Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chinese Philosophers and Dynasties Vocabulary Mrs. Valdes

1. **Zhou Dynasty**:

A Chinese dynasty that overthrew the Shang in 1027 BC. The Zhou adopted much of the Shang culture, and justified their right to rule through a Mandate of Heaven.

1. **Mandate of Heaven**:

In Chinese history, the right of an emperor to rule was given to him by the “gods” or divine approval.

1. **Dynastic cycle**:

The historical pattern of the rise, decline, and replacement of dynasties.

1. **Feudalism**:

 A political system in which nobles are granted the use of lands that legally belong to their king, in exchange for their loyalty, military service, and protection of the people who live on the land.

1. **Confucius**:

China’s most influential scholar/teacher. He believed that **man was good** and that Chinese society should be based around five basic social relationships in order to maintain social order: **(1)** **ruler and subject (2) father and son (3) husband and wife (4) older brother and younger brothers and (5) friend and friend.**

1. **Filial piety**:

Respect shown by children for their parents and elders.

1. **Bureaucracy**:

A system of departments and agencies formed to carry out the work of government.

1. **Civil Service**:

The administrative departments of a government‐ especially those in which employees are hired on the basis of their scores on examinations.

1. **Daoism:**

A philosophy based on the ideas of the Chinese thinker **Laozi**, who taught that people should be guided by a universal force called the Dao (Way). He believed that the best government was one who governed the least.

1. **Legalism:**

A Chinese political philosophy based on the idea that a highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order. Believed that man was evil and needed strict laws and harsh punishments to keep social order.

1. **Yin and yang**:

In Chinese thought, the two powers that govern the natural rhythms of life.

1. **Qin Dynasty**:

 A short‐lived Chinese dynasty that replaced the Zhou Dynasty in the third century BC.

1. **Shi Huangdi**:

Qin ruler who unified China, and who led the construction of the Great Wall of China. Followed the philosophy of Legalism.

1. **Han Dynasty**:

A Chinese dynasty that ruled from 202 BC to AD 9, and again from AD 23 to 220. A “Golden Age” known as the PAX SINICA. Followed Confucius.