

# Lesson 1: The Geography of China

**Directions:** Choose the term from the box below that best completes each sentence. You will use your textbook and provide the page number where you found your answer. Not all of the terms will be used.

Asia	Guangxi Zhungzu	North China Plain
Beijing	Gulf of Tonkin	Tibetan Plateau
contrasts	Himalayas	the world
Europe	Huang River	yellow
Gobi	loess	Zhuang
4,300	Vietnamese	3,400

p. 101 1. With a population of over 1.3 billion people, China is the largest country in Asia.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Due to its great size, China is a land of \_\_\_\_\_.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A large portion of China's food comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the country's capital and has been a center of culture and government since the 1200s.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Huang River is almost \_\_\_\_\_ miles long from start to finish.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ stretches across parts of Mongolia and China.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Dissolved silt makes the \_\_\_\_\_ look yellow.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Guangxi Zhungzu is bordered on the south by the \_\_\_\_\_.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Farming and fishing are very important to the people in the \_\_\_\_\_ region.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The largest minority group in China is the \_\_\_\_\_.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Roof of the World.

p. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The \_\_\_\_\_ actually are located in more than one country.

# Lesson 1: The Geography of China

**Directions:** Read the summary to reveal how the geography of China makes it a diverse country. As you read, highlight/underline important details in each section that relate to that section's title. Think about what you already know, what you want to know, and what you have learned while you read the summary.

## Vocabulary

**loess** a yellowish-brown soil that blows in from the desert

**terrace** a platform of earth that looks like a stair

**levee** a wide wall that is built next to a river to keep it from flooding

**double cropping** a way of farming in which two crops are grown on the same land in the same year

### A Land of Differences (p. 101)

Civilizations grew up in China about 3000 B.C. Today China is the largest country in Asia. It is the third largest country in the world. More people live in China than in any other country. Different parts of China have different landforms, climates, and ways of life.

### The North China Plain (p. 101)

Historians believe human settlement and culture in China began on the North China Plain. The North China Plain is in eastern China. Many people now live there. It is a center of agriculture and industry. Much of China's food is produced there. Land on the plain has **loess**, or yellowish-brown soil that blows in from the desert. Crops such as soybeans, wheat, and cotton are grown on **terraces**, or platforms of earth that look like stairs. Beijing, the capital of China, is on the plain. The city has been a center of culture and government for a long time.

### China's Sorrow (p. 102)

The Huang He, or Huang River, flows through the North China Plain. Early civilizations in China grew in the Huang River Valley in about 3000 B.C. The river picks up and carries yellow silt that turns the water yellow. The river gets its name from this color. *Huang* means "yellow" in Chinese. On the North China Plain, the Huang slows down. Floods happen during heavy summer rains. **Levees** are wide walls that were built next to rivers to help control flooding. The Huang has been called "China's Sorrow" because its floods have destroyed crops and homes.

### Guangxi Zhungzu (p. 102)

Guangxi Zhungzu is in southeastern China. It has a good climate for farming. Farmers use a type of farming called **double cropping**. Two crops are grown on the same land in the same year. Fishing is also important here. The area has sinkholes, caves, mountains, underground streams, and limestone hills.

### The Roof of the World (p. 103)

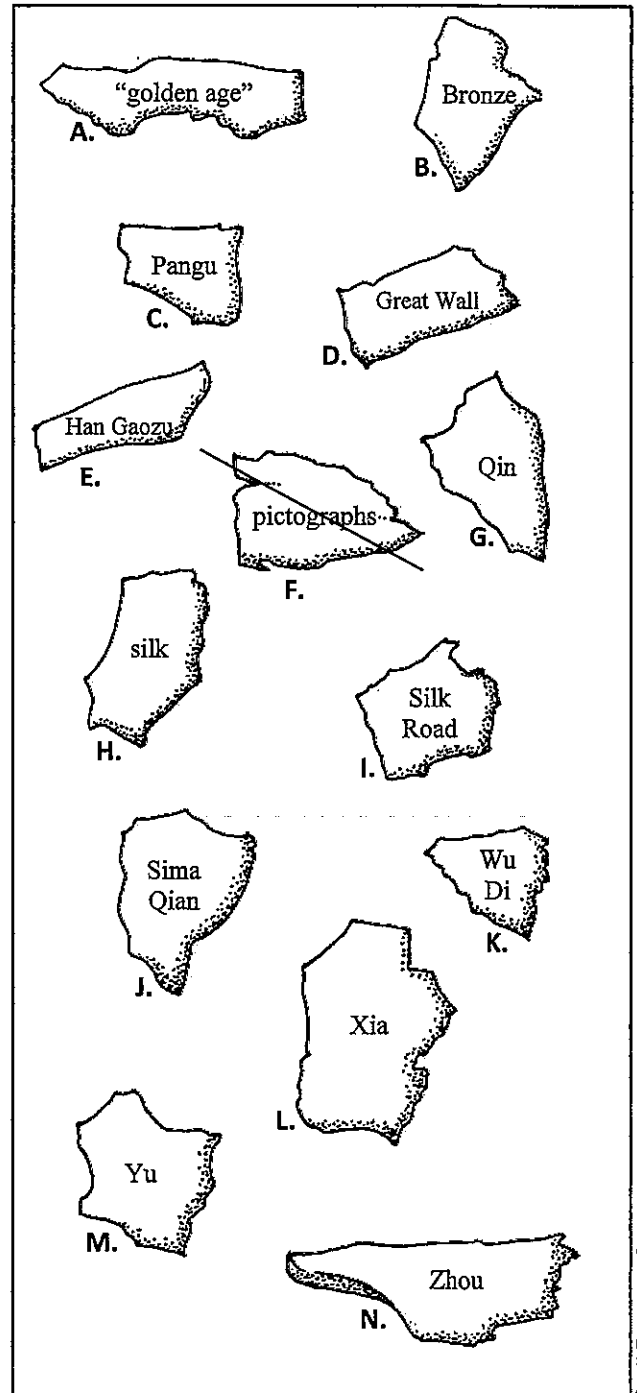
The Tibetan Plateau is a rocky area of China with mountain ranges. The people who live here are called the Zhuang. Many Zhuang are nomads, or people who travel from place to place. The climate and food are different in different parts of the plateau. The Tibetan Plateau is sometimes called the Roof of the World. The Himalayas, a mountain range that has the tallest peak on Earth, are on the Tibetan Plateau.

## Lesson 2: China's Past

**Directions:** Match each phrase with the oracle bone it describes. Write the letter of the correct oracle bone on the line beside each phrase. You will use your textbook and provide the page number where you found your answer.

- p. 107 1. The Chinese language is written in F.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. creator of the universe, in legends \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. hero who conquered flooding on Huang River \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. legendary period whose tales formed a bridge between China's prehistory and China's earliest recorded history \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Shang dynasty was part of the \_\_\_\_\_ Age.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. people from west of the Huang's great river bend \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Women were in charge of producing \_\_\_\_\_.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. second part of the Zhou dynasty \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. state divided into 36 provinces \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. built to protect the empire from northern invaders \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. first Han ruler \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. built new roads to improve transportation \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. wrote the first complete history of China \_\_\_\_\_
- p. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. the only land connection between China and the rest of the world \_\_\_\_\_

### Chinese Oracle Bones



## Lesson 2: China's Past

**Directions:** Read the summary to reveal China's history which included many inventions and ideas. As you read, highlight/underline important details in each section that relate to that section's title. Think about what you already know, what you want to know, and what you have learned after reading the summary.

### Vocabulary

**pictograph** a picture that stands for a word  
**oracle bone** a shell or bone used during the Shang dynasty to tell the future  
**province** a region of a country  
**ancestor** a family member who lived before a grandparent did  
**civil service** the practice of using skills and talents to work in the government  
**middleman** a person who goes between buyers and sellers

### Picturing Chinese History (p. 107)

Chinese culture is the oldest culture that exists today. Chinese writing, art, and archaeological remains show how much the Chinese culture has stayed the same. The Chinese language is written in **pictographs**, or pictures that stand for words. The written language has stayed similar for centuries.

### Ancient Voices (p. 107)

Chinese people told legends about people and the world. The stories show the importance of animals, agriculture, and inventions. Many legends come from the Xia period, about 2000–1700 B.C.

### The Shang Dynasty (p. 108)

The first Chinese dynasty was the Shang dynasty, which began between 1760 and 1500 B.C. Most people in the Huang River Valley were farmers. Bronze was used to make tools, cups, weapons, and goods. **Oracle bones** were used to tell the future. The Shang people kept the first written records in China.

### The Longest Dynasty (p. 108)

The Zhou dynasty began in 1027 B.C. It lasted more than 800 years. The early part of the Zhou was called Western Zhou. Most people were farmers. Some had slaves. Silk cloth was important to the economy.

### Eastern Zhou Dynasties (p. 109)

The second part of the Zhou dynasty, the Eastern Zhou, lasted from about 770 B.C. to 221 B.C. Trade and the economy did well. Projects included flood control, irrigation, and canal building. Iron was used to make tools and weapons.

### The First Emperor (p. 110)

In 221 B.C., the king of the strongest state became Shi Huangdi, or the “first emperor,” under the Qin dynasty. Qin was divided into 36 **provinces**, or states. The Great Wall of China was built to protect the empire from northern invaders. Builders connected defensive walls that had been built earlier. Systems of money and weights and measures were made the same in all regions. Shi Huangdi wanted to control what people talked about and studied. People wanted freedom and they fought against the emperor.

### Han Dynasty (p. 111)

The Han dynasty lasted from 206 B.C. to A.D. 220. The first ruler, Han Gaozu, gave people more freedom. He allowed them to read any books they wanted. Han Gaozu's name means “High Ancestor.” An **ancestor** is a relative who lived before a grandparent did.

During the Han dynasty, roads were built. Trade goods were taxed. The first Chinese history book was written. **Civil service** was started. For the first time, anyone who passed a civil service test could work for the government. These advancements made China more unified.

### Inventions (p. 112)

During the Han dynasty, porcelain, paper, and ink were invented. **Middlemen**, or people who go between buyers and sellers, traded these goods on the Silk Road.

## Lesson 3: Legacy of Thought

**Directions:** The underlined terms below have been scrambled so that each appears in the wrong sentence. Write each term on the line beside the sentence where it actually belongs. You will use your textbook and provide the page number where you found your answer.

- p. 115     Confucius     1. The Great Temple houses a statue of respect.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     2. Confucius was sometimes called Mencius, or Kung Fuzi.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     3. Confucius could be educated as a scholar because his family was of some morals.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     4. Master Kung traveled with a group of schools.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     5. Confucius was a teacher of Laozi.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     6. Disciples are at the core of Confucianism.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     7. Confucius taught that finding the authority helped people make balanced decisions.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     8. In Confucianism a ruler was seen as a great nobility.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     9. According to Confucius, the people needed to have harmony for their ruler.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     10. Confucius lived in the period called the “hundred virtues of thought.”
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     11. Master Kung was a follower of Confucius who believed that people were good by nature.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     12. The first great teacher of Daoism was Confucius.
- p. \_\_\_\_\_     13. Daoists believe that people should live in middle way with nature.

## Lesson 3: Legacy of Thought

**Directions:** Read the summary to reveal a way of thought that became a way of life in China. As you read, highlight/underline important details in each section that relate to that section's title. Think about what you already know, what you want to know, and what you have learned after reading the summary.

### Vocabulary

**nobility** a high-ranking social class

#### Master Kung (p. 115)

In China, Confucius is known as Kung Fuzi, or Master Kung. Confucius was born in 551 B.C. His family was part of the **nobility**, a high-ranking social class. He became a scholar, or a very educated thinker and teacher. During his life, the Zhou dynasty was coming to an end. Many people were cruel and greedy. Confucius taught people the difference between right and wrong. He valued order and peace. He was an advisor at a king's court for many years. Many people went to him for advice. It is said that Master Kung had about 3,000 followers by the time of his death in 479 B.C.

#### The Master's Work (p. 116)

The *Analects* is a collection of sayings by Confucius. These sayings were written down by his students. In the *Analects*, Confucius gives advice on how to do the right thing. The teachings of Confucius are known as Confucianism. Confucianism teaches respect for all people. It also says that people should take the middle way, or make balanced decisions. Confucianism teaches that people should accept their positions in society. Confucius believed that people should treat others the way they would like to be treated. He also felt that children must obey, respect, and honor their parents and teachers. Confucianism taught respect for the ruler. He felt that a ruler had the Mandate of Heaven, or the right to govern for the good of all people. A good ruler brought times of richness and peace. Bad or unwise rulers could be pushed off the throne by the people.

#### Beyond Confucianism (p. 117)

During Confucius's life there were many other scholars. Because there were so many scholars, this time was called the "hundred schools of thought." Mencius was a follower of Confucius who taught that all people were good. Daoism is the belief in finding the "way," or the *dao*, of the universe. Daoists believed that people should live in harmony with nature. Confucianism and Daoism both greatly influenced Chinese culture.

# Chinese Pictographs [p. 107]

Directions: Answer the two questions below. You may use your textbook as reference. Then, using the sheet that contains the Chinese alphabet and Chinese symbols, write your first name and a sentence an ancient Chinese person would write. Write your name and sentence in the boxes below.

1. Writing developed during the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

2. Why did the Chinese begin to use pictographs?

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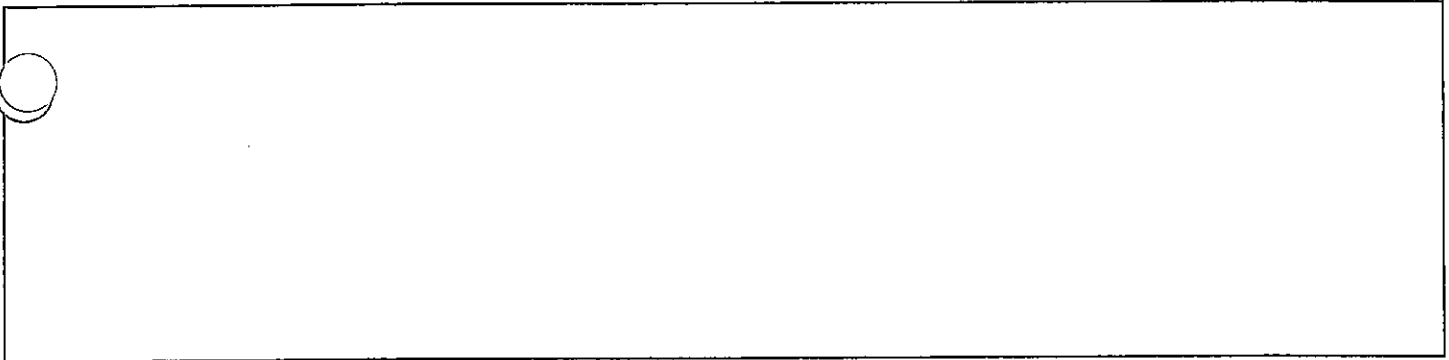
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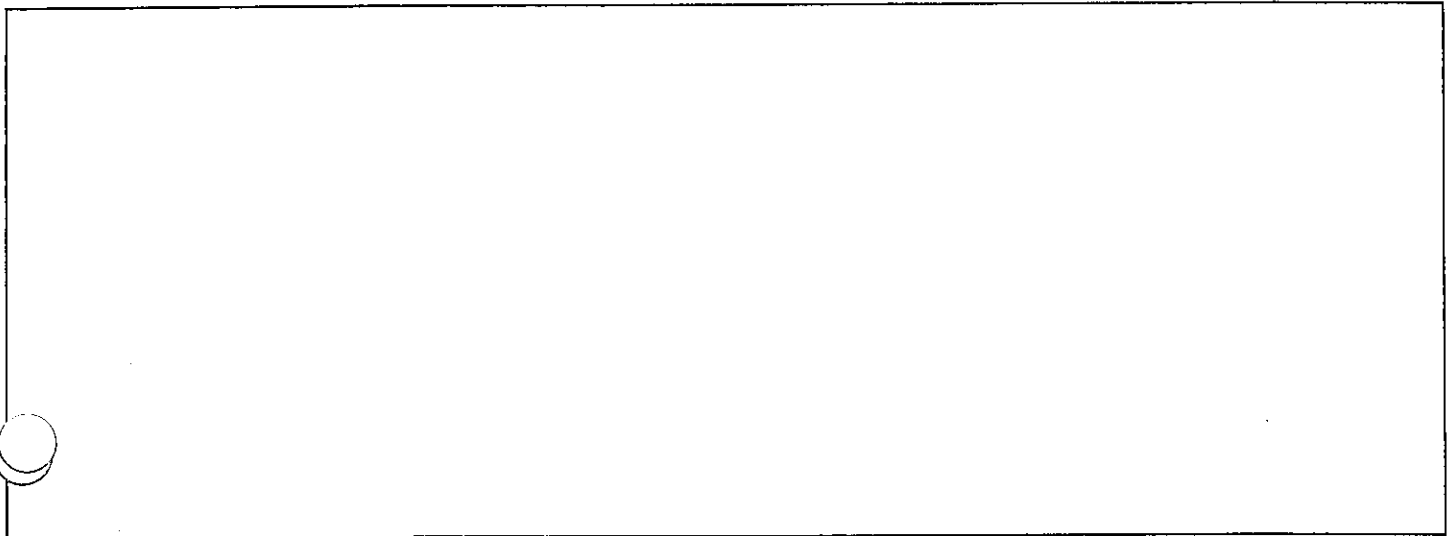
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3. Using Chinese pictographs, write your first name below.



4. Using Chinese pictographs, write a sentence an ancient Chinese person would write.



月 官 匚 刀 三 下 巨 冂 丁 水 心  
 A B C D E F G H I J K L

冊 冂 口 戶 巳 尺 弓 七 白 人  
 M N O P Q R S T U V

山 X 了 乙  
 W X Y Z

**Chinese Symbols**

幸 FORTUNATE		大 ABUNDANCE
喜 JOY		開 OPENING
美 BEAUTY	清 CLARITY	運 TRANSPORT
花 FLOWER	恕 FORGIVENESS	命 DESTINY
福 HAPPINESS	和 HARMONY	恩 GRACE
月 MOON	平 PEACE	愛 LOVE
日出 SUNRISE	安 TRANQUILITY	星 STAR
		智 WISDOM

美 BEAUTY	和 HARMONY	友 FRIEND	恩 GRACE
恕 FORGIVENESS	命 DESTINY	英 COURAGE	福 HAPPINESS
智 WISDOM	貴 HONOR	安 TRANQUILITY	愛 LOVE
平 PEACE	幸 FORTUNATE	喜 JOY	神 GODSPIRIT
孚 TRUTH	日出 SUNRISE	月 MOON	星 STAR
清 CLARITY	花 FLOWER	野 WILD	金 GOLD



Resource: \_\_\_\_\_ Group # \_\_\_\_\_

## **DISCOVER CHINA**

**Directions:** As a group, explore the China resource your group was given. Look at the pictures, read the captions, read the articles that interest you, etc. Then, as a group, write down 3 interesting facts you learned from your exploration. Be sure to write the page number where you found your fact. Be prepared to share these findings with the class.

Page # 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Page # 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Page # 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**As you listen to other groups share out their findings, write down 2 interesting facts you learned from your classmates.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 4: Ancient China Reflection

1. What information did I learn that was new to me? **EXPLAIN AND BE SPECIFIC.**

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2. Was completing the work assigned for Chapter 4 easy or difficult for me? **EXPLAIN AND BE SPECIFIC.**

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3. Rate your effort at meeting the folder expectations (circle ONE):

Excellent	Good	Needs Improvement	Unacceptable
<b><u>Excellent Effort</u></b>	<b><u>Acceptable Effort</u></b>	<b><u>Some Effort</u></b>	<b><u>Little to No Effort</u></b>
I completed every page. Pages were completed neatly and to the best of my ability. I asked questions if I was unsure about something, and participated often.	I completed every page. Pages were completed accurately, and somewhat neatly. Sometimes I asked questions if I was unsure about something, and sometimes I participated.	I completed most of the pages. Some pages were not completely accurate, answers missing, and page numbers off. Not my neatest work. I rarely asked questions if I was unsure about something, and rarely participated.	I did not complete several pages. Many pages were not accurate, were missing answers, and page numbers were off. Work was not neat. I did not ask questions if I was unsure about something, and did not participate.

**Teacher Feedback:**

Chapter 4 Folder Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 4 Summative Exam Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: