

Comparisons	Zhou Dynasty	Qin Dynasty	Han Dynasty
Location	- Around Yellow and Yangtze River.	- Around Yellow and Yangtze River.	- Around Yellow and Yangtze River.
Predecessor	<u>Shang Dynasty - 1046 BCE</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Zhou conquered the Shang because they argue that <b>Di Xin</b>, the last emperor of the Shang, was a corrupt person.</li> <li>- Zhou said that Di Xin lost the <b>Mandate of Heaven</b> and that is what allowed the Zhou emperor, Emperor Wu, to conquer the Shang.</li> </ul>	<u>Zhou Dynasty</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After the fracturing of the Zhou dynasty, China did not get unified again until in 221 B.C.--- the Qin dynasty unified China.</li> </ul>	<u>Qin Dynasty</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As previously mentioned, the Qin dynasty fell due to civil wars and revolts to the Qin dynasty.</li> <li>- The Han Dynasty actually started from a peasant revolt against the Qin Shihuangdi's son. The revolt was led by Liu Bang, son of a peasant family.</li> <li>- When the Qin emperor was dead, there was a civil war between Liu Bang and Xiang Yu. Liu Bang won the war and became the Emperor. He changed his name to Han Gaozu and established the Han Dynasty</li> </ul> <p>Source:  <a href="https://www.ducksters.com/history/china/han_dynasty.php">https://www.ducksters.com/history/china/han_dynasty.php</a></p>
System of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-centralized feudal-like system</li> <li>- Different kingdoms that have allegiance to the Zhou have different autonomy and power.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>first imperial dynasty</b></li> <li>- The Qin dynasty, under Qin Shihuangdi, set up a legalistic government with very strict legal codes.</li> <li>- This is very different from the feudal-like system the Zhou had as this system was more centralized.</li> </ul>	<p>A very centralized empire that was similar to the Qin. It was a <b>centralized monarchy</b> that was headed by an emperor and supported by 3 branches of government.</p> <p>Source:  <a href="https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/han-dynasty">https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/han-dynasty</a></p>
Important Things about the Dynasty	<p>It is generally divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- West: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Located in the <b>West</b></li> <li>- Later the Capital moved to the East in 770 B.C.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>The Spring and Autumn</u> period (770-476 B.C.) is often referred to as a <i>golden age of philosophy</i> in China.</li> <li>- Confucius and Lao-Tzu lived during this time.</li> <li>- The latter half of the Eastern Zhou period is the <b>Warring States</b>.</li> <li>- During this period the Zhou dynasty, which was already <b>decentralized</b>, became fragmented.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Although the Qin Dynasty lasted for only a few decades, there were a lot of notable things that happened in the period of these few decades.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Qin Dynasty was the first dynasty to <i>really unify China</i>.</li> <li>- Qin Shihuang <b>unified</b> the Great Wall of China. He then broke down the walls that were in his empire.</li> <li>- Qin Shihuang is often credited for laying down the groundwork for the Great Wall of China.</li> <li>- He also established a <b>centralized bureaucracy</b> where civil servants are able to earn their spots by taking exams. This system will last for thousands of years in China.</li> </ul>	<p>The Han Dynasty is often referred to as the Golden Age of China. During this time Confucian philosophy also becomes dominant. It was a time in which ideas like Gaussian elimination were documented.</p> <p>There is also a significant period of development of Chinese philosophy, writing, and technology.</p> <p>There was also a brief period when the Xin dynasty gets established and that separated the Han dynasty into two kingdoms: Western and Eastern Han.</p>
The Fall of the	The decentralized nature of the Zhou dynasty caused its dynasty to fragment during the Warring States	Upon the death of Qin Shihuangdi, China plunged into a civil war, coupled with floods and drought. In 207 B.C.	The Eastern Han emperors faced a lot of obstacles such as disasters, plagues, locusts, droughts and

<b>Dynasty</b>	period.	<p>Qin Shihuang's son was killed and the dynasty collapsed entirely.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/the-qin-dynasty/">https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/the-qin-dynasty/</a></p>	<p>earthquakes. Disagreement soon tore apart the dynasty into 3 kingdoms.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-4-regional/41-systems-collapse-beta/a/read-the-fall-of-the-han-dynasty-beta">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-origins/era-4-regional/41-systems-collapse-beta/a/read-the-fall-of-the-han-dynasty-beta</a></p>
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