World History
Topic 5
China
1,700-220 BCE

NAME: ________________________________

I. The Huang Valley
   A. Geography of China
      1. size of ______________
      2. rugged _______________ and vast _______________
      3. ______________ systems
         a. the Huang
            1.) also known as the ______________ River
            2.) where the first Chinese ______________ formed
            3.) flows east across the flat North China __________ to the Yellow Sea
            4.) __________ Desert winds blow loess — _______________
            5.) the river cuts through this, turning yellow with ______
            6.) flooded and deposited the loess for __________ soil for farming
         b. the ______
            1.) also called the Yangtze River
            2.) ________________ in China
         c. the rivers helped with farming and __________

   4. isolated
      a. the ______________ and the Gobi deserts to the north and west
      b. the ______________ and other mountains to the southwest and south
      c. the ______________ Ocean to the east
      d. slowed the spread of ideas and __________
      e. the domesticated __________ may have come from western Asia

   B. The Shang Dynasty
      1. the Shang rise
         a. farming ______________ sprung up along the Huang
         b. used __________ tools and made pottery and __________ cloth
         c. had ______ who organized workers and commanded ______________
         d. took over nearby villages to form small ______________
         e. founded the Shang ______________ — a ruling family that holds power
            for many years
         f. lasted ______ years
         g. earliest in written records

      2. government
         a. kept power in the ______________
         b. rule passed from ______________ down to youngest brother to oldest son
         c. organized ______________ to clear land for larger harvests
         d. more food supported many ______________ to attack surrounding lands
         e. fought with bows, __________, bronze axes and ______________
         f. built large ______________ cities
         g. to control flooding, they built ______________ — ______________

   3. writing
      a. oracle bones
1.) animal bones or _______ shells carved with written
               ___________________ that the Shang kings used to try to tell the
               ___________________ (China’s earliest written records)
2.) wrote questions, heated the bone until it ____________, then
       ____________ - __________________
3.) recorded important ___________ with the bones
   b. used pictographs - __________________
   c. also used symbols for words or sounds
   d. also used logographs - written characters that represent a complete
       __________________
   e. __________________ of characters made it hard to learn
   f. challenge - __________________
   g. there are many different ____________ languages in China but only
      one written
4.) _________ metalworking
   a. created pottery and ________ carvings
   b. best known for bronze metalwork included pots, cups, and _________
   c. used for religious ceremonies, not ________ work
   d. used bronze blades for human and animal __________________
   e. offered food and ________ to the gods and __________________ for help
**Take Notes**

**Literacy Skills: Summarize** Use what you have read to complete the chart. Summarize key ideas about the geography of China and the Shang dynasty. The first one has been completed for you. Then write a summary of the lesson in the space below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography of China</th>
<th>The Shang Dynasty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>River Systems</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Shang Rise</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China's two main rivers, the Huang and Chang, provide water for farming and movement of goods. The Huang River picks up loess and deposits it on the North China Plain when it overflows its banks. The fertile North China Plain was well-suited for agriculture and became the site of the first large settlements in China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isolation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shang Government</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Summary:</td>
<td>Achievements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERACTIVE**

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Summarize**.

TOPIC 5

112 Early Civilizations of China
**Practice Vocabulary**

*Vocabulary Quiz Show* Some quiz shows ask a question and expect the contestant to give the answer. In other shows, the contestant is given an answer and must supply the question. If the blank is in the Question column, write the question that would result in the answer in the Answer column. If the question is supplied, write the answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What is a fine, dust-like material that can form soil?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>dike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What are the earliest written records from China?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>pictographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What type of written character represents a complete word or phrase?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. The Zhou Dynasty  
A. Rise and Fall of the Zhou  
1. Shang kings were
2. the _______ attacked from the west
3. Shang _________ refused to fight for their selfish ruler
4. _________ and accepted the Zhou king as their new ruler
5. Mandate of Heaven
   a. the right to rule came from_________
   b. a _____________ lost this right if it acted improperly
   c. could seize _____________ by force if necessary
   d. _________ proved heaven’s support
   e. the ruler was the ______ of Heaven
   f. emperors were to care for their people and stop _____________
   g. uprising and natural _____________ were proof a new dynasty was needed
6. government
   a. conquered lands to the _____________ River
   b. placed _____________ members in charge of regions or states
   c. geography weakened ties with local _____________
   d. a group of nobles and _____________ invaders tried to take over
   e. with the help of other nobles, the dynasty survived — _____________
   f. fighting broke out between warlords — _____________
   g. claimed _____________ to the king but sought power
   h. made _____ weapons for warfare
7. the Warring States period
   a. minor battles — _____________
   b. became full-scale wars
   c. era of chaos —
   d. _____________ and destructive battles ravaged the countryside
   e. _____________ died
   f. the strong conquered the weak and a few large states emerged
   g. after _______ years the Zhou dynasty ended

B. Zhou Society
1. adopted _____________ culture
   a. same laws
   b. similar _____________
   c. same language
   d. made _________ art
2. stopped _____________ sacrifice and the use of _____________ bones
3. structure
   a. Zhou kings gave power to _________ and nobles
      1.) they set up their own walled _____________
      2.) served the king and raised _____________ to support him
   b. most people were _____________
      1.) _________ the land
      2.) served as _____________
      3.) some merchants, _____________, and slaves
      4.) sold into _____________ for crimes or debt
4. families
   a. highly _____________
   b. demanded _____________
   c. _________ members were more powerful and privileged
   d. _________ had higher status
5. economy and technology
   a. ____________
   b. _______ weapons and farm tools
   c. irrigation and ______________
   d. __________ for travel and trade
   e. new cities
   f. _______ made trade easier across the empire

6. culture
   a. great creative energy
   b. supported __________ and artists for influence
   c. sought __________ men to help them rule
   d. ______________ influenced China for centuries
Practice Vocabulary

Words in Context For each question below, write an answer that shows your understanding of the boldfaced key term.

1. How did Chinese leaders use the idea of the **Mandate of Heaven** to justify the overthrow of a dynasty?

2. How did **warlords** weaken the Zhou dynasty?

3. How did the Warring States period result in **chaos**?
III. Chinese Belief System
   A. Unique Culture
   1. 
   2. **philosophy** – a set of ___________ about the world and how to live
      a. originally followed ancient ___________ traditions
      b. then believed in Confucianism and ___________
      c. influenced all aspects of society (like ___________)
   B. Spiritual Traditions
   1. viewed ___________ as a flat square
   2. ___________ stretched above
   3. both populated by ___________
      a. heaven – home to the spirits of the ____ , moon, stars, and ______
      b. Earth – home to the spirits of the ____ , rivers, rocks, and ______
      c. ___________ daily life
      d. _____ spirits made crops grow, kept sailors safe, and brought happiness
      e. harmful spirits harmed ___________ at night, _____ in houses, and
         brought bad ___________
      f. used loud ___________ at festivals to drive bad spirits away
   4. honoring ancestors
      a. believed family members lived on after ___________ , remaining a part
         of the family
      b. if family took care of them, they protected and ___________
      c. if not, they could cause ___________
      d. ancestor __________________________
         1.) developed rituals to ___________ the dead
         2.) ___________ with tablets inscribed with names
         3.) set out ______ on special occasions to welcome them home
         4.) burned fake “spirit” ___________ to give them income in the
             afterlife – __________________________
         5.) performed at holidays and ___________ still today
   C. Life and Teaching of Confucius
   1. Confucianism
      a. one of the most important ___________ in China
      b. ___________ lived before the Warring States period
      c. looked for ___________ to problems
      d. known as the “______ Teacher”
   2. Confucius’s life
      a. born into a _______ family
      b. held _____-level government jobs
      c. saw greed and _______
         1.) officials didn’t enforce _______
         2.) took ___________ from the rich
         3.) peasants ___________ while paying high taxes for wars
      d. believed the answer was to return to the __________________ roles
         and values of the early Zhou
      e. started his own ___________
      f. his teachings were collected in a ___________ called the Analects
      g. never became wealthy or influential while ______
      h. later, his teachings were central in politics and ___________
   3. the _______ Confucian relationships
      a. needed a **stable**, orderly society – __________________
      b. important relationships
         1.) ruler and ___________
2.) _________ and son
3.) husband and _________
4.) older and younger _________________
5.) two _______________

4. family relationships
   a. ______________ cared for and taught younger family members
   b. ______________ respected and obeyed their elders
   c. filial piety — ________________
   d. believed this was “the source of all ________________”
   e. was the ________________ relationship for all others
   f. would bring _________________ to society

5. teaching by example
   a. best way to _________ is to set a good ________________
   b. the “__________________ ” must be kind and benevolent
   c. traditional rituals and _________________ bring social order

D. Beliefs of Daoism
1. an ancient Chines way of life that _________________
2. a philosophy of following the ________ — the natural way of the universe
3. the legend of ________________
   a. a ________ (wise person) who founded Daoism
   b. wrote his beliefs in a book called the Dao De Jing
      1.) small book of ______________
      2.) still read today for ______________
      3.) probably written by many people
4. ________________
   a. believed in the quiet changing of the ________________
   b. believed in the violence of ________________ disasters
   c. opposites
   d. Yin — ________________, dark, ________, and quiet
   e. Yang — male, ________________, warm, and ________________
   f. ________________ was key to harmony in the universe
5. the Dao
   a. “the ______” or “the path” to yin and yang
   b. mysterious and impossible to ________________
   c. evidence found in ________________ (water is both ______ and weak, yet
     firm and ________________)
   d. people should act like ________________
   e. people can ________ the order and should keep a ________________ life
   f. weren’t concerned with ________________, rituals, and learning
   g. believed in life after death and ________________
Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Compare and Contrast Use what you have read to complete the table. Describe key beliefs and practices of spirit and ancestor veneration, Confucianism, and Daoism. The first one has been completed for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spirit and Ancestor Veneration</th>
<th>Confucianism</th>
<th>Daoism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good spirits and bad spirits</td>
<td>2. What were its goals?</td>
<td>2. What were its goals?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Why did people honor ancestors?</td>
<td>4. What were its core teachings?</td>
<td>4. What were its core teachings?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How did people honor ancestors?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: Compare and Contrast.
**Practice Vocabulary**

Matching Logic Using your knowledge of the underlined vocabulary words, draw a line from each sentence in Column 1 to match it with the sentence in Column 2 to which it logically belongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Confucianism was an important <strong>philosophy</strong> in ancient China.</td>
<td>Confucius argued that it was &quot;the source of all virtues.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Confucius stressed the importance of filial piety.</td>
<td>This view of the world had a lasting impact on Chinese culture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. The Unification of China
A. Kingdom of ______
1. ended the Warring States period
2. King ______________ was the first emperor
3. ________ kingdom in northwestern China
4. strong kingdom with efficient government
5. Warring States united
   a. Qin conquered _______ kingdoms and united China
   b. many different languages and _____________
   c. _______________ and nomadic invasions were continuous threats
6. Shi Huangdi
   a. “_______ Emperor”
   b. felt ______ wasn’t a strong enough title for such a vast empire
   c. the title was tied to _________ and rulers of the past
   d. united China from the __________ River to the Yangtze River
7. defense
   a. kingdoms had many ______ across China for protection
   b. walls were torn down
   c. the Great Wall
      1.) ______________________________
      2.) one of world’s ______ public works projects
      3.) went up ____________ because connected existing walls
      4.) hard and dangerous work and many _______
      5.) workers were _______________ and citizens of Hangdi
         uprooted from their ________
      6.) later emperors added _______________
8. uniform standards
   a. standardize – _______________________________
   b. would ______ the economy and culture
   c. ______________ were punished
   d. examples
      1.) established a single ____________ language
      2.) transportation
         a.) length for ______ for vehicles
         b.) all _____ in roads were the same width
         c.) made travel easier
      3.) weights and measures for easier ____________
      4.) __________ for currency
9. organization
   a. ________________ – central government
   b. ____ provinces divided into counties
   c. __________ leaders answer to heads of provinces
   d. ____________ heads reported to the central government
   e. ____________ government reported to the emperor
   f. ___________ if not carried out
   g. forced __________ families to move to the capital
   h. ______ watched over them

B. Rule of the First Emperor
1. Shi Huangdi
   a. took the throne at age _____
   b. ______ leader with strict rules to end _________
   c. ________ laws united the empire but led to its fall
   d. built roads, __________, and palaces
e. constructed an entire life-size _______ of terra cotta ____________
   for protection in the ______________

f. forced tens of thousands of people to leave ______________ to work on
   these projects

2. Legalist government
   a. the Qin rulers brought in __________ from other kingdoms
   b. Shang ________
      1.) an important advisor
      2.) believed in Legalism – a strong _________ and a strong
          _________ system are needed to create social ___________
   c. leaders took direct control over the people
      1.) heavy _______
      2.) required _________ service
      3.) became strong and ______________
      4.) Shi Huangdi wanted to extend this to the rest of China

3. _________ laws
   a. Legalist Han ________
      1.) disagreed with Confucianism
      2.) people need to be ______________, not led by example
   b. legal codes were uniform across the empire – ______________
   c. severe ________
      1.) feet or _______ cut off for stealing
      2.) hard _______ like building roads and walls
      3.) execution by ______________ or cutting in
      4.) executed 460 ______________ for disobeying an order
      5.) believed punishing ______ crimes severely would prevent
         ______ crimes

4. thought control
   a. censored – ______________ – ideas he found dangerous or offensive
      1.) banned debate about ______________
      2.) couldn’t praise past _________ or criticize present rulers
      3.) ordered the burning of all ________ that didn’t support him

5. the fall
   a. these ________________ policies created a single nation
   b. _______ years after his death, it collapsed – ______________
   c. Chen ________
      1.) a _______
      2.) he and his men were told to head north to protect the ______
      3.) ran late due to heavy _________
      4.) would be severely ______________
      5.) decided to lead a _________ instead
      6.) ______________ supported him
      7.) ______________ joined to avoid punishment
      8.) overthrew ______ and later turned against one another
Lesson 4 The Unification of China

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Use Evidence Use what you have read to complete the charts. List evidence from the lesson to support each idea. The first one has been completed for you.

Shi Huangdi unified the kingdoms of northern China and established the Qin dynasty.

He united the Warring States.

He defended the empire.

He established uniform standards.

He organized the empire.

King Zheng was skilled and ruthless and brought down rival kingdoms one by one.

The Qin's strict laws helped forge a single nation from China's diverse regions but led to the downfall of the Qin dynasty.

The Qin government followed Legalism.

The Qin had harsh laws.

The Qin aimed for thought control.

The Qin ultimately fell from power.

INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: Support Ideas with Evidence.
### Practice Vocabulary

**Vocabulary Quiz Show** Some quiz shows ask a question and expect the contestant to give the answer. In other shows, the contestant is given an answer and must supply the question. If the blank is in the Question column, write the question that would result in the answer in the Answer column. If the question is supplied, write the answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1. Great Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2. standardize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What system of governing has strong laws and harsh punishments?</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4. censor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. The Han Dynasty Expands
   A. The Han Govern China
   1. fighting lasted for years
   2. Liu ________
      a. a ________ that gained control
      b. founded the ________ dynasty
   3. the Han
      a. ruled for ________ years
      b. largest ethnic group in China ________
      c. governed by ________ principles and the Mandate of Heaven
   4. reuniting
      a. the first Han emperor was ________
      b. surrounded himself with capable ________
      c. encouraged ________, lowered taxes, and ended the Qin’s harsh rules
      d. Confucian ________
         1.) gave practical ________
         2.) encouraged rulers to set an ________ of mercy and proper behavior
      e. kept Qin ________ and policies but not the ________ rule
   5. ________ expanded the empire
      a. fifth Han emperor
      b. one of the country’s ________ emperor’s
      c. ruled ________ years
      d. conquered many lands
         1.) west into Central ________
         2.) north to ________
         3.) south to ________
   6. government
      a. strong ________ government like the Qin
      b. kept local leaders too ________ to rebel
      c. took direct control of conquered lands
      d. organized like a ________
         1.) towns and villages on the broad ________
         2.) ________ and chief advisors at the top
         3.) layers of ________ in between
            a.) officials – people assigned to a ________
            b.) assigned – ________
            c.) took ________ from above and gave them to those below
   7. civil service
      a. system of government ________ mainly selected for their ________ and knowledge
      b. ________ officials
      c. not ________ – not passed down in the family
      d. appointed by ________ based on recommendations by officials
      e. created ________ to find talented people
      f. officials
         1.) made high ________ and had comfort and influence
         2.) wore special ________
         3.) collected ________, organized labor, and enforced ________
         4.) could force people to ________ to a different place
         5.) couldn’t serve in their ________ district (to avoid rebellion)
   8. decline
      a. ruled ___ million people at its height
b. ruled over ________ years
c. weakened and _______________ competed for power

B. The Silk Road
1. network of ________ routes that crossed Asia, connecting ________ to Central and Southwest Asia
2. increased during the reign of ________
3. ________________ made fortunes
4. spread ________
5. Zhang ________
   a. sent to find the ________________
   b. would be an ________ to fight the fierce nomadic group Zingnu
   c. was captured by the ________________ and held captive for ten years
   d. ________________ but couldn’t persuade the Yuezhi to help
   e. described ________________ lands
      1.) horses sweating ________
      2.) inhabitants riding ________________ into battle
6. emperor sent envoys — ________________
7. sent ________ as well
8. ________ flourished and merchants were safe from ________________
9. silk
   a. most important ________________
   b. made from the ________________ of a caterpillar called silk worm
   c. strong, soft, and can be ________
   d. process only known by the ________________
   e. ________________ to export silk worms
   f. gave gifts of silk cloth to ________, Kush, and Maurya in ________
10. other exports
    a. spices and ________________
    b. jade
    c. ________________
11. imports
    a. ________
    b. grapes, sesame, and onion improved Chinese cuisine — ________________
    c. rare animals were obtained — ________________
       1.) elephants
       2.) ________
       3.) ostriches
12. also traded along the ________
13. exchanged many ________
    a. Chinese invented ________________ and the idea spread
    b. ________________ entered China and flourished
## Take Notes

**Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect** Use what you have read to complete the table. Record one or more effects for each cause listed. The first one has been completed for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To learn how to govern, Liu Bang consulted with Confucian scholars.</td>
<td>The new Han government followed Confucian teachings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汉 emperors sought to avoid the disunity that the Zhou dynasty faced.</td>
<td>The emperor encouraged learning and ended many harsh rules of the Qin. He lowered taxes, reduced punishments for crimes, and ended censorship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor Wudi wanted to find talented officials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor Wudi needed allies to fight against the nomadic Xiongnu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang Qian described exotic lands and horses that sweat blood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han emperors made it illegal to export silk worms from China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Silk Road became a path for the exchange of products and ideas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Vocabulary
Sentence Builder Finish the sentences below with a key term from this section. You may have to change the form of the words to complete the sentences.

Word Bank
civil service  cuisine  envoy
official  Silk Road

1. The network of trade routes connecting China to Central Asia and Southwest Asia was known as the

2. In the Han dynasty, many layers of government existed between the villages at the bottom and the emperor at the top, and these layers included people assigned to their positions, or

3. Various types of food exchanged through trade enriched Chinese

4. Government workers who were selected based on skills and knowledge made up the

5. The Han created trade relations with kingdoms to the east by sending representatives of the emperor, known as
VI. Han Society and Achievements
A. A Time of ________________ and Economic Development
   1. produced many _____________
   2. _______ flourished
   3. many craftsmen and ________________
   4. many ________________
B. Han Society
   1. ________________ but unified with shared policies and values
   2. social order
      a. ________________ at the top because Confucianism values mental work
      b. ________________ highly respected because they produced the food and clothes
      c. ________________ valued for skill and hard work
      d. merchants
         1.) valued ________
         2.) didn’t _______________ anything
         3.) had many ________________
         4.) couldn’t wear _______ clothes or own __________
         5.) ________________ couldn’t become officials
         6.) still became ________________ and powerful and lived comfortably
      e. slaves
         1.) ________________ number
         2.) committed crimes or in ________
   3. family life
      a. valued family ________________ and respect for ________________
      b. continued ancestor ________________ by making offerings
      c. parents reported kids who did not behave with ________________ piety
         1.) adult children punished ________________
         2.) young children were exempt — ________________
   4. role of women
      a. ________________ than men
      b. worked in the ________________
      c. weaved and cared for ________________ and elderly family
      d. Ban ________________
         1.) received a good ________________
         2.) became a historian in the ________________ court
         3.) said women ________________ education
         4.) accepted the higher status of ________
C. Economic Life
   1. lowered ________________
   2. agriculture
      a. ________________ of the economy
      b. _____% of the population
      c. small farms grew wheat, barley, ________, and ________
      d. larger farms grew fruit and ________________ as well
      e. made their own ________________
      f. ________________ farms
         1.) ________________ tended worms and wove silk
         2.) hired workers if wealthy enough
         3.) ________________ in cities bought silk thread and wove expensive, high-quality ________
   3. industry
a. _______ production of tools and weapons
b. _______ mining
c. became monopolies – when a single group ______________________
d. huge _______ supported Wudi’s ______________ adventures

4. controlling production and __________
a. monopolies __________ producers and merchants
   1.) had become wealthy and bought huge areas of _______ and
   2.) employed large numbers of ______________
   2.) ______________ were leaving to work for them
b. policies controlled prices
   1.) government bought the ______________ of grain
2.) sold it during times of ______________
3.) kept prices _______ and avoided a shortage
c. benefits – ___________________________
d. problems
   1.) officials tried to sell stored goods for _______ prices
2.) monopolies sometimes produced _________ quality goods

D. Han Achievements
1. traditional arts
   a. painted colorful _______
b. sculptors created beautiful works in __________, clay and __________
c. poets wrote about the ________________
d. Bureau of ______________
   1.) because it was good for the __________
   2.) ________, bells, flutes, and ______________
   3.) music and dancing at ________________ and ceremonies
e. __________ designers arranged plants, rocks, and water like a ______
f. calligraphy
   1.) ______________________
   2.) expressed ________________
g. lacquer
   1.) ______________________
   2.) brushed it on _______ or metal for a ________ finish
3.) many ________ and many hours
4.) added color made it __________

2. science
   a. ________________ calculated the length of the solar year
   b. doctors made progress in medicine
      1.) _________ medicine
      2.) acupuncture – a therapy that uses _______________ to cure

3. inventions
   a. seismometer
      1.) ______________________
      2.) a metal _____ that dropped small balls during a ____________
b. wheelbarrow
      1.) __________-powered cart
      2.) called the “wooden _____”
c. paper
      1.) made from _______ and bark
      2.) continued to use durable wood and _______ early on
      3.) eventually made ____________ affordable and ideas spread
Lesson 6 Han Society and Achievements

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Summarize Use what you have read to complete the chart. Record important ideas from each section, and use what you have read to write a summary statement about the lesson. The first one has been completed for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Han Society</th>
<th>Economic Life</th>
<th>Han Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Social Order</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>China’s Traditional Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholars had the highest rank, followed by farmers and artisans. Below them were merchants, with slaves at the bottom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Life</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Advances in Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Role of Women</td>
<td>Controlling Prices and Production</td>
<td>Chinese Inventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary Statement

For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: Summarize.
Practice Vocabulary
Matching Logic Using your knowledge of the underlined vocabulary words, draw a line from each sentence in Column 1 to match it with the sentence in Column 2 to which it logically belongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wudi turned salt mining and iron production into <strong>monopolies</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Among important traditional crafts practiced in the Han empire was <strong>calligraphy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Han inventors developed a <strong>seismometer</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Han excelled at the making of <strong>lacquer</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Han doctors began using <strong>acupuncture</strong> as a treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A metal jar dropped small balls when an earthquake was felt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artists added this hard finish to metal and wood objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The state controlled the production of these goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This therapy used needles to cure sickness and stop pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writers expressed emotion in the way that they painted Chinese characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Early Civilizations of China Preview

Essential Question  How do societies preserve order?
Before you begin this topic, think about the Essential Question by completing the following activity.

1. Order means a state of peace and security, free from chaos, violence, and unruly behavior. Why do you think people in your society would want to preserve order?

2. Preview the topic by skimming lesson titles, headings, and images and captions. On a sheet of paper, list features of ancient Chinese society that you believe helped preserve order.

Timeline Skills
As you read, write and/or draw at least three events from the topic. Draw a line from each event to its correct position on the timeline.
Map Skills

Using the map in your text, label the outline map with the places listed. Then color in water, mountains, desert, and fertile river valleys.

Bay of Bengal
Gobi Desert
Pacific Ocean
Xi River
Zhou Civilization

Chang River
Himalayas
South China Sea
Yellow Sea
Qin Dynasty

East China Sea
Huang River
Plateau of Tibet
Shang Civilization
Han Dynasty
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIVILIZATION:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography &amp; Climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion &amp; Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy &amp; Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language &amp; Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastimes &amp; Hobbies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>