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

Chinese Philosophers and Dynasties Vocabulary Activity Mrs. Valdes

**Directions**: Using the word bank below, match the appropriate vocabulary word with the given definitions.

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| **Feudalism** | **Five Relationships** | **Bureaucracy** | **Dynastic cycle** |
| **Confucius** | **Zhou Dynasty** | **Civil Service** | **Filial piety** |
| **Daoism** | **Legalism** | **Mandate of Heaven** | **Han Dynasty** |
| **Yin and yang** | **Qin Dynasty** | **Shi Huangdi** |  |

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : A Chinese dynasty that overthrew the Shang in 1027 BC. It adopted much of the Shang culture, and justified their right to rule through a Mandate of Heaven.

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : The historical pattern of the rise, decline, and replacement of dynasties.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : 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.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : 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.

6. Ruler and subject; father and son; husband and wife; older brother and younger brothers and friend and friend are known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : Respect shown by children for their parents and elders.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : A system of departments and agencies formed to carry out the work of government.

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

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : 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.

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : 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.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: In Chinese thought, the two powers that govern the natural rhythms of life. They are male, female, light, darkness, and heaven and earth.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A short‐lived Chinese dynasty that replaced the Zhou Dynasty in the third century BC. It followed the political philosophy of Legalism.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Qin ruler who unified China, and who led the construction of the Great Wall of China. This leader followed the philosophy of Legalism.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A Chinese dynasty that ruled from 202 BC to AD 9, and again from AD 23 to 220. It was a “Golden Age” known as the PAX SINICA. It followed the philosophy of Confucius.