

Ancient China Timeline

Name: _____

Years/Time Periods	Important Events During This Time Period
8000 to 2205 BC	Earlier _____ built small _____ and _____ along the _____ and the _____ Rivers
<p>ANCIENT CHINA begins</p> <p>2205 to 1575 BC</p>	<p>Earliest use of _____</p> <p>_____Dynasty begins; historians debate whether this dynasty was _____ or real</p> <p>Beginning with this dynasty, the king was no longer selected by _____</p> <p>Now, the _____ began to be passed to a _____ (typically from _____ to _____)</p>
<p>1570 to 1050 BC</p> <p>_____ Dynasty</p>	<p>Early _____ along the Huang River had _____ or rulers</p> <p>These rulers organized _____ and commanded _____ and eventually began to take _____ of nearby villages. With this new control, these leaders created small _____.</p> <p>A ruler from one of these smaller kingdoms _____ and formed the _____ Dynasty. "This is the _____ dynasty for which we have a _____ record." (textbook, page 256)</p> <p>This dynasty had over _____ rulers and moved the _____ at least _____ times.</p> <p>They organized _____ to use the land more _____; with the bigger harvests, the "rulers could _____ many _____"; these soldiers _____ neighboring areas to _____ their territory"</p> <p><u>Achievements of this dynasty:</u> _____--earliest written records from China--they are _____ or _____ carved with writing that were used to tell the _____; writing was _____ (pictures that represent words or ideas)</p> <p>By _____ BC, they had a fully developed _____.</p> <p>Best known for metalworking using _____; they made _____, _____, and _____ and used them in _____ ceremonies</p>

1050 to 256 BC

Dynasty

The _____ Dynasty conquered the Shang Dynasty around 1050 BC; the Shang were overtaken because their _____ had become _____ and cared only about _____

The new _____ dynasty believed they had been successful in gaining power because they had _____ or the right to rule from “the highest force of nature” (called heaven).

Because they had the _____ of _____, these new rulers would have to _____ virtuously, be _____ and _____, serve the _____, and _____ corruption.

Leaders were “permitted to seize control by force (if necessary)....because.....(v)ictory served as proof that heaven supported the change in leadership.”

This dynasty _____ many lands to expand their kingdom. There were many different _____ and a great deal of _____. The king put members of his _____ in charge of different _____ in the kingdom as a way to keep _____. The effect was making the kingdom _____ because the connection between the Zhou leader and the local leaders was hard to maintain.

The people saw _____ and _____ disasters as evidence that a kingdom had lost its _____ of _____. Many regions or small states had _____ (military rulers of small states) who said they were _____ to the Zhou king, but really wanted _____ for themselves.

As a result of all this fighting, these smaller battles grew into a large war. This period of time was called the _____ Period (475 to 221 BC). Millions _____ and much land was _____. The last Zhou ruler was overthrown in _____ BC.

Achievements of this dynasty:

Invention of _____; people learned to make _____ (stronger than bronze) and made strong _____; it also made stronger _____ tools; built a _____ of roads to help trade; _____ were used for the 1st time

Sources:

https://www.ducksters.com/history/china/timeline_of_ancient_china.php

<http://www.indiana.edu/~e232/Time1.html#A>

Textbook