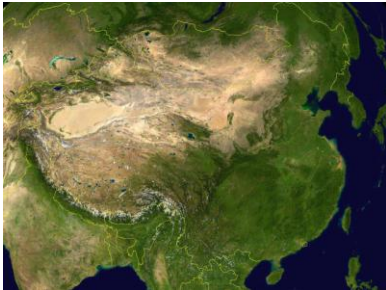


Early China

Chapter 2

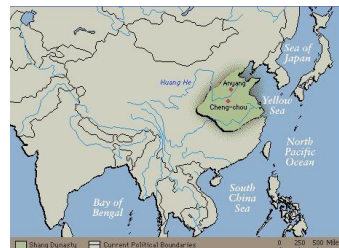
EARLY CHINA

Geography




- Western Zone:
 - steppe, desert, plateau
- Eastern Zone:
 - more suited to agriculture

**SHANG PERIOD
(1750 – 1027 BCE)**



- military campaigns
- ancestor worship
- divination and sacrifice
- indirect trade (Mesopotamia)




Technology

- bronze
- horse drawn chariot
- draft animals



- Biggest contribution...writing (characters)

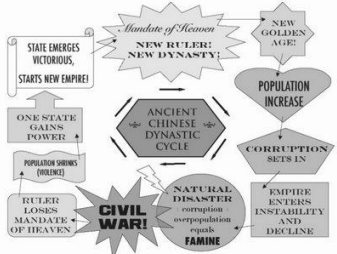


ZHOU PERIOD (1027-221 BCE)



Dynastic Cycle

- dynasty – family of kings



Contributions

- territorial expansion
 - “Middle Kingdom” – two crops per year
 - hurt centralized rule

- Mandate of Heaven
 - leaders chosen by heaven to rule
- standard spoken language (Mandarin)



- Biggest contribution:
 - era of political philosophies
 - Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism



QIN DYNASTY (221-206 BCE)



Qin Dynasty Empire (221–207 B.C.)

Shi Huangdi

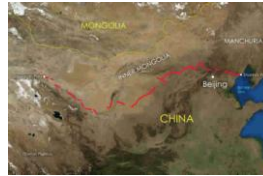


Contributions

- large provinces
- further expansion



- built Great Wall



Innovations

- census
- standardized coins, weights



Mistakes

- Shi attacked culture...
 - felt thinking would undermine his rule
- peasants rebel, Han established

**HAN DYNASTY
(202 BCE-220 CE)**



Liu Bang

- founder
- peasant origins



Contributions

- started civil service exams
- schools to train government workers
 - learned Confucian teachings, history, law



Peasant Woes

- military service
- month of forced labor
- become tenant farmers



Technology

- paper
- water clock
- seismograph



DYNASTIC THEMES

Eunuchs

- emasculated male servants
 - ensure “purity” of the Empress

Disinterest in Military

- doesn't vibe with Confucianism

Factional Fighting

- feuds for power
- creates weakness and vulnerability