**Chapter 5: Early Society in East Asia**

1. **Political organization in early China**
	* 1. The Yellow River (Huang He)
			1. Deposits fertile, light-colored soil (yellow)
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: “China’s sorrow”
	1. The Shang dynasty: 1766-1122 B.C.E.
		1. Bronze metallurgy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by ruling elite
		2. Horses and chariots traveled with Indo-European migrants to China
		3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported large troops
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ social structure
		5. Burials alongside deceased members of ruling class
			1. Sacrificial victims, mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Wives, servants, friends, hunting companions
			3. Later replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often monumental
	2. The Zhou dynasty: 1122-256 B.C.E.
		1. Zhou gradually eclipsed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Mandate of heaven, the right to rule
			1. The Zhou needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Ruler as "the son of heaven"
			3. Mandate of heaven only given to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Iron metallurgy spread through China in first millennium B.C.E.
2. **Society and family in ancient China**
	1. The social order
		1. The ruling elites with their lavish consumption of bronze
			1. Supported by agricultural surplus, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Defended by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on bronze weaponry
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ privilege
		2. Free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mostly worked for elites
		3. Merchants and trade were important
			1. Trade networks linked China with west and south
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traded with Korea and offshore islands
	2. Family and patriarchy
		1. Veneration of ancestors
			1. Belief in ancestors' presence and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Burial of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods with the dead
			3. Offering sacrifices at the graves
			4. Family heads presided over rites of honoring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Early Chinese writing and cultural development**
	1. The secular cultural tradition
		* 1. Oracle bones
			2. Used for communicating with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Question written on animal bones, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; cracks examined for omens
4. **Ancient China and the larger world**
	1. Chinese cultivators and nomadic peoples of central Asia
		1. Nomadic peoples of the steppe lands--herders
			1. Exchange of products between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Nomads frequently invaded rich agricultural society
			3. Nomads did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese ways
			4. Nomads relied on grains and manufactured goods of the Chinese
	2. The southern expansion of Chinese society
		1. The Yangzi valley; dependable river; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. The indigenous peoples of southern China
			1. Many were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Chinese agricultural society
			2. Some were pushed to hills and mountains
			3. Some migrated to Taiwan, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_