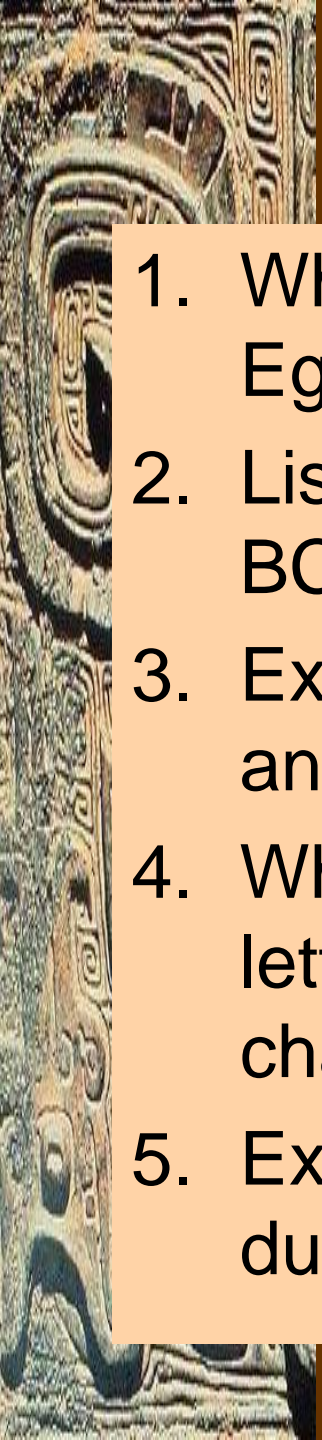




# ANCIENT CHINA

**AP World History**  
**East View High School**



# Unit 1- Quiz 3

1. What mathematical concept do we get from the Egyptians?
2. List 5 achievements of Chinese culture by 2000 BCE.
3. Explain the difference between Mesopotamian and Chinese view of nature.
4. Who devised the modern alphabet with 22 letters that was eventually adopted and changed by the Greeks and Romans?
5. Explain why the Jewish religion has been very durable throughout history.

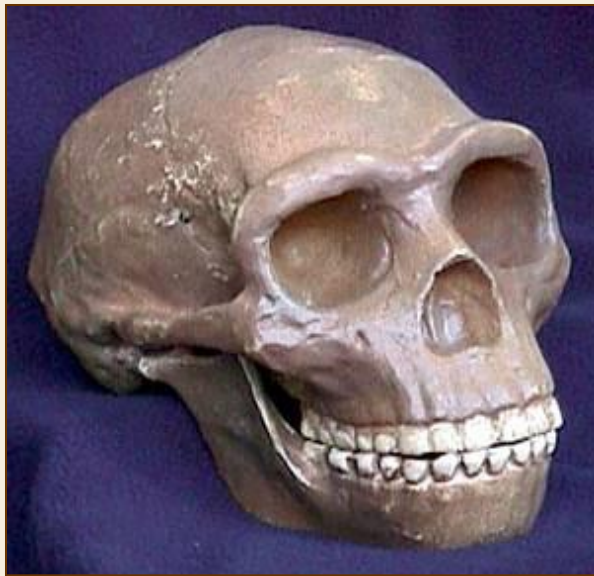


China

REGION	CIVILIZATION	3500 B.C.	3000	2500	2000	1500	1000 B.C.	
Mesopotamia	Sumerian	[Orange bar]						
	Babylonian				[Orange bar]			
	Hittite					[Orange bar]		
Palestine	Phoenician						[Pink bar]	
	Israelite						[Pink bar]	
Egypt	Egyptian		[Blue bar]					
Indus Valley	Harappan			[Green bar]				
	Aryan						[Green bar]	
China	Shang/Zhou					[Purple bar]		

# “Peking Man”

(750,000 – 500,000 BCE)



*Homo Erectus  
Pekinesis*





# NEOLITHIC CHINA

# P'an-Ku:

## Mythical Creator of the Universe



*“His arms and legs became the four directions and the mountains. His blood became the rivers, and his sweat became the rain and dew. His voice became the thunder, and his breath became the winds. His hair became the grass, and his veins became the roads and paths. His teeth and bones became the minerals and rocks, and his flesh became the soil of the fields. Up above, his left eye became the sun, and his right eye became the moon.”*

# “Chung Kuo” (The “Middle Kingdom”)





# CHINA DYNASTY

## 205-1027 BCE

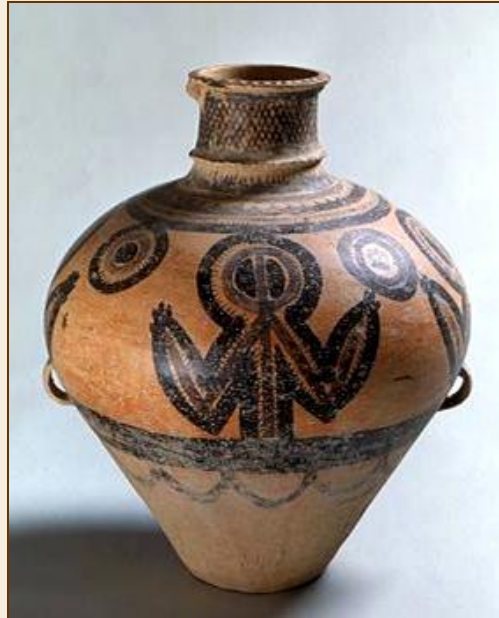


# Emperor Fuxi

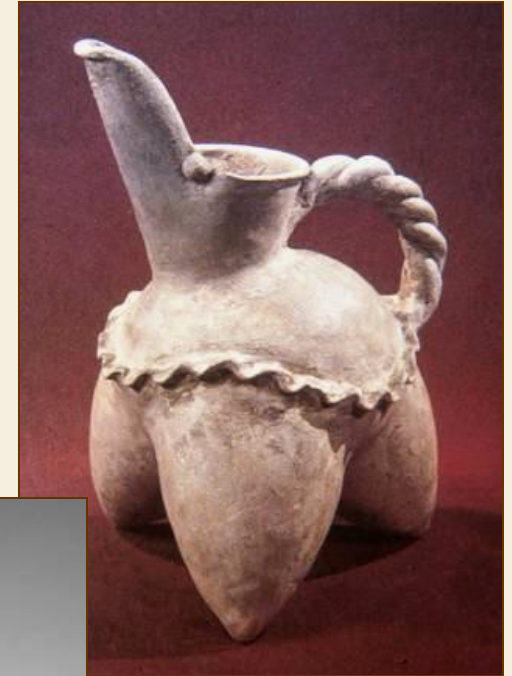
- Mythical Hsia ruler.
- Taught the Chinese how to read and write, according to legend.



# Neolithic Pottery



3000 BCE to  
2000 BCE



# Hsia Plaque, 1700 BCE





# SHANG DYNASTY

## 1766-1027 BCE

## Shang Dyn

1766-1122 B.C.

Ruled by Shang

Final Shang ca

YONG State under Sh

Thais Culture group

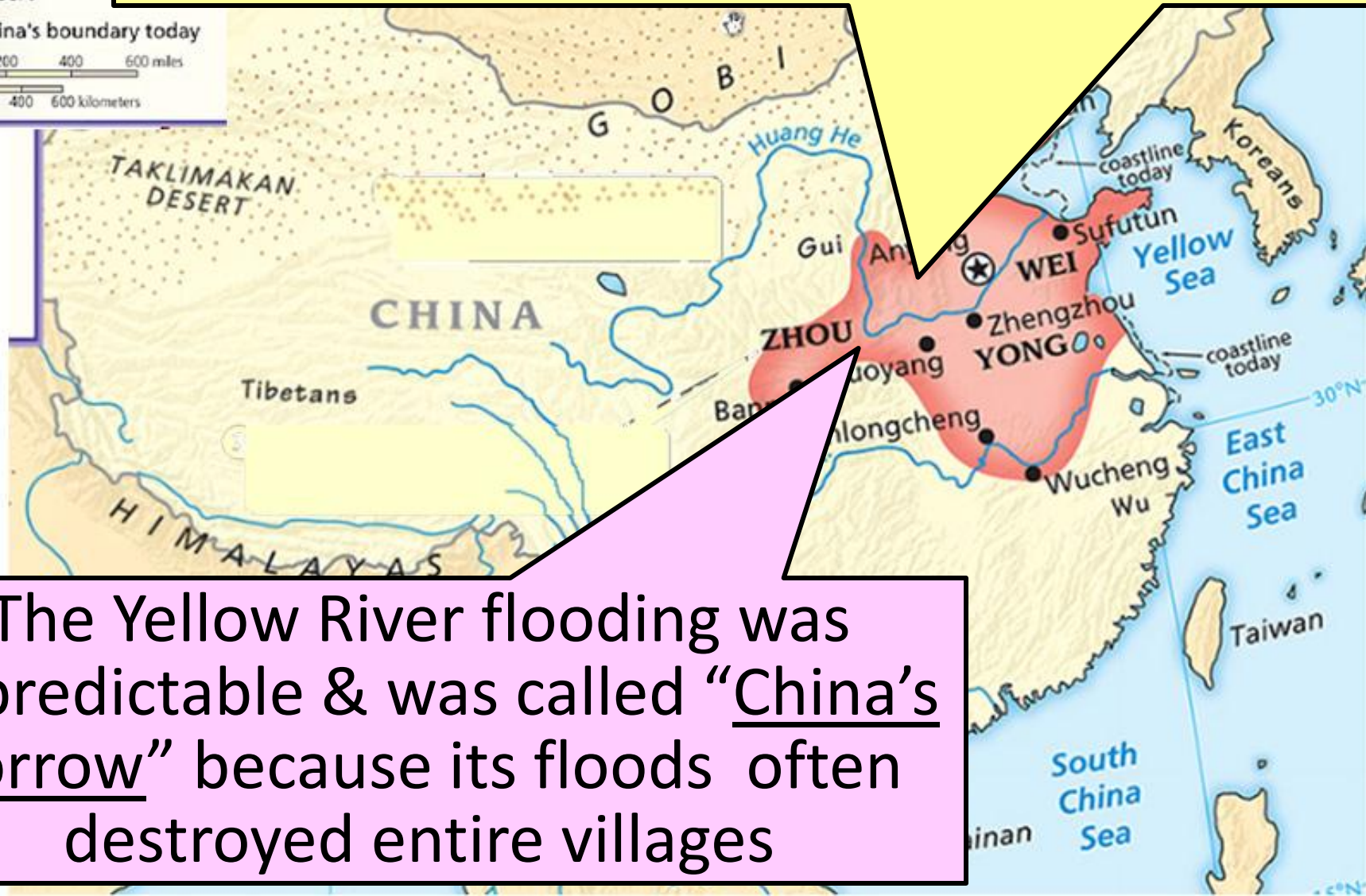
Desert

China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles

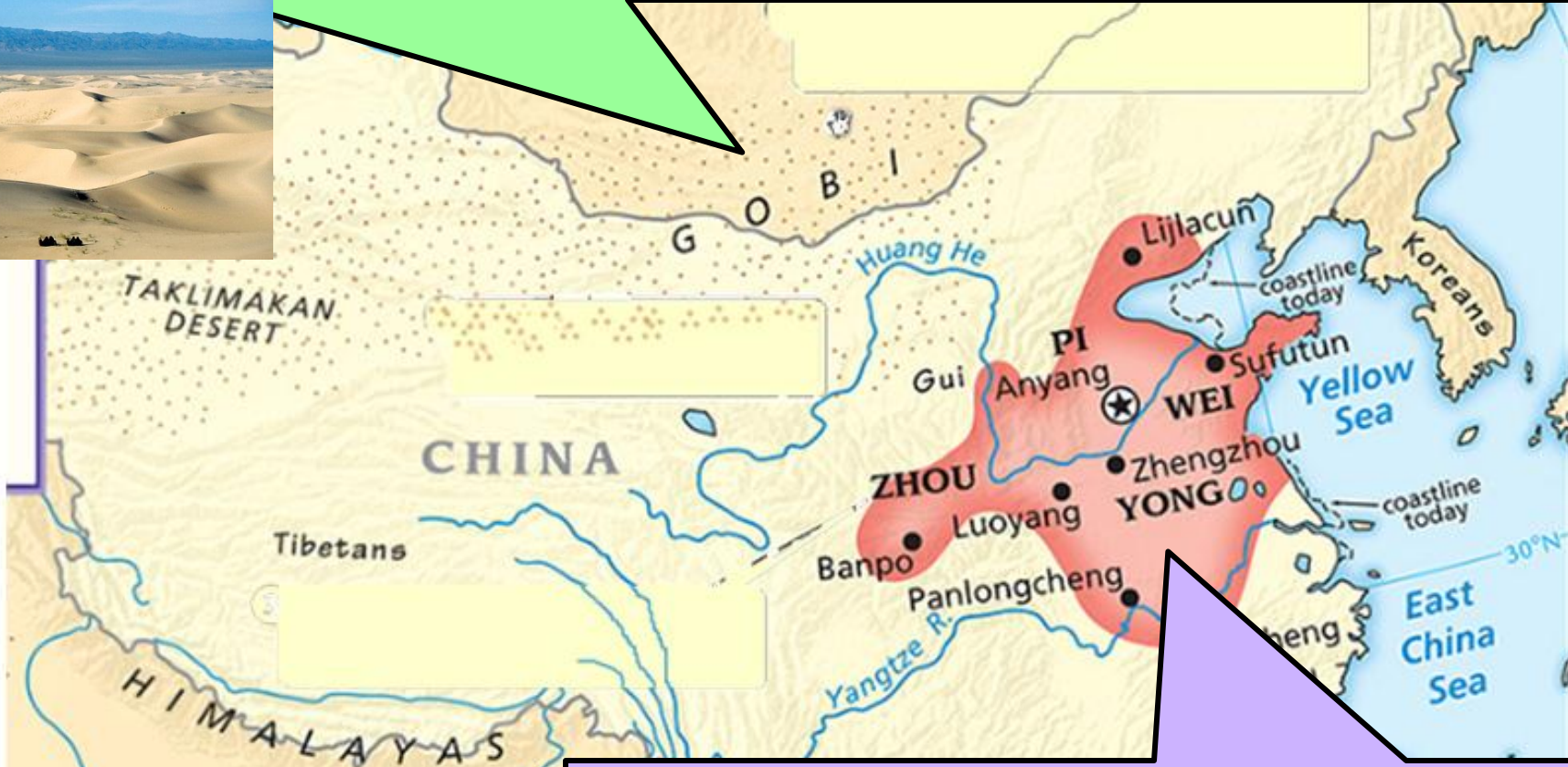
0 200 400 600 kilometers

China began along the Yellow (Huang He) & Yangtze Rivers in the North China Plain; Only 10% of China is suitable for farming



The Yellow River flooding was unpredictable & was called "China's Sorrow" because its floods often destroyed entire villages

China was protected & isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



The Chinese referred to themselves as the “Middle Kingdom” & rarely traded with outsiders

# Lasting Contributions

## Advanced Cities:

– Like other river valley

### Advanced Cities

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

### Specialized Workers

- Warriors defended the land.
- Artisans made beautiful and useful items.

### Complex Institutions

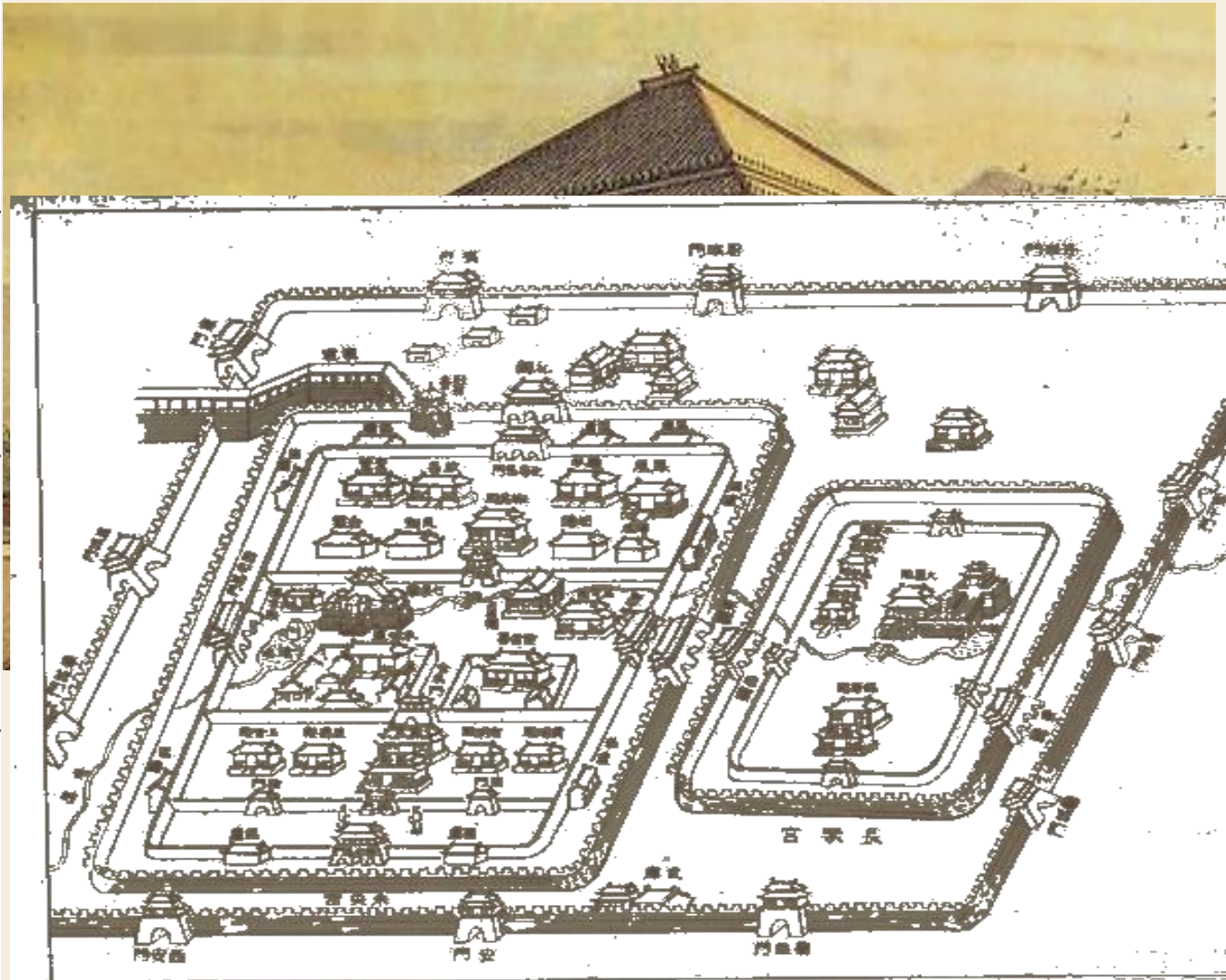
- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

### Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

### Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

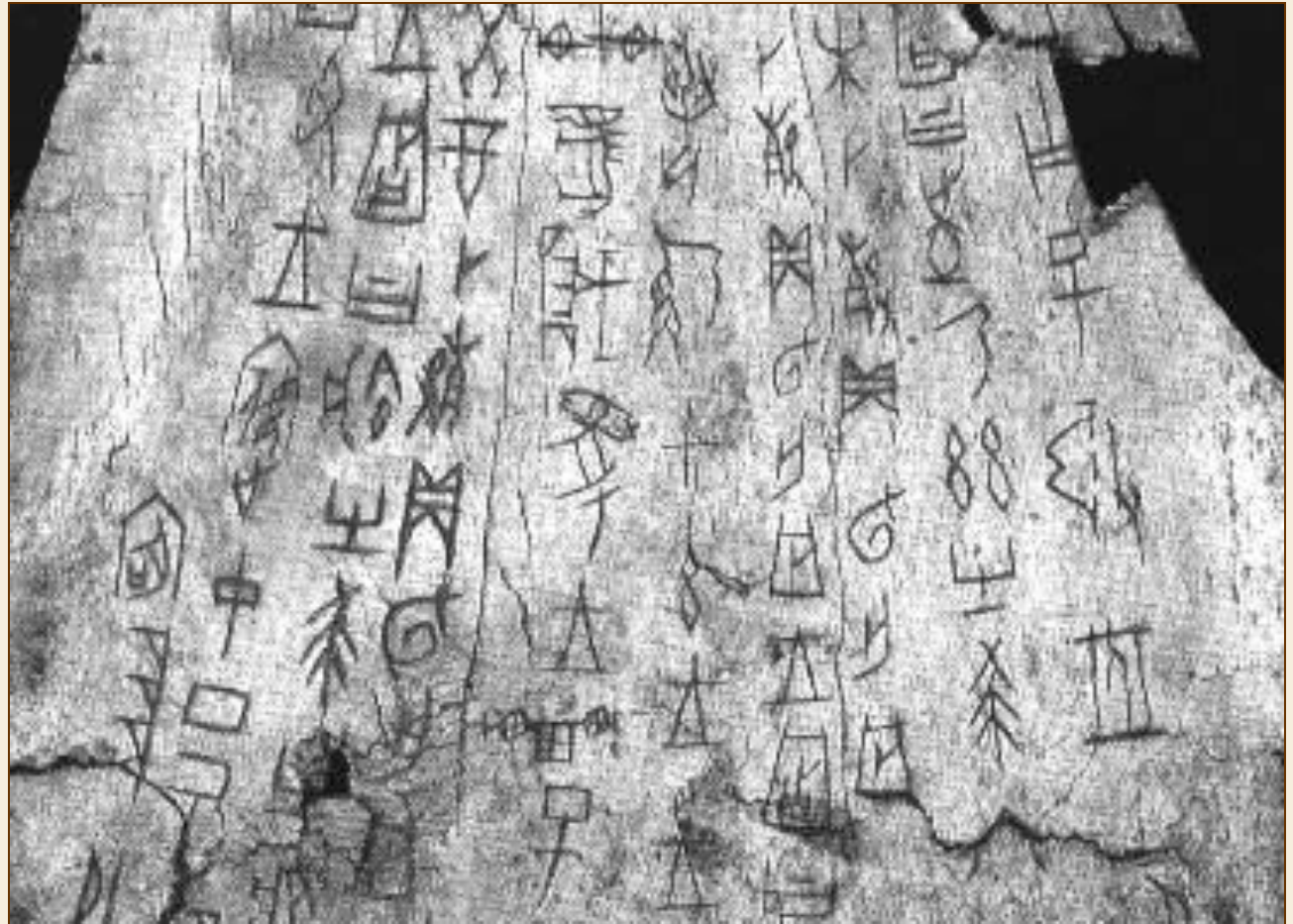


# Oracle Bones





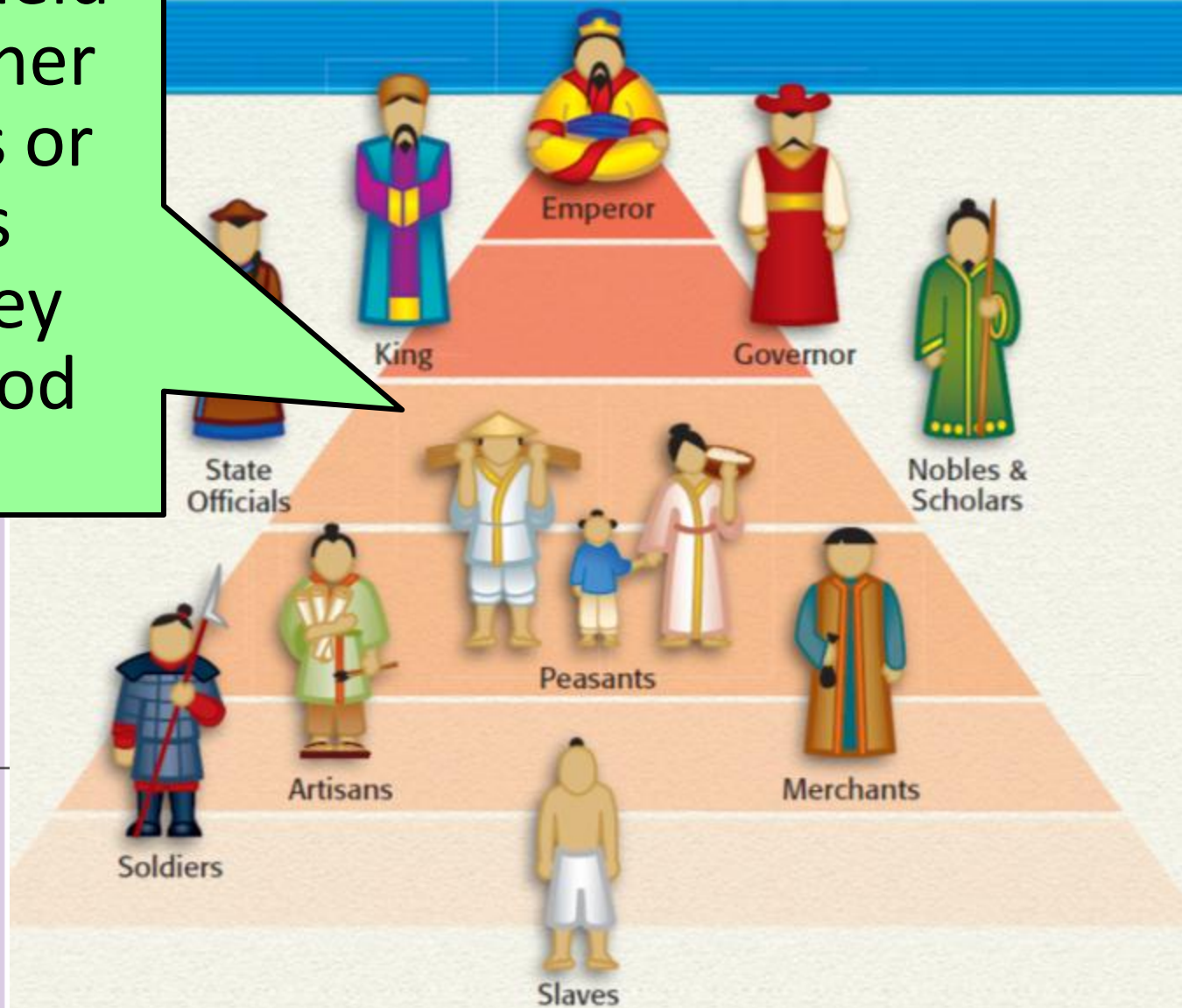
# Oracle Bones Calendar



# Lasting Contributions

## Specialized Workers:

Unlike other river valley civilizations, the Chinese held peasants higher than artisans or merchants because they produced food



### Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

### Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.



**Shang**  
**Urn**

**Axe Scepter – 1100 BCE - jade**



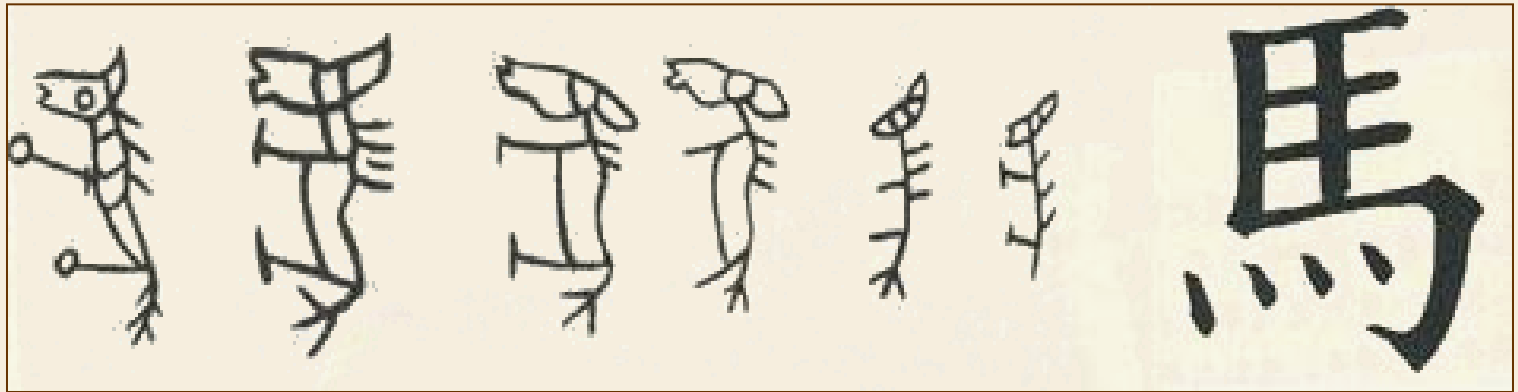
**Ceremonial Dagger – 1028 BCE**



# Shang Bronzes



# The Evolution of Chinese Writing during the Shang



Pictographs → Semantic-Phonetics



# Zhou Dynasty

1027 - 256 BCE

## China

Advanced Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.</li></ul>
Specialized Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Warriors defended the land.</li><li>• Artisans made beautiful and useful items.</li></ul>
Complex Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.</li></ul>
Record Keeping and Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.</li></ul>
Advanced Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.</li></ul>

# Lasting Contributions

## • Government:

– Like Egypt, China was ruled by families called dynasties

– Ruler's justified their power by claiming Mandate of Heaven (approval of the gods)





## China

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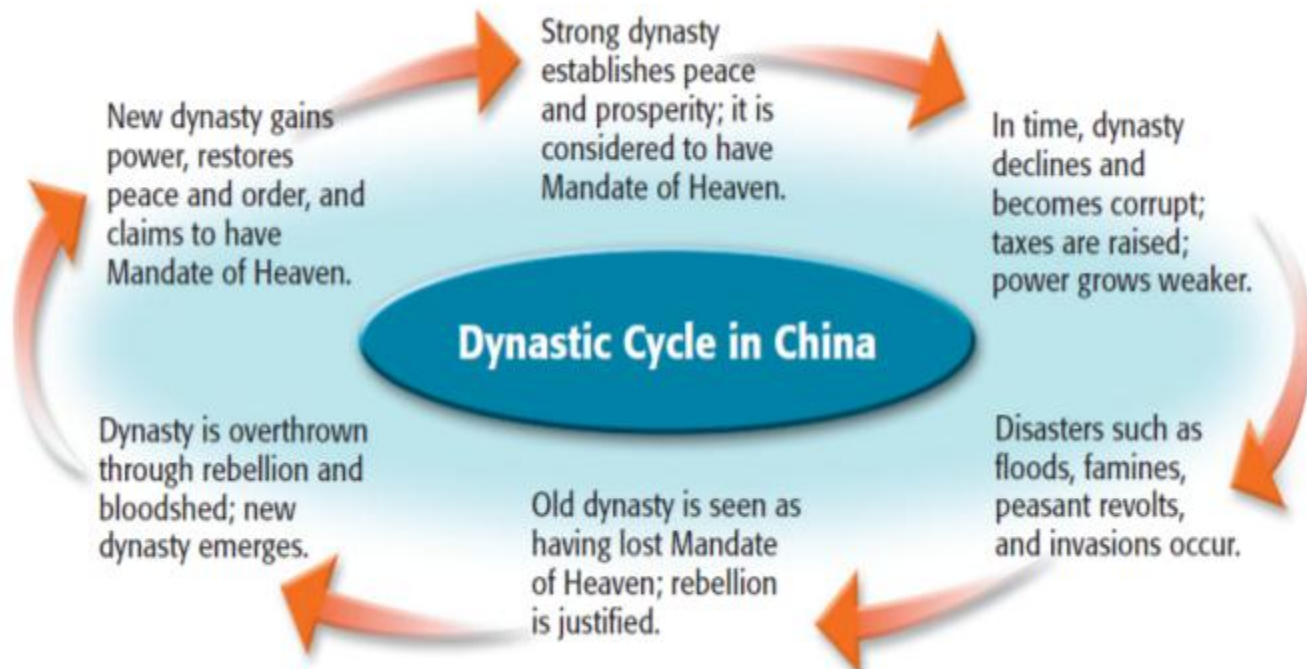
### Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

## Government:

- Kings could lose the Mandate of Heaven & be overthrown by a new king, called the Dynastic Cycle



## China

### Advanced Cities

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### Complex Institutions

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

# Lasting Contributions

## Government:

- China was also ruled by the ethical system, Confucianism
- Confucianism focused on filial piety (respect for elders)
- Confucius taught social order through 5 key relationships:



## Chinese Ethical Systems

### Confucianism

- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

### Daoism

- The natural order is more important than the social order.
- A universal force guides all things.
- Human beings should live simply and in harmony with nature.

### Legalism

- A highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
- Punishments are useful to maintain social order.
- Thinkers and their ideas should be strictly controlled by the government.

## China

### Advanced Cities

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### Complex Institutions

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### Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

### Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

- Religion:
  - Chinese believed in ancestor worship, that the spirits of family ancestors should be honored & consulted



# Ritual Food Vessel, bronze

11c BCE (Western Zhou)



## China

**Advanced Cities**

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**Specialized Workers**

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**Complex Institutions**

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

**Record Keeping and Writing**

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

**Advanced Technology**

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

# Lasting Contributions

• Writing:

- Like hieroglyphics, Chinese characters stood for sounds but the 10,000 characters made it hard to learn to write

ox      goat, sheep      tree      moon      earth

Ancient symbol



Modern character



## China

### Advanced Cities

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### Specialized Workers

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### Complex Institutions

- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

# Lasting Contributions

- Technology:
  - Cast iron tools & weapons
  - Standardized coins
  - The Grand Canal connected north & south China





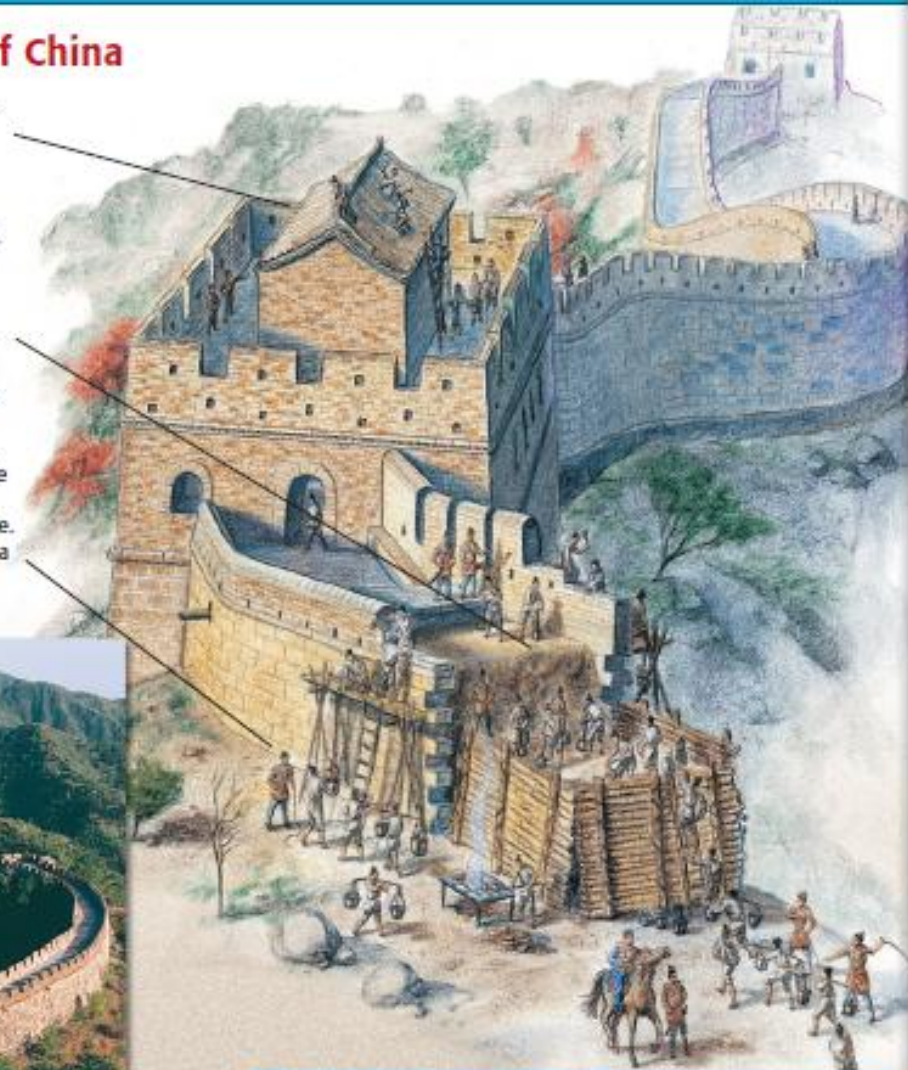
The Great Wall was built to protect China from invasions from the North

## The Great Wall of China

From the Yellow Sea in the east to the Gobi Desert in the west, the Great Wall twisted like a dragon's tail for thousands of miles. Watch towers rose every 200 to 300 yards along the wall.

In the time of Shi Huangdi, hundreds of thousands of peasants collected, hauled, and dumped millions of tons of stone, dirt, and rubble to fill the core of the Great Wall.

Slabs of cut stone on the outside of the wall enclosed a heap of pebbles and rubble on the inside. Each section of the wall rose to a height of 20 to 25 feet.





**Chinese Dynasty Song  
(Tune ---- Frère Jacques / Are You Sleeping )**

**Shang**

**Zhou (Joe)**

**Qin (Chin)**

**Han**

(Repeat)

**Sui (Swee)**

**Tang**

**Song**

(Repeat)

**Yuan (Yawn)**

**Ming**

**Qing (Ching)**

**Republic**

(Repeat)

**Mao Zedong**

**Deng Xiaoping**





# Write a Thesis!

**Write an essay in which you compare and contrast the social, political, and economic aspects of two of the ancient river valley civilizations. You should:**

- Have a comprehensive, analytical and explicit thesis
- Include ample historical evidence and detail to support your thesis
- Address all parts of the question
- Make at least two direct, relevant comparisons and relate to a larger global context
- Include both similarities and differences
- Analyze the cause of the similarities and differences (at least for one category, more is better)