**Introduction of Traditional Belief Systems**

1. How did communist China respond to ancient Chinese philosophical precepts?
2. In your opinion, why did the Chinese people return to ancient philosophical beliefs after Mao died?
3. In your opinion, why did cultural and philosophical traditions simultaneously occur around the world around 500 BCE? In other words, why do humans create these philosophical traditions?
4. What are the similarities between Greek and Chinese philosophy?
5. What are the similarities between Indian, Persian, and Jewish philosophical traditions?
6. What was humanity’s primary task, according to these ancient traditions?
7. What effect did these philosophies have on social and gender hierarchies?
8. What questions do all traditional philosophies seek to answer?

**Chinese Philosophical Traditions**

Chinese philosophical traditions influence Chinese social hierarchies, gender roles, political systems, and economic development.

1. What happened in China after the fall of the Zhou Dynasty by the 8th Century BCE?
2. How did the events of #9 influence the development of Legalist philosophy?
3. Explain Legalist philosophy.
4. When and why was Legalist philosophy eventually rejected?
5. Tenets of Confucianism vs. Daoism

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| **Concept** | **Confucianism** | **Daoism** |
| Leading Philosopher |  |  |
| Achieving harmony |  |  |
| Education |  |  |
| “Good” Government |  |  |
| Gender Roles |  |  |
| Social Hierarchy |  |  |
| View of Religion |  |  |

1. How did Chinese cultural traditions blend Confucianism and Daoism?
2. Identify:
   1. *ren*
   2. *wen*
   3. *wu*
   4. *Dao*
   5. *Yin & yang*
3. Evaluate: Can social and gender hierarchies be eliminated in a society that maintains hierarchical cultural traditions? Justify your answer using historical evidence.