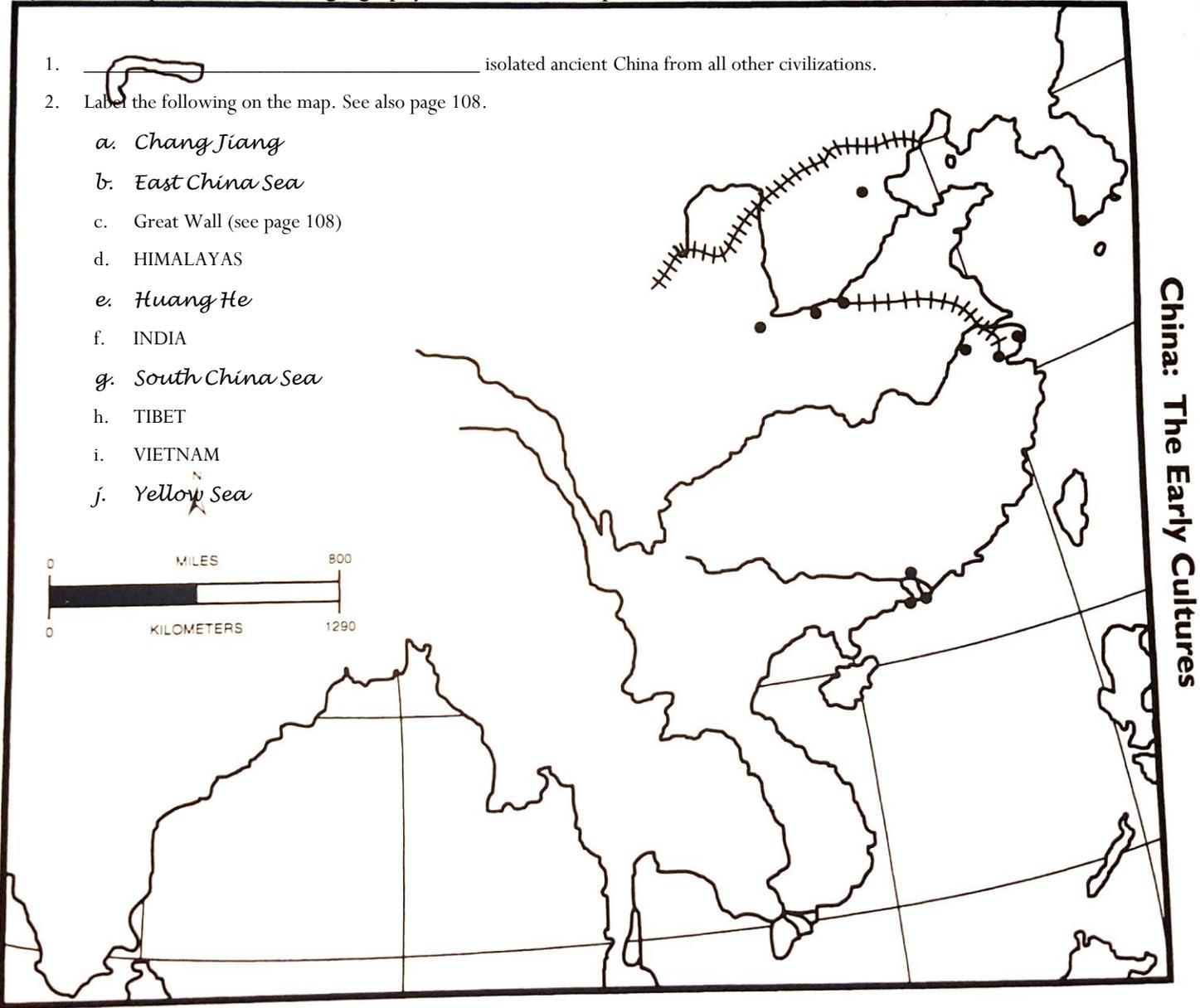


UNIT 1: ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS
Reading Guide 7: Ancient Chinese Civilization

Directions: Answer each question after reading.

2.4: River Dynasties of China

Objective A: Explain the effects of geography on cultural development in China.



3. Only about _____% of China's land is suitable for farming in the North China Plain, China's heartland.

• Objective B: Describe the growth and structure of the Shang Dynasty.

4. The first Chinese dynasty, the _____ Dynasty emerged around 2000 BC. The _____ Dynasty lasted from around 1700 BC to 1027 BC.

5. How did Anyang's construction differ from the cities of the Indus Valley or Fertile Crescent?

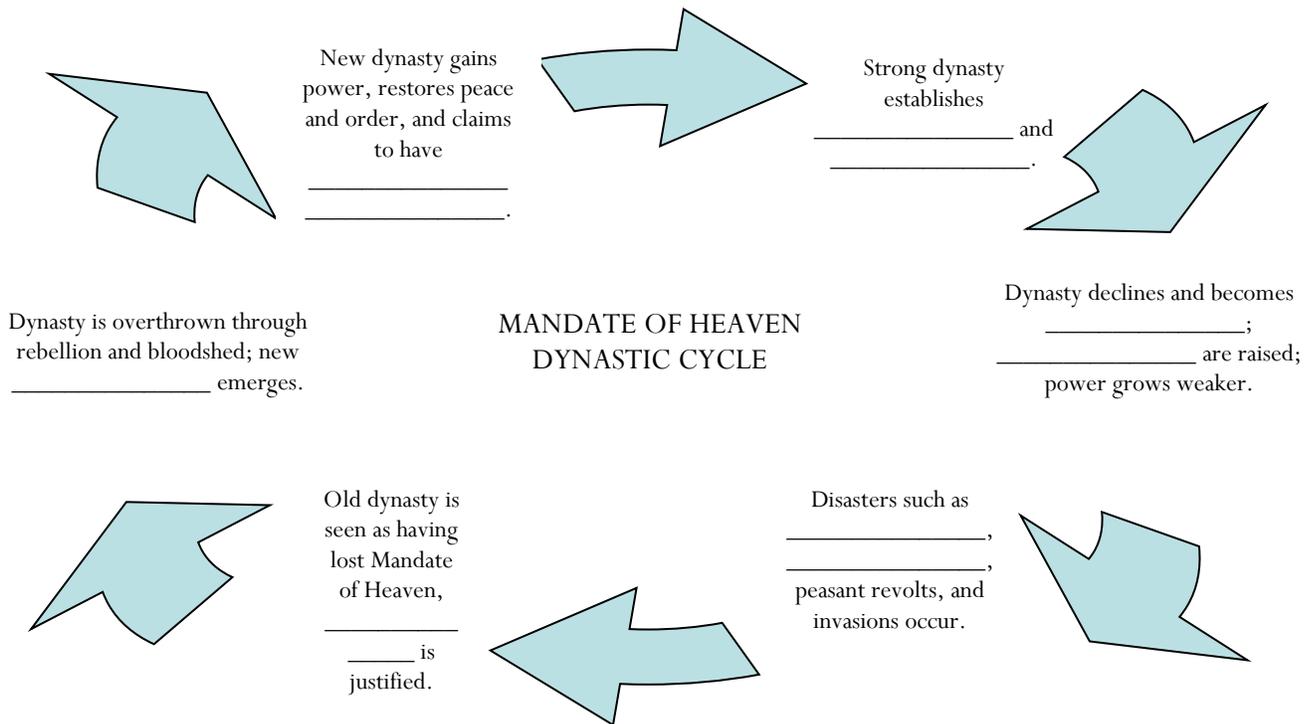
6. Shang people needed _____ cities because they were constantly waging war. The _____ was probably first introduced by contact with cultures from western Asia.

• **Objective C: Describe Shang family structure, religion, and technology.**

7. Chinese viewed people outside China as _____. Their own name for China was the _____ Kingdom.
8. From earliest times, the _____ seems to have been more important than the _____. A person's chief loyalty throughout life was to the _____.
9. The most important virtue was ...
10. Shang society was sharply divided between _____ and _____.
11. The Chinese believed spirits of _____ had the power to bring good fortune or disaster.
12. The Shang worshiped a supreme god, _____, and consulted the gods through the use of _____.
13. People in all parts of China could learn the same system of _____, even if their _____ were different. To be a true scholar, one needed to know at least _____ characters.

• **Objective D: Summarize the rise and fall of the Zhou Dynasty.**

14. Around 1027 BC, the _____ overthrew the Shang.
15. Complete the chart:

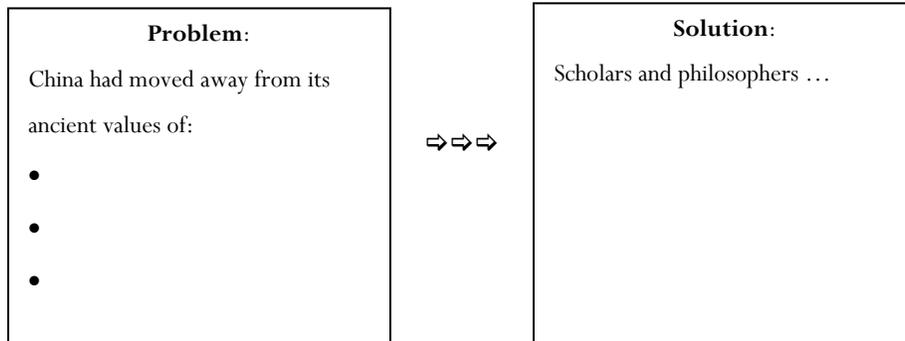


16. _____ is a political system in which nobles, or _____, are granted the use of lands that legally belong to the king. In return, the nobles owe loyalty and _____ service to the king and protection to the people on their estates.
17. The Zhou Dynasty produced many innovations:
 - a. _____ and _____ stimulated trade and agriculture.
 - b. _____ was introduced.
 - c. Blast furnaces that produced _____ were developed.
18. The later years of the Zhou are often called “the time of _____.”

4.4: The Unification of China

• **Objective A: Summarize Confucian ideas about the family and about society.**

- 19. During the later years of the Zhou Dynasty, a time of almost constant conflict, was known as:
- 20. Complete the chart:



- 21. China's most influential scholar was _____.
- 22. Confucius had a deep desire to ...
- 23. The five basic relationships:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
- 24. Define *filial piety*:
- 25. Confucius wanted to reform Chinese society by ...
- 26. His students later collected his words into a book called the _____.
- 27. Confucius' idea that _____ could transform a humbly born person into a gentleman laid the groundwork for the creation of _____.
- 28. According to Confucius, a gentleman had four virtues:
 - a. In his private conduct he was _____.
 - b. In serving his master, he was _____.
 - c. In providing for the needs of the people he gave them ...
 - d. In exacting service from the people, he was _____.
- 29. Confucianism was never a _____, but it was an _____ which became the foundation for ...

• **Objective B: Identify ethical systems of this period.**

- 30. For _____, only the natural order was important. His book _____ expressed his beliefs.
- 31. Define *dao*:
- 32. Explain the line quoted from Laozi, "When there is no desire, all things are at peace." What other Asian religion includes this idea?

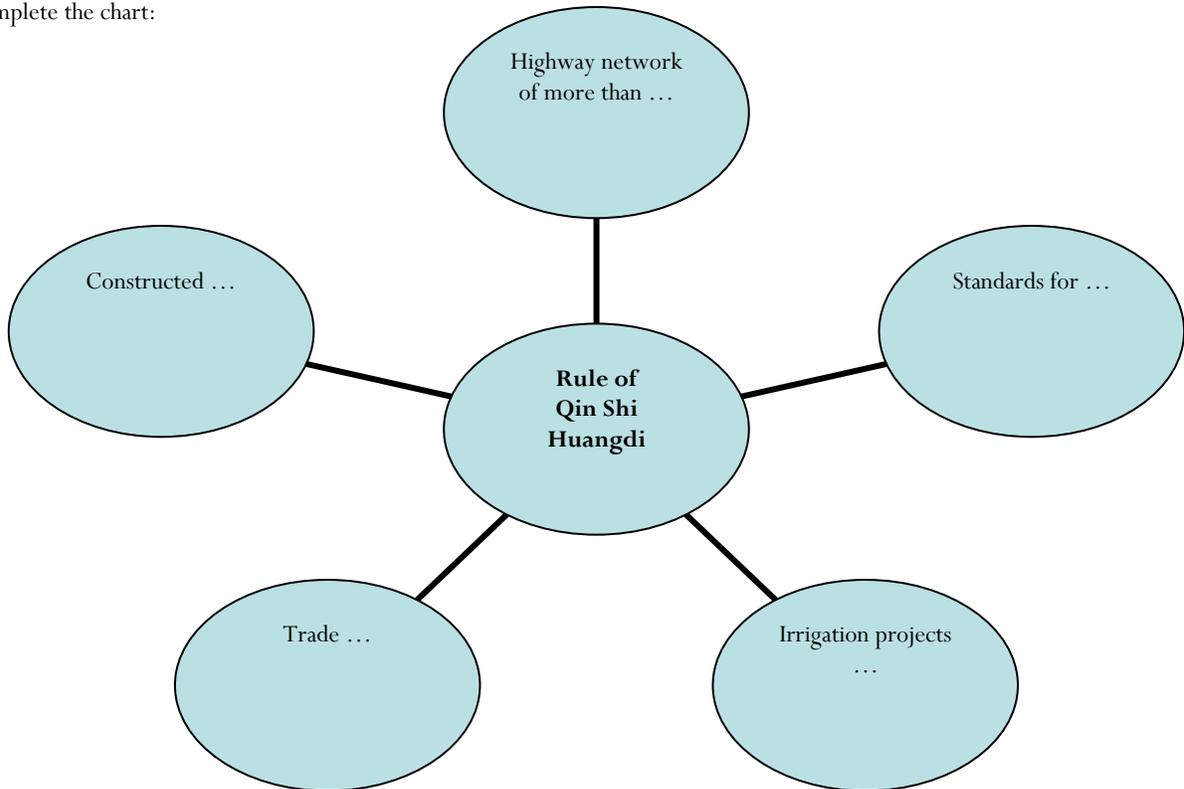
- 33. The Legalists believed the key to restoring order in society was ...
- 34. Legalists taught that a ruler should:
 - a.
 - b.
- 35. To control ideas as well as actions, Legalists suggested a ruler should ...
- 36. Complete the table:



Yin	Yang
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

• **Objective C: Describe the rise and fall of the Qin Dynasty.**

- 37. The ruler who founded the Qin dynasty employed _____ ideas to subdue the warring states and unify his country.
- 38. In 221 BC, the Qin ruler assumed the _____ which means “_____.”
- 39. To prevent criticism, Shi Huangdi and his prime minister, the Legalist philosopher Li Su, ...
- 40. Define *autocracy*:
- 41. Complete the chart:



- 42. Explain several reasons why many people hated Qin Shi Huangdi.