

Zhou

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

As you read pages 229-239, answer the following questions.

Zhou Dynasty #1-9

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 800 | flood | iron | Period of Warring States |
| bureaucracy | harvest | mandate | saddle and stirrup |
| cavalry | heaven | natural disaster | silk |
| crossbow | higher | overthrow | |

- (229) 1. The Zhou dynasty ruled for approximately _____ years.
2. The Zhou kings created a _____ that had officials who were in charge of different parts of the government. This allowed the king to rule a large area more efficiently.
- (230) 3. The Chinese believed the king was a connection between _____ and earth.
4. A _____, similar to a decree, was what gave the king power to rule.
5. There were two main parts to this mandate:
- A. The king had to rule so that he kept the gods happy. A bad _____ or _____ would be a sign that the king could be overthrown.
- B. The people had the right to _____ a ruler that was bad or dishonest.
6. Irrigation and _____ control systems allowed the Chinese to improve farming. Also, technology such as the _____ plow were useful to break up hard soil. More food was produced, which supported a _____ population.
- (231) 7. An important trade good was _____ and has been found as far away as Greece.
8. When the local rulers stopped obeying the kings a time called the “_____” existed. Nobles fought each other for power, using weapons such as the more advanced _____.
9. The invention of the _____ helped horse riding soldiers called _____ led by the ruler of Qin beat other states and start a new dynasty.

Life in Ancient China

- (233) 10. Why did aristocrats' farms get smaller? _____

11. Why weren't horses used to pull plows? _____
- (234) 12. How did farmers contribute to Chinese society? _____

13. Why were farmers ranked above merchants in Chinese society? _____

14. What is terrace farming? _____

15. The basic building block of Chinese society was the _____. People believed in _____ where children had to respect parents and older relatives. The needs of the head of the family were the most important. The head of the family was the oldest _____, usually the father.

(235) 16. Women could _____. They could not _____.

17. Men could _____. They could not _____.

Confucius

(236) 18. Confucius believed people need to have a sense of _____ to those in their _____ and _____ that should come before their own needs.

19. These relationships included:

- a. Parents _____ their children
- b. Children _____ their parents
- c. Husbands _____ their wives
- d. Wives _____ their husbands
- e. Kings had to set a good example and society should obey them

20. Confucius believed that if everyone did their duty, society would prosper. This was summed up in an idea we know as the Golden Rule: “ _____ ”

Chinese Philosophers: (238-239)

Word bank for chart:

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| Confucianism | desire | government | nature |
| Dao | evil | laws | punishments |
| Daoism | family | Legalism | |

| Philosopher | Confucius | Laozi | Hanfeizi |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| Philosophy | | | |
| Facts | Needs of _____ and community first | Give up worldly _____ | Society needs harsh _____ and strict _____ |
| | Opened _____ jobs to people with talent | Importance of respecting _____ | Humans are naturally _____ |
| | People should work hard to improve the world | Follow the _____, the force that guides all things | Led to cruel laws and punishments |
| | | Focus on inner peace | Aristocrats support, rulers don't have to be kind |