Below is the plan for the unit on the civilization in China. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

**Unit: Classical China**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lesson/Topic Assignment</th>
<th>What is due?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day one:</td>
<td>• India Test</td>
<td>India Packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• China Reading/questions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Warm-up questions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Begin Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day two:</td>
<td>• Warm-up Questions</td>
<td>China Reading questions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finish notes on Confucianism, Taoism</td>
<td>Graphic Organizer</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Terms through Yin-Yang</td>
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<td>• Graphic Organizer on Confucianism, Taoism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• An Empire Unites China textbook worksheet side 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day three:</td>
<td>• Warm-up Questions</td>
<td>Study for China Quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Writing prompt comparing Confucianism/Daoism</td>
<td>Writing prompt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Finish notes</td>
<td>Finish terms and textbook</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Finish terms</td>
<td>worksheet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An Empire Unites China textbook side 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• China and India map (write achievements of India in Indian Ocean and achievements of China in Pacific Ocean)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day four:</td>
<td>• China Quiz</td>
<td>Quiz Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• China and India Review (due at end of class)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Review Game or Movie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day five</td>
<td>• Unit Test on India and China</td>
<td>Packet due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Terms due</td>
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</table>
# Warmup Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
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<td>two</td>
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<td>three</td>
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<tr>
<td>four</td>
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<tr>
<td>five</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Term List - Classical China

For each of the following words, write a definition on how it relates to Classical China.

Huang He River -
Mandate of Heaven -
Dynasties -
Divine -
Confucianism -
Civil Service System -
Taoism -
Laozi -
Humility -
Yin/Yang -
Buddhism -
Mongols -
Great Wall of China -
Qin Shi Huangdi -
Silk Road -
China's Contributions (list 8) -

Name: ________________________________
## Classical China
### Notes and Study Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Chinese Government</th>
<th>Confucius</th>
<th>Confucianism</th>
<th>Civil Service System</th>
<th>Taoism</th>
<th>Major beliefs of Taoism</th>
<th>Yin/Yang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• centered on the ____________ River (Yellow River)</td>
<td>• China was governed by a succession of ruling families called ____________</td>
<td>• China’s most influential ____________</td>
<td>Major Beliefs</td>
<td>• A ____________ system whereby a series of ____________ (__________ exams) were given to pick the most qualified officials for government ____________</td>
<td>• Founded by ____________</td>
<td>To find ____________ through:</td>
<td>*Represents the ____________ or ____________ between ____________ (dark/light, masculine/feminine, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• geographically ____________ by the ____________ Desert, ____________ Mountains, ____________ Ocean.</td>
<td>• Chinese rulers were considered ____________</td>
<td>• Wanted to restore good ____________, ____________, and ____________ to China</td>
<td>• are ____________, not bad.</td>
<td>• Influenced by the Confucian emphasis on ____________</td>
<td>• To attain ____________ one must live in ____________ with the “__________”</td>
<td>• Leading a ____________ life</td>
<td>• Important to both ____________ and ____________ was concerned with harmony and balance in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Buddhism
- Originated in ____________
- Spread to ____________ through missionaries and trade
- ____________ forms of Buddhism spread to ____________ and

Mongols
- ____________ ____________ from the ____________
- ____________ Chinese settlements
- Skilled ____________ and warriors

Great Wall of China
- Built to ____________ China against Northern invaders (__________)
- Completed under the rule of ____________ ____________ ____________

Qin Shi Huangdi
- ____________ China
- China ____________ for him (Qin pronounced Chin)
- ____________ peasants to work on the ____________
- burned ____________
- imposed high ____________

Silk Roads
- ____________ ____________ extending from ____________ to cultures as far away as ____________.
- ____________ were passed from one trader to another
- Cities such as ____________ and ____________ due to their ____________ along the Silk Road

China's Contributions
- __________________________
- __________________________
- __________________________
- __________________________
- __________________________
- Magnetic ____________
Classical China

Geography: As you know about China already, it is centered on the Huang He River (Yellow River), and it is isolated from much of the rest of the world by natural land barriers. To the east is the Pacific Ocean; to the west is the Gobi Desert, and the Himalaya Mountains.

Remember the Shang and Zhou?: Surely you remember the Chinese dynasties, right? First, there was the Shang dynasty—one that was often filled with war and fighting. You surely remember as well how as the Shang dynasty became more violent and suppressive, the Zhou family used the “Mandate of Heaven” to say they no longer had the ‘approval of the gods,’ and they were followed by the Zhou dynasty, which was a more peaceful time. Towards the end of the Zhou dynasty, however, the lords of the different territories began to see themselves as independent rulers, rather than a unified civilization, and a period of fighting between territories began. This period was known as the “Warring States Period,” and it led to the decline of the Zhou dynasty.

Social Harmony and the rise of Confucius: Because the values in China began to move away from its ancient values (Social order, harmony, respect for authority) into newer values (fighting, conquest, greed), Chinese scholars and philosophers began to develop solutions to restore good government, social order, and harmony to China. The most influential of these leaders went by the name of Confucius.

Confucianism: Confucius, born in 551 B.C., lived around the time period in which the Zhou dynasty was declining—a time of crisis, a time of fighting, and a time of violence. As he grew up, he began to study and teach history, but also studied moral values and how society should be shaped. In doing this, he developed his philosophy of Confucianism. He believed that society could restore order and have peace and harmony if several beliefs were followed: 1. Humans are good, not bad. (Do you agree or disagree?) 2. Have respect for your elders: filial (fuh-lee-uh) piety (py-et-ee) – respect your parents and ancestors. 3. Ancestor worship (you know this from ancient China studies). 4. A code of politeness centered around five different relationships (the relationships had to be good between: The ruler and the subject; Father and son; Husband and wife; Older brother and younger brother; and Friend and friend. This basically covers everyone. Heck, if the relationships between people are always great, won’t society be great as well?). 5. The importance of education! Confucius said that education can transfer anyone into a gentleman and a scholar. Mr. Bayne and Mrs. Stant agree!

The Analects: His books, The Analects, helped to spread his ideas throughout the empire. Although Confucius considered himself a failure for never holding high office, his teachings had an enormous impact on society, and they still have a heavy influence Chinese culture today. Think about it—Humans are good; respect your elders; worship your ancestors; be polite; and work hard in gaining an education. If everyone in society does this, would it not be a much better world?

The legend: According to legend, Confucius once put a purse full of money on a busy street to see if anyone would take something that is not theirs! Legend has it that it remained untouched for several days before he took it back. Would you have taken it!!?

Civil Service System: Although Confucius never held office in China, his teachings were very important in setting up their first bureaucracy—a system of departments and agencies that would carry out the government’s work. China’s government began to become much larger and efficient; but in order to run the government, they needed highly qualified people. How would one become qualified? Education, of course! Education was the key. A civil service system was set up, where a series of tests would be given in order to determine who the most qualified people to run the government would be. Students were often tested on their knowledge of Confucianism!
1. What geographical barriers separate China from other places in the world (list three)? Also, name the most well-known river in China.

2. What did the Zhou dynasty use to kick the Shang dynasty out of power?

3. Why was the end of the Zhou dynasty known as the "Warring States Period"?

4. Compare the ancient values of China to the values that were around near the end of the Zhou dynasty.

5. What time period was Confucius born in?

6. What are the five major beliefs of Confucianism?

7. Which three do you think are most important in creating a peaceful, well-run society?
   1. (first most important)
   2. (second most important)
   3. (third most important)

8. What is the name of his book that was widely read?

9. Why did Confucius consider himself a failure?

10. What is all this about a purse!?! Would it happen today like that?

11. What is a bureaucracy?

12. What impact did Confucius have on the civil service system?

Below, write a 35 word paragraph about Confucianism using at least 10 of the following words:
Social harmony; Confucius; China; Civil Service System; respect; philosopher; politeness; education; ancestor worship; humans are good; purse; social order; government; culture

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

On a scale of 1-10, how comfortable are you with your Confucianism knowledge: ___________
An Empire Unites China

Page 104

1. Who was China's most influential scholar?

2. What was happening to the Zhou dynasty during the lifetime of Confucius (551 BC)?

3. Confucius believed that social order, harmony, and good government could be restored in China if society were organized around ____________________________.

4. A ____________________________ regulated each of these relationships.

5. Confucius believed if rulers practiced ____________________________ and virtuous living, then subjects would be ____________________________ and ____________________________ abiding.

6. Confucius stressed that children should practice ____________________________ piety, or and respect for ____________________________ and ____________________________.

Page 105

7. Confucius wanted to reform Chinese ____________________________ by showing rulers how to ____________________________ wisely.

8. Confucius' students collected his works in a book called the ____________________________.

9. According to Confucius, what could transform a humbly born person into a gentleman? ____________________________

10. Confucius laid the groundwork for the creation of a ____________________________, or a trained ____________________________ (those who run the ____________________________).

11. Confucianism was never a ____________________________, but it was an ____________________________ system based on accepted principles of ____________________________ and ____________________________.

12. HISTORY MAKERS BOX How did Confucius earn his living? ____________________________ Who is credited as being the first philosopher of Daoism? ____________________________ According to Legend, How long was Laozi in the womb? ____________________________.

13. What was important to Laozi? ____________________________


15. According to Laozi, a ____________________________ force called the ____________________________, meaning the ____________________________, guides all things.

Page 106

16. Primary source: Which belief of Daoism is similar to The Four Noble Truths of Buddhism? ____________________________

17. The search for knowledge and understanding of ____________________________ led Daoists to pursue ____________________________ studies.

18. Legalists believed that a highly efficient and ____________________________ government was the key to restoring order in society. They got their name from the belief that government should use ____________________________ to ____________________________.

19. In practice, Legalists stressed ____________________________ more than rewards. What would happen to someone who travelled without a permit? ____________________________ - What did they suggest that rulers do to books that might encourage criticism of the government? ____________________________

Eventually the Legalists gained favor with a powerful ruler who brought ____________________________ to China.

Page 107

20. Draw the yin-and-yang symbol and tell what it stands for
21. What did the victories of the Qin emperor Shi Huangdi do to the size of China?

22. What did Shi Huangdi do to silence criticism?

23. What made the Qin regime unpopular?

24. What did Shi Huangdi build (or complete) to protect China from its enemies?

25. How long was the Great Wall? (approximate)

26. What would happen to peasants if they refused to work on the wall? What often happened to them anyway?

The Great Wall of China is so huge that it is one of the few human-made features visible from ________.

Map

28. The Great Wall was built to protect China from invaders from the north. What area is located directly to the northwest of the wall?

29. What natural barriers protected China from the west, south, and east?

Page 108: Picture

30. What was built every 200 to 300 yards along the wall? What filled the core of the wall?

Ancient China Map p. 87, 108.

A. Outline or lightly shade the area that shows the extent of the Qin dynasty (China). Draw the Great Wall.

B. Create a key.

B. Label the following places: Huang He River, Himalayan Mountains, Pacific Ocean, Mongolia, India, Korea and Vietnam.
India and China Test Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins</th>
<th>Developed by</th>
<th>Holy Writings</th>
<th>Beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India (2X)</td>
<td>Siddhartha Gautama</td>
<td>Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path, Vedas and Upanishads</td>
<td>Harmony with nature and a simple life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (2X)</td>
<td>Confucius</td>
<td></td>
<td>Respect for elders and ancestors, humans are good, education is important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laozi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reincarnation, Karma, Caste system, Many forms of one God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aryans</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reincarnation, Karma, Enlightenment can be reached in one life by following the 8-fold path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the Religion chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins</th>
<th>Hinduism</th>
<th>Buddhism</th>
<th>Taoism</th>
<th>Confucianism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Writings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tao Te Ching, Analects</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Beliefs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Short answer
1. What is the word used for the cycles of rebirth seen in Hinduism and Buddhism?
2. What is the predominant religion of India today (Hint: it was developed by the Aryans)?
3. Which religion started in India but spread to China?
4. What is the name of the trade route that connected China to Western Asia and Europe?
5. What did the Chinese build as a line of defense (protection) from northern invaders?
6. Which mountains separate South Asia (India) from the rest of Asia?

Fill in the blank using the following words: civil service system, occupation, Asoka, Indus, Huang He, caste system, mandate of heaven, Yin/Yang, Gupta, karma, heredity, Qin Shi Huangdi

7. Aryan invaders created the __________________ to assert their control over India.
8. A person’s place in the caste system was dependent on __________________.
9. The caste system influenced everyone’s social interactions and __________________.
10. Reincarnation into a higher or lower caste depends on a person’s __________________.

11. The Chinese idea that the gods gave an emperor the right rule is called the __________________.

12. Civilization in India began along the __________________ river.

13. The idea of balance between opposites seen in Confucianism and Taoism is represented by the __________________ symbol.

14. India experienced a golden age under the __________________ empire.

15. __________________ sent missionaries to spread Buddhism throughout Asia.

16. Ancient China was centered on the __________________ river.

17. The Chinese system whereby officials got jobs by taking tests that demonstrated their knowledge is called the __________________.
18. United China and built the Great Wall.

19. The image above represents the beliefs of which religion?

20. What is this symbol and what does it represent?

Match advances to civilizations: Hindu-Arabic numeral system, civil service system, silk, porcelain, literature and plays, new cotton textiles, paper, block printing, sugarcane, hospitals.(5 each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>China</th>
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</table>

Short Essay: You can list ideas here, but use complete sentences on your test

21. Describe how trade was conducted on the Silk Roads.

22. Describe at least three accomplishments of Indian civilization under the Gupta empire.

23. Describe at least three accomplishments of ancient Chinese Civilization

Match letters on the map to locations
32. ___ Hindu Kush Mountains
33. ___ Himalayan Mountains
34. ___ Pacific Ocean
35. ___ Indus River
36. ___ Indian Ocean
37. ___ Southeast Asia
38. ___ Huang He River, China
39. ___ Ganges River.
40. What is the BEST title for the diagram?

- Brahmins
- Kshatriyas
- Vaisyas
- Sudras

Source: Guide to the Essentials of World History, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

41. Name the dynasties that controlled the empires below

42.

43. (y)

44. What mountains are at t, which mountains are at w?

45. What would go in the part of the diagram that overlaps?

46. The lines below represent the spread of which religion?

47. What does the bold line (below) represent? What does the lighter line represent?

48. The map below also depicts which trade route?
5. dishes traded from China
7. what Confucius worshipped
9. both Buddhist books start with these
10. Taoist symbol, balance
12. river India starts on, now in Pakistan
13. Siddhartha Guatama is called this
16. invaders who take over India
17. Asoka built free ____
18. sent Buddhist missionaries to China
19. religion- harmony with nature
20. ____ road, Chinese trading route
21. First China Emperor & wall builder
22. Indian medicine could fix broken
23. what you need to pass for civil service
24. approval of gods to rule,
25. studying planets and stars

Across:
1. Chinese name of yellow river
2. Humans are ___, Confucius
3. math invention- represents nothing
4. holy book for Hinduism
6. teacher- respect for family & govt
8. dying then living, Hinduism
11. holy river for Hinduism
14. Mts. That divide India & China
15. unmovable social position
21. protected China in the North
22. Indian empire smaller than Mauryan
Classical China - Falling words

Classical China Cryptogram!

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
12 3 23 7

T A T E A
1 12 19 7

T A T A T
1 7 15 3 5

E A A A E A A A
10 23 5 23 9 3 3 22

E E E E T A T E
1 3 19 15 26 1 24 26 6

T A T A T A
3 15 12 1 3 22 23 3 15

E A A A T E T A
23 3 15 14 12 18 24 19 9

E E E E T A T A
1 11 12 6 6 24 1 12 11

A A E
12 13 11 12 1 23