

Test Date: **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2016**

## Chapter 6 Study Guide ANSWER KEY

### Vocabulary:

- Shi Huangdi: The Qin King who unified China
- Laozi: The most famous teacher of Daoism
- Confucius: Most influential teacher in Chinese history
- Jade: a hard gemstone
- Shiji: the history of Chinese culture
- Silk Road: A 4,000 mile long trade route
- Daoism: living in harmony with nature and your surroundings. Finding balance in life (yin & yang)
- Diffusion: The spread of ideas from one culture to another
- Lord: A person of high rank
- Acupuncture: practice of inserting needles through skin at specific points to cure disease or relive pain.
- Wheelbarrow: increased farm output for Chinese farmers.
- Peasant: A person with a small farm
- Innovation: A new idea, method or device
- Buddhism: religions based on the Buddha, end suffering and reach enlightenment.
- Sundial: use the position of shadows cast by the sun to tell the time of day.
- Seismograph: device that measures the strength of an earthquake.

Complete the questions below using your textbook pages 160 - 193

1. What was the background of Confucius, China's most influential teacher?

Confucius was born in poverty but was able to learn about many subjects. He worked in the government and then as a teacher.

2. What do legends say Yu The Great accomplished?

Yu founded the Xia dynasty. He dug channels to drain water to the ocean after terrible floods, and created the waterways in northern China.

What effect did standardization have on trading during the Qin period?

When writing systems and different measurements were standardized, it became easier for people in different regions to trade with each other.

3. What kind of government did Wudi want to create?

Wudi wanted a strong central government with a policy of Confucianism, where people got jobs based on ability.

4. Why was revealing the secret to making silk punishable by death?

Trading silk with other regions made China wealthy. If others learned how to make silk, it would not be as valuable.

5. What landform separates China from its neighbors to the north? Gobi Desert

6. The Shang dynasty was the first people in China to develop a writing system

7. The Zhou leaders granted land in return for loyalty, military support, and other services. This system was essentially a way to purchase peoples loyalty and support

8. Confucius stated that moral leadership, not laws, would bring order to China. What did he mean by this?

Leaders should act decently and try to be a good role model.

9. Did the Qin dynasty strengthen or weaken China? How?

Qin dynasty strengthened China and UNIFIED China.

10. How was Liu Bang different from other Chinese leaders?

He was the only common person to be emperor (he didn't come from royalty)

11. In what way did the social order of the Han dynasty differ from the social order of the Shang dynasty?

Peasants had a higher rank during the Han dynasty than during the Shang dynasty.

12. How were the *fu* and *shi* styles of Chinese writing different?

Fu combined prose and poetry, while shi featured short lines that could be sung.

13. During the Han Dynasty, Chinese painters became experts at painting figures

14. What lead China to make contact with other cultures?

The Chinese Empire became prosperous.

15. How was Shi Huangdi a follower of Legalism?

He created a strong government with strict laws.

16. List the order of emperors in China (Shi Huangdi, Wudi, Liu Bang): Shi Huangdi, Liu Bang, Wudi

17. How did the Chinese benefit from the wheelbarrow and iron plow?

Improved farming, till more land and raise more crops.

18. Which dynasty standardized writing and money? Shang Dynasty

19. Which dynasty did trade increase between regions? Shi Huangdi's rule, Qin dynasty

20. What religion spread during the collapse of the Han dynasty? Buddhism

*True or False*

- Tales of the Xia dynasty show that cooperation was important in Ancient China? TRUE
- Land ownership was an important part of Zhou politics? TRUE
- The Qin built the first sections of the Great Wall. TRUE
- The military was a high-ranking social class in the Han period. FALSE
- During the Han period, China had little contact with other cultures. FALSE