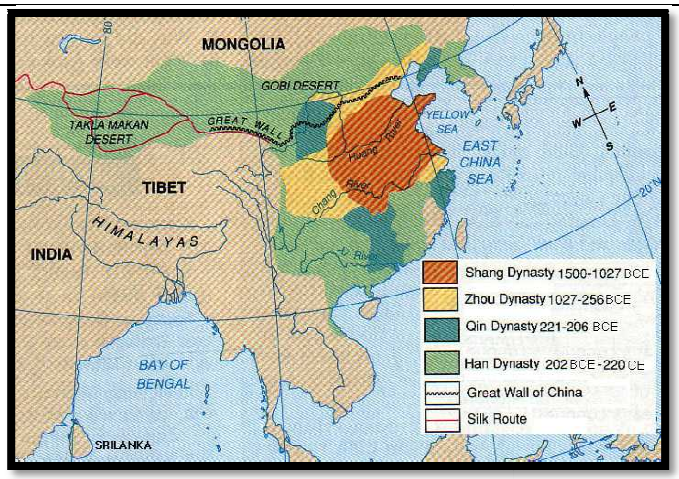
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Rashid F. Davis, Principal

Homework Packet #5

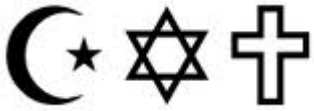
Mr. Ott – Global History & Geography

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Weekly Syllabus – 11/8/10 to 11/12/10







Topics: Ancient China & Monotheistic Religions of Jerusalem

Date	AIM	Homework	Test/Quiz
Monday 11/8	What were the Great Ancient Chinese Empires?	Homework Packet #5 Due 11/15	None
Tuesday 11/9	What were the contributions of Ancient China?	Study for Review Quiz #7 – Wed 11/10 Pages 11-12- Greece to Byzantine Empire	None
Wednesday 11/10	Writing Workshop Work on Ancient Civilization Paragraphs - India & China	Continue to work on Homework Packet #5 Due 11/15	Regents Review Quiz #7
Thursday 11/11	Veterans Day No Classes / School Closed	Continue to work on Homework Packet #5 Due 11/15	None
Friday 11/12	What are the three religions of Jerusalem?	Continue to work on Homework Packet #5 Due 11/15	Unit Test Regents Questions & Short Answer

Review Packet Quiz #7 – Wednesday 11/10/10
Pages 11-12- Greece to Byzantine Empire
Please Bring Homework Packet & Review Packet to class everyday!

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Mr. Ott – Global History & Geography

Instructions: On a separate piece of paper, for each complete two or more paragraphs for the river valley civilizations below.

• Ancient India

• Ancient China

Use a separate piece of paper for each

Be sure to include:

- When did the civilization exist?
- Where was the civilization? Describe the geography.
- Who were some of the major people in the civilization?
- What were some of the major contributions of the civilization?
- What was the culture or society like? Religion,
- Any social studies vocabulary regarding the civilization

This part of your packet will count as a writing assignment and as a test grade for each civilization.

Early China

People have lived in China for more than 500,000 years. The earliest civilization to develop there sprang up in the valley of the Hwang Ho (Yellow) River about 4000 B.C. Chinese civilization may be older than the civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India.

The earliest inhabitants of the Hwang Ho Valley were farmers who grew vegetables, wheat, and millet, a form of grain. At first, they grouped themselves into villages. Beginning about 1700 B.C., however, Chinese villages were incorporated into states, and dynasties began to rule China. One of the first was the Shang dynasty. Others of importance during ancient times were the Chou (or Zhou), Ch'in (or Qin), and Han dynasties.

Under the Shang rulers, the Chinese learned to make beautiful objects of bronze. They also developed a system of writing, which they inscribed on bones and shells. During the Chou dynasty, great philosophers like Confucius and Lao-tse left their mark on history. Confucius, for example, gave us the Golden Rule, which states, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Under the Ch'in dynasty, the Great Wall of China was built, and during the Han dynasty, paper and porcelain were invented. The Great Wall of China, erected to keep out invaders, is the longest fortified line ever built. It still stands today.

1 Define *dynasty* in your own words.

_____

_____

2. Why do you think it was beneficial for the Chinese people to join their villages into states?

_____

_____

3. List the contributions of each of the following dynasties:

   a. Shang _____

   b. Chou _____

   c. Ch'in _____

   d. Han _____

4. What does the building of the Great Wall tell you about the Chinese people?

_____

_____

5. Confucius wanted people to live moral, responsible lives. He believed following the Golden Rule was one way to do this. Write your own rule for living a moral, responsible life.

_____

_____

NAME: _____ Global History I

HOW DID GEOGRAPHY AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHINESE CIVILIZATION

China is a country located on the continent of _____. The large body of water to the east of China is the _____ Ocean. The large body of water south of China is the _____ Ocean. Traveling east to west, China is approximately _____ miles wide. The longest river in China is named the _____ River. The river that is directly north of that river is known as Huang He or Yellow River. The Huang He River empties into the _____ Ocean.

Approximately 4000 years ago, the first civilization appeared on Chinese territory. The EARLIEST CHINESE civilization is _____ Two cities that are located in that EARLIEST civilization are _____ and _____. Both of those cities are located on or near the _____ River.

There are several reasons why people settled near the Huang He River. It provided _____ for drinking, _____ for growing crops, as well as allowing _____ to travel quickly downriver to _____ with other cities.

Traveling west from those early cities, the land can best be described as being _____.

As one travels north and west from the city of Anyang, the land can be best described as being _____. Both of those geographic features, _____ and _____, may have helped early Chinese civilizations by _____ them from attacks from invading armies.

The Huang He River empties into the _____ Ocean. This probably allowed the early Chinese settlers to _____ with civilizations in India such as the _____ as well as the two civilizations in the Middle East, the _____ and the _____.

After a thousands years, the early settlers in the Huang He River Valley expanded their territory to include all of the area surrounding the _____ River, China's largest river.

Name: _____ Global History I

CHINA' S CLASSICAL AGE

The Chou Dynasty. Chou rule lasted about 800 years, from 1028 to 256 B.C. During this time, important advances were made. Many cities and towns grew up. The number of skilled craftspeople and merchants increased. Money in the form of small coins began to be used. People could pay for goods with money instead of bartering for the goods. Trade expanded and made the dynasty prosperous.

Under the Chou, the Chinese developed the idea that their rulers were gods. They called the king the "Son of Heaven." The people believed that the king would have the support of the other gods only as long as he ruled justly. If he was unjust and lost the favor of the gods, the people had the right to overthrow him. This principle of revolution was put into action many times during China's long history.

Art, literature, philosophy, and scholarship also received encouragement during the Chou period. The Chinese system of writing became highly refined. The forms of the characters used today have changed very little over 3,000 years.

For centuries, the Chinese have followed the teachings of their great philosophers. Philosophers are people who seek wisdom and truth and think about the principles that should guide a person's life. One of the greatest Chinese philosophers was Confucius, who lived between 551 and 479 B.C. He is, perhaps, the most honored person in Chinese history.

Confucius taught that the ideal way of life could be achieved through self-control and proper conduct. Respect shown by children for their parents, pupils for their teachers, and citizens for their rulers are examples of proper conduct. Confucius also taught respect for ancestors. People, he said, should live by this rule: "Do not do to others what you do not want them to do to you." The pupils of Confucius wrote down many of his ideas and put

them into books such as *The Analects*. Confucianism is regarded by some as a religion and by others as a code of behavior.

Much of Confucius's work was devoted to preserving the literature of China. He lived in a troubled time, made violent by conflicts between kings and nobles. His fears for the work of philosophers who had lived before him made Confucius gather earlier writings into a work called the *Five Classics.*

Respect for tradition and the ways of the past was an important part of Confucian teaching. It caused the Chinese to dislike sharp changes in their way of life. This attitude had a strong effect on Chinese society for centuries.

Taoism is another Chinese religion. It arose from the teachings of Lao-tzu, a philosopher who lived at the same time as Confucius. Lao-tzu urged people to live simply and in harmony with nature in order to learn the true meaning of life. People should take no action to change what happens to them. Lao-tzu taught his followers to be humble and kind, even when insulted or injured by others. Those who follow the Way, or the Tao, will find inner peace, he said.

Despite many similarities between Taoism and Confucianism, there was one important difference. Confucius stressed the importance of good government. Lao-tzu thought that people were better off with as little government as possible.

Confucius and Lao-tzu lived at the same time as did Siddhartha Gautama. The religions that arose from the teachings of these men have influenced the thinking of people in Asia and throughout much of the world for more than *2,000* years.

Power struggles between the Chou kings and their nobles weakened the kings. Rulers of states often fought one another. The last *200* years of Chou rule are called the "Era of Warring States." Finally, the ruler of the Chin, the strongest of the warring states, overthrew the Chou king in *256* B.C. The Chin ruler took control of China by forcing the other nobles to accept him as king in *221* B.C. From this new dynasty, Chin, China got its name.

- **What would cause the Chinese to feel that they had a right to start a revolution?**

_____

_____

- **Match each term in Column A with its description in Column B.**

Column A	*Column B*
1. *The Analects*	*a.* power struggles between kings and nobles
2. *Five Classics*	*b.* writings of philosophers who lived before Confucius
3. Taoism	*c.* the teachings of Lao-tzu
4. Era of Warring States	*d.* a book containing the ideas of Confucius
5. Ch'in Dynasty	*e.* replaced the Chou

THE CHOU DYNASTY
(1028 – 256 BC)

I. Chou Rulers:
- A. Mandate of Heaven
  1. believed that their ruler was chosen by heaven
  2. heaven would overthrow a bad ruler

II. Longest reigning dynasty in Chinese history
- A. 1028 – 256 BC

III. Feudalism
- A. land was given to nobles in exchange for military service
- B. conquered neighboring peoples and made them part of China
- C. 6th. century – local nobles became too powerful
  1. civil war

IV. Legacy of Chou Dynasty
- A. Confucius
  1. the preservation of the social order, family, and government became the most important moral values

- B. Lao Tzu
  1. based on the teaching of Laozi
  2. primary focus is the relationship between people and nature

NAME: _____ Global History I

How do classical Chinese civilization help us to understand human society?

Document #1

Chinese legend held that Wen Wang was the descendant of an ancient mother goddess who stepped into the footprint of a god and then gave birth to the original Zhou ancestors. It was in this way that Wen Wang was qualified to assume the Mandate of heaven.

Wen Wang is placed above
How radiant in heaven!
Although Zhou is an old domain,
Its Mandate is a new one.
The holders of Zhoir
Were they not brilliant?
The Mandate of god
Is it not timely?
Wen Wang ascends, descends,
To the left and right of god.

Source: World History: Holt, Rhineheart, and Winston, 1997.

According to document #1, how does the poem support the Zhou's right to rule? _____
_____
_____
_____

Document #2

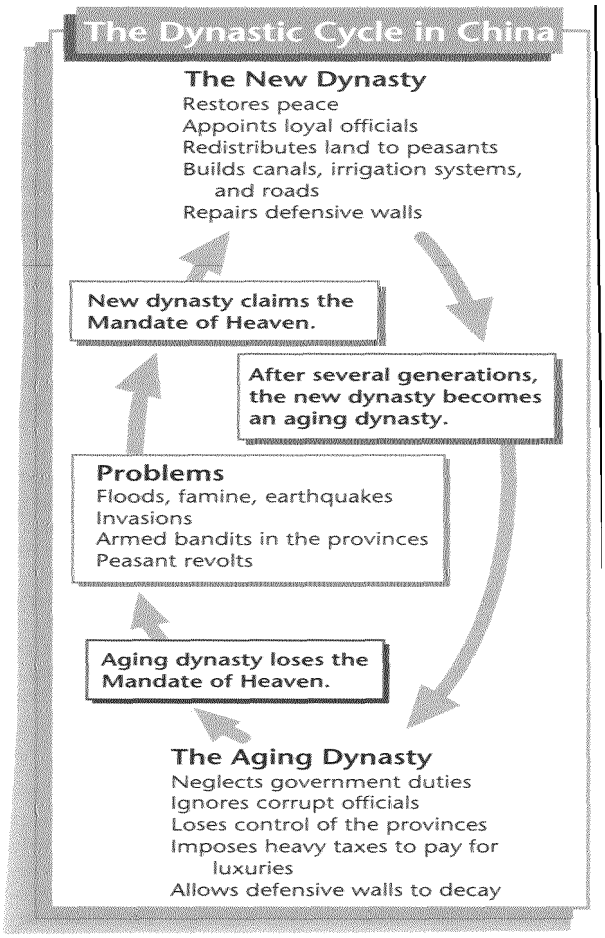
Cracking his long whip, he drove the universe before him, swallowing up the Eastern and western Zhou and overthrowing the feudal lords. He ascended to the highest position... And his might shook the four seas...

According to document #2, what is the reason for the overthrow of the Zhou by ShfIuangdi?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Document #3
DYNASTIC RULE CYCLE AND MANDATE OF HEAVEN

The Chinese believed that their emperor had received the Mandate of heaven to rule his people. However, they also believe that the emperor must govern wisely and preserve order in China.
Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow.



1. According to this flow chart, what events or development showed that a dynasty had lost the Mandate of heaven? _____
_____
_____

2. What does this chart illustrate about the dynastic cycle in traditional China? (circle the correct answer)
   A. causes of political change in China
   B. influence of European imperialism on China
   C. results of the Communist Revolution in China
   D. reasons for China's policy of isolation

NAME: _____ Global History I

CHINA'S CLASSICAL AGE
THE HAN DYNASTY
AD 220

The Han Dynasty. This dynasty lasted from 202 B.C. until A.D. 220. Throughout these years, Han emperors increased the size of China by conquering new lands. Eventually, the Han controlled one of the largest and wealthiest empires in the ancient world.

The Han ruled their empire with the help of appointed officials who were paid salaries to perform certain duties. To fill these government jobs, public examinations were held. The men who scored the highest on the tests received the appointments. The examinations tested a candidate's knowledge of law, mathematics, and in particular, the writings of Confucius. The best students from colleges throughout the empire took the examinations after training in an imperial school in the Han capital.

Thousands of able officials entered the Han civil service as a result of this examination system. Even young men from very poor families could take the test. The system provided a degree of equality of opportunity that was rare in the ancient world. It remained in use under each dynasty that followed the Han.

A weakness of the civil service examination system was the emphasis placed on the learning of old classics rather than new ideas. As a result, most government officials resisted change. This led to problems for China in later years.

The Han extended their empire into southeast Asia and to the borders of Persia and India. This brought the Chinese into contact with other civilizations and led to the exchange of knowledge with different peoples. Along the Silk Road, which ran from China through central Asia to the Middle East, Chinese traders met Western merchants.

In A.D. 105 the Chinese invented paper. The world's first dictionary was written during the Han Dynasty.

Contact with India led to the introduction of Buddhism into China. Large numbers of *peasants,* the common people, were attracted to this religion. As Buddhism spread, religious centers called *monasteries* were built throughout China. Monks taught and meditated within the monastery walls. Wealthier believers gave gifts of tax-free land to the monasteries. In later times, the

religion of many Chinese became a blend of Buddhist and Taoist teachings.

As the years passed, Han rulers became weaker. They found it difficult to prevent revolts by the peasants and the rise of local rulers called warlords. In time, the warlords caused the dynasty to fall. The next several hundred years were a time of great unrest.

- **Describe the civil service examinations system established by the Han emperors.**

_____

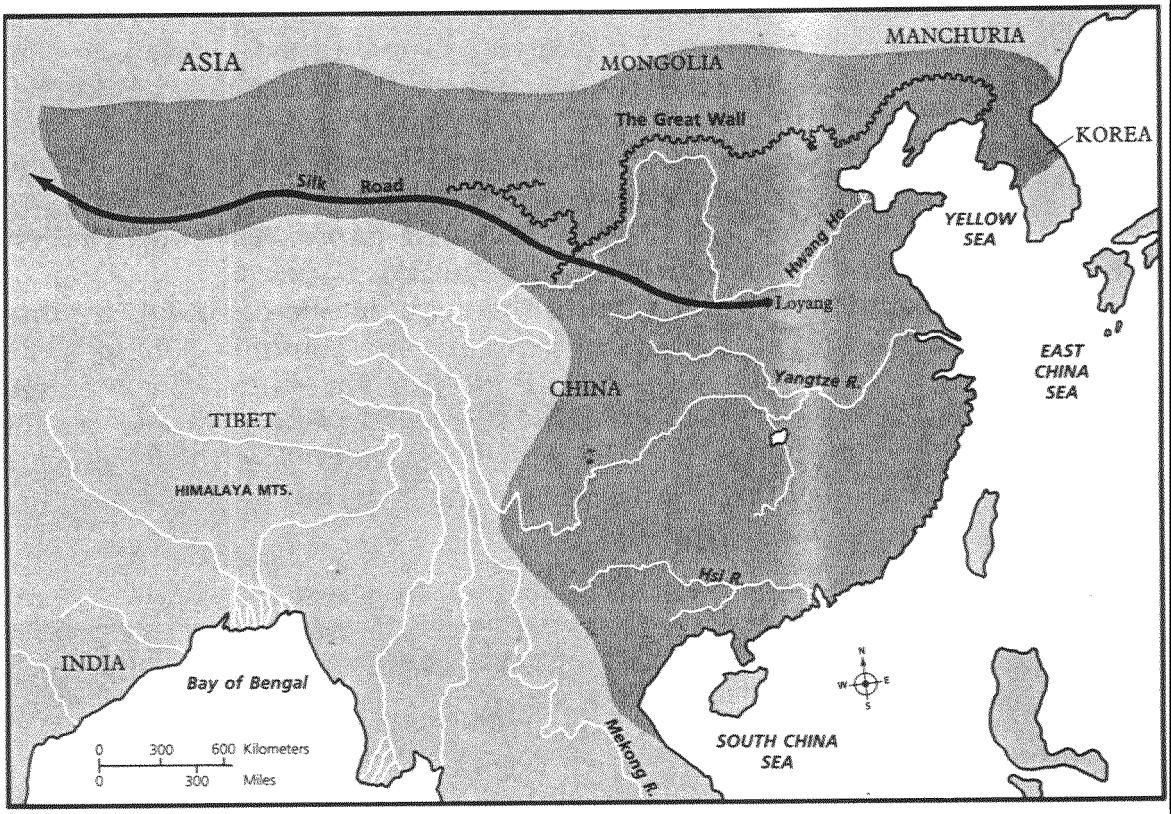
_____

_____

- **Explain how contact with India affected Chinese religion.**

_____

The Han Dynasty, A.D. 220



◆ Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Then write the number in the blank at the left.

____ *a.* In which general direction is India from Manchuria?
(*1*) northeast (*2*) southwest (*3*) south (*4*) north

b. In which general direction is China from India?
(*1*) northeast (*2*) southeast (*3*) northwest (*4*) southwest

c. The Silk Road linked China to countries to the (*1*) east
(*2*) north (*3*) south (*4*) west.

d. The Great Wall protected China from invaders from the
(*1*) east (*2*) west (*3*) north (*4*) south.

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WHAT IDEAS ABOUT GOVERNMENT DID THE CHINESE DEVELOP?

Do-Now: Arrange the following items on the timeline by placing the number of the item in the blank space provided.

2000 BC

- ---------- A ---------- B ---------- C ---------- D ----------

_____ _____ _____ _____

1. Han Dynasty 202 BC
2. Shang Dynasty 1766 BC
3. Chou Dynasty 1122 BC
4. Tang Dynasty 618 AD

DOCUMENT #1

"My father's last name was Shang as so is mine. When my father passes away I will rule all of China. When I die my son will take over from me. And when he dies, his son will take over from him. This way, the Shang Dynasty will last forever." – Li Shang, Chinese ruler

According to document #1, how does one become a ruler in the Shang Dynasty?

_____

_____

Brain teasers. Based on this document, what is one way the Shang Dynasty can come to an end?

_____

What other problems might a dynasty have in passing down ruling power from one generation to the next? _____

DOCUMENT #2

"The Mandate of Heaven was a sign from the gods that the ruling dynasty was righteous and a good government. Only those dynasties that treated their people correctly could claim the Mandate of Heaven. If a dynasty's rulers became weak or corrupt, the gods would take their support away and another family would receive the Mandate from Heaven." – Ah Choo, Chinese citizen

According to document #2, why would the Shang Dynasty last 700 years while other dynasties lasted only 30 years?

_____

_____

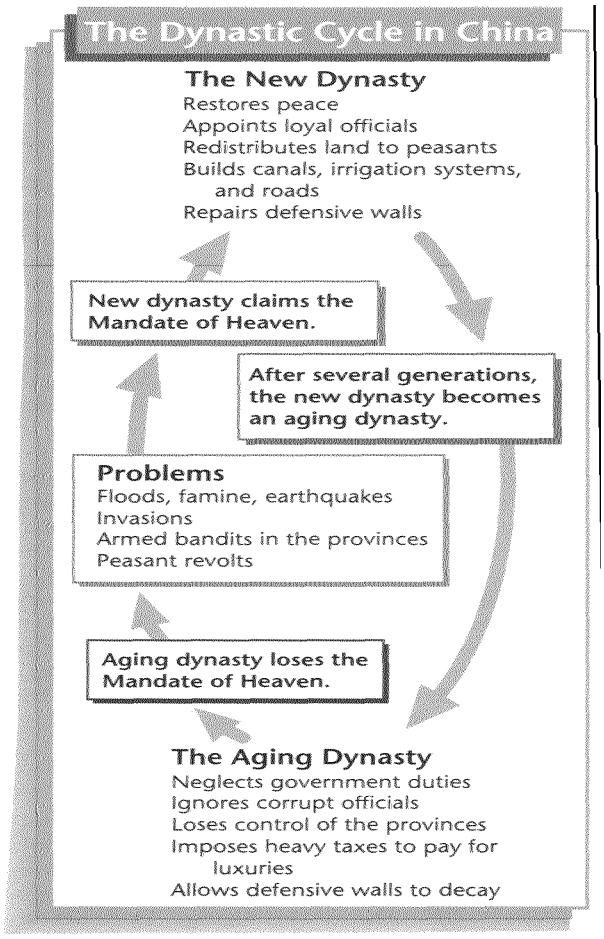
Brain Teaser. Why would all dynasties in China claim to have the Mandate of Heaven?

_____

DOCUMENT #3

"Before the Han Dynasty took power, only those who belong to the ruling dynasty could work for the government. Lazy, stupid, and incompetent relatives would often get the most important government jobs. Now, there are examinations that are help for each position. Everyone may take it and only those with the highest scores would end up with jobs." – Needa Workmore, Chinese official (200 AD)

According to document #3, what advantages did the Han Dynasty's system of filling government jobs have?_____


The Dynastic Cycle in China
The New Dynasty
Restores peace
Appoints loyal officials
Redistributes land to peasants
Builds canals, irrigation systems, and roads
Repairs defensive walls
New dynasty claims the Mandate of Heaven.
After several generations, the new dynasty becomes an aging dynasty.
Problems
Floods, famine, earthquakes
Invasions
Armed bandits in the provinces
Peasant revolts
Aging dynasty loses the Mandate of Heaven.
The Aging Dynasty
Neglects government duties
Ignores corrupt officials
Loses control of the provinces
Imposes heavy taxes to pay for luxuries
Allows defensive walls to decay