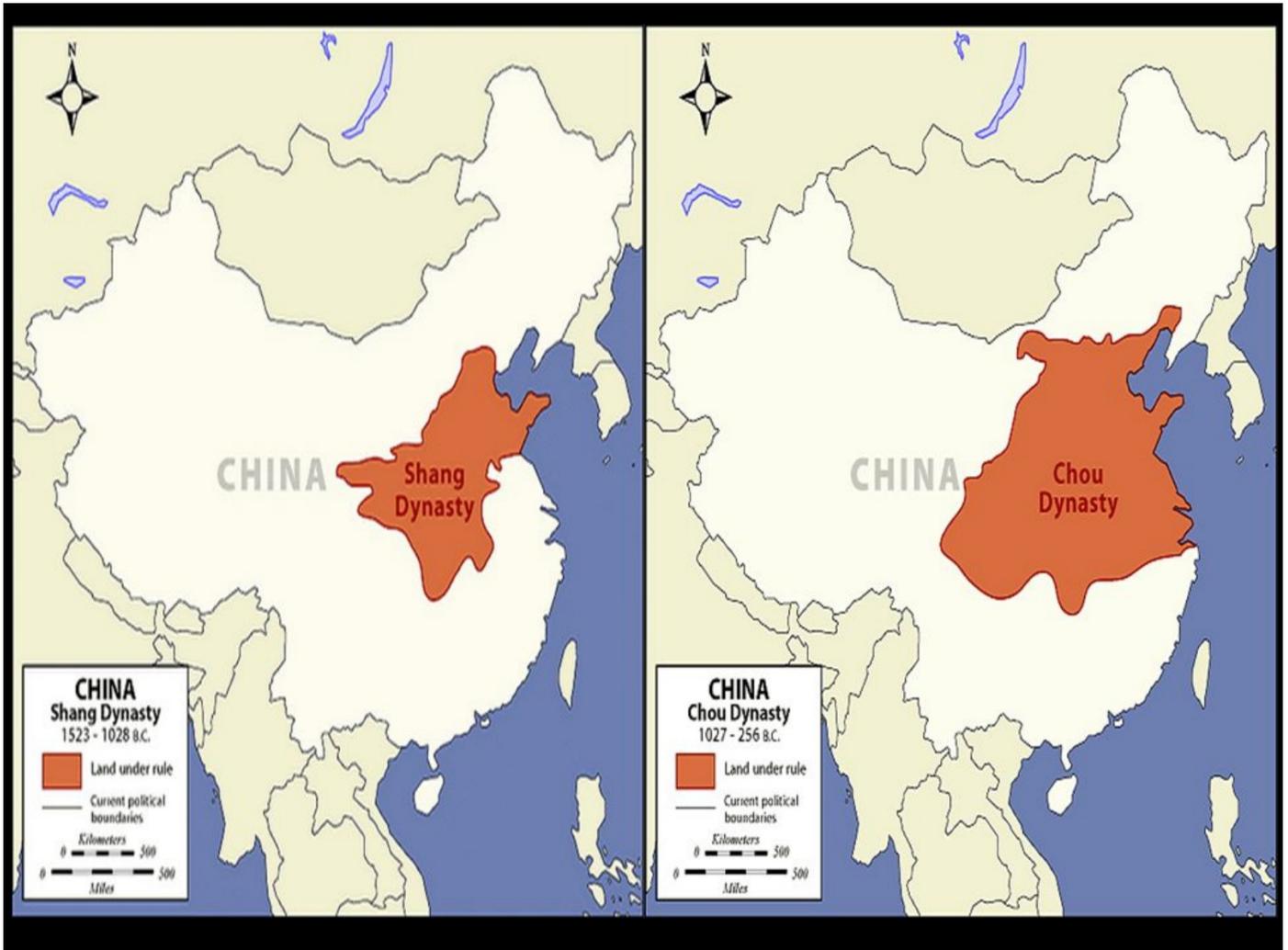
閨闈雌鳩在河之洲窈窕
游女君子好逑參差荇菜
左右流之窈窕游女寤寐求
之求之不寐寤寐思服悠哉
悠哉輾轉反側參差荇菜左
右采之窈窕游女琴瑟友之
參差荇菜左右芼之窈窕游
女鐘鼓樂之

閨闈三章一章四句二章
章八句









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