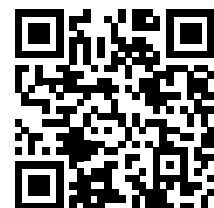


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Spiritual Practices of Early China



In ancient China, _____ played a crucial role in the lives of its people. It was deeply intertwined with the _____, politics, and daily activities. The early Chinese believed in the power of _____ and worshipped them, thinking they could influence the living's fortune and well-being. This _____ was part of a broader system that included the worship of _____, earth, and various deities that represented natural and human-made phenomena. The idea of _____ and Yang, as well as the concept of the Five Elements, were central to their understanding of the world and its _____. These beliefs guided everything from agriculture to warfare, influencing decisions made by the _____ and common folk alike. Confucianism, Taoism, and _____ eventually became the three major religious and philosophical _____, each contributing unique perspectives on ethics, the universe, and the nature of _____. Confucianism, for example, emphasized moral integrity and the importance of _____, while Taoism focused on living in harmony with the Tao, or the way of the universe. _____, introduced later, brought ideas of karma, reincarnation, and _____. These religions coexisted, often blending together in the practices of the people, leading to a rich _____ of spiritual life. Festivals and rituals were common, with the Qingming _____ being a time to honor ancestors by tending to their graves and offering food and _____. The impact of religion on ancient Chinese society was profound, shaping its art, _____, and governance, and leaving a lasting legacy that continues to influence China _____.

- wine
- Yin
- today
- emperors
- Festival
- tapestry
- literature
- family
- humans
- forces
- practice
- heaven
- enlightenment
- religion
- Buddhism
- culture
- Buddhism
- ancestors
- traditions