

Zhou Dynasty (section 2)**1. General ideas:**

- a. Attacked and overthrew the Shang Dynasty
- b. Longest lasting dynasty

2. Political System:

- a. Mandate of heaven: idea that heaven gave power to the king or leader and no one ruled without heaven's permission. If a king was bad, heaven would support another leader.
- b. Used mandate of heaven to justify rebellion against the Shang
- c. Granted land to others in return for loyalty and military support
- d. King at the highest level - lords in the middle - peasants at the lowest level (small farm farmers)

3. Decline of power:

- a. Lords passed land on to sons who were less loyal to the king and began to reject the rulers
- b. Warring States period began because lords fighting each other

4. Internal problems:

- a. Families fighting one another
- b. Warring States period - China lacked a strong government to stop the power struggles within the ruling-class families
- c. Chinese society fell into a period of disorder

Confucius and Confucianism (section 2)

1. Confucius became the most influential teacher in Chinese history
2. Upset by the disorder and people's lack of decency, Confucius said that the Chinese needed to return to Ethics, or moral values
3. Confucianism ideas:
 - a. Fathers should display high moral values to inspire their families
 - b. Children should respect and obey their parents
 - c. All family members should be loyal to each other
 - d. Moral leadership, not laws, brought order to China
 - e. A king should lead by example, inspiring good behavior in all of his subjects
 - f. The lower classes would learn by following the example of their superiors

Daoism (section 2)

1. Dao means "the way"
2. Stressed living in harmony with the Dao, the guiding force of all reality
3. Believed that people shouldn't interfere with nature or the natural world and should let things flow in a natural way
4. Taught that the universe is a balance of opposites: female and male; light and dark; low and high
5. Laozi was the most famous Daoist teacher and wrote the basic text of Daoism, *The Way and Its power*

Chapter 6 Notes

Legalism (section 2)

1. Belief that people were bad by nature and needed to be controlled
2. Political philosophy without religious concerns
3. Felt society needed strict laws to keep people in line and that punishments should fit crimes
4. Wanted appointed officials, not nobles, to run China

Qin Dynasty (section 3)

1. King Ying Zheng gave himself this name - Shi Huangdi, meaning "first emperor"
 - a. Followed Legalist political beliefs
 - b. Created strong government with strict laws and harsh punishments
 - c. Used his armies to expand his empire
 - d. Claimed all power and didn't share with the lords
 - e. Divided China into districts each with its own governor
 - f. Standardized rules & punishments, written language, and currency (gold & copper coins)
 - g. Built a network of roads, canals
 - h. Easier methods of trading goods
 - i. To stop invaders, built The Great Wall-a barrier that connected earlier walls in China's northern border
2. After King Ying Zheng's death, China fell into civil war

Han Dynasty (section 4 and 5)

1. First common person to be emperor- Liu Bang
 - a. Wanted to free people from harsh government policies
2. Emperor Wudi
 - a. Wanted a strong central government
 - b. Practiced Confucianism
3. Family Life became important again with Chinese society
 - a. Confucian social class systems was divided into 4 classes
 - i. Upper Class-Emperor, his court, and scholars
 - ii. Second Class-Peasants
 - iii. Third Class-Artisans
 - iv. Fourth Class-Merchants
 - b. Children were taught to respect their elders
 - c. Father was the head of the family and had absolute power
 - d. Woman's duty was to obey her husband
 - e. Chinese parents valued boys more than girls because sons carried on the family name and took care of their parents when they were old
4. Achievements
 - a. Experts at figure painting
 - b. Painted realistic scenes and paintings covered walls of palaces and tombs
 - c. Known for their poetry-poets invented the Fu & Shi style

Name: _____ Class: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 6 Notes

- d. Invented paper and produced books
 - e. Invented the sundial: uses the position of shadows cast by the sun to tell the time of day
 - f. Seismograph: a device that measures the strength of an earthquake
 - g. Acupuncture: practices of inserting fine needles through the skins at specific points to cure disease or relieve pain
 - h. Master iron workers-iron plow and wheelbarrow
 - i. Silk: a soft, light highly valued fabric
5. Trade Routes
- a. Most famous trade route-silk road: 4,000 mile long network of routes stretched westward from China across Asia's deserts and mountain ranges through the middle east until each reached the Mediterranean Sea
6. Buddhism comes to China
- a. Spread from India to China on the Silk Road as well as other trade routes-Diffusion: the spread of ideas from one culture to another
 - b. Provided more hope than Daoism or Confucianism