ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:
1) How did geography shape society and culture in China?
2) What religious, political, economic and social characteristics contributed to the stability of Chinese civilizations?
3) What is the "dynastic cycle?" and how does the process work?
4) What were the cultural and technological achievements of each Chinese dynasty?

The Geography of China

- Chinese civilization arose and developed in a vast area, one-third larger than the United States if Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet are included.
- For centuries China was almost completely isolated from the other civilizations by mountains, deserts, and seas. This isolation helps explain the originality of China's culture.
China vs. the U. S. in Size

Which is Bigger?

Comparing China & the U. S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>China</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>3.7 million square miles</td>
<td>3.6 million square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main physical barrier</td>
<td>Himalayas</td>
<td>Rockies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main River</td>
<td>Yangtze / East - West</td>
<td>Mississippi / North – South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>East Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectivity problems</td>
<td>North - South</td>
<td>East - West</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geography

9,573,000 square km

Geography—River Systems

- The Yellow River (Huang Ho) periodically floods. In this area, the original homeland of Chinese culture, the climate is comparable to western Europe.
- The Yangtze River in central China forms the second river system.
- In the subtropical lands of South China, shorter rivers and valleys converge on present-day Canton to form the third major river system.
- While China's geography has created problems of political unity, the river valleys encouraged the spread of a homogeneous culture over a greater land area than any other civilization in the world.
China's Provinces and Regions

Northeast

• Has been China’s “core” for centuries.
• Capital – Beijing (formerly called ??)
• Location of the Forbidden City — the former palace, administrative center and home of China’s emperors
• Industrial center – has been China’s industrial leader but is losing out to southeast
• Agriculture – very strong
China’s Topography

• **Loess** – a fine yellow-brown loam deposited by seasonal dust storms from the Gobi desert. Acts as a fertilizer

• **Huang He River** – sometimes called Yellow River due to the loess
  – **China’s Sorrow** – another name due to many killed by a flood in 1887.

Southeast

• Fast growing region due to mild climate. Agriculture has been successful and industry is growing.

• **Yangzi River** – China’s main east-west “highway”
Shanghai

- **Shanghai**—China’s major port and largest city.
- Boom—more economic zones have lead to growth.
- To move, one needs Govt. permission
  1. To control population
  2. Keep some people in agriculture.

Northwest

- Barron desert, but there are a few large cities (Kashgar – 300,000)

Gobi Desert
Percentages of Different Landforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>Area (million sq. km)</th>
<th>Percentage in total area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateaus</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>26.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basins</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>11.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hills</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Southwest

- Very rugged
- Plateau of Tibet – high elevation. Isolates the region.
- Tibet – Occupied by a distinct, traditional society based on the Buddhist religion. They live quiet, simple lives.
Geography Skills: China

How has geography affected China in its relations with the rest of the world?

- **Directions:** Using an atlas (or the internet) and a blank map, fill in the following:
  1. The three major rivers, sources and courses: Yellow River (Hwang Ho), the Yangtze River, and the Xi River.
  2. The four major land areas: North, Central, South China and the Western Lands, including Tibet and the great desert basins.
  3. Any five major Chinese cities with large populations (there are at least ten)—Examples: Beijing (Peking), Shanghai, Nanking, Hong Kong.
  4. a. The name and location of China’s highest mountains: the Himalayas, the Altay, and the Tien Shan.  b. The location of the Great Wall of China. Draw it in!
  5. The approximate location of the Gobi Desert (in Mongolia, it covers almost 500,000 square miles).
  6. China’s coastline: compare latitudes, length of coast with United States (over 3,000 miles long).
  7. The seas and the ocean touching China: Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Pacific Ocean.
  8. Ten countries bordering China (see map). Which one has the longest border in common with China?
Intro to Chinese Religions

- Opening Question: What purpose has religion served for the Chinese?
- Chinese Religions - Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism
  - Daoism and Confucianism as philosophies rather than religions?

Religion

Secular 60%
Chinese 31%
Christian 4%
Animist 2.5%
Muslim 2.5%
**Daosim and Confucianism**

- **Daoism** – Happiness lies in living a harmonious relationship with nature
- **Confucianism** -- Emphasizes maintaining proper relationships with family and the government

**Confucianism**

- Widely practiced.
  1. Based on the teachings of Confucius
  2. People must respect laws
  3. Parents must set a good example and children must obey parents
  4. Must honor ancestors
Buddhism

- **Chinese Buddhism** — a mix of the ideas of Confucianism, Taoism and other indigenous philosophical systems. Originated and spread from India.
- Emphasizes **reincarnation**— death and rebirth into a new life form.
- Through meditation one can gain **enlightenment** — acquisition of new wisdom or understanding enabling clarity of perception.
- Selfish behavior is the cause of all suffering → live simply!

A wooden Bodhisattva from the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD)

Communist View

- **Atheism** — The belief that “God” does not exist. The Communist govt. view of religion. This has been relaxed in recent years.
Communism Vs. Religion

• 1950's – Communist leader Mao Zedong sends troops to end Tibet's isolation. Many monasteries were destroyed.
• **Dalai Lama** – leader of the Buddhist faith. He is believed to be the reincarnate of Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha).
• The Chinese government exiled him – the Dalai Lama now lives in India.
• Xizang – Govt. name for Tibet
• Tibetans desire – Independence

ASSIGNMENT:

• READ AND COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET: “THE THREE TEACHINGS.”
  – Learn about the applications of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism to modern-day problems!
Use this fun crossword as review!

Timeline and Activity

1279 - Kublai Khan invades China from Mongolia. He reigned for 17 years. He returned to stimulate Mongolian interest in China.

1279 B.C. - Mongols (people from Mongolia) under Genghis Khan establish the Mongol empire and control of China. The Mongols find the Yuan Dynasty.

1368 - Chinese drive out the Mongols. Ming Dynasty begins.

1420 - Construction begins on the Forbidden City in Beijing.

1464 to 1512 - Qing Dynasty (Manchu people rule China).

1462 - Hong Kong becomes a British colony.

1555 to 1664 - Millions die in a blood war of the Taiping Rebellion.

1614 - End of the Qing Dynasty as the Republic of China is founded. Sun Yat-sen is the first president, but only serves for six weeks.

1912 - The Nationalist Chinese under Chiang Kai-shek unify China under one government.

1944 - Communist revolution led by Mao Zedong begins.

1947 to 1949 - War with Japan ends China.

1949 - Chinese communists defeat the Nationalist Chinese and Establish the People's Republic of China.

Timeline Activity

By looking at the Timeline, fill in the blanks for the given year:

1. Construction of the Great Wall of China begins in the year __________

2. Marco Polo arrived in China in the year __________

3. Paper was invented in China in the year __________

4. China's capital moved to Beijing in the year __________

5. Confucius was born in the year __________

Crossword Puzzle

Across:
1. This desert extends into northern China.
7. This form of government exists in the People's Republic of China today.
8. These men are the Buddhists monks of Tibet.
9. This is the largest nation to the north of China.
10. These towering Buddhist temples are common in China.

Down:
1. This ancient Chinese philosopher devised important guidelines for proper behavior and good government.
2. This ancient Chinese religion taught people how to live in harmony with nature.
4. This ancient book called the I Ching is devoted to explaining the lines in these symbols.
5. This range of mountains lies between China and India.
6. This island country was once ruled from Beijing.

Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

10/18/2009

• Review sheet!

14

10/18/2009
China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Review sheet!

Review sheet!
China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

True or False
Directions: Answer the following either True or False.

1. China is the birthplace of the world’s oldest living civilization. ________
2. China’s population is evenly distributed from east to west. ________
3. The three traditional religions of China are Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism. ________
4. Confucianism provides a system of rules for proper behavior and fair government. ________
5. China had a history of religious tolerance up until its communist era. ________
6. China is bordered by five different nations. ________
7. The ancient Chinese concepts of yin and yang strongly influenced Taoism ________
8. The ancient book called the i Ching contains the complete Buddhist scriptures. ________
9. Buddhism originated in India and was brought to China. ________
10. China’s population exceeds three billion people. ________

Fill in the blanks:
1. ____________________ is the official language of China; however, many other ____________________ are spoken.
2. The two main rivers in China are the ____________________ River and the ____________________ River.
3. The ____________________ Mountains along the border of China are the highest mountains on Earth.

Essay:
Describe in as much depth as possible the history and beliefs of either Buddhism, Confucianism, or Taoism. (Select just one to discuss.)

China's Early History:
The Dynastic Cycle
Asian Civilizations

Understanding Goal:
Stability is the key to flourishing civilizations.

Investigative Question:
What political, economic, and social characteristics contributed to the stability of Asian civilizations?

Explore: Based on the images above, what were some of the political, economic, and religious characteristics of early Asian civilizations?

Connect: Many of the world’s first political, scientific, and economic discoveries originated on the continent of Asia. What might have contributed to this trend? How might the characteristics which bred success also have led to the decline of Asian civilizations?

Learn: Go to LOC.gov to find additional examples of images that depict life in early Asian civilizations, such as those in the Asian Collections.

The Shang Dynasty
Think about this!

- **Big Concept:**
  - China was ruled by many dynasties throughout its history, including one from outside China, the Mongols.
- **Essential Questions:**
  - 1. What is a dynasty and how did they function politically and militarily?
  - 2. Who were the major rulers during each dynasty?
  - 3. What contributions did each dynasty make to society?
  - 4. What effect did the Mongols have on China, as an invading force and ruling dynasty?
  - 5. How did Mongol rule affect everyday life for people in China, including the strict social hierarchy?

China’s Prehistory

- The discovery of **Peking man** in 1927 (left-reconstruction) indicated that ancient humanlike creatures with an early **Paleolithic** (stone age) culture had dwelled in China.
- Certain physical characteristics of Peking man are thought to be distinctive marks of the Mongoloid branch of the human race. Skulls of modern humans (Homo sapiens) have also been found.

Peking Man was a Homo Erectus
A Dynasty that Preceded the Shang?

- The people of China's last Neolithic culture, called Lung Shan (2500-2000 B.C.), lived in walled towns and produced a wheel-made black pottery. Their culture spread widely in North China.
- Most scholars believe that this Neolithic culture immediately preceded the Shang period, when civilization emerged in China about 1700 B.C.
- Others now believe that the Hsia (or Xia) Dynasty, once considered to be purely legendary, actually existed and flourished for some three centuries before it was conquered by the Shang.

The Birth of the Shang Dynasty (1570?-1045? BC)

- The establishment of Shang rule completed the transition from Neolithic culture to civilization.
- Shang was originally the name of a nomadic tribe whose leaders established themselves as overlords in North China.
- The Shang capital, a walled city to which the tribal leaders came to pay tribute, changed frequently; the last capital was at modern Anyang.
Bronze Age Art

- The Shang people developed a mastery in bronze metallurgy.
- The intricate designs were achieved through the piece-mold casting process, in which molten bronze was poured into clay molds that contained impressions of the desired design.

Bronze Art

- **Bronze human head with gold leaf**
  - H 42.5 cm Late Shang Period (c. 1300-1100 B.C.)
  - Features: The neck is very long, the chin very short. The mouth is thin-lipped but wide. Coiled shapes define the nostrils as well as the ears, which are pierced to hold ornaments. Heavy eyebrows and cheekbones accentuate the eyes, which are almond-shaped and heavily slanted. The gold leaf is applied in a thin layer to the front of the head, but not to the eyes and eyebrows. The line for the eyelid suggests that the eyes are depicted as closed.
Shang Writing

- The Shang's writing system used nearly 5000 characters, some of which are still in use today.
- These characters represent individual words rather than sounds and consist of pictographs.
- Most Shang writing is found on "oracle bones," fragments of animal bones and tortoise shells on which were inscribed questions put to the gods and ancestral spirits.

The Use of the Oracle Bone

- The diviner would ask the oracle bone such questions as "Will the king's child be a son?" and "If we raise an army of 3000 men to drive X away from Y, will we succeed?"
- The shell or bone would then be heated and the resulting cracks would be interpreted as an answer to the question.
Government and Society

• Shang kings and nobles lived in lavish buildings, went to battle in horse-drawn chariots, and were buried in tombs with still-living servants and war captives.
• Warfare was frequent and the chariot facilitated the spread of Shang power through North China.
• The power of the kings and nobles was based on their ownership of land, their monopoly of bronze metallurgy, their possession of expensive war chariots, and the kings’ religious functions.
• The kings and nobles had recorded ancestors and belonged to a clan. They were the descendants in the male line from a common ancestor to whom they rendered worship and who was usually a god or a hero, but sometimes a fish, an animal, or a bird.

Religion

• The chief deity—God on High—was the ancestor of the king’s own clan. There were regular animal sacrifices, and libations of a beer-like liquor were poured on the ground.
• (Left) Bronze ding (ritual food vessel)
  From China’s Shang dynasty, 12th-11th century BC
  • This food vessel, which was found in a burial site, features two handles and three round legs and is known as a ding. The main part is covered with squares, each studded in the centre. The top register shows a taotie, or monster-like mask. The taotie design evolved from this ribbon-like form to more elaborate styles over the centuries.
The Meaning of Yin and Yang

- Magic was used to maintain the balance of nature through two opposed but complementary forces called **yin** and **yang**.
- Yang was associated with the sun and all things male, strong, warm, and active.
- Yin was associated with the moon and all things female, dark, cold, weak, and passive.
- In later ages, male Chinese philosophers would employ these concepts to work out the behavior pattern of obedience and passivity that was expected of women.

Agriculture

- Peasants did not belong to clans and apparently worshiped no ancestors.
- Peasants were serfs, working the land for royal and noble landowners.
- Farming methods were primitive, not having advanced beyond the Neolithic level.
- Bronze was used for weapons, not tools or implements, and the peasants continued to reap wheat and millet with stone sickles and till their allotted fields with wooden plows.
- Their gods were the elementary spirits of nature, such as rivers, mountains, earth, wind, rain, and heavenly bodies.
SHANG DYNASTY NEWSPAPER ASSIGNMENT

• Requirements:
  – 1) Working with one partner and using the rubric below, create the front page for your Shang Dynasty newspaper! Your front page should contain at least (2) two 300-word articles and appropriate pictures, captions, titles, etc. You can handwrite it or use Word.
  – 2) Possible topics/articles for Shang Newspaper: 1) advertisements section for the latest Shang tools, technology, and artwork, 2) Shang writing and prophecies on oracle bones, 3) Shang religion (a call for worship), 4) Shang kings, government and the military.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points Possible</th>
<th>Points Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students used teacher-assigned Web sites to collect information.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students used pictures related to the article.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each of the students’ articles answered the five W questions.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ articles had appropriate headlines.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students worked cooperatively and completed the newspapers on time.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What does a newspaper’s format look like? How would you write a Shang Dynasty newspaper?
Qin [Ch’in] Dynasty, 221-206 B.C.E.

- Established China’s first true empire
- **Shi Huangdi** (221-206 B.C.E) - emperor
- **Legalist rule**
  - Bureaucratic administration
  - Centralized control
  - Military expansion
  - Book burnings → targeted Confucianists
    - Buried protestors alive!
- Built large section of the **Great Wall**— built as defense against invaders.
- Huangdi also ordered the building of the **Terra Cotta army**!

The Great Wall
Video Choices:
1) “Engineering an Empire-China” (45 m)
2) “Secrets of the First Emperor” (50m)

• Pay attention! Your project follows!

PROJECT: RECREATE THE TERRA COTTA ARMY!

• DIRECTIONS for Mr. Cegielski’s Students and Parents: Research the Terra Cotta army of the Ch’in Dynasty online (see sites below). Then, students will bring in an oven-baked clay called “laguna” which is available at Michaels arts and crafts store. Also bring sculpting tools (sticks), wax paper, and paint! If you cannot afford to purchase these materials, I will be providing some clay and materials in class, but I cannot afford to buy the materials for everyone. I would greatly appreciate any donation of materials. Bring materials on Monday, Sept. 21st.

• Each student and a partner must create four, 4-6-inch unique and authentic-looking Terra Cotta soldiers! Once created in class, the soldiers must dry for 48 hours. Students then have the option of taking them home to bake and to bring back to school for final painting! Moreover, students must write a 250-word essay about how and why the real-life soldiers were created for the first emperor of the Ch’in Dynasty! DUE DATE FOR SOLDIERS AND ESSAY: SEPTEMBER 25TH! THANKS, MR. C.

GOOD RESEARCH SITES:
http://archaeology.about.com/od/china/a/terracotta.htm
Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.

- “People of the Han” → original Chinese
- Paper invented [105 B.C.E.]

- Silk Road trade develops; improves life for many
- Buddhism introduced into China
- Expanded into Central Asia

Han – Roman Empire Connection

![Map showing the connection between Han China and Roman Empire](image)
Trade Routes of the Ancient World
Sui Dynasty, 581-618 C.E.

- “Land Equalization” System → land redistribution.
- Unified coinage.
- Grand Canal constructed.
- Established an army of professional soldiers.
  - People were overworked and overtaxed!

[Map of China showing T'ang Dynasty]
Tang Dynasty, 618-907 C.E.

- **Imperial examination system** perfected—Citizens had to pass a rigorous exam to serve in the government.

- Liberal attitude towards all religions.
  - Spread of Buddhism in China

- Golden Age of foreign relations with other countries.
  - Japan, Korea, Persia
Song [Sung] Dynasty, 960-1279 C.E.

- Creation of an urban, merchant, middle class.
- Increased emphasis on education & cheaper availability of printed books.
- Magnetic compass makes China a great sea power!

**ACTIVITY (Option #1): GO ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG!**

**Directions:** Choose one of the following dynasties: Qin (Ch'in) 221-206 B.C., Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.-220 C.E., Sui Dynasty, 581-618 C.E., Tang Dynasty, 618-907 C.E., Song [Sung] Dynasty, 960-1279 C.E., Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E., Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 C.E. Then, go to the recommended websites on the following page and begin your dig! Complete this graphic organizer!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact discovered and where? (Please be specific; Don’t simply say “pottery.”):</th>
<th>Why it's important to our understanding of the dynasty (Use complete sentences!):</th>
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<tbody>
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Explain the lasting contributions and legacy of your dynasty and its artifacts! 6-8 sentences
CHINESE DYNASTIES
PROJECT (option #2): Compete on an Archaeological Expedition!

• **Directions:** Using the websites I provide, locate artifacts—remains left behind by past civilizations of China! Artifacts can include: art, inventions, writing, and architecture. Once you complete the graphic organizer below (20 points), your group (3-4 students) will create a poster (30 points), which must include: 1) a title, 2) a one paragraph introductory description of the achievements of your dynasty and why your dig should continue to be funded, 3) printouts of pictures or your own illustrations of your findings. Each picture or illustration should include a 1-2 sentence caption describing the artifact and the website from which you obtained it. Posters should be colorful and creative, since they will be presented and hung in class!

• **Dynasties:**
  – Qin (Ch’in) 221-206 B.C.
  – Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.
  – Sui Dynasty, 581-618 C.E.
  – Tang Dynasty, 618-907 C.E.
  – Song [Sung] Dynasty, 960-1279 C.E.
  – Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E.
  – Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 C.E.

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**Graphic Organizer**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Why it’s important to our understanding of the dynasty (Use complete sentences!):</th>
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Explain the lasting contributions and legacy of your dynasty upon China. In addition, provide several arguments about why your dig team should continue to be funded.
Online Resources

• [http://members.aol.com/Donnclass/Chinalife.html#CONFU](http://members.aol.com/Donnclass/Chinalife.html#CONFU) - Daily Life in Ancient China; Wide range of topics in Chinese history.
• [http://www.penncharter.com/Student/china/index.html](http://www.penncharter.com/Student/china/index.html) – Ancient China
• [http://www-chaosumd.edu/history/toc.html](http://www-chaosumd.edu/history/toc.html) – History of China
• [http://www.yahooligans.com/Around_the_World/Countries/China/History/Ancient_China](http://www.yahooligans.com/Around_the_World/Countries/China/History/Ancient_China) – Ancient China
• [http://www.hanwei.com/culture/coin.htm](http://www.hanwei.com/culture/coin.htm)
• [http://www.crystalinks.com/china.html](http://www.crystalinks.com/china.html) – Ancient China Index
• [http://www.cmi.k12.il.us/~kempeja/Anewchina.html](http://www.cmi.k12.il.us/~kempeja/Anewchina.html) – Ancient Chinese Resources

• Note: If you need to use another website, please check with me to make sure that the site is reliable.

What your poster should look like!

1) Title of Dynasty with years it existed
   --Example: Ch'in Dynasty, 221-206 B.C.

2) Using complete sentences, a description of:
   A) The rise and fall of the dynasty, including people and events
   B) The Dynasties’ achievements—Ex. inventions, art, etc.
   C) Your arguments for why your archaeological dig should continue to be funded

3) Several pictures of artifacts from your dynasty with captions explaining what they are:

4) Decorate your poster, make it colorful and prepare to present it to the class on Tuesday, next week.
This is It!

Present Your Posters!

The MONGOLS
[“Golden Horde”]

- Temujin → Genghis Khan (“Universal Ruler”)
  - 1162–1227
  - From the steppe (dry, grass-covered plains of Central Asia)

Questions:
1) Who were the Mongols?
2) What characteristics made them great conquerors?
3) How did they change Chinese history and culture?
The MONGOLS
["Golden Horde"]

- Genghis Khan’s Tax Laws:
  - If you do not pay homage, we will take your prosperity.
  - If you do not have prosperity, we will take your children.
  - If you do not have children, we will take your wife.
  - If you do not have a wife, we will take your head.

- Used cruelty as a weapon → some areas never recovered from Mongol destruction!
The Extent of the Mongol Empire

Video: "Genghis Kahn BBC Biography" (50 m)

• What characteristics of Kahn’s military leadership allowed him to unite feuding tribes and conquer such a vast empire? Pay attention! Your assignments follow!
MONGOLS & GENGHIS KAHN ASSIGNMENTS

• READ AND COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS FOR:
  • 1) Student Handout 1.1 “What Were the Mongol People Like In the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries? Depends on Whom You Ask!” PAGES 7-9. Helpful advice: The word “Taters” in the second paragraph of page 7 means “Mongol.”
  • 2) Student Handout 1.2 “What was the Mongol Leader, Chinggis Great Khan, Really Like? Depends on Whom You Ask!” PAGES 10-12

Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E.

• Kublai Khan [r. 1260-1294]—greatest Mongolian ruler
  • Pax Mongolica [“Mongol Peace”]
    • Tolerated Chinese culture but lived apart from them.
    • No Chinese in top govt. posts.
    • Believed foreigners were more trustworthy.
    • Encouraged foreign trade & foreign merchants to live and work in China.
      ✓ Marco Polo

Q. How did Kublai Khan change the Political structure & Culture of China?
Yuan Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E.

- **Kublai Khan’s Dynasty**
- **The Black Plague** was spread by the Mongols in the mid-14c.

- Sent fleets against Japan.
  - 1281 → 150,000 warriors
  - Defeated by *kamikazi* [“winds of the gods”]

- Kublai Khan experienced several humiliating defeats in Southeast Asia late in his life.
Read the section in your textbook or online at http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols and complete this flow chart on the Mongols and Yuan Dynasty!

Remember:
A Cause explains why something happens
An Effect explains what occurred as a result of a decision, action or event

• Answers!
More Possible Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wars of conquest fought by Mongols</td>
<td>Deaths of millions of Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongols seized land to use for pasture for their horses and livestock</td>
<td>Chinese impoverished and suffered from disease and starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marco Polo – explored and told world about China</td>
<td>Europeans came to China – impacted life there forever</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Today's Q.: How did Marco Polo’s travels change China and Europe?

Marco Polo (1254-1324)

- Marco Polo -- A Venetian merchant.
- Traveled through Yuan China: 1271-1295.
- Learned about and introduced Europe to:
  - “Black Stones” [coal]
  - Gunpowder.
  - Noodles.
Marco Polo’s Travels

Name:_________ Date:_______

Marco Polo Visits Tin-gui

Marco Polo was a Venetian trader who visited Mongol China in 1273 with his father and uncle. Marco Polo’s father and uncle were merchant eager to meet new people and trade for new goods. This gave Marco Polo the chance to see many different people, places and goods. After meeting China’s Mongol ruler, Kublai Khan, Marco Polo traveled throughout his realm as his ambassador. For 17 years, Marco Polo recorded his impressions of this land seen by very few Europeans. Upon his return to Europe in 1295, Marco Polo spent many years in prison. Here he told the stories of his great journeys to Romance of the Jade City, who recorded them as the book The Travels.

Read the passage from II milagro below. Pay close attention to Marco Polo’s description of Tin-gui’s main product and how it was made. Then use this passage and what you already know about Marco Polo, to complete the puzzle.

Of this place [the city of Tin-gui] there is nothing further to be observed, than that cups of gold, bowls and dishes of porcelain are there manufactured. The process was explained to be as follows. They collect a certain kind of earth, as it were, from a mine, and laying it in a great heap, sufficient to be exposed to the wind, the rain, and the sun, for thirty or forty years, during which time it is never disturbed. By this it becomes refined and fit for being brought into the vessels above mentioned. Such porcelain as may be thought proper are then laid on, and the ware is afterwards baked in ovens or furnaces. Those persons, therefore, who cause the earth to be dug, collect it for their children and grandchildren. Great quantities of the manufacture are sold in the city, and for a Venetian groat you may purchase eight porcelain cups.

Read each clue to help you complete the puzzle.

Across
1. Tin-gui product
4. The ware is afterwards baked in ovens or the sun
7. Marco Polo’s traveling companion
9. Marco Polo’s job with Kublai Khan

Down
2. Marco Polo visited
3. Marco Polo’s home
4. The people of Tin-gui expose the earth to wind, rain, and sun for thirty years.
5. Marco Polo passed through this country going to and leaving China
6. Marco Polo’s father was
ACTIVITY: “EXPERIENCE THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO!”

• OBJECTIVE: You will read actual travel accounts, written by Marco Polo during his journeys, and record information in your very own illustrated travel journal!

• TODAY'S REQUIREMENTS (DUE TODAY): Complete Steps #1-6 of your travel journal. One page per step, unless otherwise directed.

• ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENT (DUE TODAY, TOO)–Creative Writing Assignment:
  • Stories are often exaggerated when they are passed on from one person to another. Explain how Rustichello, the man who wrote Marco’s book, sometimes exaggerated to make his book more interesting and more saleable. Brainstorm a list of adjectives that you would use - spectacular, enormous, gigantic - to exaggerate a description. Using the last 1-2 pages of your journal, write an exaggerated, but still believable account of the journey with Marco Polo with a focus on the use of adjectives from your list. Also, draw your own picture of an important event from your story!
Traveling through China’s History

Dynasties:
- Qin (Ch’in) 221-206 B.C.
- Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.E.-220 C.E.
- Sui Dynasty, 581-618 C.E.
- Tang Dynasty, 618-907 C.E.
- Song [Sung] Dynasty, 960-1279 C.E.
- Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E.
- Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 C.E.
- Qing Dynasty 1644-1911 A.D.

Hmmmm… We are about ready to study the Ming and Qing Dynasty but can you recall important achievements of the other dynasties?

Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 C.E.

- Golden Age of Chinese Art
  - Moderation
  - Softness
  - Gracefulness
- Three different schools of painting developed.
- Hundreds of thousands of workers constructed the Forbidden City – emperor’s palace and administrative center of China.
China’s last native imperial dynasty!

The Forbidden City: China’s New Capital
Ming Cultural Revolution

Printing & Literacy
- Cheap, popular books:
  - woodblock printing.
  - cheap paper.
- Examination system.
- Leads to explosion in literacy.
- Leads to further popularization of the commercial market.

Culture & Art
- Increased literacy leads to increased interest in cultural expressions, ideas, and things:
  - Literature.
  - Painting.
  - Ceramics.
  - Opera.

Qing Dynasty
1644-1911 A.D.
Qing Dynasty
1644-1911 A.D.

• Invaders from Manchuria took control in 1644
• revival of arts and learning--novel, short story, drama and poetry
• The Qing instituted changes:
  – They required the Chinese men to shave their heads and wear Manchu clothes rather than the clothing style of the Ming Dynasty.
  – Preferred agriculture over trade.
  – The Qing favored an isolationist policy—no contact with foreigners, who were considered inferior.

Video: “Chinese Growth & Prosperity in the 1700’s” (6m)

• Q. Why did China prosper during the 1700’s? Also, think ahead: How could interference from Europeans ruin this prosperity during the 1800’s?
Analysis: Who are the characters in this political cartoon? What is the message?

Explanation: During the nineteenth century, Qing control weakened. The First Opium War erupted in 1840.
- Britain's desire to continue its opium trade with China collided with imperial edicts prohibiting the addictive drug. The British quickly took control of Chinese ports. Other European powers soon followed.
- Opium is a narcotic formed from the latex released by lacerating (or "scoring") the immature seed pods of opium poppies.
- Britain and other major powers, including the United States, France, Russia, Germany, and Japan forcibly occupied "concessions" and gained special commercial privileges.
- Hong Kong was ceded (given) to Britain in 1842 under the Treaty of Nanjing.
Q. How does the Chinese point of view differ?

Video Clip: “The Opium War” (8:10m)

Pay attention! A major assignment follows!
Assignment: Write a newspaper article on imperialism (foreign interference) in China

Directions:

• After discussing the impact of imperialism on China, students will be assigned the role of an eyewitness British reporter or an eyewitness Chinese reporter. Using detail from our notes and readings, your newspaper article must have the following:
  1) A title for your newspaper—Ex. The Shanghai Herald
  2) A catchy title for your article.
  3) A one-page commentary, either from the perspective of a British or Chinese reporter, about the Opium War and subsequent Western imperialism in China. Do you agree or disagree with the situation? What was the impact of imperialism in China? Could there have been a better solution or outcome? Use historical facts and details to support your answers.
  4) Your own hand-drawn political cartoon—Your interpretation of the events by making fun of the situation in a critical way! Your cartoon should have a political message and a caption underneath to help the reader understand your viewpoint. No stereotypes or racial slurs, please!
  5) I prefer typed—you just might earn brownie points! If not typed, your report must look very neat, with no spelling mistakes or crossed out corrections. Make it look like a newspaper!

Imperial China’s Impact on History

• Removed religion from morality.

• Beginnings of Mandate of Heaven--political philosophy through which a ruler must prove he/she is legitimate.

• Secular law —non-religious.

• Valued history → The Dynastic Cycle —the process by which dynasties rise and fall
Using your reading packet and notes, complete this fun crossword as review!

Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

| 5009 B.C. | Rice is cultivated in southern China. |
| 3000 B.C. | Pows are used in China for the first time. |
| 1766 B.C. | Shang Dynasty begins. |
| 1629 B.C. | Chinese priests instigate special exams on "oracle bones" that are used to look into the future. The practice of coin tossing or drawing straws associated with the I Ching probably developed from this. |
| 1122 B.C. | The Zhou people of western China overthrow the Shang Dynasty and establish a new dynasty. |
| 551 B.C. | Confucius is born. |
| 500 B.C. | Daoism, founded by Laozi, is active. |
| 500 to 400 B.C. | Buddha is born in what is now southern Nepal. |
| 321 B.C. | Qin Dynasty begins, the year the first emperor (Chin-Shih-Huang) starts to rule China. |
| 200 B.C. | Beginning of Han Dynasty. China becomes a powerful empire and Chinese culture flourishes. |
| 200 B.C. | Tao-Ts’ing, the Book of Tao, begins to be compiled. |
| 105 A.D. | Paper is invented in China. The Roman Empire is at its peak around this time. |
| 400 | Attila the Hun, a Mongol ruler of a kingdom centered in today’s Hungary, begins to attack the Roman Empire. |
| 476 | The Fall of Rome and the Western Roman Empire. |
| 581 to 618 | Flourification of China during the Sui Dynasty. Grand Canal is built for transportation in China. |
| 618 to 967 | Tang Dynasty period; literature and art flourish in China. Europe is in the midst of the Early Ages. |
| 700 to 1279 | Sui Dynasty, China’s population exceeds 100 million people. Neo-Confucianism becomes the official state philosophy. |
| 1279 | Mongols invade and conquer all of China. Kublai Khan defeats the Song Dynasty and takes control of China. The Mongols found the Yuan Dynasty. |
| 1388 | Chinese drive out the Mongols. Ming Dynasty begins. |
| 1405-1433 | Chinese naval fleet explores the coast of Asia, reaching the east coast of Africa. |
| 1450 | Construction begins on the Forbidden City in Beijing during the Ming Dynasty. |
| 1455 | First voyage of discovery across the Atlantic Ocean by Christopher Columbus. |
| 1488 | Vasco da Gama reaches India by sea by going around the tip of Africa. |
| 1514 | Portuguese explorers reach Guinea, then land in Brazil. |
| 1521 | Hernando Cortez completes the conquest of Mexico for Spain. |
China: From Past to Present

Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

Timeline and Timeline Activity

1607 - First successful English colonists at Jamestown, Virginia.
1763 - Pilgrims found the Plymouth colony in New England.
1844 to 1912 - Qing Dynasty. Manchu emperors rule China. The Mandschus relegate the Chinese to a separate social class.
1842 - Hong Kong becomes a British colony.
1851 to 1864 - Millions die in bloody warfare of the Taiping Rebellion in China.
1911 - Revolution against Qing rule.
1912 - End of the Qing Dynasty as the Republic of China is founded to govern China. Sun Yat-sen is the first president but only serves for six weeks.
1925 - Sun Yat-sen dies.
1928 - The Nationalist Chinese under Chiang Kai-shek unify China under one government.
1934 - Communist Revolution against the Nationalist government, led by Mao Zedong, begins.
1937 to 1945 - War and invasion by Japanese shatter China. After the war, the communists gain control over a significant part of China. Poverty and disease cause the Nationalist government of China to lose favor among the people.
1949 - Chinese communists defeat the Nationalist Chinese and establish the People's Republic of China.
1950 - Chinese troops enter Tibet.
1955 - First successful English colonists at Jamestown, Virginia.
1956 - Cultural revolution in China causes great political turmoil.
1971 - The People's Republic of China replaces Taiwan as the recognized government of China at the United Nations.
1972 - U.S. President Richard Nixon visits the People's Republic of China, the first president to do so. Relations between the two nations begin to thaw.
1978 - China begins normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.
1984 - China starts economic reforms that result in less government control over business and a modernization of the Chinese economy.
1989 - Pro-democracy demonstrations at Tiananmen Square in Beijing lead to a massacre of hundreds of protesters by soldiers.

Timeline Activity
By looking at the Timeline, fill in the correct year:
1. Marco Polo arrives in China on the Silk Road in __________
2. Vasco da Gama reaches India by sea from Europe in __________
3. Paper is invented in China in __________
4. First emperor of China begins to rule in __________
5. Portuguese explorers reach the port of Calicut in China by sea from Europe in __________

Vocabulary List

Absolutism - A city on the Mediterranean Sea in ancient Carthage that once was a major center of trade and industry.
Bureaucracy - A form of government based on the principles of public administration and the rule of law.
Commodities - Goods and services that are produced for exchange or sale.
Currency - The system used to measure the value of goods and services in a given economy.
Feudalism - A system of landholding and social hierarchy in medieval Europe.
Imperialism - The acquisition and control of territory, resources, and influence by one nation over another.
Oligarchy - A form of government in which power is held by a small group of individuals.
Plurality - A system of voting in which the candidate with the most votes wins.
Pluralism - A system of government in which multiple political parties coexist.
Reform - A movement aimed at improving the social, economic, or political conditions of a society.
Revolution - A sudden and dramatic change in political, social, or cultural conditions.

Review Sheet
### China: From Past to Present

#### Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

##### Vocabulary List (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review sheet</td>
<td>A term used to describe sheet that contains information about a specific topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma Ya (1596–1627)</td>
<td>A Chinese dynasty who fought the Ming rebels to establish a new Ming in China and thus ended the Ming and established the Qing dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Nanjing</td>
<td>A peace treaty that ended the Ming-Qing war in 1644.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qing Dynasty (1644–1912)</td>
<td>A dynasty that succeeded the Ming dynasty and ruled China for over 260 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu (1644–1912)</td>
<td>The ethnic group that founded the Qing dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu language</td>
<td>The official language of the Qing dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu culture</td>
<td>The cultural practices of the Manchu people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu dress</td>
<td>The traditional clothing worn by the Manchu people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu art</td>
<td>The visual arts produced by the Manchu people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu music</td>
<td>The musical traditions of the Manchu people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchu cuisine</td>
<td>The culinary practices of the Manchu people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Fill in the missing word in the vocabulary list: **Manchu**
2. What impressed you about the Manchu people? (Explain your choice.)
3. Consider how the Manchu dynasty influenced modern Chinese society.
4. Research and write about a significant cultural or political event during the Qing dynasty.