1. ____________________________________ isolated ancient China from all other civilizations.

2. Label the following on the map. See also page 108.
   a. Chang Jiang
   b. East China Sea
   c. Great Wall (see page 108)
   d. HIMALAYAS
   e. Huang He
   f. INDIA
   g. South China Sea
   h. TIBET
   i. VIETNAM
   j. Yellow Sea

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:

   - New dynasty gains power, restores peace and order, and claims to have _______________
   - Strong dynasty establishes _______________ and _______________.
   - Dynasty is overthrown through rebellion and bloodshed; new _______________ emerges.
   - MANDATE OF HEAVEN
   - DYNASTIC CYCLE
   - Old dynasty is seen as having lost Mandate of Heaven, _______________ is justified.
   - Disasters such as _______________, peasant revolts, and invasions occur.
   - Dynasty declines and becomes _______________; _______________ are raised; power grows weaker.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem:</th>
<th>Solution:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| China had moved away from its ancient values of: | **Scholars and philosophers …**
| • | |
| • | |
| • | |

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yin</th>
<th>Yang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>•</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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:

- Highway network of more than …
- Constructed …
- Trade …
- Standards for …
- Irrigation projects …

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