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| **History of Ancient China - pp 506-534** |
| Chang Jiang | A major river in China also known as the Yangzi River.  |
| Huang He | A major river in Northern China also known as the Yellow River  |
| Shang Dynasty (p507) | The first known dynasty in China, established by the 1500s |
| Zhou Dynasty (p508) | Took over the Shang dynasty, longest lasting dynasty, 1100BC – 771BC |
| Mandate of Heaven | China’s ruler was chosen by heaven and gave him power Ancient Chinese belief that the Gods decided who should rule and for how long |
| Qin Dyansty (p509) | 221BC, brought an end to warring states, the first dynasty to unify all of China |
| Xi’an | A city in Western China, once the capital of China under the Qin  |
| Great Wall | Barrier built to protect China from invasion, started by Qin dynasty |
| Han Dynasty (p510) | Chinese dynasty from 205BC to 220 AD |
| Confucianism (p511) | China’s official government philosophy under the Han dynasty, based on the teachings of Confucius, emphasizes ethics and morals |
| Acupuncture | A Han innovation, practice of inserting fine needles through the skin at specific points to cure disease or relieve pain |
| Silk Road (p516) | A long trade route that stretched across the heart of Asia, developed around 100BC  |
| Grand Canal | Canal that linked northern and southern China, began by the Sui Dynasty |
| Tang Dynasty (p519) | Known as the golden age, 618-907AD |
| Song Dynasty (p519) | Ruled 960-1279, ruled after period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms |
| Bureaucracy | Unelected government officials  |
| Genghis Khan (p528) | A strong leader that united the Mongols in 1206 and took over northern China  |
| Kublai Khan (p529) | Genghis Khan’s grandson |
| Forbidden City | Huge palace complex that included hundreds of imperial residences, temples, and other government building |