

Social Studies Mr. Corell

Week 4-6 April 13-May 1- you will find all of this on Mr. Corell's website as well!

___ Complete the map using the page numbers given on the map. Use your **Eastern World** Social Studies book.

___ Read Chap 19- *Geography and the Settlement of China* –you will find this on Mr. Corell's website under week number 4. **Named History Alive! Chap 19**

___ Fill in Power Point for Chap 19

___ Complete the open book vocabulary quiz.

___ Read article on China, *5 Things You Need to Know About China* complete included questions.

___ Read Chapter 20 the Shang Dynasty

___ Fill in Power Point for Chap 20

___ Crossword puzzle

___ Watch the videos titled *Dynasty to Destiny* and *Contributions to the World* on Mr. Corell's website. Find this under the China section under Social Studies. Complete the attached worksheets as you watch the videos.

Name _____ China Map

Use Eastern World Social Studies Book

Pages 458 and 460

Label and Color these water sources:

__ Yellow Sea-Color blue

__ East China Sea-Color blue

__ South China Sea-Color blue

__ Huang He (Yellow River)-Color blue and trace in yellow

__ Chang Jian (Yangtze River)- Color blue

Label and color these Physical features:

__ Taklimakan Desert-color brown

__ Gobi Desert-color brown

__ North China Plain-color green

__ Himalayan Mountains- draw brown ^^^^^^

__ Plateau of Tibet-color orange

__ Altay Mountains- draw orange ^^^^^^

__ Mount Everest- Label in black with height in feet

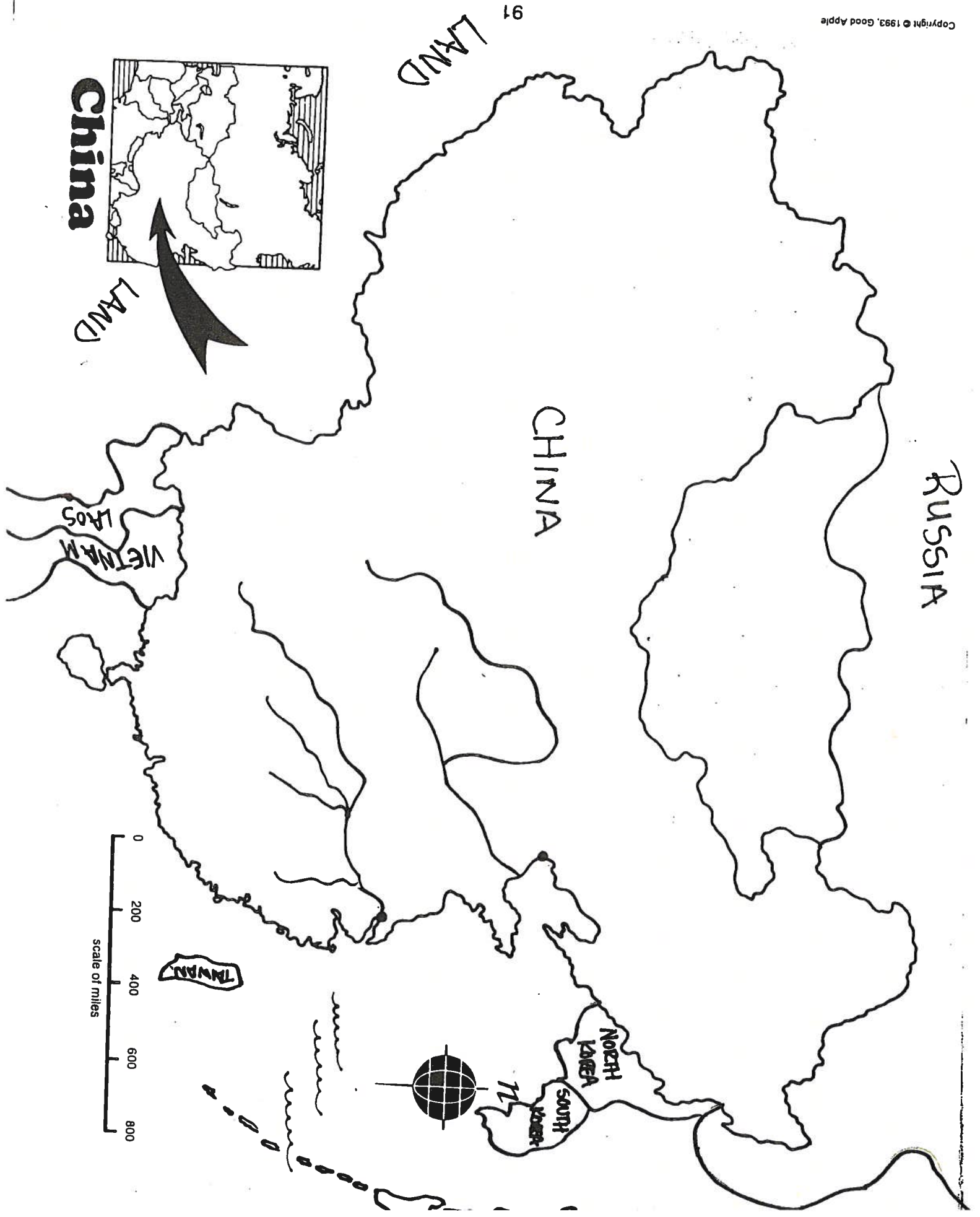
Label this bordering country:

__ Mongolia

Label these cities:

__ Beijing

__ Shanghai



HISTORY ALIVE! CHAPTER 19 GEOGRAPHY AND THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CHINA

19.1 Introduction

In the last unit, you learned about the people and empires of ancient India. In this unit, you will explore the civilization of ancient China. This civilization flourished from about 1700 B.C.E. to 220 C.E. China is a large country in eastern Asia. It's easy to use words like highest, largest, and longest when talking about China's geography. The world's highest mountains, the Himalayas, are in China. So is one of the world's largest deserts, the Taklimakan Desert. China also boasts some of the longest rivers in the world.

China's climate is just as extreme as its physical features. The weather can vary from ice storms in the high mountains to the dreaded sandstorms of the Taklimakan Desert. During a sandstorm, the sky darkens until it feels like night. Hot, howling winds drive sand and gravel against you. The only way to survive is to wrap yourself in clothes or blankets and lie down until the storm passes. That could be hours or even days.

As you can see, China is a land of contrasts. In this chapter, you will compare five geographic regions in China. You'll learn about the climate, physical features, and vegetation of each region. You'll also discover how geography affected where the first Chinese settled, the way they lived, and their ability to communicate with other civilizations.

19.2 An Overview of China's Geography

Modern China is the third-largest country in the world, after Russia and Canada. It covers about 3.7 million square miles (9.6 million square kilo-meters). About 1.2 billion people live in China, more than in any other country.

China was much smaller in ancient times. To understand Chinese history, it's helpful to divide China into two main areas: Outer China and Inner China. Most of ancient Chinese history involves only Inner China. The two areas did not become one country until the 1600s C.E. But the geography of both areas affected the early settlement and history of China.

The Geography of Outer China

Outer China includes the western and northern parts of present-day China. It is an area of great extremes. In the southwest, China is bounded by the Himalaya Mountains. The major geographical region in this area is the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau. It is the world's largest plateau. This region is a bitterly cold place to live. There are only about 50 days a year without frost. Snowstorms are common, even in July. In the northwest, the major region is the Northwestern Deserts. This area includes the second-lowest place in China. Called the Turfan Depression, it is 505 feet below sea level. It can grow so hot that raindrops evaporate before reaching the ground.

(Caption) In ancient times, areas near water were the only livable places in the Taklimakan Desert, one of China's Northwestern Deserts. In the northeast, the major region is the Northeastern Plain. This is a land of low hills and plains. It has short, hot summers. Winters are long and dry, with five months of freezing temperatures.

The Geography of Inner China

Inner China includes the southeastern part of present-day China. Compared to the west, this part of China is closer to sea level. It is a land of rolling hills, river valleys, and plains. Rivers flow through the area from the west. The rivers often enrich the soil by flooding. They also provide water for irrigation. These physical features made Inner China more attractive to early settlers than Outer China.

Inner China has two main regions. The northern region is the North China Plain. To the south are the low river plains of the middle and lower Chang Jiang Basins. These regions have very different climates. The Chang Jiang Basins are warm and wet. The North China Plain is drier and often cooler.

Each of China's major regions has its own climate, physical features, and vegetation. Let's take a closer look at each region, starting with those in Outer China.

19.3 The Tibet-Qinghai Plateau

The southwestern part of Outer China is dominated by the high Tibet-Qinghai Plateau. Also known as the Tibetan Plateau, this area is often called the "Roof of the World." Its average elevation is more than two miles (13,500 feet) above sea level. It is a very large area, covering almost a quarter of the land in China.

The Tibetan Plateau is a rocky land surrounded by towering mountains. The Himalayas are on the southern edge of the plateau. The tallest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is part of this mountain range. Its peak is more than five miles (29,000 feet) high.

Since the Tibetan Plateau is so high, the climate is very cold. The air is thin and dry. Snow falls even in the summer.

Two of China's major rivers begin in this area, the Huang He (Yellow River) and the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River). In spite of the rivers, the plateau is rather dry. The natural vegetation consists of sparse scrubs and grasses. Antelopes and yaks, a type of ox, roam the area. Sometimes they are hunted by wolves and wildcats.

For the people of ancient times, the Tibetan Plateau was a challenging place to live. It was too cold and dry to grow crops. But the grasses did provide food for yaks and other livestock. The cold, rocky plateau and the high mountains made travel through this area to Inner China very difficult.

(Caption) The Tibetan Plateau is cold and dry. Summer temperatures average only 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Winters average 18 degrees. The annual precipitation is only 10 inches.

19.4 The Northwestern Deserts

The northwestern part of Outer China is known for its great deserts, including the Taklimakan and Gobi Deserts. The deserts are harsh places to live and difficult for travelers to cross. The climate varies from sizzling hot in the summer to below freezing in winter. The only places to grow crops or raise animals such as sheep are the oases, where water can be found. In ancient times, shelters made of mud were sometimes built near oases.

The Taklimakan Desert

The Taklimakan Desert is about 105,000 square miles. It is considered one of the most dangerous deserts in the world. In fact, its name means, "Once you go in, you will not come out." The desert's huge sand dunes shift and change as the wind blows the sand around. Sandstorms arise with stunning speed. Legend says that two armies and 300 cities are buried 600 feet beneath the sand dunes.

As you might expect, the desert is too dry to have much vegetation. Bushes, weeds, and trees grow only near oases and along rivers.

The Gobi Desert

Stretching over 500,000 square miles, the Gobi Desert is one of the world's largest deserts. It covers part of China and present-day Mongolia. Unlike the Taklimakan Desert, the Gobi has very few sand dunes. Most of the desert is stony. Its surface is made up of small pebbles and tiny bits of sand. Vegetation is sparse. Plants tend to be small and widely spaced.

(Caption) Temperatures vary greatly in the Northwestern Deserts. Summer temperatures can be 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Winter temperatures might be a chilly 15 degrees. The annual precipitation is about 5 inches.

(Vocabulary) - **oasis**- a place where water can be found in a desert

19.5 The Northeastern Plain

The Northeastern Plain is located east of present-day Mongolia. Today this area is sometimes called Inner Mongolia and sometimes Manchuria. It is a land of low hills and plains. The natural vegetation is mostly prairie grass. In ancient times, the grass provided food for horses, sheep, and other animals raised by herders.

The major rivers running through the Northeastern Plain are the Liao and Sungari. The Liao is a shallow river. Only small boats can navigate it. The Sungari is deeper. It can carry larger boats. The rivers freeze in the winter, and people use them as roads.

The Northeastern Plain is an area of great contrasts in climate. It has short, warm summers. The northern and eastern parts of the plain are dry and cold in winter. The southern half, especially the valley of the Liao, has milder weather and more water. In general, though, the plain is too cold and dry to be a good place for growing crops.

In the south, a narrow coastal plain links this area to the rest of China. This plain was the route several groups of invaders took into Inner China.

(Caption) The Northeastern Plain is generally rather cold and dry. During the short summer, temperatures climb to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. In winter, they fall to 10 degrees. The annual precipitation is about 20 inches.

19.6 The North China Plain

The North China Plain is a flat region of grassland in Inner China. Temperatures range from very warm in the summer to quite cold in the winter.

This region is sometimes called the "Land of the Yellow Earth" because the ground is covered by yellow limestone silt. The silt comes from the Gobi Desert. It is carried by the wind to the North China Plain. The river that runs through the plain is also full of yellow silt. The silt gives the river its name, Huang He (Yellow River).

The Huang He is one of the longest rivers in the world. It may also be the world's muddiest river. The mud makes it look more like soup than river water. The river starts in the high western mountains and winds its way down to the eastern plains. The silt it carries helps fertilize the surrounding lands, making the North China Plain a good place to settle down and grow crops.

While the Huang He helps farmers, it has also been the source of many disasters for the Chinese. In the past 3,000 years, the river is said to have flooded more than 1,500 times, causing much damage and loss of life.

(Caption) The North China Plain, near the Huang He, is grassy, fertile land. In the summer, the average temperature is 82 degrees Fahrenheit. In the winter, the average temperature is 28 degrees. The annual precipitation is about 23 in.

(Vocabulary) – silt - fine particles of rock

19.7 The Middle and Lower Chang Jiang Basins

The middle and lower Chang Jiang Basins are areas of low, wet coastal plains. The basins are located along the river called the Chang Jiang.

The Chang Jiang is even longer than the Huang He. In fact, its name means "Long River." It has hundreds of tributaries. People use the river to move goods between eastern and western areas of the region.

Like the Huang He, the Chang Jiang starts in the high western mountains. It flows through three plains and then to a rich delta. Its deposits help to make the surrounding lands very fertile. The river floods less often than the Huang He, making it much less dangerous.

The climate in the Chang Jiang Basins is warm and wet. In ancient times, the vegetation may have been thick rainforest. There was limited space for farming, and the area was not suitable for grazing animals. But the basins were very good for growing rice, which needs lots of warmth and moisture.

(Caption) The Chang Jiang Basins have a mild, wet climate. Temperatures range from about 68 degrees Fahrenheit in summer to about 39 degrees in winter. The annual precipitation is about 41 inches.

(Vocabulary) – tributary - a stream that feeds into a larger river

19.8 Early Settlement in Ancient China

Archeologists believe that the first inhabitants of China lived in caves more than 500,000 years ago. Remains of these people, known as Peking (or Beijing) Man, were found in the 1920s in the northeastern part of China. They lived by hunting, gathering, and fishing. They made tools and probably used fire.

When people in China began farming, they settled mostly on the North China Plain in Inner China. They grew crops and lived in villages near the Huang He. This marked the beginnings of settled Chinese society.

It's not surprising that early farmers chose this area to live in. The North China Plain had plenty of water, fertile soil, and a moderate climate. In contrast, the Tibetan Plateau and Northeastern Plain were too cold and dry to grow crops. The Northwestern Deserts were also too dry. The Chang Jiang Basins were wet and fertile, but heavy rains may have made farming difficult.

19.9 Ancient China's Isolation

China's geography kept the early settlements in Inner China isolated. Only a narrow coastal plain linked the Northeastern Plain to Inner China. In the southwest, the towering mountains, rocky plateau, and cold climate formed a natural barrier. In the northwest, the large deserts were another barrier.

Later in Chinese history, the same geographic features that kept China isolated also made it difficult to govern China as one unified state.

(Caption) Traveling was difficult during China's early history. This 18th-century painting shows a traveler and camel making their way through towering sand dunes in a desert.

19.10 Different Regions, Different Ways of Life

Although most early inhabitants settled on the North China Plain, people did live in the other geographic regions. People in these regions had quite different ways of life.

Life in Outer China

Fewer people settled in Outer China than in Inner China, which was much more suitable for farming. The Tibetan Plateau is not suitable for growing crops, but herders could raise livestock, especially yaks. The people who lived on the plateau had to move frequently to find new grazing land. Yaks provided meat, and their milk was made into butter and yogurt. Yak wool was turned into the heavy clothing people needed in the cold climate. Yak hair was woven into material for tents.

In the Northwestern Deserts, the only settled communities were on the oases. There, people built homes out of mud. They grew cotton, winter wheat, and maize. Their main foods were wheat noodles, bread, and mutton.

The Northeastern Plain is too cold and dry for much farming, but its prairie grass supported livestock. Early settlers in this region were nomads who raised sheep, goats, cattle, and horses. Their main food was meat. They were constantly moving to find grass for their animals, so they lived in tents. The nomads often invaded the North China Plain to get needed supplies. Eventually, the people of Inner China built the Great Wall to keep them out. You'll learn more about the Great Wall later in this unit.

(Caption) In some parts of Outer China, people lived as nomads.

(Vocabulary) - **maize** - a type of corn / **mutton**- meat from sheep

Life in Inner China

The fertile land of Inner China supported larger and more settled populations. Most people settled on the fertile North China Plain. There they grew mainly wheat and millet. They raised cattle, sheep, oxen, pigs, and chickens. They herded

cattle, water buffalo, and horses. People built permanent homes out of rammed earth (soil tightly packed to make solid walls).

The Chang Jiang Basins had limited areas for farming, and they lacked grazing land for raising animals such as cattle. But rice thrived in this warm, wet area. Settlers began growing rice in the river valley as early as 10,000 B.C.E. They also raised pigs and poultry, and they ate seafood. They built permanent houses so they could stay in one place and tend their animals and crops.

19.11 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you explored five geographic regions in China. Three of these regions are in Outer China: the Tibetan Plateau, the Northwestern Deserts, and the Northeastern Plain. The two regions of Inner China are the North China Plain and the Chang Jiang Basins. You learned about each region's physical features, climate, and vegetation. You also discovered how differences in geography led to different ways of life.

Many early farmers settled on Inner China's northern plain. Outer China's physical features isolated Inner China. These features included high mountains, a cold and rocky plateau, and large deserts. The ancient Chinese traced their history through several dynasties, or ruling families. In the next chapter, you will explore one of the earliest of these dynasties, the Shang dynasty.

(Caption) In Inner China, most people lived in one place and raised crops such as millet and rice.

(Vocabulary) - millet - a type of grain

Chapter 19 China

History Alive!

Pages 182 - 193

19.1 Introduction

- It's easy to use words like highest, largest, and longest when talking about China's _____.
- China's climate is just as _____ as its physical features.
- China is a land of _____.

19.2 An Overview of China's Geography

- Modern China is the world's _____ largest country.
 - 3.7 _____ square miles
- China has the world's _____ population with 1.2 _____ people.
- Inner China was much _____ than modern day China
- Southwest China is bound by the _____ Mtns.
- The Tibet-Qinghai _____ is the world's largest _____.
- There are only 50 days a year without freezing temps!
- The northwest contains the Northwest _____.
- Turfan Depression is _____ below sea level!
- The northeast has the Northeastern Plains.
- Short _____ summers. Winters are long, dry and _____.

19.2 The Geography of Inner China

- It is a land of rolling _____, river _____ and _____.
- Rivers often _____ the soil with flooding.

19.3 The Tibet-Qinghai Plateau

- The Tibet-Qinghai plateau is called the "_____"
- Average elevation is _____ feet.
- Covers _____ % of China.
- The climate is very _____.
- The air is thin and _____.
- Snow falls even in the _____ months!
- The cold, rocky plateau and the high mountains made travel through this area to Inner China very _____.

19.6 The North China Plain

- This area is a flat region of _____.
- Called the "Land of the _____ Earth" because of the ground is covered by yellow _____ silt.
- _____ - fine particles of rock.
- The yellow silt is how the Huang He (Yellow River) got its name.
- The Huang He River is one of the _____ rivers in the world.
- The fresh water along with the rich silt helps to make the China Plain a good place to grow _____.

19.4 The Northwestern Deserts

- The only places to grow crops or raise animals such as sheep are the _____, where _____ can be found.
- _____ - place where water can be found in a desert.
- Taklimakan Desert
 - _____ square miles.
 - Name means "Once you go in, you will not come out."
 - One of the world's most _____ deserts.
- The Gobi Desert
 - World's _____ desert at _____ square miles
 - Most of the desert is stony, not sandy!

19.7 The Middle and Lower Chang Jiang Basins

- People use the river to move _____ between eastern and western areas of the region.
- _____ - a stream that feeds into a larger river.
- The river floods and leaves behind rich _____.
- The silt provides _____ farm land.
- The climate is warm and wet.
- The basins were good for growing _____, which needs lots of warmth and moisture.

19.8 Early Settlement in Ancient China

- Archeologists believe that the first inhabitants of China lived in caves more than _____ years ago.
- When people in China began farming, they settled mostly on the _____ in Inner China.
- They grew crops and lived in villages near the _____.
- This marked the _____ of settled Chinese society.

19.10 Different Regions, Different Ways of Life

- Life in Outer China
- Fewer people settled in _____ China.
- Early settlers to the plains were _____. They were constantly moving to find grass for their animals, so they lived in _____.
- In the Northwestern Deserts, people built homes of mud, grew cotton, wheat, and maize. They settled near a _____.
- _____ - a type of corn
- _____ - meat from sheep

19.9 Ancient China's Isolation

- China's geography kept the early settlements in Inner China _____.
- These same geographical features also made it difficult to _____ China as one unified state.

19.10 Different Regions, Different Ways of Life (continued)

- Life in Inner China
- Most people settled on the fertile North China Plain.
- They grew _____ and _____.
- _____ - a type of grain.
- People built _____ homes and raised a variety of _____.

Name: _____ Homeroom: _____

Geographic region climate physical features vegetation

Mutton millet maize tributary

Oasis silt

1. _____ - a place where water can be found in a desert.
2. _____ - fine particles of rock.
3. _____ - a stream that feeds into a larger river.
4. _____ - a type of corn
5. _____ - meat from sheep.
6. _____ - a type of grain.
7. _____ - an area of land that has its own geographic characteristics.
8. _____ - the average weather conditions at a particular place.
9. _____ - an aspect of the land, such as mountains, plateaus, and rivers.
10. _____ - the plant life of a place or region.







THINGS
YOU
NEED TO
KNOW
ABOUT



CHINA



It's huge, it's ambitious, and it makes a lot of the stuff you own. China is on the rise, and its impact on your world will only continue to grow.



How important is China? Look no further than the tag on your shirt. Chances are it says "Made in China." In fact, most of your jeans, socks, cell phones, TVs, and computers are probably made there as well.

But there's a lot more to China than the stuff it makes. China is an ancient civilization—dating to at least 2200 B.C., when pharaohs were building pyramids in Egypt. The Chinese invented the compass, the umbrella, gunpowder, and silk cloth. But through the centuries, China was largely isolated and had little interaction with the people of Europe and the Americas.

The story of China's rise at the end of the 20th century is one of the most dramatic in history. Since the late 1970s, the country has been transformed from a place where millions of people lived in poverty into an industrial powerhouse. New factories and skyscrapers

seem to pop up every day.

China now has the second-largest economy in the world, after the U.S. And some experts think China could surpass the U.S. in the years ahead.

As an economic and political superpower, China's actions have an enormous effect on the U.S. and the world. Here are five things you should know about China.

WORDS TO KNOW

- **Communist** (*adj*): related to a system in which businesses are owned by the government and individual freedom is limited
- **dissident** (*n*): one who strongly protests a political system
- **Western** (*adj*): referring to the democracies of the U.S. and Europe

2. China is the most populous nation.

People are China's greatest resource. But having the largest population in the world—currently more than 1.3 billion—can also be a great burden.

In 1966, the average Chinese family had six children. By 1979, the population had reached almost 1 billion. Worried about being able to produce enough food for its people, the government limited most Chinese families to only one child. The one-child policy imposes fines on couples that have a second child. In some cases, local authorities have even sterilized women who have a second child.

The one-child rule has been more strictly enforced in big cities than in rural areas. By some counts, the policy has prevented about 350 million births.

continued on p. 10 →



A Chinese worker at a toy factory

1. China is now the world's workshop.

The numbers are staggering. About 88 percent of the shoes and 90 percent of the toys sold in the U.S. are made in China. A single company, Foxconn, assembles 40 percent of the world's electronics, including iPhones and iPads.

China's workforce is huge. One plant alone, Foxconn City in Shenzhen, employs 230,000 workers—more than the population of Birmingham, Alabama.

Yet scarcely four decades ago, China was a desperately poor

nation. In 1978, China's leaders began to adopt reforms that loosened government control of the economy, encouraged people to start businesses, and opened up the country to foreign investment. These moves led to millions of new jobs and growing prosperity in China.

U.S. and European companies have taken advantage of China's low wages by moving manufacturing jobs there. An estimated 70 percent of products sold by Wal-Mart are made in China.



China has 1.3 billion people.

3. The economy has improved tremendously.

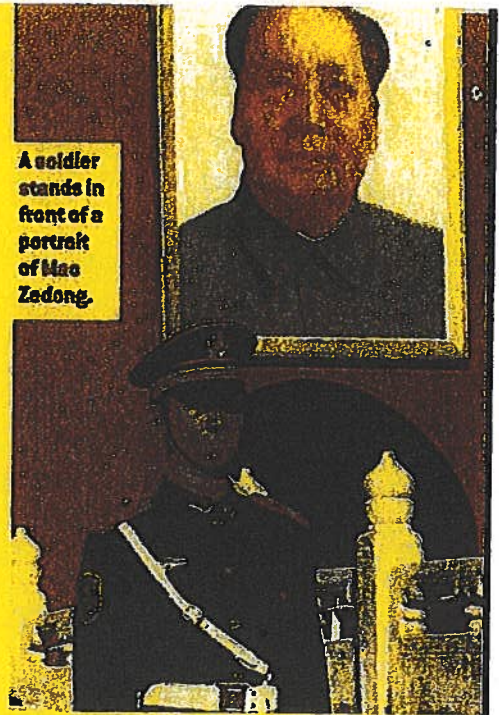
China has been a Communist country since 1949. In that year, Mao Zedong and his allies won a civil war and established dictatorial rule by the Communist Party, which maintained strict control over agriculture and manufacturing.

China entered a long, dark period. Hostile to the U.S. and other Western nations, Mao cut China off from much of the world. His social policies worsened the effects of famines that killed millions and devastated the economy.

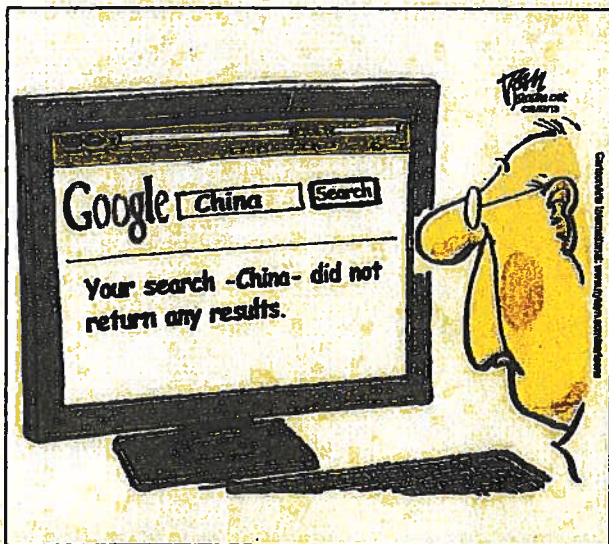
After Mao died in 1976, the country's leaders began to steer China away from a government-controlled economy to one in which individuals could own businesses. That change led to the country's current prosperity.

Politically, things have changed less. The Communist Party is still the only legal political party. And the Party—not the country's people—chooses the nation's leaders. This fall, Xi Jinping (*shee jin-ping*) will replace Hu Jintao as president.

A soldier stands in front of a portrait of Mao Zedong.



4. Human rights are still very limited in China.



The Communist Party still retains its hold on political power, limits free speech, and represses **dissidents**. Those are people who try to fight the system. They are often silenced or even imprisoned.

The government also goes to great lengths to limit access to the Internet. It employs a vast system of censors nicknamed the "Great Firewall" that blocks thousands of websites, including Facebook and YouTube. People who enter a Google search that the government believes is dangerous will receive a notice that it is "not found."

Critics say that the forbidden words can be absurdly minor. Even the word *carrot* is blocked, reportedly because it contains the Chinese character for President Hu's name.

It's a lot easier for the government to control television and newspapers than cyberspace—especially when there are 500 million Internet users eager for information.

5. U.S. relations with China are crucial.

The world's two economic giants need to work together. Their cooperation is essential to deal with such problems as climate change and North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

Maintaining good relations is often difficult. Some Chinese companies create cheap knockoffs of U.S. brands. And the Chinese government makes it difficult for U.S.

companies to do business there. In addition, China is allied with countries not friendly to the U.S., such as Syria and Iran. China is also challenging U.S. influence by expanding its military power in the Pacific.

Even so, many experts believe that China's rise benefits the United States. As President Obama has said, "China's peaceful rise is good for the world, and it's good for America."



Presidents Barack Obama and Hu Jintao

TOP TO BOTTOM: ANTHONY ASKEJA/ART IN ALL OF US/CORBIS; TOM TRUDY/CARTOONISTS INTERNATIONAL; JEWEL SAMAD/GETTY IMAGES

MAPSEARCH



★ National capital
● City
— International border
- - - Regional border*
- · - · - Disputed border

Scale: 0 200 MI
 0 400 KM

*Not all regional borders are shown or labeled.

THE GREAT WALL

A new survey measures Earth's longest structure at 13,000 miles. It is actually a series of barriers built over 2,000 years to keep out rival tribes and northern "barbarians." Major building began in the 3rd century b.c.

Great Wall

CHINA

WELL GUARDED

When Emperor Qin Shihuangdi died in 210 b.c., he had 8,000 clay soldiers buried with him in his tomb in Xi'an.

BOXERS OR BRIEFS?

Some Chinese towns or city districts—like Underwear City in Nanhai—specialize in making one thing.

FAST FACTS

- AREA:** 3,696,100 sq mi (U.S.: 3,717,796 sq mi)
- POPULATION:** 1.3 billion (U.S.: 312 million)
- PER CAPITA GDP*:** \$8,400 (U.S.: \$48,100)
- LITERACY:** males, 96%; females, 89% (U.S.: 99%)
- LIFE EXPECTANCY:** males, 73 years; females, 77 years (U.S.: 76/81)

*GDP stands for gross domestic product; per capita means "per person." The amount is the value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year, divided by the population. It often is used as a measure of a nation's wealth.
SOURCE: The World Factbook (CIA) and 2011 World Population Data Sheet (Population Reference Bureau)

QUESTIONS

1. The Underwear City in Nanhai is near which body of water?
2. Tibet lies along which mountain range?
3. Which city is located at about 34°N, 109°E?
4. About how far is that city from Guangzhou?
5. Which river forms part of the border between China and North Korea?

“5 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CHINA”

Name _____

Answer the questions below about China using text evidence. Make sure you mark your answers in the text with Q1, Q2, Q3, etc.

1. What are some items invented in China?

2. Why have jobs and prosperity grown in China since 1978?

3. How does China control their population? Why did they do this?

4. What were the effects of Dictator Mao Zedong’s policies?

5. What are dissidents and what often happens to them?

6. What are two concerns the U.S. has with China that effects our relationship with them?

7. What is one city in China that specializes in making one item? What do they make?

China Movie Questions Contributions to the World

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____



1. What is the most important holiday in China? _____
2. What did the family ask their ancestors for? _____
3. How did Confucius think people should treat each other? _____
4. Confucius said that a good and honorable government was the key to...

5. Confucius told people to respect... _____
6. What is the book called that has many of Confucius' teachings? _____
7. Who was the second wise man mentioned? _____
8. What does his book "Tao-te Ching" mean in English? _____
9. What does the Tao-te Ching say is the path to happiness? _____

10. What do Yin and Yang mean? _____

11. What is Siddhartha Guatama's other name? _____
12. How did the teachings of Buddha get to China? _____

13. What is a monastery? _____

14. What was developed at the Shaolin Monastery? _____
15. When are you supposed to use Kung Fu? _____

16. What is one of the most important Chinese inventions of all time? _____
17. Where does silk come from? _____
18. What two dangers did the Silk Road traders have to face? _____

19. What is porcelain? _____

20. What did the Chinese make paper out of? _____
21. What did the Chinese invent that made copying quicker and easier? _____

22. What did the Chinese make their plows out of? _____
23. What crop did the Chinese grow in the south? _____
24. What crop did the Chinese grow in the north? _____
25. How did the invention of the magnetic compass help sailors? _____

26. What is gunpowder made out of? _____

The Shang Dynasty

20.1 Introduction

In Chapter 19, you explored five geographic regions of China. You learned that most of China's early farmers settled on the North China Plain, near the Huang He (Yellow River). In this chapter, you will explore one of China's earliest dynasties, the Shang dynasty. This dynasty ruled the area around the Huang He from 1700 to 1122 B.C.E.

Ancient China was not one country, but a number of clans, or extended families, led by warrior kings. Rival clans often fought each other. Occasionally, one clan became powerful enough to control all of ancient China and start a dynasty. The Shang (pronounced *shung*) was one such clan.

For hundreds of years, the Shang dynasty was considered to be a myth by western scholars. Stories about mysterious markings on animal bones hinted that the Shang might have been the first Chinese to learn to write. But there was no solid archeological evidence that they had existed.

Then, in 1899, a Chinese scholar found some bones with writing on them. He thought they might be Shang oracle bones. Oracle bones are animal bones and turtle shells with inscriptions carved by engravers. They were thought to tell the future.

Later, in the 1920s, the ruins of a Shang city were found at Anyang. Archeologists unearthed many artifacts from these ruins that revealed an ancient civilization. Let's see what they learned about Shang government, social structure, religion, writing, art, and technology.

20.2 A Shang Capital City

Archeologists learned a lot about the Shang when they began excavating the ruins at Anyang in 1928. The ruins were the remains of one of the royal cities of the Shang. The city included a palace, a temple, and houses. There were also workshops for artisans who worked with bronze, pottery, stone, and jade.

The king's palace sat on a platform. The palace was made of mud-plastered walls held up by wooden posts. Under its foundations, archeologists found human bones. The bones suggest that the Shang performed human sacrifices when they built a new royal house.

Human sacrifices were also part of Shang burials. While excavating at Anyang, archeologists found at least 9 royal tombs. Each tomb was a large pit with ramps leading down to it from the north and south. When a king was buried, slaves, servants, and animals were led down the ramps into the pit. There they were sacrificed so that, the Shang believed, they could serve the needs of the king in the afterlife.

Because of their belief in an afterlife, Shang kings were also buried with or near bronze vessels and containers of food. The treasures found in royal tombs include bronze weapons, carved jade ornaments, bone carvings, pottery, stone sculptures, and even chariots.

The artifacts unearthed at Anyang reveal some interesting facts about Shang beliefs and ways of life. Let's see what else scholars have learned about the Shang, beginning with their government

(Vocabulary) human sacrifice - a person who is killed as part of a religious ritual.

20.3 Shang Government

The Shang government was led by a powerful king who controlled the land. To expand his power, the king set up smaller kingdoms under his younger brothers and nephews. Power sometimes passed to a younger brother when a king died. Sometimes a son inherited the kingdom.

Shang kings depended on strong armies to maintain their rule. The kings engaged in almost constant war with their enemies. They fought to keep other clans under control and to defend and expand their kingdoms. They also captured prisoners in war to use as laborers and in human sacrifices.

The king's armies were especially powerful because Shang nobles had weapons made of bronze. The Shang were among the first people in the world to discover how to make bronze from a mixture of copper and tin.

Shang armies were made up of large numbers of foot soldiers, archers, cavalry riding horses and elephants, and fighters in chariots. The chariots were two-wheeled boxes drawn by horses. Three soldiers rode in each chariot. The driver stood in the middle with a spear carrier on his left and an archer on his right. The Shang army must have been a terrifying sight to their enemies.

(Vocabulary) clan - a large group of friends and family

20.4 Shang Social Classes

Shang society can be divided into six social classes. The king and his relatives were at the top. Below them were the nobles, craftspeople, traders, farmers, and slaves.

Nobles

The nobles made up the highest-ranking social class after the ruling family. Nobles fought in the king's army. They also provided weapons, foot soldiers, and chariots. In exchange for their military help, the king did not interfere with their control over the land.

Shang nobles enjoyed a life of luxury. They lived in great palaces and spent time hunting. We know the Shang were great hunters because of the large number of wild animal bones found at excavation sites. In addition, writings on oracle bones show that the king went hunting and invited nobles to hunt foxes, badgers, and other wild animals.

The king often gave nobles symbols of power, such as jade discs. The discs might show a "lucky" creature such as a dragon or tiger. Nobles often mounted the discs on posts in their homes.

Craftspeople

Craftspeople formed a small social class. This class included bronze and jade workers, potters, and stonemasons. These skilled workers had lower status than nobles but higher status than farmers. Bronze workers were especially valued. They made the weapons used by Shang warriors. They also made and decorated containers for the king and nobles to use in religious ceremonies or simply as symbols of their wealth.

Traders

Like craftspeople, traders ranked below nobles but above farmers in Shang society. Scholars believe that the Shang traded extensively, because the modern Chinese word for merchant is *shang ren*, which could also mean "Shang man." During the Shang dynasty, people mostly traded goods. But they also used cowrie shells, a type of seashell, as money. The shells were valuable because they came from far away. The Shang had to trade with neighboring regions to get them

Farmers

Farmers were the largest social class in Shang society. They worked small plots of land, growing millet, wheat, barley, rice, fruit, vegetables, and nuts. They did not own the land they farmed. The land was under the control of either the king or the nobles. The farmers did not even get to keep most of their crops. They kept only enough to feed themselves and their families. They gave the rest to the nobles, who sent some to the king.

Even after the Chinese became good at making bronze and iron weapons, many farmers used simple wooden and stone tools. They dug with wooden sticks, weeded with stone-tipped hoes, and harvested grain with stone knives and scythes.

In addition to growing crops, farmers may have raised pigs and chickens. They also learned to keep and raise cattle.

Slaves

At the very bottom of Shang society were slaves, who had often been captured in wars. They spent their lives building tombs and palaces. When their masters died, slaves were sometimes sacrificed so they could serve their masters in the afterlife.

20.5 Religion Under the Shang

The religion of the Shang centered on ancestor worship. As the treasures buried in kings' tombs show, the Shang believed in a life after death. They also believed that dead ancestors had power to help or harm the living. For this reason, they believed it was important for people to honor their ancestors. They did this through offerings of wine and food, and sometimes through human sacrifices.

The king's relationship to ancestral spirits was especially important to the Shang. In Shang belief, kings had the power to rule because they were descended from powerful ancestors. But kings also had responsibilities, including a duty to follow the wishes of their ancestors.

Kings used oracle bones to ask their ancestors' advice on such important matters as when to hunt, where to build new cities, and whether to go to war. The oracle bones were made from turtle shells or the shoulder blade of a cow. To ask a question, a holy man made a statement such as "Tomorrow is a good day for the hunt." Then the holy man pressed a hot needle against the back of the bone. The heat would make the bone crack. The pattern of the crack was believed to be a message, which the holy man or king translated. He might then carve the message on the oracle bone. Today these inscriptions reveal valuable information about life under the Shang dynasty.

(Vocabulary) - ancestor worship honoring ancestors through rituals, such as offering food and wine to the dead

20.6 Writing Under the Shang

The inscriptions on oracle bones are among the earliest known examples of Chinese writing. In Shang writing, as in modern Chinese, characters stand for words rather than sounds. At first, Chinese writing contained only pictographs, images that stand for objects. By the Shang dynasty, people also used logographs, characters that stand for words. For example, the character for "good" is a combination of the characters for "woman" and "child."

Having a written language helped to unify the Chinese people. Although spoken language varied from place to place, people of the upper classes used the same written language.

20.7 Art Under the Shang

Shang artists showed great skill in working with bronze. Craftspeople made beautiful vessels and other objects. Some bronze vessels had geometric designs and pictures of mythical creatures. The most common picture was an animal mask, later known as a taotie. It might have had the horns of an ox, the ears of an elephant, the talons of a bird, the eye of a man, and the crest of a dragon. Some scholars say it was a symbol of all the beings in the world.

The Shang also produced outstanding jade pieces. Jade is a very hard stone. Jade workers made objects by sawing, filing, and sanding the stone.

The Chinese may have believed that the qualities of jade represented the qualities of a superior person. The hardness of jade stood for wisdom. Jade was also smooth and shiny. These qualities stood for kindness.

(Vocabulary) - **logograph** a written character that represents a word

20.8 Technology Under the Shang

Working with bronze was an important technology for the Shang. Craftspeople used bronze to make many tools of war, including arrowheads, spearheads, ax heads, and helmets. The bronze-making skill of the Shang is one of the reasons they were able to remain in power for more than 500 years.

20.9 The End of the Shang Dynasty

The Shang excelled in war, and the ruling classes built up great wealth. But in time these very strengths helped to bring about the end of the dynasty.

Fighting so many wars eventually weakened the military power of the Shang. The Shang king and his nobles spent enormous amounts of money on their palaces, furnishings, clothing, and even their tombs. In time, this lavish spending may have weakened the economy.

A later king would say the final blow was the corruption of the last Shang king. Instead of looking after his people, he spent all his time on pleasurable activities like hunting. But no one knows if this was true.

Around 1045 B.C.E., a frontier state called Zhou (pronounced joh) rose up against the dynasty. Zhou armies under King Wu caught the Shang unaware, defeating and overthrowing them. One story says that the last Shang king ran from the battlefield, put on all his jewelry, and threw himself into the flames of a fire as Zhou rebels stormed his capital city..

(Vocabulary) - **economy** a system of managing the wealth of a country or region

20.10 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned about one of China's earliest dynasties, the Shang dynasty. The ruins and artifacts found at Anyang showed that the Shang believed in an afterlife. Kings were buried with goods that would be useful to them in their life after death.

Shang kings were powerful rulers who kept their power through military might. Shang society can be divided into six social classes. These were the king's clan, nobles, craftspeople, traders, farmers, and slaves.

The Shang practiced ancestor worship and, sometimes, human sacrifice. Their writing used logographs as well as pictographs. Shang craftspeople excelled in working with bronze and jade.

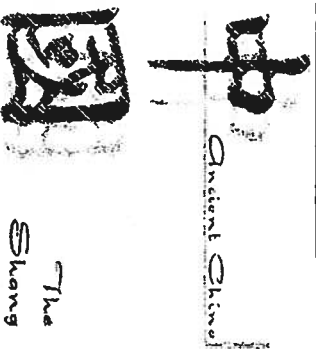
The Shang ruled in the valley of the Huang He for some 500 years. China's next line of rulers was the Zhou dynasty..

Chapter 20 China

History Alive!

The Shang Dynasty

Pages 195 - 203



20.2 A Shang Capital City

- Archeologists unearthed many items at the Anyang ruins in 1928. Some of these items include:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____, _____ and _____
 - Human bones used during _____
- Historians believe that the Shang kings believed in an _____.

20.1 Introduction

- The _____ was a clan that became powerful enough to control all of ancient China.
 - The Shang (pronounced *shung*) was one such clan.
- For _____ of years, the Shang dynasty was considered to be a _____ by western scholars.

20.3 Shang Government

- The Shang government was led by a powerful _____ who controlled the _____.
- The Shang kings depended on _____ to maintain their rule.
- The king's armies were especially powerful because Shang nobles had weapons made of _____.
- The armies were made up of large numbers of _____, _____, and fighters in chariots.

20.4 Shang Social Classes

- Shang society can be divided into _____ social classes.
- The king and his family were at the _____.
- _____ made up the highest-ranking social class.
- They enjoyed a life of luxury.
- _____ formed a small social class.
- They made the bronze weapons.
- Traders
- _____
- Largest social class in Shang society.
- They did not own the land.
- They were forced to give nearly all of their crops to the _____ or _____.
- _____
- They were often captured in wars.
- They spent their lives building tombs and _____.
- They would be _____ when their masters died.

20.5 Religion Under the Shang

- The religion of the Shang centered on _____ worship.
- The Shang believed in a _____ after _____.
- They believed that dead ancestors had power to help or _____ the living. Therefore, they believed it was _____ important for people to honor their ancestors.
- Kings used oracle bones to ask ancestors' _____.
- A holy man made a statement on the animal bones. He would then press a _____ through the bones. The bones would _____ . A holy man would then translate the " _____ " _____.
- Today, the oracle bones tell us much about life in ancient China.

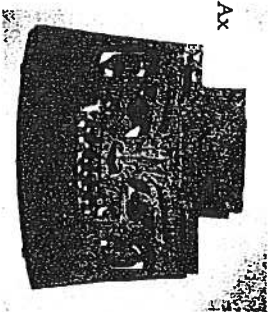
20.6 Writing Under the Shang

- The inscriptions on oracle bones are among the earliest known examples of Chinese _____.
- Characters stand for _____ rather than sounds.
- People used logographs.
- _____ -- a written character that represents a word
- Having a _____ language helped to unify the Chinese people.

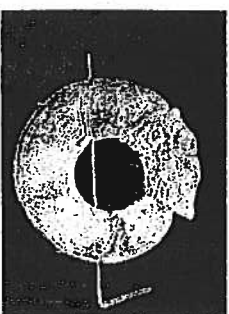
20.7 Art Under the Shang

- Shang artists showed great skill in working with _____.
- Bronze is a metal made of _____ and _____.
- The Shang also produced outstanding jade pieces.
- _____ is a very hard stone.

Bronze Ax

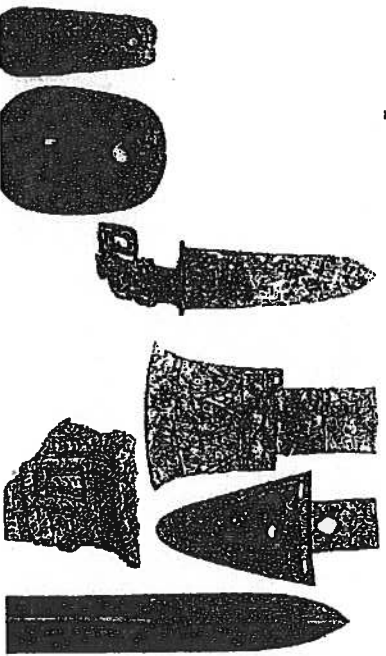


Jade Circle Dragon



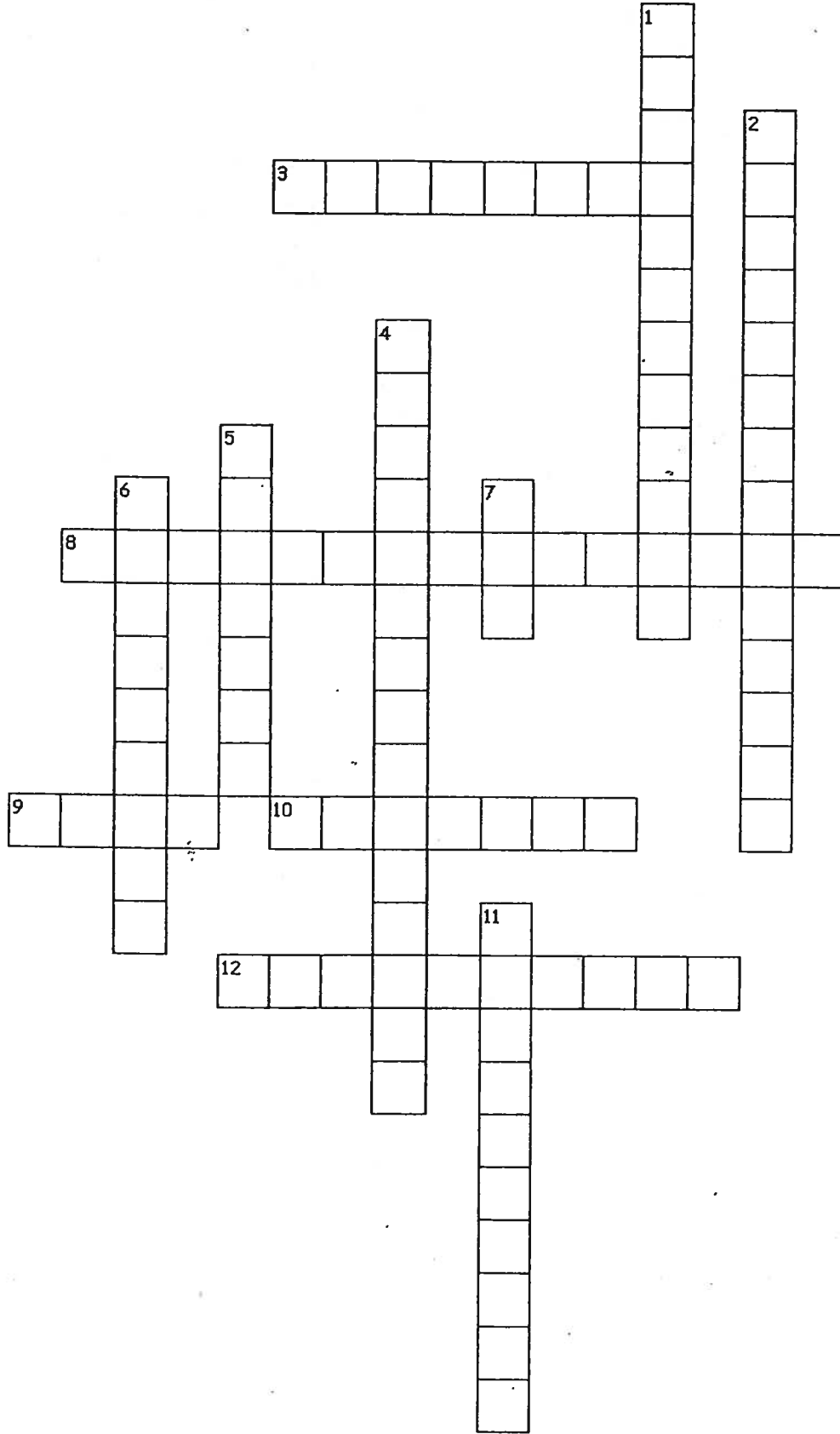
20.8 Technology Under the Shang

- Many of their tools of war were made from _____.
- It is one of the reasons that the Shang dynasty was able to remain in power for over _____ years!



20.9 The End of the Shang Dynasty

- Fighting so many wars eventually _____ the military power of the Shang.
- The Shang kings spent enormous amounts of _____ on lavish items. The spending may have weakened the _____.
- _____ - a system of managing the wealth of a country or region.
- Around 1045 B.C.E. the _____ (pronounced jioh) rose up against the dynasty.
- The Zhou armies under King _____ defeated the Shang armies.



Across

3. - a set of beliefs, values, and practices.
8. - the way a society or civilization is organized.
9. - a large group of friends and family.
10. - a system of managing the wealth of a country or region.
12. - the use of tools and other inventions for practical purposes.

Down

1. - the Chinese dynasty that ruled the area around the Huang He from 1700-1122 BC.
2. - a person who is killed as part of a religious ritual.
4. - honoring ancestors through rituals, such as offering food and wine to the dead.
5. - letters, words and symbols formed on a surface to record or communicate information
6. - a written character that represents a word.
7. - human creations intended to express beauty and convey messages.
11. - the people or groups that rule a particular region.

China Movie Questions From Dynasty to Destiny

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____



1. What was the capital city at the time of the movie? _____
2. What are the names of the two main rivers that people lived along in ancient China?

3. What do we call it when the throne is passed from father to son? _____
4. Why were bronze bells played? _____
5. Which dynasty invented writing? _____
6. What were the earliest Chinese writings found on? _____
7. What type of things did the Chinese write down? _____

8. How many kingdoms fought during the Warring States Period? _____
9. What did the Chinese fight the northern nomads over? _____

10. How did the men build Qin's Great Wall? _____
11. According to the story, what washed away 200 miles of the Great Wall? _____

12. What is the term used for having the best people to do the job? _____