

Asian Civilizations

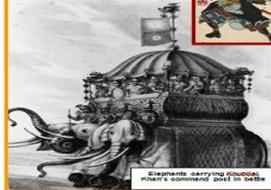
Understanding Goal:
Stability is the key to flourishing civilizations.



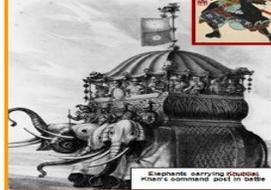
Buddhist Shrine, Japan



Samurai



Court of Imperial Palace, Beijing, China



Elephants carrying Howdah, Khan's command post in battle

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 [LCC.gov](#) to find additional examples of images that depict life in early Asian civilizations, such as those in the [Asian Collections](#).

1

China: From Past to Present

Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Pre-Test

Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False:

1. India is the only country in the modern world that has more people than China. _____
2. Confucianism played a major role in shaping the civilization of China. _____
3. Buddhism began in China. _____
4. The concepts of yin and yang have always played an important role in Chinese thinking. _____
5. The People's Republic of China is the largest democracy in Asia. _____



Video: China: From Past to Present: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs (17 minutes)

Note: A quiz will follow this brief study of China's geography and religions! So, please pay attention. 

Video Quiz

Related Video: China: From Past to Present: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

01/03/2008

Multiple Choice

- Today, China is a _____.
(Choose only one answer)
 - democratic country
 - capitalist country
 - communist country
 - socialist country
- Most people make a living in the eastern third of the country by _____.
(Choose only one answer)
 - working in shipping yards
 - exporting expensive goods
 - fishing on old fishing boats
 - farming on fertile land
- Confucianism provided China with a strong social foundation by promoting _____.
(Choose only one answer)
 - mutual respect
 - strong family bonds
 - generosity and honor
 - all of the above

- Love for children is a basic ideal in Chinese society.
 - true
 - false
- The most rule-based of the three religions of China is _____.
(Choose only one answer)
 - Taoism
 - Marxism
 - Buddhism
 - Confucianism
- Which of the following is true of the Chinese culture?
(Choose only one answer)
 - Wealth and possessions are important to the Chinese.
 - Balance and order are important concepts to the Chinese.
 - Action and quick movements are important to the Chinese.
 - Masculine traits such as strength are most important to the Chinese.

Answer each of the following questions either True or False:

- True or False? The People's Republic of China is a communist country. _____
- True or False? Mandarin is the official language of China, but many dialects are spoken. _____
- True or False? Confucius developed a system of rules for proper behavior. _____
- True or False? Buddhism began in China. _____
- True or False? Feng shui was the first emperor of China. _____

China vs. the U. S. in Size

Which is Bigger?



Comparing China & the U. S.

	China	United States
Size	3.7 million square miles	3.6 million square miles
Main physical barrier	Himalayas	Rockies
Main River	Yangtze / East - West	Mississippi / North - South
Population	East Coast	East Coast
Connectivity problems	North - South	East - West

Geography

9,573,000 square km

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.

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

Map of China
Locations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

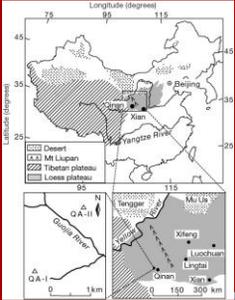
Northeast

- 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

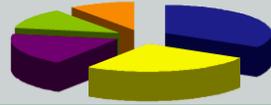
- Barron desert, but there are a few large cities (Kashgar – 300,000)



Gobi Desert

Percentages of Different Landforms

	Area	Percentage in total area
Land area (million sq. km)	9.60	100
By landform (million sq. km)		
Mountains	3.20	33.33
Plateaus	2.50	26.04
Basins	1.80	18.75
Plains	1.15	11.98
Hills	0.95	9.9



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.



Activity 3

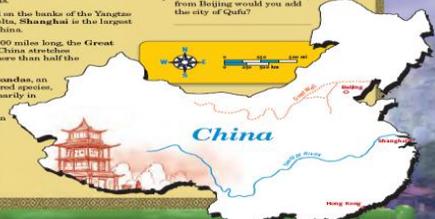
Name _____ Date _____

China Hunt
Study the facts and map below to find out more about China, one of the world's oldest and most fascinating civilizations! Then test your skills by answering the questions to the right.

- Formerly known as Peking, Beijing is the capital of China. It will be the site of the summer Olympic games in 2008.
- The Yangtze River, China's longest river, flows just north of Shanghai into the East China Sea.
- Located about 200 miles southeast of Beijing, Qufu is the legendary birthplace of the ancient philosopher Confucius.
- Situated on the banks of the Yangtze River Delta, Shanghai is the largest city in China.
- Over 4,000 miles long, the Great Wall of China stretches across more than half the country.
- Giant pandas, an endangered species, live primarily in China's central mountain ranges.

Questions:

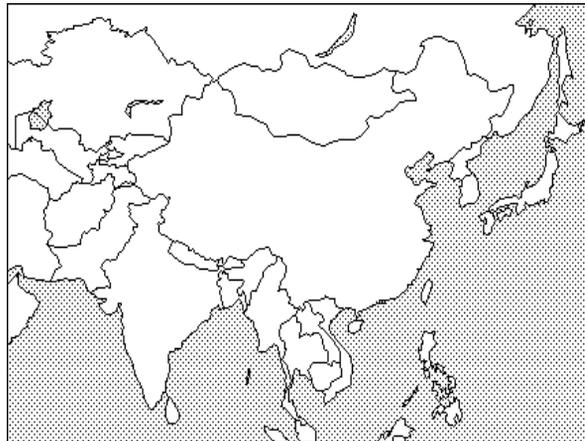
- Put the following in order from most northern to most southern: Yangtze River, Shanghai, Great Wall.
- Describe the path of the Yangtze River across China from west to east, using directional words.
- Where on the map would you add the East China Sea?
- About how many inches away from Beijing would you add the city of Qufu?



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: the Hwang Ho or Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Si Kiang or West River.
 2. the four major land areas: North, Central, South China and the Western Lands, including Tibet and the great desert basins.
 3. five major Chinese cities with a population of over 1,000,000 (there are at least ten): Sian, Lanchow, Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Chungking, Nanking, Tienstin, Darien and Wuhan. Ask if anyone knows which city is the largest (Shanghai)? How many are on water? (all but Peking).
 4. a. the name and location of China's highest mountains: the Himalayas, the Pamirs 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?



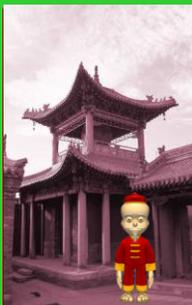
Intro to Chinese Religions

- 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%



OMF International (UK) 25




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)



5 China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Timeline and Timeline Activity

560 B.C. - Rice is cultivated in southern China
3600 B.C. - Plovers are used in China for the first time
1766 B.C. - Shang Dynasty begins
1600 B.C. - Chinese priests inscribe special signs 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. - Lao-tzu, founder of Taoism, is active.
460 to 480 B.C. - Buddha is born in what is now southern Nepal.
221 B.C. - Qin Dynasty begins, time of the first emperor and first strong central government.
214 B.C. - Construction of the Great Wall of China begins.
202 B.C. - Beginning of Han Dynasty. China becomes a powerful empire and Chinese culture flourishes.
200 B.C. - Tao-Ts-Ching, the Book of Tao, begins to be compiled.
105 A.D. - Paper is invented in China.
681 to 618 - Reunification of China during the Sui Dynasty. Grand Canal is built for transportation.
618 to 907 - Tang Dynasty, literature and arts flourish in China.
960 to 1279 - Song Dynasty. China's population exceeds 100 million people. Neo-Confucianism becomes the official state philosophy.
1279 - Marco Polo arrives in China from Venice. Italy. He remains in China for 17 years. His reports stimulate European interest in China.
1279 - Mongols (people from Mongolia) under Kublai Khan defeat the Song Dynasty and take control of China. The Mongols found the Yuan Dynasty.
1368 - Chinese drive out the Mongols. Ming Dynasty begins.
1420 - Construction begins on the Forbidden City in Beijing.
1644 to 1912 - Qing Dynasty. Manchu people rule China.
1542 - Hong Kong becomes a British colony.
1851 to 1864 - Millions die in bloody warfare of the Taiping Rebellion.
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.
1928 - The Nationalist Chinese under Chiang Kai-shek unify China under one government.
1934 - Communist rebellion led by Mao Zedong begins.
1937 to 1945 - War with Japan shatters 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 correct year:
1. Construction of the Great Wall of China began 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 _____

• Review sheet!

6 China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Vocabulary List

ancestor - Any person from whom one's father or mother is descended.
ancestor worship - Performing religious ceremonies or reciting prayers in honor of one's ancestors.
Buddha - A prince named Siddhartha Gautama who lived over 2,500 years ago in India. He gave up a life of riches to try to find a way to end human suffering. Through his efforts, he achieved great respect or "enlightenment." The word Buddha means "Enlightened One."
Buddhism - The ancient religion based on the teachings of Buddha.
communist - A form of government based on principles of communal, or public ownership, of land and factories. The Communist Party (whose members are not elected by a vote of the people) runs governments in communist countries.
compassion - To share the pain and suffering of another human being.
Confucianism - One of the three traditional religions of China. Confucianism is based on the teachings of a philosopher named Confucius. He came up with a system of rules for proper behavior and for good government that played an extremely important role in shaping the civilization of China.
Confucius - An ancient Chinese philosopher (551-479 B.C.) who developed rules for personal behavior that provided mutual respect, generosity, honor, strong family bonds, and a deep sense of duty to society.
culture - The customs and traditions that a group of people share such as their religious beliefs, music, holidays, food, music, dance, and clothing.
dialect - A variety of a spoken language that is derived from a standard "parent" language. For example, in China the Cantonese dialect of the official Mandarin language is spoken in the region of Canton, while people in Shanghai speak another dialect of Mandarin.
divinities - Gods, goddesses, and other sacred beings.
dynasty - A powerful family that produces a series of rulers over several generations.
enlightenment - A religious experience marked by vividly insight and understanding.
feng shui - Qualities that are traditionally associated with females; for example, moistness, gentleness.
feng shui - An ancient Chinese art based on the concepts of yin and yang that is employed in designing buildings, gardens, arranging furniture, etc., to create a harmonious environment.
Gobi Desert - The coldest and northernmost desert in the world, located in southern Mongolia and northern China.
harmony - A pleasant outcome resulting from non-aggression, peace, order and balance. "Harmony in China, the achievement of harmony with nature, between the government and the governed, and within the family was considered to be of utmost value."
hexagram - A mystical six-line symbol composed of a pair of trigrams, one trigram on the next page. These six lines can be represented by six coin tosses. The significance of each line of each of the 64 different hexagrams is analyzed in the *I Ching*.
Himalayas Mountains - The highest range of mountains in the world located between India and China.
I Ching - Ancient book that discusses the meaning of lines in the 64 hexagrams and that is often consulted when making important decisions.
immortality - Not subject to death, able to live forever.
Jamae - Vajrayana Buddhist monks who live mainly in the mountainous Tibetan region of China. Lamae are also found in Mongolia, Bhutan, and Nepal.
Lama, Dalai - The supreme spiritual leader of the Vajrayana Buddhists. The Dalai Lama led the government of Tibet until it was independent from China.
Lao-tzu (Laozi) - Ancient philosopher who lived around 500 B.C. Many people believe he was the founder of Taoism and source of many of the ideas found in the Book of Tao (Tao-Ts-Ching).
Mandarin - The official language of China. The Chinese speak several different dialects of Mandarin.
maoist - Qualities that are generally associated to being male; for example, fatherliness, strength.
meditation - Certain religious practices that involve developing mental control and relaxation.

• Review sheet!

6a China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Vocabulary List (continued) and Activity

Mi-Luo-Po - A beloved legendary character in China also known as the laughing Buddha.
Mongolia - A large country that lies to the north of China.
monk - A person who devotes his life to religious practice by following strict rules of behavior.
moral - Conformed with developing character and a strong sense of right and wrong.
Nationalist China - The nation of Taiwan. The Chinese nationalists were defeated by the communists and set up their own government on the island of Taiwan.
offerings - Sacred gifts to the gods and other divinities such as food, music, perfumed water, and incense.
pagoda - A type of Buddhist temple built in the form of a tower.
prayer flags - Small flags with prayers written on them that are found in certain sacred Buddhist places. When the flags flutter in the wind, it is believed that the prayers will be sent out into the world.
prayer wheels - Drums, found in certain sacred Buddhist places, which are turned by believers to send prayers out into the world.
People's Republic of China - The communist nation of China.
rural - An area located far away from any big city.
shrine - A sacred place. Shrines are often devoted to particular saints or gods and can be places of pilgrimage.
stupa - A certain type of mystical shrine, or pagoda, that usually holds sacred images, offerings, and relics.
Taiwan - The Nation of Nationalist China.
tai chi - An old spiritual and physical discipline that is commonly practiced in China and that seeks to balance the yin and yang energies.
Tao - A mystical sense of pure, all-encompassing force that existed before there was heaven or on earth. Taoists believe everything in the universe arises from the Tao.
Taoism - One of the ancient religions of China. The original Taoists sought to live in harmony with nature.

Vocabulary Activity
Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list find the correct word (or words) to fill in the blank.
1. He lived in a _____ area far out in the country.
2. It was a well established _____ at Grandpa's lake house to never make anything on New Year's Day.
3. He wanted to be a _____ person and to do the right thing.
4. The man from Canton was unable to understand Jim because he spoke the _____ of Shanghai.
5. His mother's _____ lived in Beijing a thousand years ago.

• Review sheet!

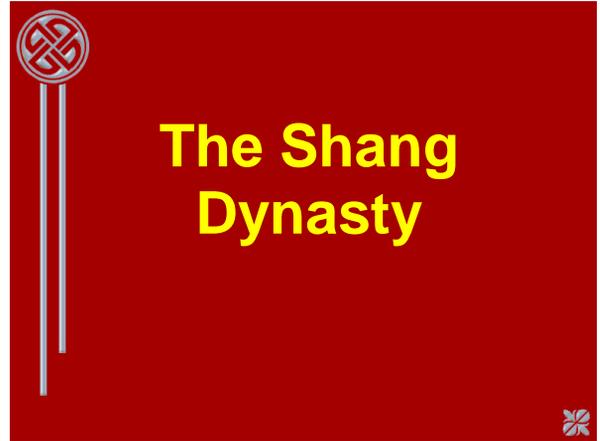
2 China: From Past to Present
Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

Post-Test

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 for good 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.)



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?

Anticipation Guide – Correct Responses
Chinese Dynasties

Statement	Agree or Disagree	
	Before Reading	During Reading
1. Many Chinese dynasties made important contributions to civilization, like discovering more efficient methods of producing iron.		
2. Up to the eighth century, China had not had a female ruler.		
3. Genghis Khan was a powerful ruler because he used terror as his greatest weapon.		
4. Mongol warriors had such great horsemanship skills that they could shoot arrows while riding at top speed.		
5. Under Genghis Khan and his sons, trade and travel was difficult and dangerous.		
6. The Chinese thought that they had the greatest civilization and tried to keep out anything not from China.		
7. The Chinese started to explore to the west after Europeans set sail to find sea routes to the east.		

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.

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

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

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.

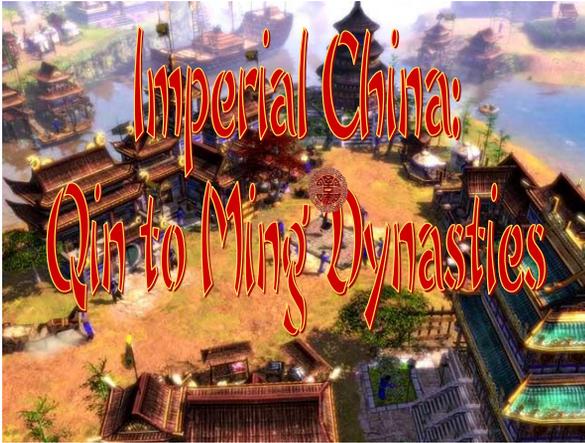
Agriculture

- 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,

SHANG DYNASTY NEWSPAPER ASSIGNMENT

- **Requirements:**
 - 1) Complete WebQuest "Shang Dynasty Research worksheet."
 - 2) 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 two 200-word articles and appropriate pictures, captions, titles, etc.

Criteria	Handout 2	
	Points Possible	Points Received
Students used teacher-assigned Web sites to collect information.	5	
Students used pictures related to the article.	10	
Each of the students' articles answered the five <i>W</i> questions.	15	
Students' articles had appropriate headlines.	10	
Students worked cooperatively and completed the newspapers on time.	10	
Total	50	



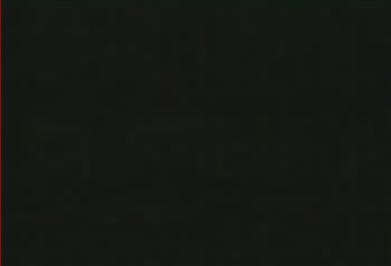
Test Your Knowledge!

1 **China: From Past to Present**
Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

Pre-Test: Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False:

- The Silk Road was an ancient trade road between China and Japan. _____
- The Great Wall of China was begun before the birth of Christ. _____
- Islam reached China long before Buddhism. _____
- Marco Polo became famous for a book he wrote on his travels to China. _____
- China had its last emperor in the 20th century. _____

Video: China: From Past to Present: The Silk Road, the Great Wall, Changes in Government (21 minutes)



Note: A quiz will follow this brief study of China's dynasties! So, please pay attention.

Related Video: [China: From Past to Present: The Silk Road, the Great Wall, Changes in Government](#)

01/03/2008

Video Quiz

- Why were the Manchurians initially successful as rulers of China?**
(Choose only one answer)
 - They opened more ports to European trade.
 - They introduced a new language, Manchu.
 - They believed themselves superior to Europeans.
 - They actively supported Confucianism and traditional beliefs.
- Where did the Chinese Nationalist Party relocate after the Communist takeover?**
(Choose only one answer)
 - Tibet
 - Russia
 - Taiwan
 - Manchuria
- What did Emperor Qin do to create the first Chinese empire?**
(Choose only one answer)
 - He built the Great Wall.
 - He united six smaller kingdoms.
 - He enacted harsh laws and heavy taxes.
 - He imprisoned his enemies in clay statues.



4. Which dynasty built a strong central government based on the principles of Confucius?
(Choose only one answer)

- the Tang Dynasty
- the Song Dynasty
- the Han Dynasty
- the Qin Dynasty

5. The Warring States Era in China coincided with what period in European history?
(Choose only one answer)

- the Dark Ages
- the Renaissance
- the modern era
- the High Middle Ages

6. The Silk Road began in the Chinese city of Xian and ended in _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- Venice and Rome
- Constantinople
- Antioch and Tyre
- The Forbidden City





7. Silk fibers are spun by _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- spiders
- silk workers
- mulberries
- caterpillars

8. Chinese government officials in the Song Dynasty were chosen by _____.
(Choose only one answer)

- the emperor
- other aristocrats
- neo-Confucianists
- competitive examinations

9. How did Marco Polo create such an interest in China?
(Choose only one answer)

- He led tours into China every three years.
- He found an alternate route to the Silk Road.
- He wrote a book about his travels and time in China.
- He taught classes in Europe on Chinese customs and language.

10. The Forbidden City was built in the capital city of Xian.
 true
 false





CHINESE DYNASTIES PROJECT: 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.





Graphic Organizer

Artifact discovered (Please be specific; Don't simply say "pottery.")	Why it's important to our understanding of the dynasty (Use complete sentences!)

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> - Daily Life in Ancient China; Wide range of topics in Chinese history.
 - <http://www.penncharter.com/Student/china/index.html> - Ancient China
 - <http://www.chaos.umd.edu/history/ancient1.html> - Ancient Chinese Dynasties
 - <http://www.chaosumd.edu/history/toc.html> - History of China
 - http://www.yahooligans.com/Around_the_World/Countries/China/History/Ancient_China/http://www.hanwei.com/culture/coin.htm
 - <http://www.crystalinks.com/china.html> - Ancient China Index
 - <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:



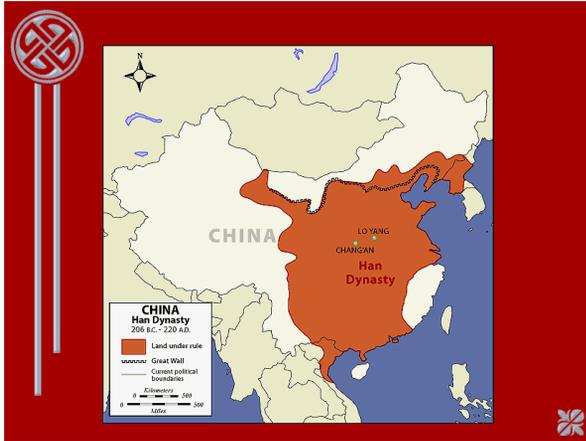
A wooden Bodhisattva from the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD)
- 4) Decorate your poster, make it colorful and prepare to present it to the class on Tuesday, next week.



Qin [Ch'in] Dynasty, 221-206 B.C.E.

- ☞ Established China's first 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





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

Han – Roman Empire Connection

Early Civilizations: Magna Graecia, Rome + Han China, Barbarian Invasions

Select Buttons: Spread of Islam, Mongol Empire, 1500-1800 AD.

c. 100-200 AD.

Regions shown: Britannia, Hispania, Africa, Egypt, India, Kushana, Han, Vietnam, Japan, etc.

Map from the World History Chart

Trade Routes of the Ancient

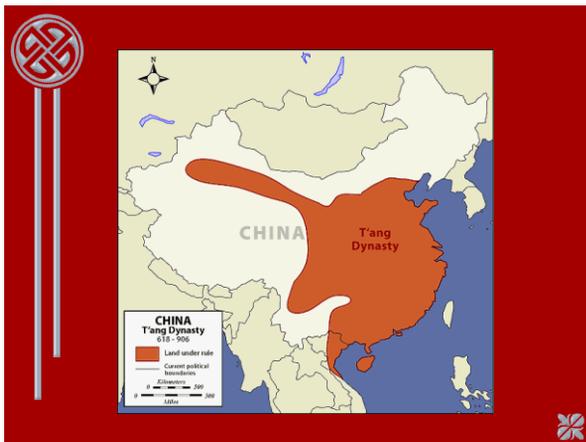
Regions: RUSSIA, PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, INDIA, CHINA, NORTH AFRICA, MALAYA, SUMATRA, BORNEO, JAVA.

Breakdown of Traded Goods		
Region	Imports	Exports
North India	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹
South India	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹
China	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹
Arabia	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹
East Africa	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹	🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹 🏹



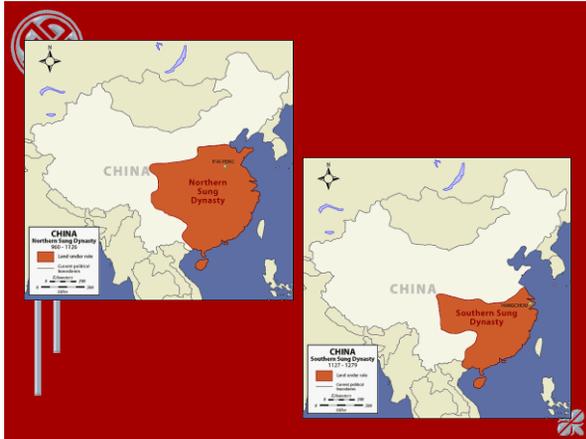
Sui Dynasty, 581-618 C.E.

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



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.

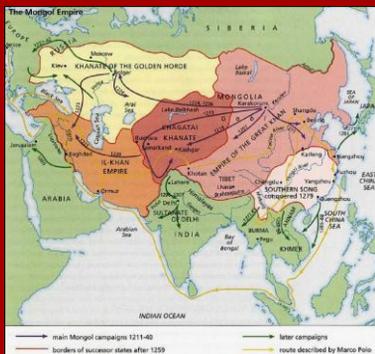


- Increased emphasis on education & cheaper availability of printed books.

- Magnetic compass makes China a great sea power!



Mongol Invasions



The MONGOLS [“Golden Horde”]

- Temujin --> Genghis Khan [“Universal Ruler”]
 - 1162 - 1227
 - From the steppe [dry, grass-covered plains of Central Asia]





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



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
- 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

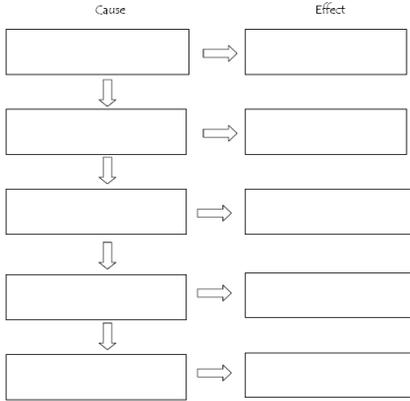
- **Pax Mongolica** [“Mongol Peace”]

- 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**



The Yuan Dynasty: The Age of Foreign Rule
Cause and Effect Graphic Organizer



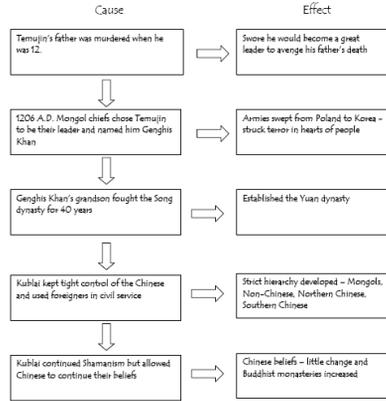
Read the section in your packet on the Mongols and the Yuan Dynasty and complete!

Remember:
A Cause explains why something happens

An Effect explains what occurred as a result of a decision, action or event



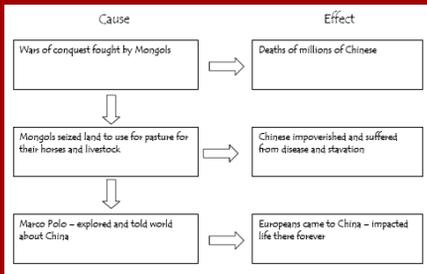
The Yuan Dynasty: The Age of Foreign Rule
Cause and Effect Graphic Organizer – Possible Answers



• Answers!



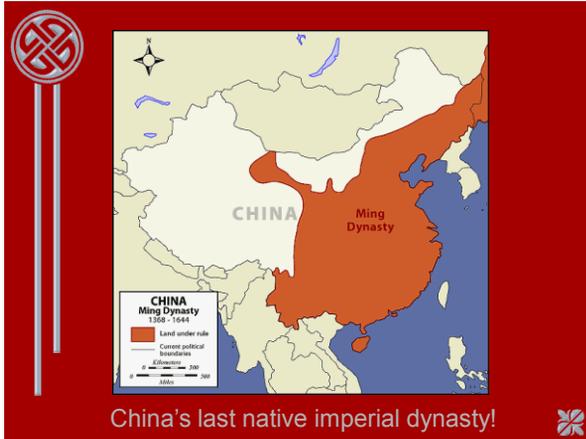
More Possible Responses



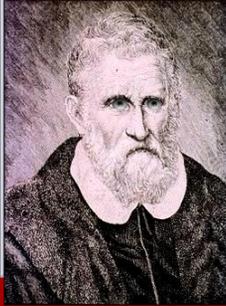
Yuan Dynasty, 1279-1368 C.E.

- ☞ **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.

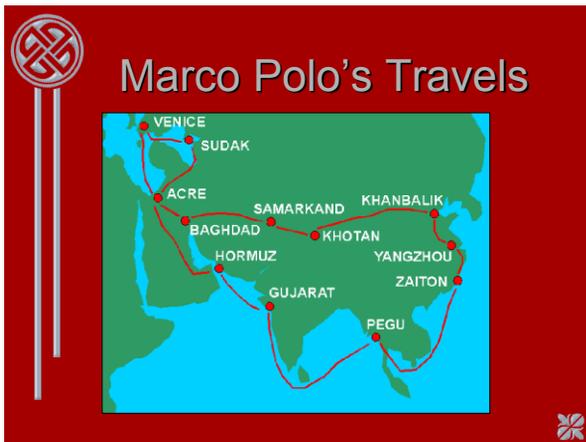




Marco Polo (1254-1324)



- # Marco Polo-A Venetian merchant.
- # Traveled through Yuan China: 1271-1295. Learned about and introduced Europe to:
 - "Black Stones" [coal]
 - Gunpowder.
 - Noodles.



Video: Animated Marco Polo (28 minutes)



How did Marco Polo foster the meeting of two cultures, fostering cultural change and exchange?

Name: _____ Date: _____

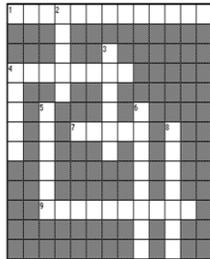
Marco Polo Visits Tin-gui

Marco Polo was a Venetian trader who visited Mongol China in 1275 with his father and uncle. Marco Polo's father and uncle were merchants 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 1292, Marco Polo spent many years in prison. Here he told the stories of his great journey to Rustichino of Pisa who recorded them into the book *The Million*.

Read the passage from *The Million* 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 of cups or bowls and dishes of porcelain, and these manufactured. The process was explained to be as follows. They collect a certain kind of earth, as it were, from a mine, and lay it in a great heap, sufficient to be exposed to the wind, the sun, and the rain, for thirty or forty years, during which time it is never disturbed. By this it becomes refined and fit for being wrought into the vessels above mentioned. Such vessels 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 great journey pay these eight precious cups."

Read each clue to help you complete the puzzle.



Across

- 1. Tin-gui product
- 4. "_____ the ware is afterwards baked in ovens or _____"
- 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 exposed the earth to wind, rain, and sun for thirty to _____ years.
- 5. Marco Polo passed through this country going to and from China.
- 6. Marco Polo's father was a _____
- 8. The ruler of China in 1275



ACTIVITY: "EXPERIENCE THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO!"

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



This is It!

Present Your Posters!



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.

Hmmm... 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.



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





The Dowager Empress Cixi

Western Imperialism weakens the Qing Dynasty

- **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**.



Assignment: Write a newspaper article on imperialism 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 Japanese 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

6a **China: From Past to Present**
Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

Vocabulary List (continued) and Activities

movable type - Type letters used by printers that can be rearranged one at a time.

Nationalist China - The nation of Taiwan. The Chinese nationalists were defeated by the communists and set up their own government on the island of Taiwan.

Neo-Confucianism - A philosophy that combined elements of Daoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism that was officially adopted by the emperors of the Song Dynasty.

Opium wars (1839-1842) - In the late 1700s, a trade imbalance existed between China and Great Britain because Great Britain imported more Chinese tea and silk than China imported British goods. The British and other European nations started importing opium into China to correct the trade imbalance. Opium is a highly addictive drug that is smoked and from which heroin is made. Opium addicts in China became addicted to opium and the war that Britain won. As a result, Britain won more Hong Kong and the right to trade in the other Chinese ports.

People's Republic of China - The modern communist nation of China.

philosopher - A person who seeks wisdom, truth, and deep understanding.

Polo, Marco - A trader from Venice who journeyed to China on the Silk Road in the 1200s. Marco Polo stayed in China for decades. He then returned to write an influential book about his travels.

Qin Dynasty (221 B.C. - 206 B.C.) - The dynasty founded by China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang. The Great Wall of China first started during the Qin Dynasty.

Qin Shi Huang - The first emperor of China.

Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1912) - Same as the Manchu Dynasty. China's last dynasty. The Qing rulers came from a land called Manchuria.

Silk Road - The main trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea from the days of the Roman Empire.

Song Dynasty (960 - 1279) - Era when China's population had exceeded 100 million people and when Neo-Confucianism became its official state philosophy.

sophisticated - Worshy-wise, cultured, refined, advanced.

Sui Dynasty (581- 618 A.D.) - A short-lived dynasty during which China was reunited after the warring-states period.

Sun Yat-sen (1866 - 1925) - A famous revolutionary who fought the Qing ruler to establish a republic in China and then worked to unify and democratize China once the Qing emperors had been deposed.

Taijing Rebellion - A mid-19th century rebellion that set off the Opium Wars in China. The revolutionaries challenged the Qing Dynasty and Confucianism.

Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.) - A period of great cultural achievement in China, characterized by many poems to be the "golden age" of Chinese civilization. That ended when Europe was in the Dark Ages.

Tyre - Old Mediterranean island is located in what is today Lebanon. Tyre was a main eastern terminus of the Silk Road.

Vasco da Gama - The Portuguese explorer who reached India in 1498.

Venetian - A person from Venice.

Yuan Dynasty (1279 - 1368) - The time when Mongolians ruled China.

Zhabei - An island off the coast of mainland China. The nation of Nationalist China.

tradition - A well established way of doing things; a custom.

Warring States Era (220 - 281 A.D.) - The era after the Song Dynasty when China broke apart into separate warring kingdoms.

Vocabulary activity:
Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list find the correct word or words to fill in the blank.

1. Although the civilization of ancient Rome was very advanced, the civilization of China during the Han Dynasty was just as _____.
2. Because he came from the city-state of Venice, Marco Polo was a _____.
3. The first emperor forced around one million people to work building the Great Wall of China, and his brutal _____ of people led to the collapse of the _____.
4. Kublai Khan founded the _____ Dynasty.
5. Manchurians ruled China during the _____ Dynasty.

• Review sheet



2 Quiz! **China: From Past to Present**
Part Three: Changes in Government, the Great Wall, and the Silk Road

Post-Test

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

1. The Forbidden City is in Beijing. _____
2. The Yuan Dynasty was founded by Manchurians. _____
3. Kublai Khan never met Marco Polo. _____
4. Marco Polo found the first sea route to east Asia around the tip of Africa. _____
5. Sun Yat-sen was the first emperor of China. _____

Short Answer
Name four important Chinese inventions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Essay
Describe the Silk Road and why it inspired navigators to try to find a sea route to China and India.