| **Cornell Notes**  
Stearns Pages 48-56 |
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| Chinese religion created a very distinct political system and often combined or added various beliefs as long as they didn’t contradict the political beliefs. | • Upper class beliefs emphasized a good life on earth as well as the virtue of obedience to the state.  
• While the Zhou dynasty had a belief in a god or gods they did not actually have a formal deity.  
• The Zhou dynasty focused on creating a harmonious earthly life.  
• The upper class practiced many elaborate military skills such as archery.  
• There were many ceremonies practiced for things such as celebrating ancestors or having special meals.  
• At the end of the Zhou dynasty chopsticks were invented for a code of politeness at meals that later influenced the tea ceremonies once tea was introduced. |
| Confucius who lived from 551 to 478 BCE developed Confucianism and traveled throughout China with his wife teaching his political virtues. | • The idea of having politics that were separate from religion was a differing factor in China from surrounding areas.  
• Confucius saw himself as a spokesman for Chinese tradition.  
• Confucianism stresses a proper social hierarchy with male dominance.  
• In Confucianism checks were placed on those in power by creating virtues that made leaders behave modestly without shunning or abusive power as well as being courteous.  
• Confucianism placed belief in moderation, rituals, and a love of wisdom at every social level.  
• Confucianism is primarily ethics.  
• Confucianism confirmed distaste in religious mysteries and delight in learning and good manners.  
• The Confucius doctrine was recorded in the analects, which was revived by the Hans.  
• Confucius tried to fix many problems by emphasizing virtuous behavior in both the ruler and the ruled.  
• Confucius believed that only a man who demonstrated proper family virtues including respect for elders and compassion for children or inferiors, was fit for power. |