

December 9, 2013

Week 13

- › **Prayer**
- › **Notes Section 4**
- › **Possible Quiz Tomorrow**
- › **Homework**
 - **Fill in the blank Worksheet on Wikipage**

Lord, we are filled
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AMEN

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Ch 4 Section 4 – Philosophy & Religion in China

I. The Wisdom of Confucius – his teachings collected in “the Analects”

A. Five Relationships (ensured social order) –

1. He taught that harmony resulted when people accepted their place in society.

A.) Father to son

B.) Elder brother to younger brother

C.) Husband to wife

D.) Ruler to subject

E.) Friend to friend

2. He taught that none of these relationships (except for friendship) were equal

A.) I.e. Older people were superior to younger people and men were superior to women



3. According to Confucius, everyone had duties and responsibilities

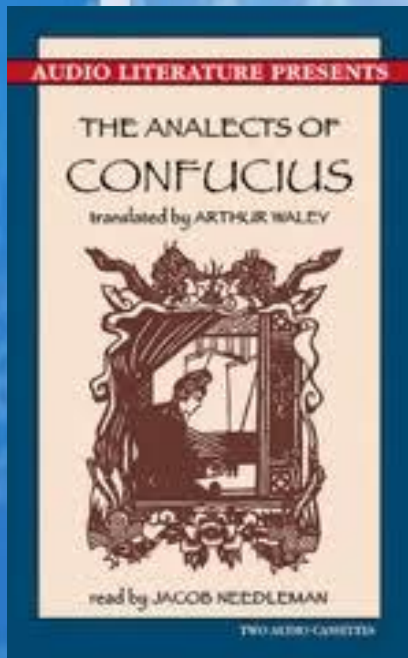
a.) Superiors should care for their inferiors

b.) Inferiors owed loyalty to their superiors

c.) A woman's duty was to ensure the stability of the family and promote harmony in the home

d.) Correct behavior would bring order and stability

e.) Filial piety – respect for parents; above all duties



B. Government

1. Ruler had the responsibility to provide good government and lead by example
2. In return, the people would be loyal subjects
3. "By nature, men are pretty much alike. It is learning and practice that set them apart"

C. Spread of Confucianism

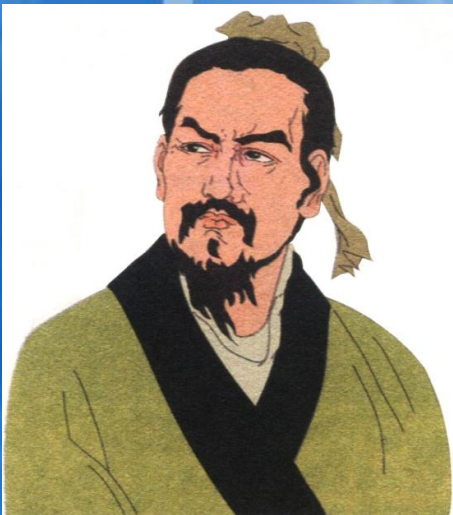
1. His ideas influenced every area of Chinese life
2. Chinese rulers relied on Confucian ideas and chose Confucian scholars as officials



II. Harsh Ideas of Legalism

A, Hanfeizi (HAN fay DZEE)

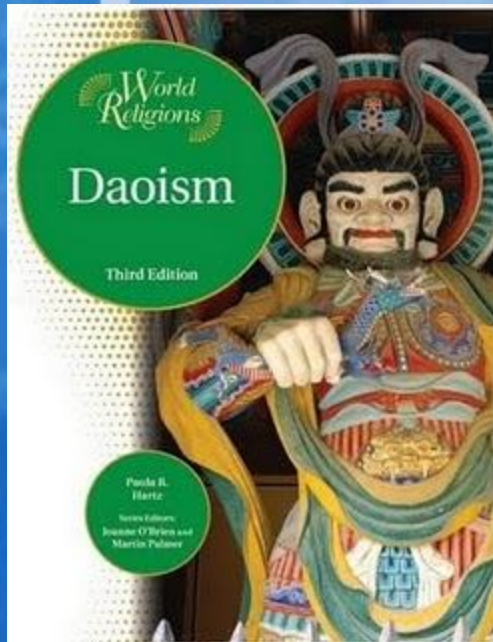
1. "The nature of man is evil. His goodness is acquired"
2. Greed was the motive of most actions and the cause of most conflicts
3. Insisted that the only way to achieve order was to pass strict laws and impose harsh punishments
4. Because of the emphasis on law, his teachings were called Legalism
5. To Legalists, strength, not goodness, was a ruler's greatest virtue



III. Daoism – The Unspoken Way - founded by Laozi (LOW DZEE)

A. Seeking “the Way”

1. Looked beyond everyday cares to focus on the Dao, “the way” of the universe
2. Daoists rejected conflict and strife
3. They wanted to end conflict between human desires and the simple ways of nature
4. Many Daoists became hermits, artists, or poets



B. Government

1. Daoists viewed government as unnatural and the cause of many problems
2. The best government was the one that governed the least

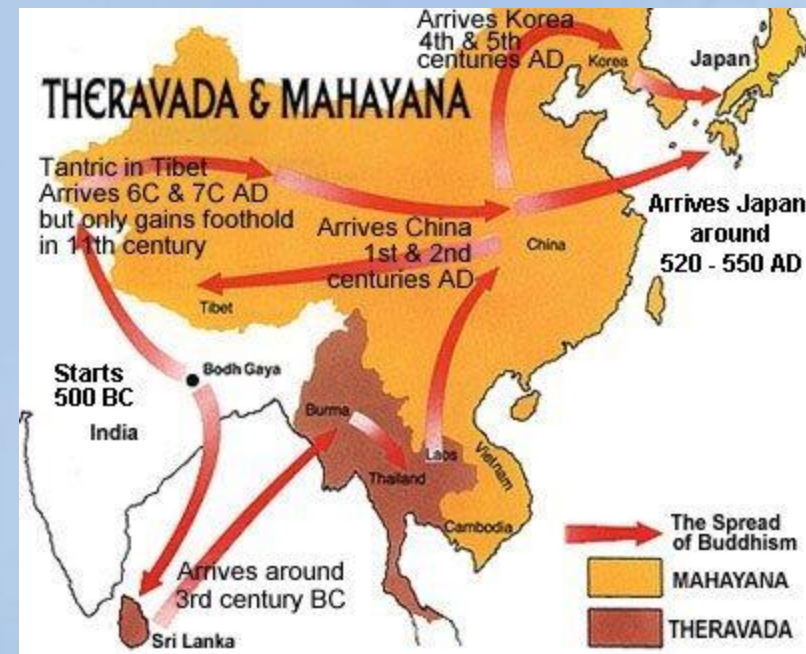
C. A Blend of Ideas

1. Daoism evolved into a popular religion with gods, goddesses, and magical practices
2. Instead of accepting nature as it was, many Daoist priests searched for a substance to bring immortality

IV. Buddhism in China

A. Mahayana Buddhism

1. By A.D. 100, missionaries and merchants had spread Mahayana Buddhism from India into China
2. Its great appeal was the promise of escape from suffering
3. It offered the chance for anyone to achieve salvation



December 11, 2013

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- › **Prayer**
- › **Quiz Section 4**
- › **After Quiz**
 - **Legalism Page in Textbook**
- › **Homework**
 - **GR 4.5**

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Quiz on



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December 12, 2013

Week 13

- › **Bell Ringer**

- › **Prayer**

- › **Movie**

 - Quiz at End

- › **Notes**

Bell Ringer

› **Answer each of the following either True or False:**

1. The Silk Road was an ancient trade road between China and Japan.
2. The Great Wall of China was begun before the birth of Christ.
3. Islam reached China long before Buddhism.
4. Marco Polo became famous for a book he wrote on his travels to China.
5. China had its last emperor in the 20th century.

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December 12, 2013

Week 13

- › **Bell Ringer**
- › **Prayer**
- › **Movie**
 - Quiz at End
- › **Notes**
- › **Homework: Assessment at end of Section 5**

Ch 4 Section 5 – Strong Rulers Unite China

- › I. Shi Huangdi – followed Legalist policies; built strong, authoritarian government of the Qin dynasty
 - A. Unity Imposed
 - › 1. Emperor Shi Huangdi abolished feudalism in China
 - › 2. He replaced the feudal states with military districts ruled by local officials
 - › 3. He then sent inspectors to spy on the officials



4. He forced noble families to live in his capital
5. Peasants took the former land of the nobility and had to pay high taxes to support the armies and building projects
6. He standardized weights, currency, and Chinese writing



– B. Crackdown on Dissent

- › 1. Shi Huangdi jailed, tortured, and killed many who opposed his rule
- › 2. He imposed book burning and ordered the destruction of all words of literature and philosophy (except agriculture & medicine)



– C. The Great Wall

- › 1. Shi Huangdi ordered joining together of the defensive walls
- › 2. Hundreds of thousands of laborers worked for years and many died
- › 3. The wall was almost 25 ft high and was topped with a brick road
- › 4. Eventually it was thousands of miles in length



- D. Collapse

- › 1. When he died in 210 B.C., angry people revolted
- › 2. Liu Bang (LEE oo BAHNG) – an illiterate peasant defeated rivals armies and founded the Han dynasty



II. The Han Dynasty

A. Emperor Wudi (7th Emperor of Han Dynasty)

1. He strengthened the government and economy
2. He chose Confucian scholars as advisers
3. Set-up granaries so that the gov't could buy grain when it was abundant and sell it at stable prices when it was scarce
4. Reorganized finances and imposed a gov't monopoly on iron and salt
 - a.) sale of iron and salt gave a source of income other than taxes
5. Wudi followed expansionism by increasing the amount of territory under Chinese rule



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- › **Homework: Outline**

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- › **Homework: Outline**

– B. Silk Road to the West

- › 1. Wudi opened up a trade route (Silk Road) that linked China and the west for centuries
- › 2. Eventually the Silk Road stretched for 4,000 miles

› C. Scholar-Officials

- › 1. Han emperors made Confucianism the official belief system of the state



–D. Civil Service Examination

- › 1. Gov't officials should win positions by merit rather than family background
- › 2. Set up a system of exams
- › 3. To pass, candidates studies the Confucian classics
- › 4. Anyone could take the test but only those who could afford years of study

–E. Collapse of the Han Empire

- › 1. Weak emperors let canals and roads fall into disrepair
- › 2. Many peasants revolted due to heavy taxes and debt

› III. Achievements of the Han Golden Age

– A. Science

- › 1. Han scientists wrote texts on chemistry, zoology, botany, etc.
- › 2. Astronomers improved earlier calendars and invented better timekeeping
- › 3. One scientist inverted a seismograph to detect and measure earthquakes

– B. Medicine

- › 1. Chinese physicians diagnosed diseases, experimented with herbal remedies
- › 2. Explored acupuncture – insertion of needles under the skin to relieve pain



– C. Technology

- › 1. Han China was the most technologically advanced for its time
- › 2. Cai Lun – invented a method of making paper out of wood pulp (still used)

– D. The Arts

- › 1. Walled cities had temples, palaces, and parks
- › 2. Artisans produced delicate jade and ivory carvings and ceramic figures
- › 3. Lessons for a Woman – handbook of behavior written by Ban Zhao
 - A.) Proper behavior for women and men spelled out
 - B.) Favored equal education for boys and girls
 - C.) Stressed that a woman should be obedient, respectful, & submissive

