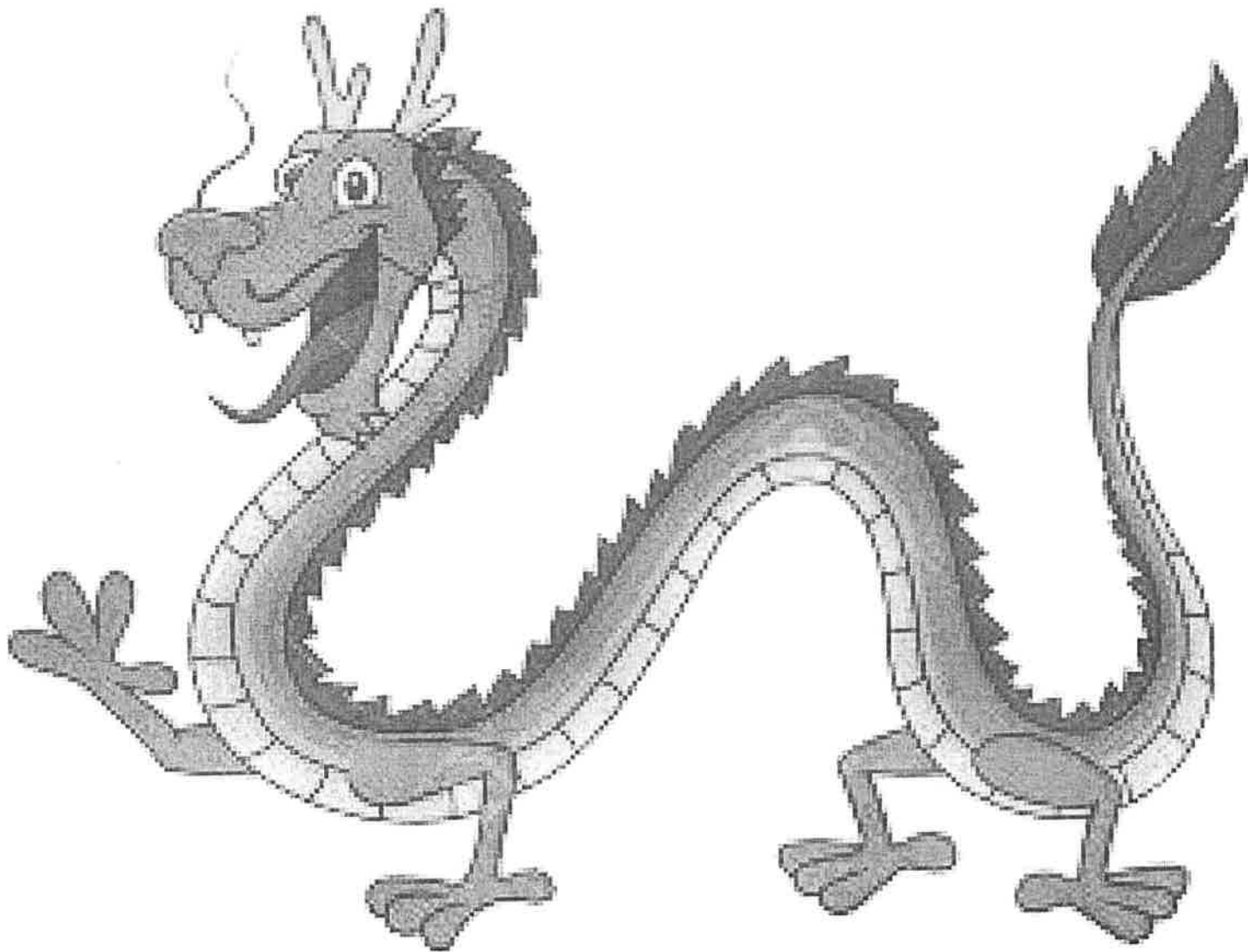


China Packet



Name _____

Teacher _____

Social Studies: Ancient China

Chapter 11, Lesson 1: The Landscape of China

Name _____ Date _____

1. Yellow silt, called _____ colors the water of the river

_____ or "Yellow River."

p. 415

2. Briefly describe each of China's three major steps.

p. 416

- Top step

- Middle step

- Bottom step

3. Identify at least three natural barriers that isolated China from the rest of the world.

p. 417

4. What is the definition of heritage?

p. 417

5. According to legend _____ brought agriculture to the people of China.

p. 418

6. Chinese legends tell of a great ruler known as _____, or the "Yellow

Emperor." These stories tell that he ordered the invention of Chinese _____.

7. What does a climograph show?

p. 420

Social Studies: Ancient China

Chapter 11, Lesson 2: Early Chinese Civilization

Name _____ Date _____

1. Who brought more than 1,800 villages in the Huang He Valley under his rule and began the Shang dynasty? p. 423

2. Their (the Shang's) skill in working with _____ also helped the Shang make strong _____ and _____ tools. p. 423

3. The Shang writing system consisted of _____, or symbols, that represented _____ words. Like Egyptian hieroglyphs, many Shang characters were _____ of the things that they named.

4. What was China's longest ruling dynasty? p. 424

5. What is the definition of feudalism? p. 425

6. Name at least three things the Zhou introduced to China. p. 426

7. Confucius used short _____ to teach his _____.
These were easy to _____ and _____. p. 427

8. Daoist, like Confucianists, opposed _____. In addition to following human laws, they believed that people should follow the laws of the _____.
They did this by living in peace with one another and with nature. p. 428

Social Studies: Ancient China
Chapter 10, Lesson 3: Uniting China

Name _____ Date _____

1. Confucius taught that _____ for oneself and for other people are the keys to a _____ life and an _____ society. p. 429
2. Who was the first emperor of China? He created the _____ Empire. p. 433
3. What is the definition of Legalism? Include several details. p. 433
4. How did Shi Huangdi prevent the nobles from turning against him and protect against rebellion? p. 434
5. _____ is making systems, such as money, weights and measures, and writing, the _____ for everyone. p. 435
6. Under Shi Huangdi, how big was the Great Wall of China and how did the wall's soldiers signal if they saw enemies approaching? p. 436
7. What did Shi Huangdi create to protect his tomb? p. 437
8. What were Shi Huangdi's two main goals? p. 439

Social Studies: Ancient China

Chapter 11, Lesson 4: A Time of Achievement

Name _____ Date _____

1. Who was the first emperor of the Han dynasty? p. 443
2. Because he [Gaozu] came from a family of poor _____, Gaozu understood how _____ peasant life was. He helped the peasants by giving them _____ and reducing their _____. p. 443
3. Han rule became known for mixing _____ and _____ ideas. p. 443
4. What does the name Wu Di mean? p. 444
5. Wu Di helped start a system in which civil _____ could be picked based on their _____ and _____. p. 444
6. Under the Han, _____ people could become civil servants by passing _____ tests. p. 444
7. What were two benefits of the civil service system that Wu Di created? p. 444
8. Identify three art forms developed under the Han. p. 445
9. Identify three items the Chinese traded on the Silk Road. p. 445

Social Studies: Ancient China

Kids Discover Assignment

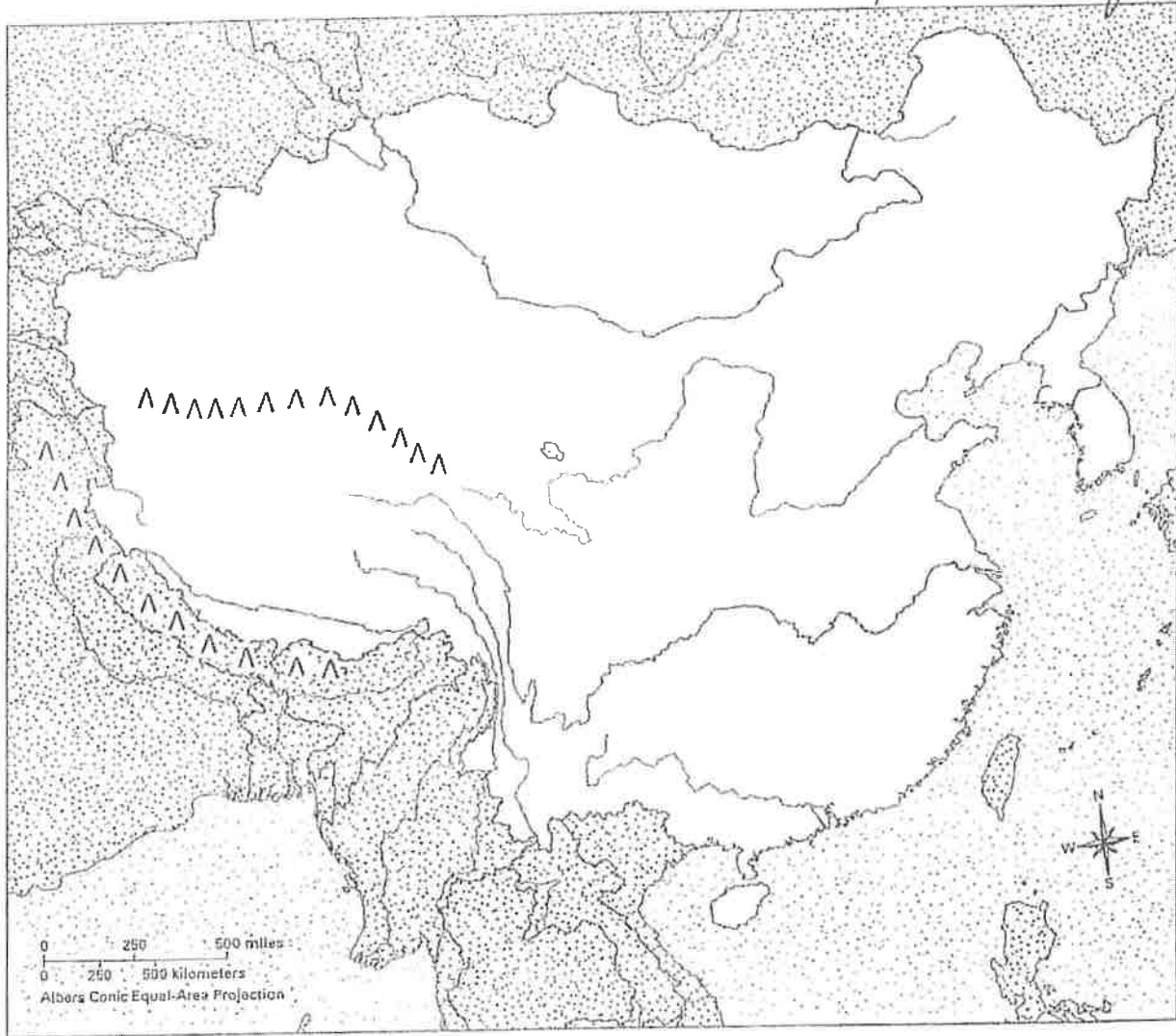
Name _____ Date _____

1. In _____, the long-lasting empire collapsed at the last emperor stepped down.
2. List at least three Chinese inventions:
3. China is named after emperor _____ of the Qin dynasty.
4. China's _____ played a key role in bringing order and stability to society. They collected _____, enforced laws, organized workers for building projects, and _____ court cases. They also kept written records of the empire.
5. Students who hoped to join the civil service spent many hours studying the teachings of _____. Only about _____ percent of the takers passed.
6. A _____'s life was hard. In addition to raising food for others, peasants served in the _____ and worked on government building projects.
7. Foot _____ stopped the growth of feet and was very _____. Because small feet were admired, foot binding spread to other classes of society.
8. The Empress's palace was called the Palace of Terrestrial _____.
9. The rich wore _____. It was a status symbol and in some dynasties only the rich were allowed to wear it.
10. The poor worked very hard. Few could _____ or write. Most were farmers. Poor families sometimes sold their _____ to be servants of the rich.
11. List a few differences between China's rich and poor.

	Diet	Homes	Clothing	Activities
Rich				
Poor				

12. The Chinese New Year is held on the first of the first _____ month, it takes place at the end of _____ or the beginning of February.
13. Red is a lucky color that stands for _____ and _____ fortune.
14. In ancient China, astrologers taught... a person's birth year influences one's successes. Each year in the cycle is named for an _____. People are assumed to have some _____ of the animal in the sign under which they were born.
15. Fireworks were believed to scare away evil _____ and _____.
16. In your opinion, what is one of the Chinese's greatest inventions? Why?
17. The Grand Canal: Built by Emperor Yang Di during the Sui dynasty to help transport _____ and grain around the empire, it linked the Yangzi and _____ rivers. It was built by connecting new and existing _____.
18. Acupuncture is an old form of Chinese medicine. Chinese doctors believed _____ flowed along 12 lines in the body. Doctors eased pain and treated certain _____ by sticking very fine _____ into the skin at special points along these lines.
19. The Chinese language is made up of more than _____ signs, or characters.
20. Many styles of Kung Fu have movements recalling such _____ as the dragon, leopard, and tiger.
21. The Chinese developed stir-frying to save _____ and costly _____.
22. Draw a picture or write about something you found interesting in the magazine.

Ancient China Map Activity



Please answer the attached questions.

Geography Skills

Analyze the maps in "Setting the Stage" for Unit 4 in your book. Then answer the following questions and fill out the map as directed.

1. Locate the Huang He (Yellow River) and the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) on your map. Label them.
2. The Plateau of Tibet is located between what two mountain ranges? Label the mountain ranges and the plateau on your map.
3. Locate the Taklimakan and the Gobi deserts on your map. Label them.
4. Locate the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea on your map. Label them.
5. In what ways might these seas have influenced China's history?
6. Use the maps in your book to compare the sizes of the Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han empires. Which empire controlled the largest area?
7. Under which empire did ancient China control territories that are not part of present-day China?
8. What geographical features are shared by all four ancient Chinese empires?