### ANCIENT CHINA REVIEW

### Confucianism/Legalism/Daoism

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| The sacred text of Confucius is called: | | *The Analects* |
| The word that describes respect for parents is called: | | *Filial Piety* |
| The philosophy that stressed strict laws and harsh punishments is | | *Legalism* |
| The philosophy that believes that men are naturally good and by following duties and respecting parents there will be order in society: | | *Confucius* |
| The balance between opposing forces in nature is called | | *Daoism* |
| The major belief in Daoism is | | *The yin and yang.* |
| The philosophy that believes men are evil and selfish is | | *Legalism* |
| The philosophy that believes that the best government is the one that governs least is called | | *Daoism* |
| What are the 5 Basic relationships of Confucianism. | | *Ruler to subject; 2. Father to son; 3. Husband to wife; 4. Older brother to younger brother; 5. Friend to friend.* |
| * 1. Confucius stressed the importance   2. Civil service system, bureaucracy | | ***Civil Service: The administrative departments of a government- especially those in which employees are hired on the basis of their scores on examinations.***  ***Bureaucracy: A system of departments and agencies formed to carry out the work of government.*** |
| 1. is the founder of Confucianism. | | *Confucius!* |
| is the founder of Legalism. | | *Han Fei Tzu* |
| is the founder of Daoism. | | *Laozi* |
| *Confucianism concerned with achieving a better life on earth by respecting parents and having well-educated upright rulers.* | | |
| is the divine right to rule. | *The Mandate of Heaven* | |
| The dynastic cycle began during what dynasty? | *Zhou Dynasty* | |
| Shi Huangdi was the ruler during what dynasty? | *Qin Dynasty* | |
| What philosophy did Shi Huangdi (First Emperor) follow? | *Legalism* | |
| What major architectural structure was built during the Qin Dynasty? | *The Great Wall of China* | |
| What was the purpose of the Great Wall of China? | *To keep out nomadic invaders from Central and Northern Asia.* | |
| What was the archaeological significance of the Terracotta Soldiers? | *They demonstrated the absolute power of Shi Huangdi, and his obsession with keeping power. They have allowed archaeologists to examine the time period of the Qin dynasty: from what the soldiers wore, to the weapons used, to the technology of the time period.* | |
| What philosophy did the Han dynasty follow? | *Confucianism.* | |
| Han dynasty selected officials based on merit by giving people what? | *Civil service exams.* | |
| The golden age occurred during what dynasty? | *Han Dynasty (as well as the Tang, and Song Dynasties).* | |
| Who was the ruler during the *Pax Sinicia*? | *Wudi* | |
| How long did the *Pax Sinica* last? | *400 years.* | |
| The Silk Road was: | *A series of trade routes connecting ancient China to ancient Rome, as well as the various empires, people, and belief systems along the way.* | |
| The Silk Road led to the exchange of goods and ideas also known as | *Cultural Diffusion!* | |
| 1. How did Legalism affect the Qin Dynasty? | *Absolutism, strict laws, and harsh punishments allowed Shi Huangdi to conquer and unite the warring states of China, built the Great Wall, and construct Shi Huangdi’s massive tomb. Legalism also led to the oppression of individual freedoms, the persecution of scholars, and the burning of books throughout the empire.* | |
| 1. How did Confucianism affect the Han Dynasty? | *After the strict legalist rule of the Qin, the Han emphasized moral and ethical codes, the 5 basic relationships, and education. An efficient bureaucracy was created, and government officials were promoted through civil service exams. This allowed arts, literature, math, and science to flourish throughout the empire.* | |
| 1. How was the Han Dynasty similar to Rome? | *-Golden Ages; policy of expansionism; strong central government; efficient bureaucracy. Collapsed from same causes: weak leadership, heavy taxes, rebellious peasants.* | |