Vocab 6 AP World History

1. **Qin Dynasty**- A short-lived (221-206 BCE) but highly influential Chinese dynasty that succeeded in reuniting China at the end of the Warring States period.
2. **Qin Shihuangdi**- Literally "first emperor from Qin"; (name) forcibly reunited China and established a strong and repressive state.
3. **Solon-** Athenian statesmen and lawmaker (594-560 BCE) whose reforms led the Athenians toward democracy.
4. **Wudi**- Han emperor (r. 141-86 BCE) who began the Chinese civil service system by establishing an academy to train imperial bureaucrats.
5. **Xiongnu**- Nomadic peoples to the north of the Great Wall of China who were a frequent threat to the stability of the Chinese state
6. **Yellow Turban Rebellion**-A major Chinese peasant revolt that began in 184 BCE and helped cause the fall of the Han Dynasty.
7. **Buddism**- The cultural/rekigious tradition first enunciated by Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha
8. **Confusism**- The Chinese philosophy first enunciated by Confucius, advocating the moral example of superiors as the key element of social order
9. **Confucius (Kong Fuzi)-** The founder of Confucism; an aristocrat of northern china who proved to be the greatest influence on Chinese culture in its history
10. **Daoism**- A chineese philosophy/ popular region that advoates simplicit and understnading the world of nature: founded by Laozi
11. **Greek Rationalism**- A secularizing system of scientific and philosophic thought that developed in classical Greece in the period 600 to 300 BCE; it emphisized the power of education and human reason to understand the world in nonreligious terms