**Chinese Dynasties/ Mongols**

**Chapter 4.4, 7.3, 12. 1, 12.2, 12.3 , Ming and Qing Dynasties**

**Themes:**

**Main Ideas:**

**4.4** RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL SYSTEMS The social disorder of the warring states contributed to the development of three Chinese ethical systems.

**7.3**  ETHICAL SYSTEMS The Han Dynasty expanded China’s borders and developed a system of government that lasted for centuries.

**12.1** EMPIRE BUILDING During the Tang and Song dynasties, China experienced an era of prosperity and technological innovation.

**12.2** EMPIRE BUILDING The Mongols, a nomadic people from the steppe, conquered settled societies across much of Asia.

**12.3** CULTURAL INTERACTION As emperor of China, Kublai Khan encouraged foreign trade.

**Why does it matter now?** The people, events, and ideas that shaped China’s early history continue to influence China’s role in today’s world. The pattern of a strong central government has remained a permanent part of Chinese life. Chinese inventions from this period, such as printing, gunpowder, and the compass, changed history. The Mongols built the largest unified land empire in world history. The influence of Chinese ideas on Western civilization began with the Mongols’ encouragement of trade.

**Essential Questions :**

1. How do trade networks encourage the spread of goods, ideas/inventions, culture and disease?
2. How did growing trade, the spread of ideas, and technological developments result in the First Global Age?
3. What role does religion play in the development of a civilization? Location, Basic Beliefs and Development, Expansion, Conflicts.

**Content Objective:**

I can explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography , population growth, and Mongol Invasion, to achieve relative political stability , economic prosperity, and technological innovation.

**Vocabulary (Terms and names to know) :**

**Mandate of Heaven• Dynastic Cycle • Great Wall• Silk Road• Shi Huang de or Shi Huangdi •Han Feizi or Fei• infrastructure • philosophy • Autocracy• standardization • Confucius • Confucianism • filial piety • bureaucracy • Daoism • Legalism • I Ching • Yin and Yang • Qin Dynasty • autocracy• Han Dynasty • centralized government • civil service • monopoly • assimilation• Tang Taizong • Wu Zhao • movable type • gentry pastoralist • clan • Genghis Khan • Pax Mongolica• Kublai Khan • Marco Polo**