

Name: _____

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• India Test• China Reading /questions• Warm-up questions• Begin Notes	India Packet
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm-up Questions• Finish notes on Confucianism, Taoism• Terms through Yin-Yang• Graphic Organizer on Confucianism, Taoism• An Empire Unites China textbook worksheet side 1	China Reading questions Graphic Organizer
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm-up Questions• Writing prompt comparing Confucianism/Daoism• Finish notes• Finish terms• An Empire Unites China textbook side 2• China and India map (write achievements of India in Indian Ocean and achievements of China in Pacific Ocean)	Study for China Quiz Writing prompt Finish terms and textbook worksheet
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• China Quiz• China and India Review (due at end of class)• Review Game or Movie	Quiz Review
Day five	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit Test on India and China• Terms due	Packet due

Warmup Questions

Day one

Day two

Day three

Day four

Day five

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 Haungdi –

Silk Road –


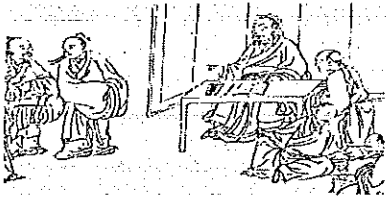

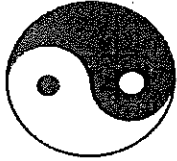
China's Contributions (list 8) –




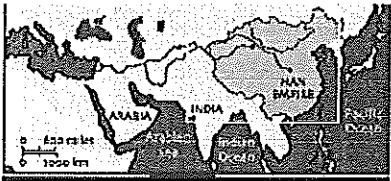

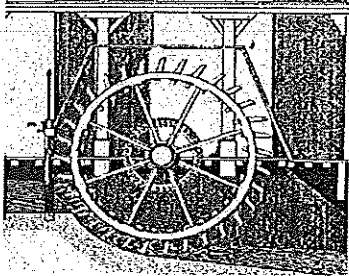
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Name _____

Classical China

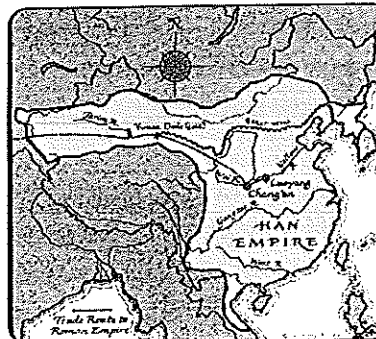
Notes and Study Guide

Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> centered on the _____ River (Yellow River) geographically _____ by the _____ Desert, _____ Mountains, _____ Ocean.
Chinese Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China was governed by a succession of ruling families called _____. Chinese rulers were considered _____. They served under a _____ of _____ (The _____ gave them the right to rule as long as their rule was _____).
Confucius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's most influential _____ Wanted to restore good _____, _____, _____, and _____ to China
Confucianism 	Major Beliefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ are _____, not bad. _____ for _____ _____. A _____ of _____ organized around five basic relationships (still used today). Importance of _____.
Civil Service System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A _____ system whereby a series of _____ (_____ - _____ exams) were given to pick the most qualified officials for government _____. Influenced by the Confucian emphasis on _____. Students were tested on their knowledge about the teachings of _____.
Taoism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by _____ To attain _____ one must live in _____ with the "_____" Tao: a universal _____ that guides all things
Major beliefs of Taoism	To find _____ through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ : being humble, not prideful or arrogant Leading a _____ life Living in harmony with _____
Yin/Yang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents the _____ or _____ between _____ (dark/light, masculine/feminine, etc.) Important to both _____ and _____ _____ was concerned with harmony and balance in _____

	<p>_____ (people getting along with each other)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ emphasized harmony with _____
<p>Buddhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originated in _____ • Spread to _____ through missionaries and trade • _____ forms of Buddhism spread to _____ and _____
<p>Mongols</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ from the _____ • _____ Chinese settlements • Skilled _____ and warriors
<p>Great Wall of China</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built to _____ China against Northern invaders (_____) • Completed under the rule of _____
<p>Qin Shi Huangdi</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ China • China _____ for him (Qin pronounced Chin) • _____ peasants to work on the _____ • burned _____ • imposed high _____
<p>Silk Roads</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ 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
<p>China's Contributions</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • Magnetic _____ 



Qin Dynasty Empire (221-207 B.C.)



Han Dynasty Empire (206 B.C.-A.D. 220)

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.

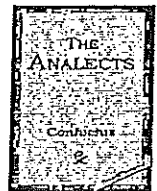
Social Harmony and the rise of Confucius: Because the values in China began to move away from its *ancient values* (Social order, harmony, respect for authority) into *newer values* (fighting, conquest, greed), Chinese scholars and philosophers began to develop solutions to restore good government, social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


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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!

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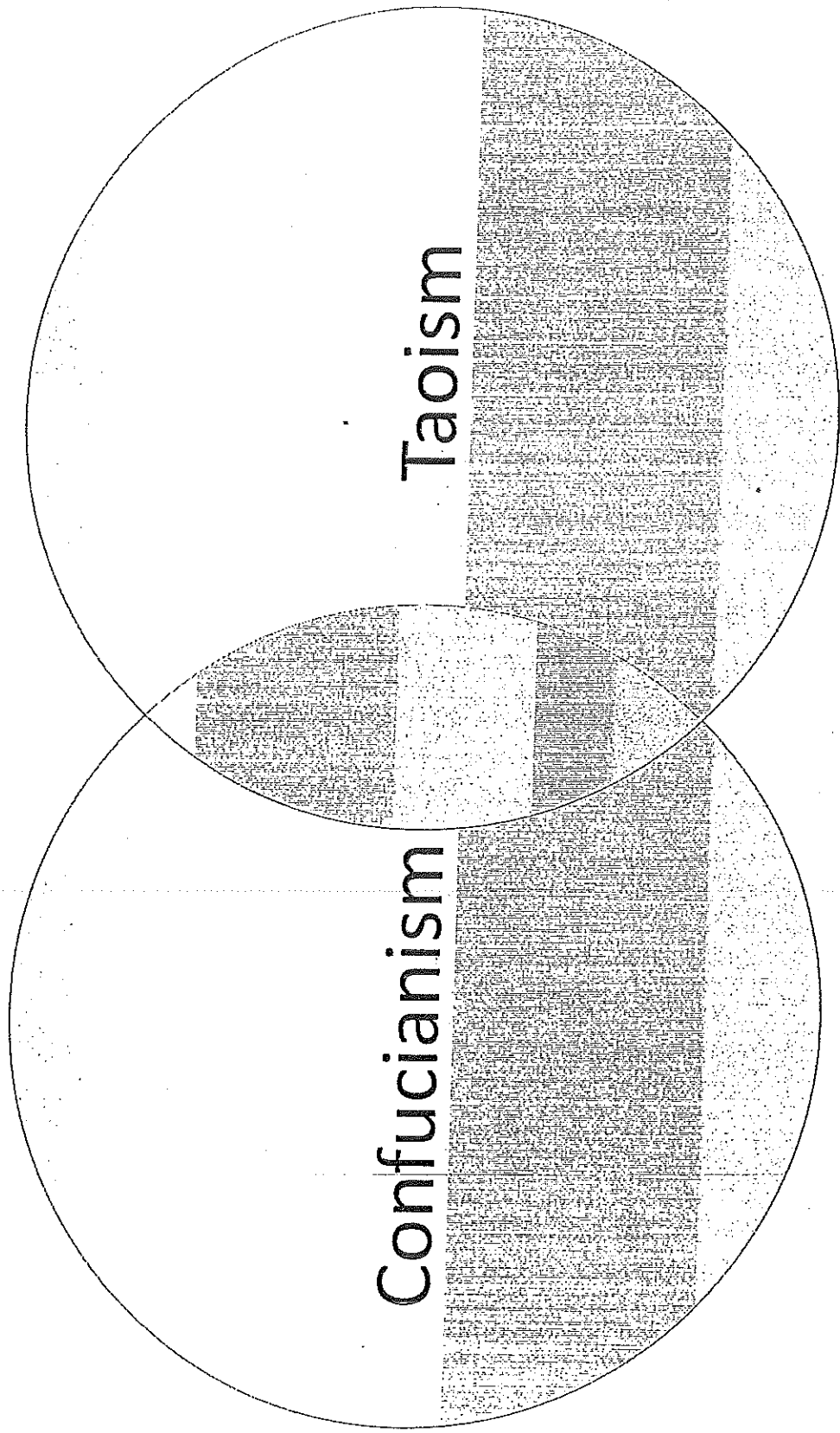
Classical China, Part one: Confucianism

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: _____



Confucianism

Taoism

An Empire Unites China

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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 _____ of _____ 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 _____.

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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 _____. It became the foundation for Chinese _____ 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? _____
14. What book expresses his beliefs? _____
15. According to Laozi, a _____ force called the _____, meaning the _____, guides all things.

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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 end _____.
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.

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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?

p.108 25. How long was the Great Wall? (approximate)

p.109 26. What would happen to peasants if they refused to work on the wall? What often happened to them anyway?

~~27.~~ 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?

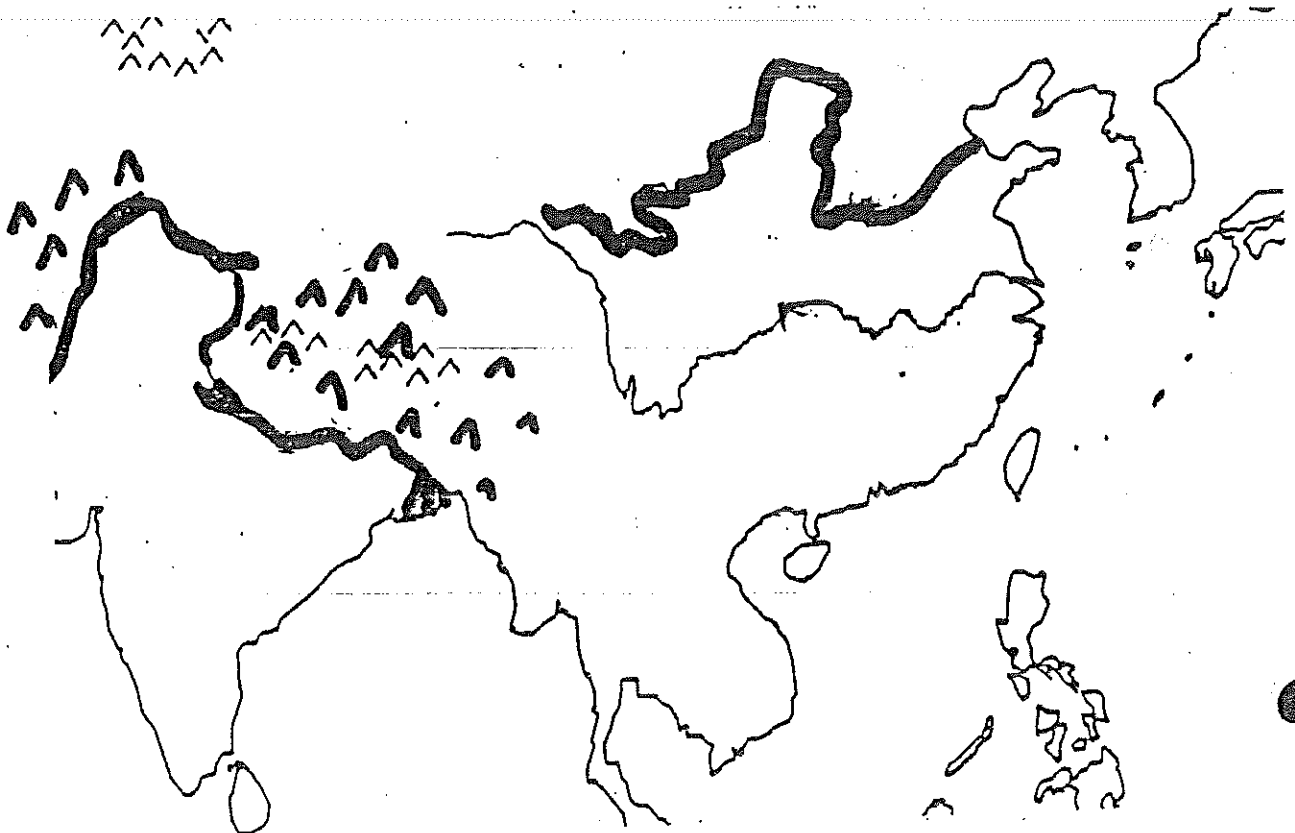
Page 108: Picture

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

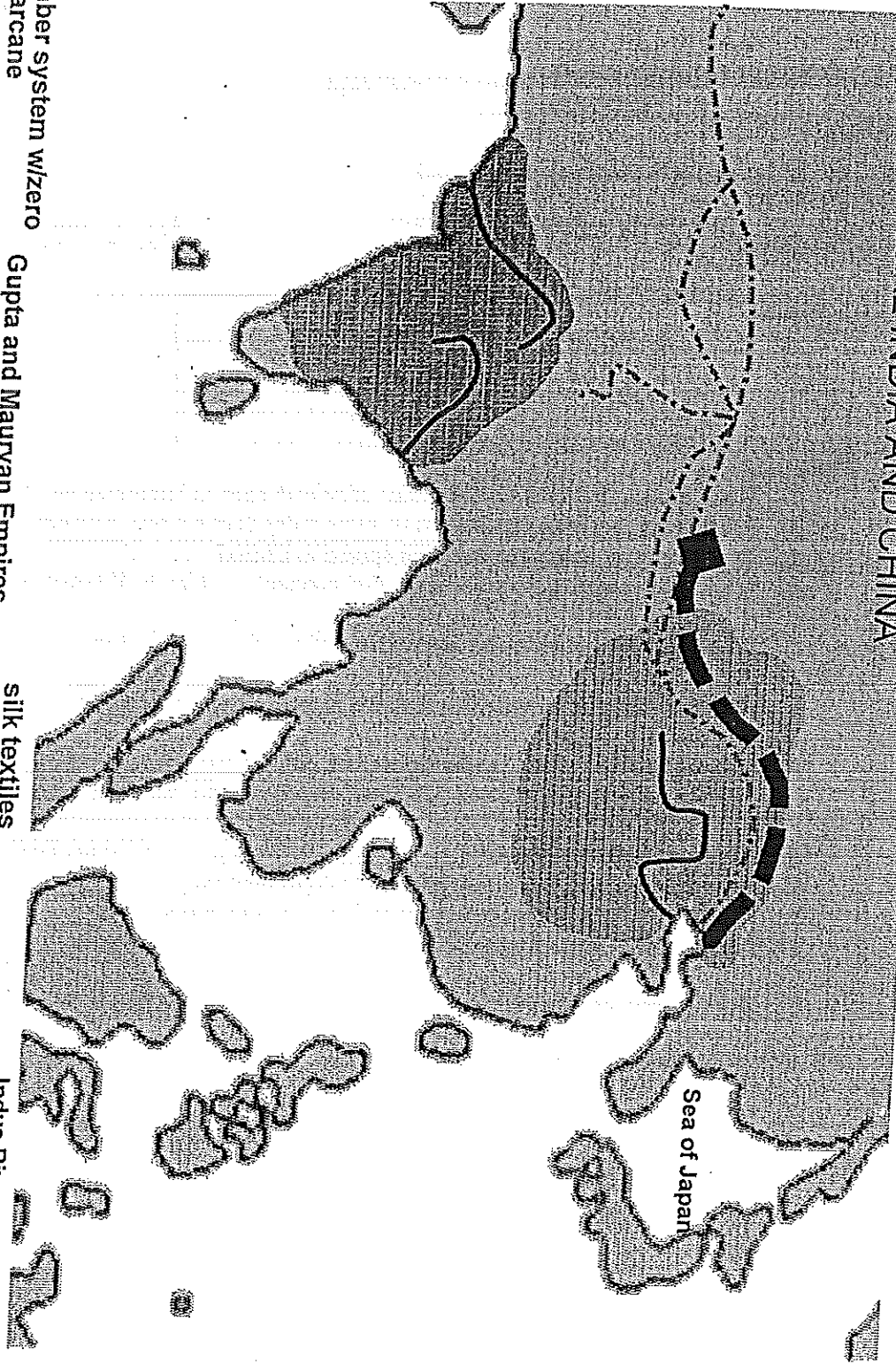
Ancient China Map p. 87, 108.

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

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



CLASSICAL INDIA AND CHINA



- Number system w/zero
- sugarcane
- magnetic compass
- paper money
- Gupta and Mauryan Empires
- mandate of heaven
- Qin Shi Huangdi
- Shang, Zhou, Han Dynasties
- silk textiles
- new cotton textiles
- printing and books
- Great Wall
- Silk Road
- INDIA
- SE Asia
- CHINA
- JAPAN
- KOREA
- Indus River
- Ganges River
- South China Sea
- Huang He River

India and China Test Review

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

Complete the Religion chart

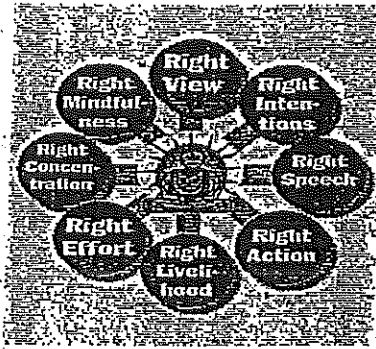
	Hinduism	Buddhism	Taoism	Confucianism
Origins				
Developed by				
Holy Writings			Tao Te Ching	Analects
Major Beliefs				

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 _____.



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)

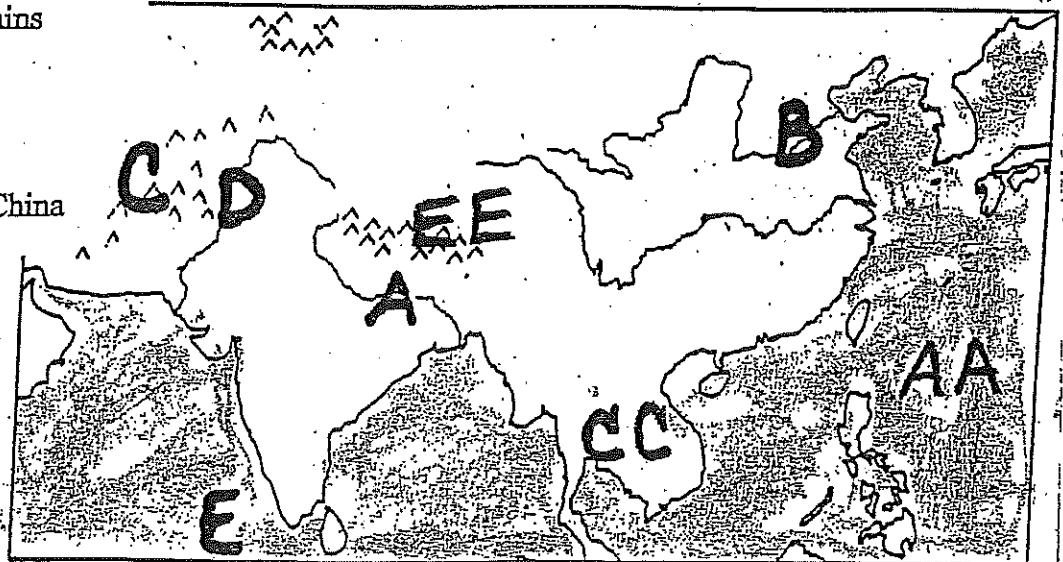
India	China

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

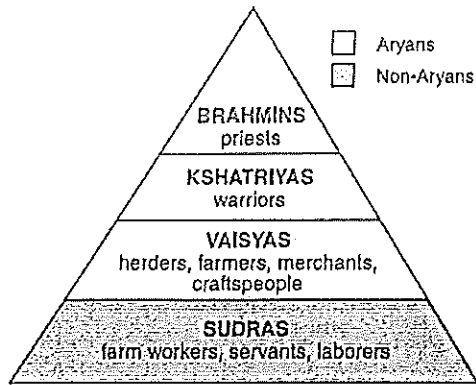
21. Describe how trade was conducted on the Silk Roads.
22. Describe at least three accomplishments of Indian civilization under the Gupta empire.
23. Describe at least three accomplishments of ancient Chinese Civilization

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?



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

Name the dynasties that controlled the empires below

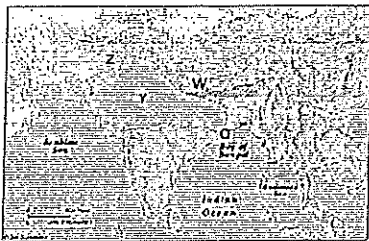
41. _____



42. _____

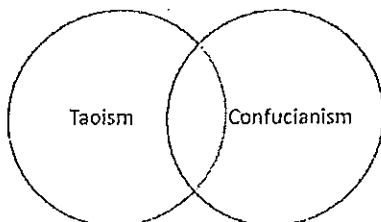


43. (y) _____

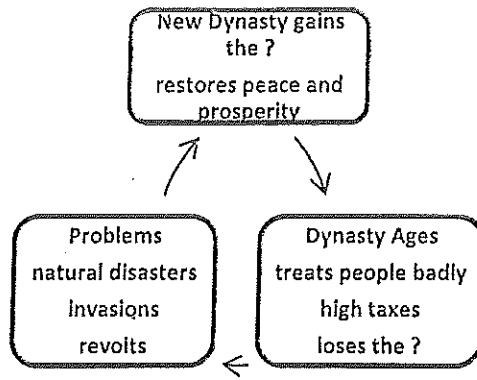


44. What mountains are at z, _____ which mountains are at w? _____

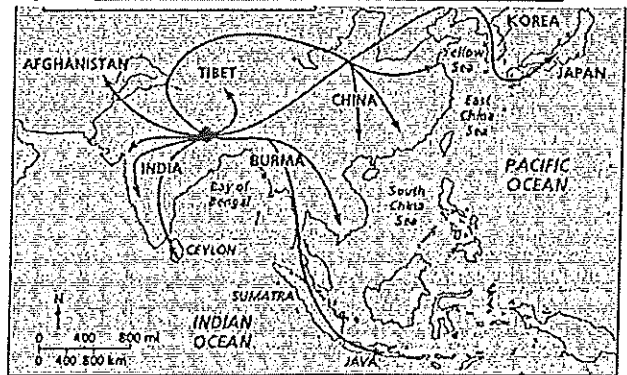
45. What would go in the part of the diagram that overlaps? _____



45. What best replaces the question marks?

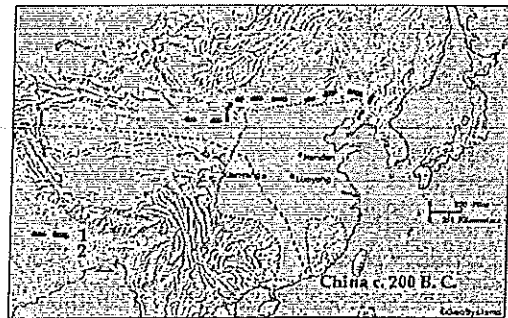


46. The lines below represent the spread of which religion? _____

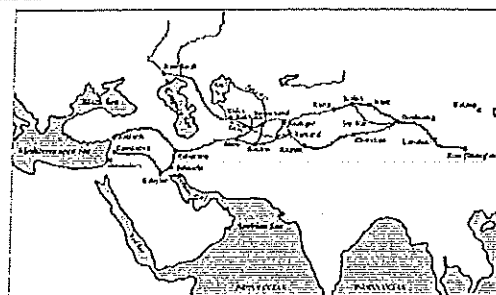


47. What does the bold line (below) represent? _____

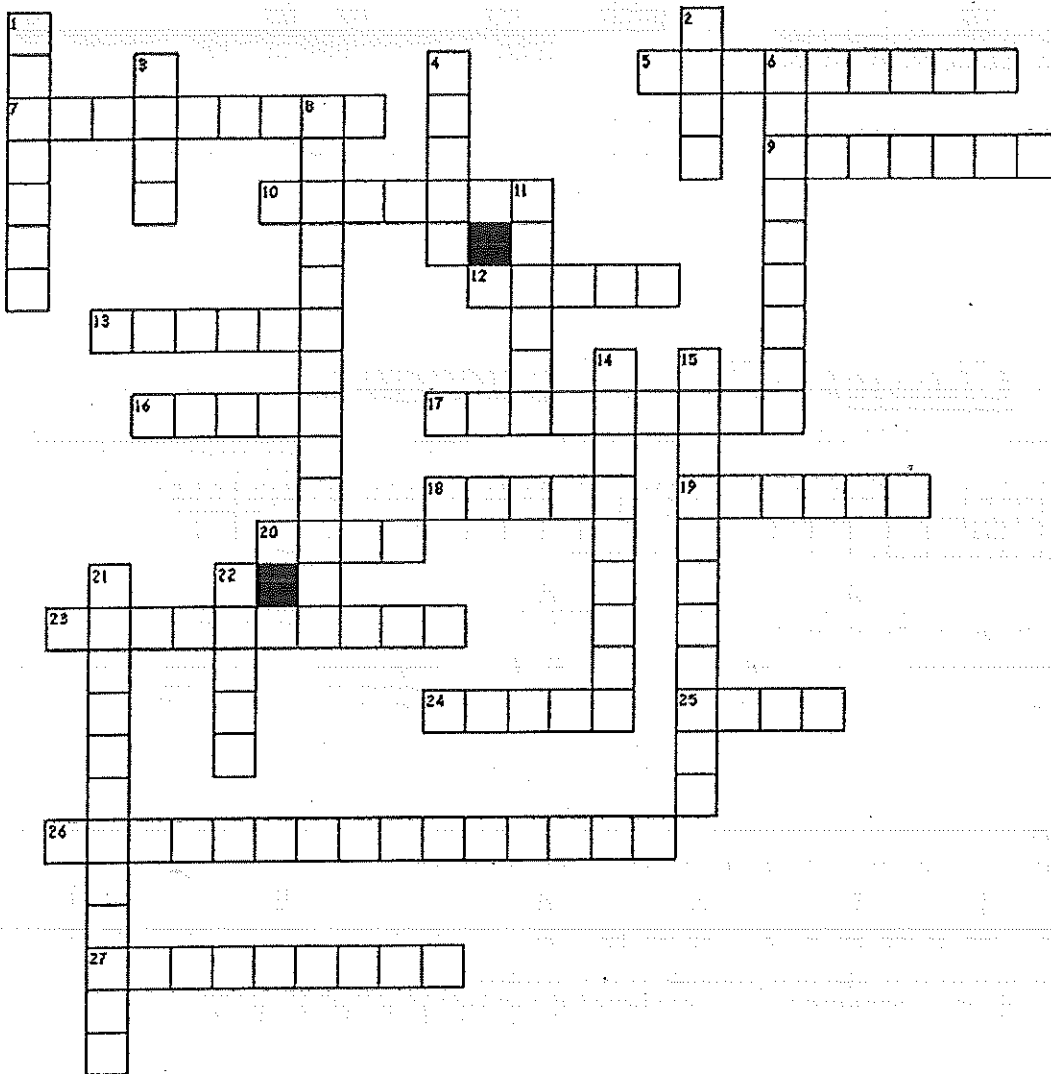
What does the lighter line represent? _____



48. The map below also depicts which trade route? _____



Classical China Crossword



Across

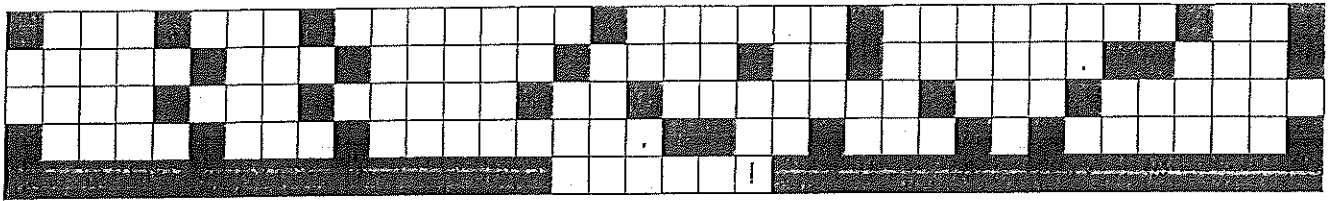
5. dishes traded from China
 7. what Confucius worshipped
 9. both Buddhist books start with these
 10. Taoist symbol, balance
 12. river India starts on, now in Pakistan
 13. Siddhartha Guatama is called this
 16. invaders who take over India
 17. Asoka built free _____
 18. sent Buddhist missionaries to China
 19. religion- harmony with nature
 20. ___ road, Chinese trading route
 23. First China Emperor & wall builder
 24. Indian medicine could fix broken

25. what you need to pass for civil service
 26. approval of gods to rule,
 27. studying planets and stars

Down

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



U I O A I U R N G I O E R E T A H L
 F L L T H M I E T D T U L P R H E E A E A S A R S O P O
 B Q R L D S H H E B U O L A T R S F O R O T F W C H I N A N T E T A L
 W A I N M W T S E H G A N G O L W A L L C O D C P S I T S B P U T T E E

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				23															7						

A T A A
 1 3 19 15 26 1 24 12 19 24 6 2 7 12 3 24 6 2 12 19 22
 E A E E T E E E
 11 23 9 12 11 24 6 2 10 23 5 23 7 14 5 23 23 18 23 5 4 24 2 13 3 5
 T A T E A A
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