

NAME: _____

Full Number: _____

[1] The word dynasty means 1_____.

[2] Some of the ancient world's greatest trade and knowledge was carried over land routes until about year 1400 CE. The most famous route, called 1_____, connected China in the east with Central Asia, India, the Middle East, and Europe. Along this path traveled famous historical figures like Marco Polo. Some inventions such as gunpowder & 2_____, 3_____ & moveable type, and 4_____ & 5_____ traveled west out of China and arrived as far away as Venice (Italy).

[3] 1_____ can trace its beginning to northern India around year 500 BCE (c.500 BCE). This philosophy-religion is not so much about worshipping a god. It is mostly about escaping the cycle of suffering through correct living practices such as correct diet and 2_____. This philosophy-religion first came to China during the Han Dynasty via 3_____.

[4] The period of the 1_____ lasted from c.206 BCE to 220 CE. It is the most important dynasty of ancient 2_____. Much of the country's culture and political traditions for the next 2,000 years were established during this period. This period occurred during the same time as the Roman Republic and Roman Empire.

[5] The 1_____ was established by Genghis (Chinggis) Khan (1162-1227). By year 1279, this empire had spread across most of Asia and into Eastern Europe. It included all of China, where 2_____ (1215-1294) established the Yuan Dynasty in 1271. As a result, this was a Chinese dynasty under Mongol (foreign) rule. This ruler and dynasty tried to invade 3_____ twice, first in 1274 and then in 1281. Both invasions were stopped by a combination of Kamakura samurai defenses and bad weather conditions. 4_____ died in 1294, and the Yuan Dynasty collapsed in 1368 when all of Mongol rule collapsed.

[6] The Yuan Dynasty was replaced by the 1_____ of 1368-1644, which returned power to a 2_____ (non-foreign) royal family. Although Neo (new)-Confucianism had started earlier in China's history, it received much more intellectual and official support during 3_____ Dynasty (1368-1644). This new Chinese dynasty—in trying to reduce the influences from a century of Mongol (foreign) rule—supported the narrative ideology (story) of China as just one people with one original history (4_____, one-mind, one-culture). Neo-Confucianism was helpful because it borrowed yet also limited (reduced) ideas from the other important philosophies of China, especially 5_____, which was considered too much of a foreign influence. It also tried to reduce the importance of 6_____, a Chinese philosophy good for science and medicine but not good for controlling a society.

[7] Still early in China's Ming Dynasty, Neo-Confucianism spread from China to 1_____ during the Joseon (조선/朝鮮/Choson) Dynasty (1392-1897). There, it became the dominant political and philosophical system that shaped 2_____ for centuries. With Confucian values like 3_____, 4_____, and ritual (rules), it helped to establish a conservative, national identity for 500 hundred years, focusing on the one-heart, 5_____, one-culture ideology. It also greatly reduced the influence of Buddhism in Korea. As a result, beginning in the 1800s, Western missionaries found space for Christian teaching. Today, almost one-third (31%) of the 6_____ population is Christian, but the core of Korean culture is still greatly built upon Neo-Confucian ideas.

[8] Japan's classical age is best known for the Nara Period (710-794) and especially the Heian Period (794-1185). In this age, power was in the hands of the 1_____ (天皇), who ruled the Heian period from the newly built city of 2_____. The Heian period included the Lady Murasaki, a member of the nobility, who wrote apx. 70% of the *Tale of Genji* 源氏物語 (c.1010) (the other 30% was probably written by her daughter). *Genji* is considered Japan's first 3_____. The manuscript (text) was written entirely in Japanese phonetic script or kana (ひらがな) because Heian women were excluded from Chinese education and writing in 4_____ (漢字). *Genji* was also written in the style of a diary that includes a mix of real events and fictional story. Murasaki did this partly to protect herself, especially from the men in the nobility, whom she often described as "5_____." If something in the text offended someone, then she could claim it was just fiction (story) even when it was real. If she was afraid of being too honest about something in the text, then she simply changed the names and details so that no one would know who she was really writing about.

[9] For nearly 700 years, Japan was mostly ruled by 1_____, who headed a form of government known as *bakufu* 幕府 or Shogunate. In practice, this form of government was essentially a feudal 2_____. From 1185 to 1868, Japan had three *bakufu*: the 3_____ Shogunate (1185-1333), the Ashikaga Shogunate (1338 through the Warring period), and the 4_____ Shogunate (1603-1868).

[10] Tokugawa or 1_____ (江戸) Japan began toward the end of China's Ming Dynasty. From 1603, after 2_____ had already become the state ideology in Korea, it was also adopted in Japan as the official ideology of the new 3_____ Shogunate (江戸幕府). After 130 years of violent warfare among the various samurai clans, a period known as *Sengoku Jidai* 戦国時代 or the 4_____ period (c.1467-1600), the new Tokugawa government wanted to unify all of Japan under a conservative political and social system. Like in China and Korea, the new Edo government wanted to create (invent) a single identity of one-heart, one-mind, 5_____. The Shogunate used a rigid Confucian class system of four classes, with the nobility and 6_____ in the top class, and the money-handling traders and 7_____ in the bottom class. This system helped create a peaceful and prosperous time in Japan's history, but it also gave its citizens very few rites or freedoms. The most minor violation, including a rude gesture or incorrect bow to a senior member of the hierarchy, especially to a samurai, could result in immediate 8_____ by a samurai blade. During this period, 9_____ temples enjoyed a lot of freedom but were strictly controlled by the Shogunate. 10_____, on the other hand, was almost entirely destroyed. Trade with 11_____ was also stopped in 1639 and replaced by over 200 years of exclusive trade with the Dutch (オランダ 1641-1858).

[11] The 1_____ (Ching 清 1644-1912) was China's final dynasty. It was led by a 2_____ nobility from what is today northeast China (満州), which is the region situated between Mongolia, Russia, and Korea. This dynasty reached its peak during the 61-year reign (1661-1722) of Emperor Kangxi (康熙帝). However, intense colonial pressure by the West and a severe lack of domestic reform within China made the dynasty very weak by about 1850. This dynasty then lost a war against the newly rising Empire of Japan in 1895, when the island of Formosa, known today as 3_____, was given to Japan. This Chinese dynasty finally collapsed during the republican revolution of 1911-12. China then spent most of the next 37 years fighting over who

would control the country, which ended in 1949 with the victory of the communists led by 4_____

(毛沢東 1893-1976).

China
Chinese
Edo
Japan
Korea
Korean society
Kyoto
Portugal
the Silk Road
the Silk Road
South Korean
Taiwan

Han Dynasty
Kamakura
Manchu
the Ming
Ming Dynasty
Mongol Empire
Qing Dynasty
Tokugawa
Tokugawa
Warring States

Emperor
Kublai Khan
Kublai Khan
Mao Zedong
merchants
samurai
Shoguns

Buddhism
Buddhism
Buddhist
Christianity
Neo-Confucianism
Taoism

fireworks
kanji
meditation
noodles
novel
paper
silk

drunk and stupid
execution
hierarchy
military dictatorship
obedience
one-culture
one-heart
one-mind
reign or empire