

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Chinese Dynasties Worksheet

**I. S \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty** 1766-1122 BC (pg. 265-266) Ruled \_\_\_\_\_ years

### A. Religion

1. Worshipped gods who controlled n \_\_\_\_\_; priests can c \_\_\_\_\_
2. Worshipped ancestors who controlled e \_\_\_\_\_ part of their l \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Politics and Geography

1. Rulers, priests and warriors lived in w \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ (pg. 265)
2. Craft workers lived outside \_\_\_\_\_
3. Farmers lived in nearby v \_\_\_\_\_

**Key characteristics:** g \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ controlled l \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Z \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty** 1122 BC -256 BC (pg. 268-269) Ruled \_\_\_\_\_ years

### A. Religion

1. Worshipped an impersonal power t \_\_\_\_\_ or heaven

There is a mountain range in China known as the Tian S \_\_\_\_\_. Near these mountains is a lake known as Tian Chi, which means “H \_\_\_\_\_ Lake”.

The power demanded:

a. r \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_

b. g \_\_\_\_\_ government

2. priests n \_\_\_\_\_ communicate with “tian” because it was not a p \_\_\_\_\_ force.

### B. P \_\_\_\_\_ and Geography

1. Zhou kings ruled through f \_\_\_\_\_

a. N \_\_\_\_\_ owned farmland; paid king a portion of their produce, sent s \_\_\_\_\_ to the king to fight for him.

b. P\_\_\_\_\_ worked the l\_\_\_\_\_, paid n\_\_\_\_\_ for use of the land

2. Improved farming methods = grain s\_\_\_\_\_ = richer, more p\_\_\_\_\_  
n\_\_\_\_\_ = g\_\_\_\_\_, war between f\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_

**Key characteristics of the Zhou Dynasty:** Powerful p\_\_\_\_\_ controlled l\_\_\_\_\_  
(f\_\_\_\_\_)

### III. Chinese Thinkers

#### A. Confucius and Confucianism

C\_\_\_\_\_ lived from 551-479 BC. He believed that Tian, the impersonal force in the universe, demanded two things: r\_\_\_\_\_ behavior and g\_\_\_\_\_ government. Neither was happening. People needed a sense of d\_\_\_\_\_. He believed that society would be right if these 5 relationships were right:

1. Husband and w\_\_\_\_\_
2. F\_\_\_\_\_ and son
3. Older and younger b\_\_\_\_\_
4. Friend and f\_\_\_\_\_
5. Ruler and s\_\_\_\_\_



Confucius also taught that all men with a t\_\_\_\_\_ for governing should take part in government. This idea was not p\_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ (nobles).

#### B. Laozi (LAU-dzoo) and Daoism

Between 500-300 BC the philosophy of D\_\_\_\_\_ became popular. Laozi believed people should give up worldly d\_\_\_\_\_. In some ways, Confucianism and Daoism were o\_\_\_\_\_.

Confucianism taught people to work hard and i\_\_\_\_\_ the world. Daoism told people to g\_\_\_\_\_ up their concerns about the world and seen inner p\_\_\_\_\_, and be in harmony with n\_\_\_\_\_.

#### C. Hanfeizi and Legalism

During the 200's BC, the ideas of H\_\_\_\_\_ made the idea "L\_\_\_\_\_" popular. Unlike Confucius or Laozi, Hanfeizi taught that people were naturally e\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Q\_\_\_\_\_** (pronounced Shin) Dynasty 221-206 BC (pg. 277-283) \_\_\_\_\_ years. The warring feudal noblemen fought from 400-200 BC. In 221 BC, the ruler of the Qin feudal state took over neighboring states, and finally declared himself the first Qin E\_\_\_\_\_, or "Qin Shihuangdi" (CHIHN SHEE-hwahng-dee).

A. R \_\_\_\_\_; the Y \_\_\_\_\_ and the Y \_\_\_\_\_ (picture, 283)

1. Yin means "the d \_\_\_\_\_ side of the h \_\_\_\_\_; stands for darkness, calm, weakness, earth, winter, sorrow, death

2. Y \_\_\_\_\_ means "the b \_\_\_\_\_ side of the hill"; l \_\_\_\_\_, active, s \_\_\_\_\_, h \_\_\_\_\_, summer, j \_\_\_\_\_, l \_\_\_\_\_. The Chinese saw life as a b \_\_\_\_\_ of o \_\_\_\_\_ forces

3. Yin and Yang are difficult concepts for our "western" minds. To the Chinese, and many eastern philosophies, everything has its o \_\_\_\_\_: although this is never absolute - only r \_\_\_\_\_. No one thing is completely yin or completely yang. Each contains the seed of its opposite. For example, winter can turn into summer; "what goes up, must come down". The **tiger** symbolizes **yin** (dark), and the **dragon** symbolizes **yang** (light).

B. P \_\_\_\_\_ and Geography

1. Emperor Qin established bureaucracy; (pg. 278) n \_\_\_\_\_ feudalism or noblemen. Each person is responsible to a person \_\_\_\_\_ him. (chart pg. 278)

Anyone could own land if they paid a land t \_\_\_\_\_. Government controlled the peasants, not the n \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Established c \_\_\_\_\_; control of what people r \_\_\_, write, hear, s \_\_

3. Established standard measures for m \_\_\_\_\_, w \_\_\_\_\_ = T \_\_\_\_\_ and c \_\_\_\_\_ increased.

4. Built \_\_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_\_ to keep farmers from leaving, and keep invaders out (pg. 277)

**Key characteristics:** The E \_\_\_\_\_ controlled l \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Han Dynasty 206 BC -220 AD (pages 281-287) \_\_\_\_\_ years**

A. R \_\_\_\_\_

1. Y \_\_\_\_ and Y \_\_\_\_\_ continue; life is a b \_\_\_\_\_ of opposites



2. C \_\_\_\_\_ code of behavior revived; (pg. 271)

If f \_\_\_\_\_ basic relationships right, society is r \_\_\_\_\_. Relationships must have three things: Sincerity, l \_\_\_\_\_, mutual r \_\_\_\_\_

The five relationships are:

1. husband and w\_\_\_\_\_
2. f\_\_\_\_\_ and son
3. older and younger b\_\_\_\_\_
4. friend and f\_\_\_\_\_
5. ruler and s\_\_\_\_\_

**B. P\_\_\_\_\_ and Geography; combined Confucianism and L\_\_\_\_\_ (strong ruler, strict laws)**  
= led to expansion and inventions

1. Empire g\_\_\_\_\_ (map pg. 282), t\_\_\_\_\_ grew (S\_\_\_\_\_ Road, pg. 291)
2. Invented s\_\_\_\_\_, (pg. 281), p\_\_\_\_\_, acupuncture

**Key characteristics; C\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_ + s\_\_\_\_\_ ruler = g\_\_\_\_\_**

**Review:**

Draw a line from the dynasty names to the correct key characteristic for that dynasty.

Shang Dynasty	Control self + strong ruler = growth
Zhou Dynasty	gods and ancestors controlled life
Qin Dynasty	The Emperor controlled life
Han Dynasty	Powerful people controlled life (feudalism)

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**Answers to "Early Chinese Dynasties"**

**I. Shang; ruled for over 700 years. A.** nature; communicate; every; lives. **B.** walled cities; the walls; villages. **Key characteristics:** gods and ancestors controlled life.

**II. Zhou; ruled for 866 years. A.** tian; right behavior; good; not; **B.** Politics; feudalism; Nobles; soldiers; Peasants; land; nobles; surplus; powerful nobles; greed; feudal states. **Key characteristics:** people; life; feudalism

**III. Qin; ruled for 15 years. A.** Religion; Yin; Yang; dark; hill; Yang; bright; light; strong; heaven; joy; life; blend; opposite **B.** Politics; bureaucracy; no; above; tax; nobles; censorship; read; see; money; writing; trade; communication; Great Wall **Key characteristics:** Emperor; life.

**IV. Han; ruled for 426 years. A.** Religion; Yin; Yang; balance; Confucianism; five; right; loyalty; respect; wife; father; brother; friend; subject **B.** Politics; Legalism; grew; trade; Silk; seismograph; paper; **Key characteristics:** Control self + strong; = growth. **Review: Shang Dynasty-**gods and ancestors controlled life. **Zhou Dynasty:** Powerful people controlled life (feudalism) **Qin Dynasty:** The Emperor controlled life **Han Dynasty:** Control self+strong ruler=growth