

Name: _____ # _____

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Ancient China Abecedarian

Qin Dynasty (Ms. Tengco's example, 11/17/2009)

Emperor **Shi Huangdi** ruled the **Qin Dynasty** from 221 BCE to 206 BCE. During his reign, he ordered the construction of the Great Wall and his now famous tomb, The Terra Cotta Warriors. Although the Qin Dynasty was short-lived and lasted only 15 years, Emperor Shi Huangdi will be most remembered for standardizing China's money, weights and measures, and writing. (Reflections, pp. 435-439)

Silk Road (Ms. Tengco's example, 11/16/2009)

Trade along the 4,000 miles from China, through Asia, to Europe, and the Mediterranean Sea was known as the **Silk Road**. Chinese traders **traveled** westward to exchange unusual goods, such as glass, spices, and fruit, not found in their native land. Not only did the Silk Road provide goods, it helped spread Buddhism from India to China. (Source: Reflections, pp. 445-446)

Great Wall of China (Ms. Tengco's example, 11/23/2009)

The Great Wall of China was strengthened, connected, and extended to more than 3,000 miles during the Qin dynasty. Emperor Shi Huangdi forced many ordinary people, educated citizens, and criminals to build the wall. These laborers spent a majority of their lives constructing the wall and died from extreme weather, complaining, or trying to run away. The wall not only kept invaders out of China, it kept its inhabitants from escaping. (Source: Backus, M. Ancient China, p.7)

Yellow River (Ms. Tengco's example, 11/16/2009)

China's **Yellow River** originates from western China and flows eastward about 2,900 miles through the North China Plain before emptying into the Yellow Sea. The Huang He Valley's **fertile soil** is a result of the yellow silt (loess) deposits from the Yellow River. Because it causes terrible **floods** that destroy homes and drown people, ancient Chinese people called it "China's Sorrow". (Source: Reflections, p. 415)

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Collaborative Group Work

Confucius (Group Work: Table 5, 11/18-20/2009)

In about 771 BCE, Confucius thought people should show honor and respect for rulers which means filial piety. He thought everyone should do specific duties to bring goodness to life. These specific duties were in terms of relationship. (Reflections, pp.426-429)

Mandate of Heaven (Group Work: Tables 3 & 4, 11/18-20/2009)

When Chou overthrew the last Shang king, they had to convince the people that they had the right to rule. Chou told the people that the gods had told them they were to rule. If the ruler had become selfish or thought of himself before the people, they would appoint another ruling family. The Chinese people thought it was a good idea. (Source: <http://china.mrdonn.org/mandateofheaven.html>)

Shang Dynasty (Group Work: Table 1, 11/18-20/2009)

The Shang Dynasty ruled by force. Their skill is working, with bronze helped make strong weapons and farming tools. Their dynasty lasted from 1766 BCE to 1122 BCE. The Shang armies used new technologies, including war chariots and bronze tipped spears. (Source: Reflections, p.423)

Xi'an (Group Work: Table 6, 11/18-20/2009)

In the 11th century BCE, Xi'an became political and cultural center of China with the founding of the Zhou Dynasty. Xi'an was once the capital of China and was a major route along the Silk Road. The location of Xi'an served as the capital of 11 dynasties, including the Tang Dynasty. (Source: <http://e.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xi%27an>)

Zhou Dynasty (Group Work: Table 2, 11/18-20/2009)

The Zhou Dynasty ruled from 1122 BCE through 256 BCE. The Zhou Dynasty defeated the Shang Dynasty by killing their ruler. The Zhou Dynasty's emperor created the first social structure known to China. The Zhou Dynasty ended when they were attacked by invaders from the north and the west. (Source: Reflections, pp. 424-426)

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Ancient China (Teacher Led Instruction)

Content Objective: Describe and analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of ancient China.

Language Objective: Describe and explain the significance of geography using the following terms: **Yellow River** (Huang He River, River of Sorrow, and the Cradle of Chinese Civilization), **floods**, and **fertile soil**.

Yellow River



Three thoughts, feelings, and/or connections about the picture.

1. The Yellow River floods and drowns people.
2. When the Yellow River floods, it ruins crops.
3. The Yellow River seems very relaxing (*first picture*).

Three facts about the picture (include p. ___ from text)

1. The Yellow River originates from western China and flows eastward about 2,900 miles through the North China Plain (p.415).
2. The Huang He is also known as the Yellow River because of the yellow silt deposits before emptying into the Yellow Sea. (p.415)
3. The Huang He Valley's fertile soil is a result of the loess deposits from the Yellow River (p.415).

Summarize how the Yellow River's seasonal flooding affected ancient Chinese.

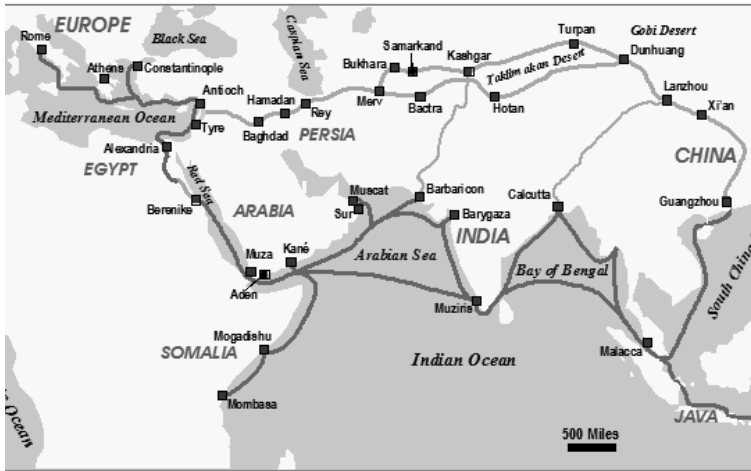
China's **Yellow River** originates from western China and flows eastward about 2,900 miles through the North China Plain before emptying into the Yellow Sea. The Huang He Valley's **fertile soil** is a result of the yellow silt (loess) deposits from the Yellow River. Because it causes terrible **floods** that destroy homes and drown people, ancient Chinese people called it "China's Sorrow". (Source: Reflections, p. 415)

Ancient China (Teacher Led Instruction)

Content Objective: Describe and analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of ancient China.

Language Objective: Describe and explain the significance of economics using the following terms: **Silk Road**, **trade**, and **travel**.

Silk Road



Three thoughts, feelings, and/or connections about the picture.

1. When people travel on camels, they are called camel caravans.
2. Travel along the Silk Road was harsh and tiring.
3. Merchants traded goods and beliefs along the Silk Road.

Three facts about the picture (include p. ___ from text)

1. Trade along the 4,000 miles from China, through Asia, to Europe, and the Mediterranean Sea was known as the Silk Road (p.445).
2. Chinese traders traveled westward to exchange unusual goods not found in their native land (p.445).
3. The Silk Road helped spread Buddhism from India to China (p.446).

Explain how trade and travel along the Silk Road contributed to the spread of Chinese culture and religion.

Trade along the 4,000 miles from China, through Asia, to Europe, and the Mediterranean Sea was known as the **Silk Road**. Chinese traders **traveled** westward to exchange unusual goods, such as glass, spices, and fruit, not found in their native land. Not only did the Silk Road provide goods, it helped spread Buddhism from India to China. (Source: Reflections, pp. 445-446)

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Ancient China (Teacher Led Instruction)

Content Objective: Describe and analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of ancient China.

Language Objective: Describe and explain the significance of politics using the following terms: **emperor**, Han, Shang, and Qin.

Qin Dynasty



Three thoughts, feelings, and/or connections about the picture.

1. Emperor Shi Huangdi began construction of the great wall.
2. Shi Huangdi's tomb, the Terra Cotta Warriors, is older than the USA.
3. He and his army often fought in wars.

Three facts about the picture (include p. ___ from text)

1. Shi Huangdi built a defensive wall to protect the empire (p.436).
2. Many workers died because they were sick and worked in less than desirable conditions. (p.436).
3. To standardize writing, Shi Huangdi only allowed two kinds of writing, which improved communication and record keeping (p.435).
4. Shi Huangdi ordered the construction of his tomb at age 13, which later became an amazing archeological site.
5. Shi Huangdi made sure he was buried with everything and everyone he need for the afterlife (p.437).

Describe the lasting influences of the Qin Dynasty and Shi Huangdi.

Emperor Shi Huangdi ruled the Qin Dynasty from 221 BCE to 206 BCE. During his reign, he ordered the construction of the Great Wall and his now famous tomb, The Terra Cotta Warriors. Although the Qin Dynasty was short-lived and lasted only 15 years, Emperor Shi Huangdi will be most remembered for standardizing China's money, weights and measures, and writing. (Reflections, pp. 435-439)

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Ancient China Abecedarian Book (Collaborative Group Work)

Group Work: **Confucius** (pp.426-429) • **Mandate of Heaven** (p.425) • **Shang Dynasty** (p.423) • **Xian** (p.452-453 & handout) • **Zhou Dynasty** (p.424-426 – do **not** include *Mandate of Heaven*)

Content Objective: Describe and analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of ancient China.

Letter/Topic:
Sketch an image from the text

Three thoughts, feelings, and/or connections about a picture from the text book.

1.

2.

3.

Three facts about the picture (include p. ___ from text)

Three-sentence summary about
Confucius • Mandate of Heaven • Shang Dynasty • Xian • Zhou Dynasty

1.

2.

3.