

Name: _____

Meanwhile in Asia: China and Japan

Chapter 3 – Pages 88-103

Chapter 8 – 244-278

Fill out the following review worksheet using knowledge gained from the textbook, and from in-class lectures. This information will be required for success on the upcoming exam.

Confucianism was one philosophy in Ancient China; the other two philosophies were _____ and _____. In China, two great rivers shape its geography. These two rivers are the Huang He, or _____ and the Chang Jiang, or _____. Only about _____ percent of the total land is actually farmable land. _____ and deserts tended to isolate the Chinese people, however, and their only real threats came from the _____.

The earliest Chinese dynasty was the _____ dynasty. We have learned a great deal about Chinese life, especially religious life, through archaeology. _____ sacrifices were found in the royal tombs; veneration of _____ was common in Chinese worship. _____ bones were also frequently used in Chinese religious rituals. These bones were then heated using _____ and interpreted by oracles.

The _____ dynasty overthrew the previous dynasty, and lasted for almost eight hundred years. The _____, similar in concept to Western Divine Right, allowed the king of this dynasty to rule absolutely. The king was expected to rule justly, according to the _____ and was blamed for the disaster of a bad harvest.

The Chinese written language is a combination of _____, or written symbols for words, and _____, or written symbols for ideas. It is still somewhat similar to its original format.

_____ was known in China as the First Teacher. His teachings are summarized by a collection of short sayings, most of which center around proper codes of _____. According to these teachings, the first responsibility of a ruler is to _____. These teachings also express compassion and _____ for others.

Legalism preached that humans are inherently _____ and must be curtailed and contained by using _____. A _____ ruler was necessary for the legalist theory to flourish.

The _____ dynasty united all of China under a single ruler; prior to this dynasty, the Chinese provinces were under their own, individual rule. This dynasty's primary concern was the nomadic people, the _____ to the north. In response, they built the first _____, a creation which was not elaborate, but was functional. This dynasty was overthrown by the _____ dynasty.

(Chapter 8) Between the fall of this dynasty and the emergence of Genghis Khan as the supreme ruler of China, a number of dynasties progressed uneventfully. In the Tang Dynasty, the territory of _____ was added to the Chinese empire; it is north of the Himalaya. In the Song Dynasty, the imperial court was moved south, to _____.

Prior to Genghis Khan, the famous European explorer and merchant _____ traveled to China, and returned with the information that it was one of the largest and wealthiest empires on the planet. Around this time, another class of society had begun to emerge, leading to the pronouncement of a _____, land-owning aristocrats at the center of the Chinese middle class.

Genghis Khan was born _____, or blacksmith. His birth was incredibly prophetic; legend says that he was born with a _____ in his hand. After his father was murdered, he eventually took vengeance against the tribe that was responsible. After amassing an army, he was _____ Genghis Khan by a collection of his fellow khans. Genghis Khan means "_____."

Genghis Khan typically _____ his enemies, and incorporated their culture. His last orders on his deathbed were to annihilate the _____ culture. His tomb has

not been found; it was supposedly trampled by _____ to prevent its location from being discovered.

The _____ dynasty, following the falling of the Khan's empires, rebuilt the _____ and entered into an era of prosperity. The most famous art form from this dynasty was _____. The dynasty fell following epidemic, failure of _____, and local revolt.

Japan consists of four islands: _____, _____, _____, and _____. It is about the total size of the state of _____. Japan's most famous systems of government were based on a model derived from the _____ systems of government. The _____ was a system of military rule, with the _____ or high general leading the government. Below this individual were the _____ or nobles, and the _____, or warrior lords.

Women in Japan filled a largely _____ role in society – it was forbidden for women to fill the upper classes of society or to advance beyond their position. They were depicted in art always performing roles such as _____. Men could divorce their wives for a number of reasons – the most common was _____.

Religion in Japan commonly fit into the concept of _____, consisting of ancestor worship, respect for _____, and superiority of the _____. The other commonly practiced religion was _____, or the way of the _____. It involved quiet _____, respect for personal _____, and devotion to the way of the sword.

The life of a _____ was one of total devotion to the way of the warrior. The modern interpretation of _____ or _____ is similar in training and in philosophy to the codes of these warriors. The most important concept within this code was the concept of personal _____, and of loyalty to those with whom you fight and fight against. There is a physical link to the soul of the warrior in Japan; there is a belief that the soul is inextricably linked to the physical form of the _____.

The concept of _____, or ritualized suicide, is celebrated by the Samurai. The purpose of this ritual is to maintain _____, even though the individual has been

dishonored in some way. Typically, a second man is enlisted to _____ the person committing this ritual. The purpose is to delay the agony felt at the moment of death. In this ritual, a knife is plunged into the _____ of the devoted man.

Another unusual ritual of the Samurai in Japan is the concept of *Kiri Sute Gomen*. This cultural concept states that _____

_____.

The samurai eventually evolved into the Japanese _____ class, consisting of _____

_____.

Terms

*Please provide a definition for the following terms.
The glossary can be found, beginning on page 1003.*

- Aristocracy: _____

- Dao: _____

- Legalism: _____

- Regime: _____

- Scholar-gentry: _____

- Dowry: _____

- Porcelain: _____

- Khanate: _____

- Samurai: _____

- Shogun: _____

- Zen: _____

- Daimyo: _____

- Archipelago: _____
