Important Terms, People, and Ideas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analects</th>
<th>Legalism</th>
<th>Wuwei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confucianism</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>Xianyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>Patriarchy</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daoism</td>
<td>Qin</td>
<td>Yellow Turban Uprising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han Dynasty</td>
<td>Ren</td>
<td>Zhuangzi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Questions

1. What are the fundamental ideas and values of Confucianism? Make sure to include the concepts of ren, li, and xiao in your answer.

2. How does Daoism contrast with Confucianism?

3. What were the fundamental principles of Legalism, and how does it differ from Confucianism and Daoism?

4. Why does your book call Qin Shihuangdi “one of the most important figures in Chinese history”?

5. How did the early Han contribute to the unification of China?

6. Discuss the role of the Xiongnu in the history of China during the Han.

7. What were the most significant technological developments during this period of Chinese history?

8. How did the issue of uneven distribution of wealth contribute to the collapse of the Han?

9. How did the educational system develop in China during this period?
10. What was the role of the family in classical China?

Inquiry Questions

11. What factors during the Qin and the Han worked against political stability and economic prosperity? How did these factors eventually contribute to the collapse of the Han?

12. Which aspects of Chinese culture during this period were most influenced by Confucianism? By Daoism? By Legalism? Explain your responses.

13. What did the discovery of the Tomb of the First Emperor tell us about China during the Qin?