

Ancient china section 2 pbworks

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What did the farmers have to do in order to serve the government in ancient China? Farmers had to work for the government for about one month each year. They served in the military or worked construction projects like building canals, palaces, and city walls. Farmers also had to pay a tax by giving the government a percentage of their crops.

What is the legacy of ancient China? ANCIENT CHINA'S LEGACY The ancient Chinese are remembered for their contributions to art, philosophy, literature, and science. The Qin dynasty's efforts to centralize the government and military continue to impress modern historians. The Han dynasty brought forth great accomplishments, including porcelain and paper.

What were farmers called in ancient China? 1046–256 BC). These were the shi (gentry scholars), the nong (peasant farmers), the gong (artisans and craftsmen), and the shang (merchants and traders).

What was the role of peasants and farmers in ancient China? Peasants were farmers and had not much money, but China needed them to produce food for everyone. Craftspeople made many things for the upper classes. They created tools, weapons, furniture, and household goods. Near the bottom of the ladder was the merchant class.

How did ancient China get rich? Ancient China had a rich economy that was based on trade and the exchange of money. Travel the Silk Road, witness the invention of paper money, and learn about minting and taxation and how they benefited the ancient Chinese economy.

Why did ancient China fall? In brief, the key reason of the periodic collapse and reconstruction of ancient Chinese civilization is the population pressure in a relatively limited land resources and unfair distribution and possession of social wealth.

What did ancient China value the most? “People should obtain their fortunes reasonably and properly through their labor,” said Confucius, “and not through fraudulence and cheating.” He emphasized honesty in daily behavior. Honesty is a moral virtue greatly valued by the Chinese.

What were girls taught in ancient China? Up to age 9, a female child might receive the same education as a male, however, at age 10, girls were expected to study the Three Obediences and Four Virtues; 'obediences' refers to the expectation that she would first obey her father, then her husband, then her sons after her husband's death.

What were poor farmers called? The word peasantry is commonly used in a non-pejorative sense as a collective noun for the rural population in the poor and developing countries of the world.

What did poor ancient Chinese eat? Poor people's diet consisted mainly of simple grains supplemented by whatever vegetables they could grow for personal usage. Meat was a rarity reserved for special occasions such as the new year and weddings. In the north, the staple grain was wheat, and in the south, people ate mainly rice.

How did husbands treat their wives in ancient China? In pre-modern China, countless women were abused by their husbands, fathers and other male family members. Although there were laws that protected women from domestic violence, most women were so dependent on their menfolk in almost all aspects of their lives that seeking redress was simply not an option.

How did the ancient Chinese bathe? In the pre-Qin days, people first washed their hair and bathed with rice water, which contains starch, protein and vitamins. Not only did it help remove oil stains and maintain the scalp and hair, but it also helped with rough skin.

What did slaves do in ancient China? Large numbers of slaves were used by the Qin government to construct large-scale infrastructure projects, including road building, canal construction and land reclamation. Slave labor was quite extensive during this period.

What was paper money made out of in ancient China? The Song established factories to print paper money with woodblocks, using six colors of ink. The factories were located in Chengdu, Hangzhou, Huizhou, and Anqi, and each used different fiber mixes in their paper to discourage counterfeiting.

What was the religion of ancient China? Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism were the three main philosophies and religions of ancient China, which have individually and collectively influenced ancient and modern Chinese society.

How old is the oldest Chinese civilization? The Shang dynasty (founded around 1600 BC) of the Yellow River valley in northern China is as far back as we have solid archaeological evidence and positive proof of the first written records. Earlier than that, history disintegrates into mythology.

Is China older than Japan? Using a different criterion, here are the nations World Population Review lists as the oldest in the world according to their respective dates of self-sovereignty: Japan - 660 BCE. China - 221 BCE. San Marino - 301 CE.

Why did the fall of China happen? The 1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria began a chain of events that led to the eventual communist overthrow of China in 1949. For years, the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai Shek had worked to suppress rebellions by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The government was effective in defeating communist forces.

What was the most peaceful Chinese dynasty? While Gaozu (Li Yuan's reign name) was the first of the Tang emperors, it was under his son Taizong (reigned 624-649) that the Tang dynasty consolidated its power and began to achieve a domestic peace that would last for virtually unbroken for three centuries, interrupted only by the nine-year-long An Lushan rebellion ...

What did the ancient Chinese do for fun? Music, theater, and dancing were other popular forms of art and entertainment. Opera, a type of stage art that combines

music, singing, drama, mime, swordplay, and acrobatics, became popular at the end of the Zhou Dynasty, around 1911 BC, and continues in China today.

Was ancient China a good place to live? In ancient China the overwhelming majority of people were peasant farmers, living in small communities and working family farms. Life was necessarily harsh, and for children education was limited. Only the sons of wealthy families, living primarily in cities, were formally schooled.

What did ancient China invent? the four great inventions – papermaking, printing, gunpowder and the compass, Ancient China contributed countless other inventions to the world, how many other creations do you know? Below is a list of the 20 inventions created by ancient Chinese and some may surprise you.

What did the farmers have to do in order to serve the government? In order to serve the government, farmers had to perform various tasks and duties to support the ruling class and contribute to the overall stability and prosperity of the society. These tasks included: Storing, processing, protecting, and transporting excess crops.

How did ancient China run their government? The Chinese system of rule relied on a strong central government headed by an emperor, who, with his many relatives, constituted a ruling family and lineage. But the emperor did not necessarily have the absolute power that is often associated with traditional monarchy.

What was the farming method in China? Intensive Farming To improve the efficient use of land, Chinese farmers have developed many farming practices such as crop rotations, intercropping, and multiple cropping.

What do Chinese farmers do? China primarily produces rice, wheat, potatoes, tomato, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, cotton, oilseed, corn and soybeans.

Why were the farmers upset with the government? In addition to the cycle of overproduction, tariffs were a serious problem for farmers. Rising tariffs on industrial products made purchased items more expensive, yet tariffs were not being used to keep farm prices artificially high as well. Therefore, farmers were paying inflated prices but not receiving them.

How did the government seek to help struggling farmers? The Federal government passed a bill to help the farmers. Surplus was the problem; farmers were producing too much and driving down the price. The government passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) of 1933 which set limits on the size of the crops and herds farmers could produce.

What are two ways the government helps farmers? Governments have employed various measures to maintain farm prices and incomes above what the market would otherwise have yielded. They have included tariffs or import levies, import quotas, export subsidies, direct payments to farmers, and limitations on production.

What are 5 facts about ancient China?

Does China still have a royal family? On 12 February 1912, the Xuantong Emperor abdicated, marking the end of the Qing dynasty and the Chinese monarchy altogether.

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How were peasant farmers treated in ancient China? The majority of the people in Ancient China were peasant farmers. Although they were respected for the food they provided for the rest of the Chinese, they lived tough and difficult lives. The typical farmer lived in a small village of around 100 families. They worked small family farms.

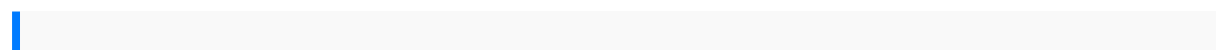
What did the farmers find in ancient China? Rice and millet were the two main crops grown in Ancient China. Rice paddy (field) flooded from river. Rice needs a lot of water, so the Chinese figured out how to flood the fields from rivers to make rice paddies (fields for growing rice).

What tools did ancient Chinese farmers use? During earlier periods, people relied on rudimentary farming tools, such as stone knives and stone spades. With the arrival of the Bronze Age, agricultural tools made of bronze, such as shovels and sickles, were developed.

Why do Chinese eat a lot of pork? Cows and buffalo were too valuable and productive for farming to be slaughtered for food. Chinese palates also prefer the flavour of pig meat over that of bovines. Gourmets talk about its naturally sweeter taste, while beef is considered drier and chewier.

Why is farming difficult in China? Today, much of China's agriculture is very irrigation-dependent. With 20% of the world's population and 7% of its fresh water, China faces important water issues. Agriculture uses 76% of the country's water, but it is facing greater competition from urban areas.

What is the most grown crop in China? Rice, China's most important crop, is dominant in the southern provinces, many of which yield two harvests per year.



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