

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 dikes – _____
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 **interpreted** – _____
 - 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.

Geography of China

River Systems

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.

Isolation

The Shang Dynasty

The Shang Rise

Shang Government

Achievements

My Summary:

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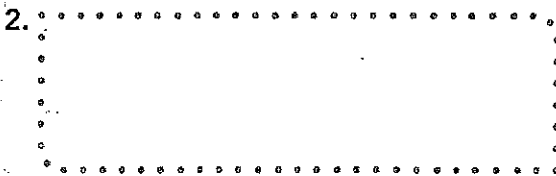
For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Summarize**.

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.

Question

1. What is a fine, dust-like material that can form soil?

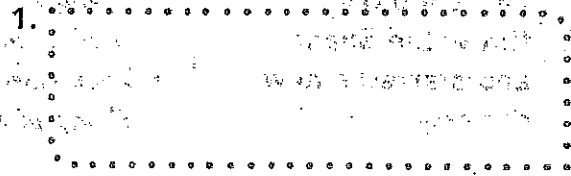
2. 

3. What are the earliest written records from China?

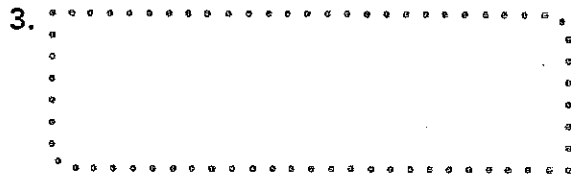
4. 

5. What type of written character represents a complete word or phrase?

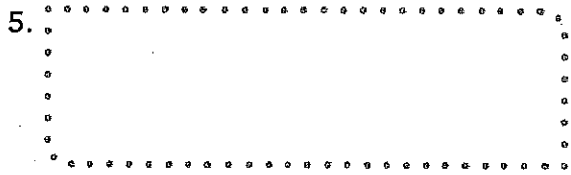
Answer

1. 

2. dike

3. 

4. pictographs

5. 

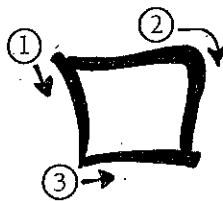

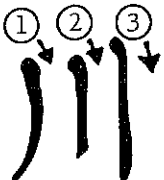

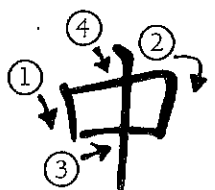

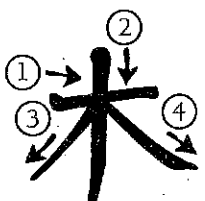

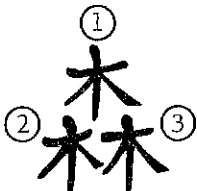

Name _____

Skill: experimenting with pictographs

Chinese Writing

Calligraphy, the art of beautiful handwriting, was an important art form in ancient China. Chinese calligraphers practiced for years to perfect their craft.

The Chinese written language consists of about 50,000 characters, or symbols. Many characters are "pictures" that resemble the objects they represent. Look at the symbols below. Study how the strokes are made. Then try writing the characters in the blank boxes.

	 mouth		
	 river		
	 middle		
	 tree		
	 forest		

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** – _____, but were weaker
- 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.

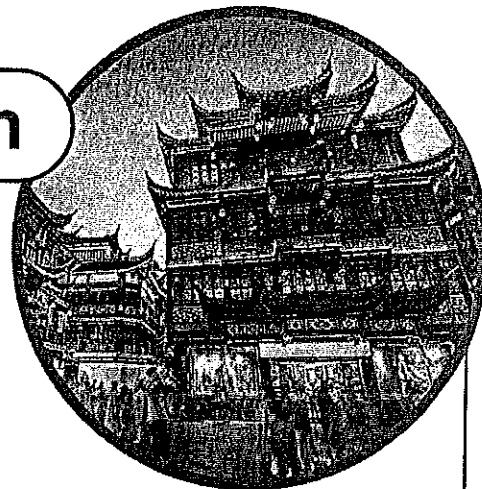
1. How did Chinese leaders use the idea of the **Mandate of Heaven** to justify the overthrow of a dynasty?

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

3. How did the Warring States period result in **chaos**?

Name: _____

China Word Search



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

Find these words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden →, ↓, and ↘.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ASIA | HIMALAYAS |
| BAMBOO | HOT POT |
| BEIJING | MARTIAL ARTS |
| CHONGQING | PANDAS |
| DUMPLINGS | PING PONG |
| FORBIDDEN CITY | SHANGHAI |
| GOBI DESERT | SILK ROAD |
| THE GREAT WALL | TEA |
| HANZI | YANGTZE RIVER |

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 Chinese 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. _____ and _____
 - 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.

Spirit and Ancestor Veneration	Confucianism	Daoism
1. What kinds of spirits did people believe in? good spirits and bad spirits	1. Who founded it?	1. Who founded it?
2. Where did different spirits dwell?	2. What were its goals?	2. What were its goals?
3. Why did people honor ancestors?	3. What text contains its beliefs?	3. What text contains its beliefs?
4. How did people honor ancestors?	4. What were its core teachings?	4. What were its core teachings?

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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.

Column 1
1. Confucianism was an important <u>philosophy</u> in ancient China.
2. Confucius stressed the importance of <u>filial piety</u> .

Column 2
Confucius argued that it was "the source of all virtues."
This view of the world had a lasting impact on Chinese culture.

Name _____

Skill: critical thinking

Teachings of Confucius

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who lived from about 551 BC to 479 BC. His teachings still influence people today.

Confucius believed that people, including those in authority, should behave respectfully toward one another. He declared that a strong society was built on the moral character of its rulers. He believed that rulers who led good lives would inspire those they governed to lead good lives as well.



1. Do you agree that people in authority should set a good example for others? Why or why not?

2. Confucius believed that people should treat one another with respect. What is one thing you can do to show respect to other students?

3. What can students do to show respect to their teachers? What can teachers do to show respect to their students?

4. Confucius believed that children should respect their parents at all times. He thought that even if children disagreed with their parents, they should still be respectfully obedient because the parents had the ultimate authority. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your answer.

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 Huangdi 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

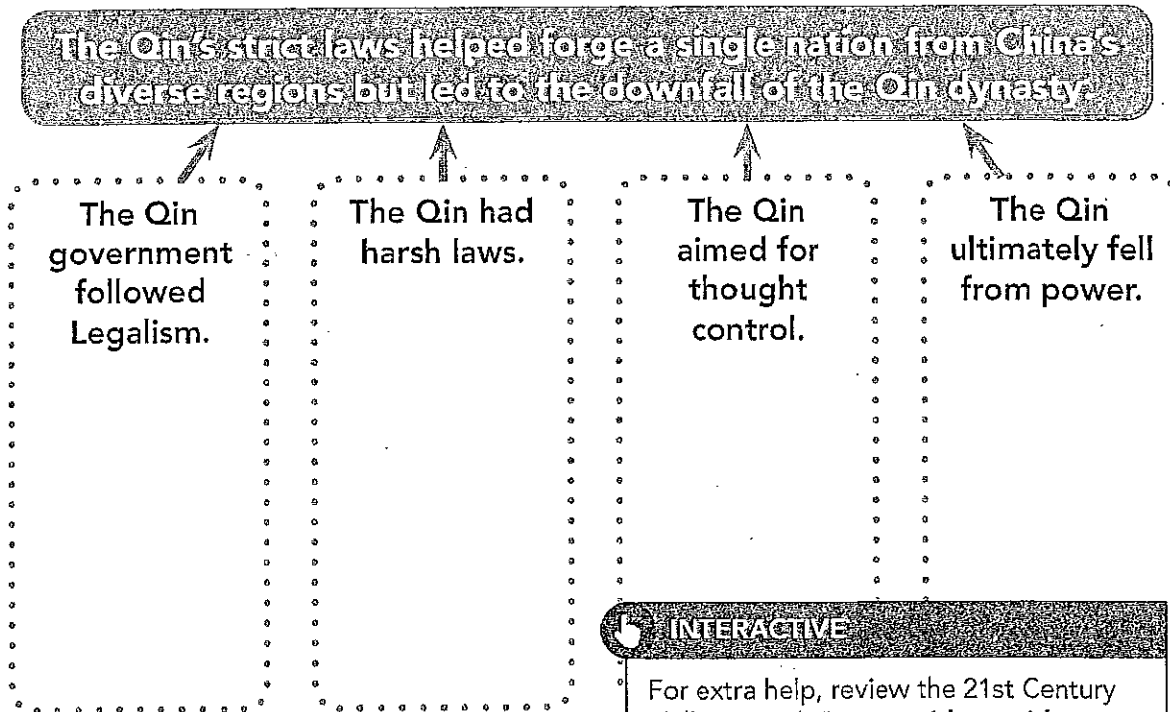
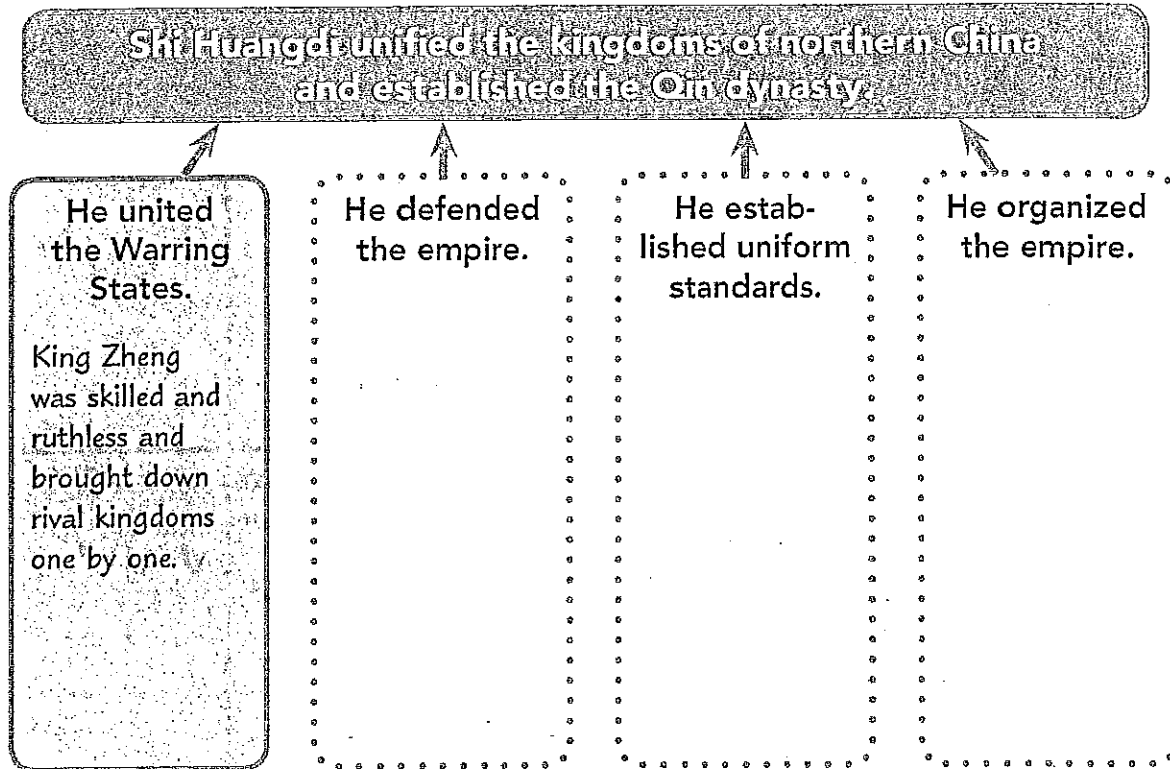
- a. **censored** – _____ – ideas he found dangerous or offensive
 - 1.) banned debate about _____
 - 2.) couldn't praise past _____ or criticize present rulers
 - 3.) ordered the burning of all _____ that didn't support him

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

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.



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

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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.

Question

Answer

1.

1. Great Wall

2.

2. standardize

3. What system of governing has strong laws and harsh punishments?

3.

4.

4. censor

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. _____,000 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 Zhiongnu

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.

Causes	Effects
To learn how to govern, Liu Bang consulted with Confucian scholars.	The new Han government followed Confucian teachings. The emperor encouraged learning and ended many harsh rules of the Qin. He lowered taxes, reduced punishments for crimes, and ended censorship.
Han emperors sought to avoid the disunity that the Zhou dynasty faced.	
Emperor Wudi wanted to find talented officials.	
Emperor Wudi needed allies to fight against the nomadic Xiongnu.	
Zhang Qian described exotic lands and horses that sweat blood.	
Han emperors made it illegal to export silk worms from China.	
The Silk Road became a path for the exchange of products and ideas.	

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For extra help, review the 21st Century Skills Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect**.

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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

.....
.....
.....

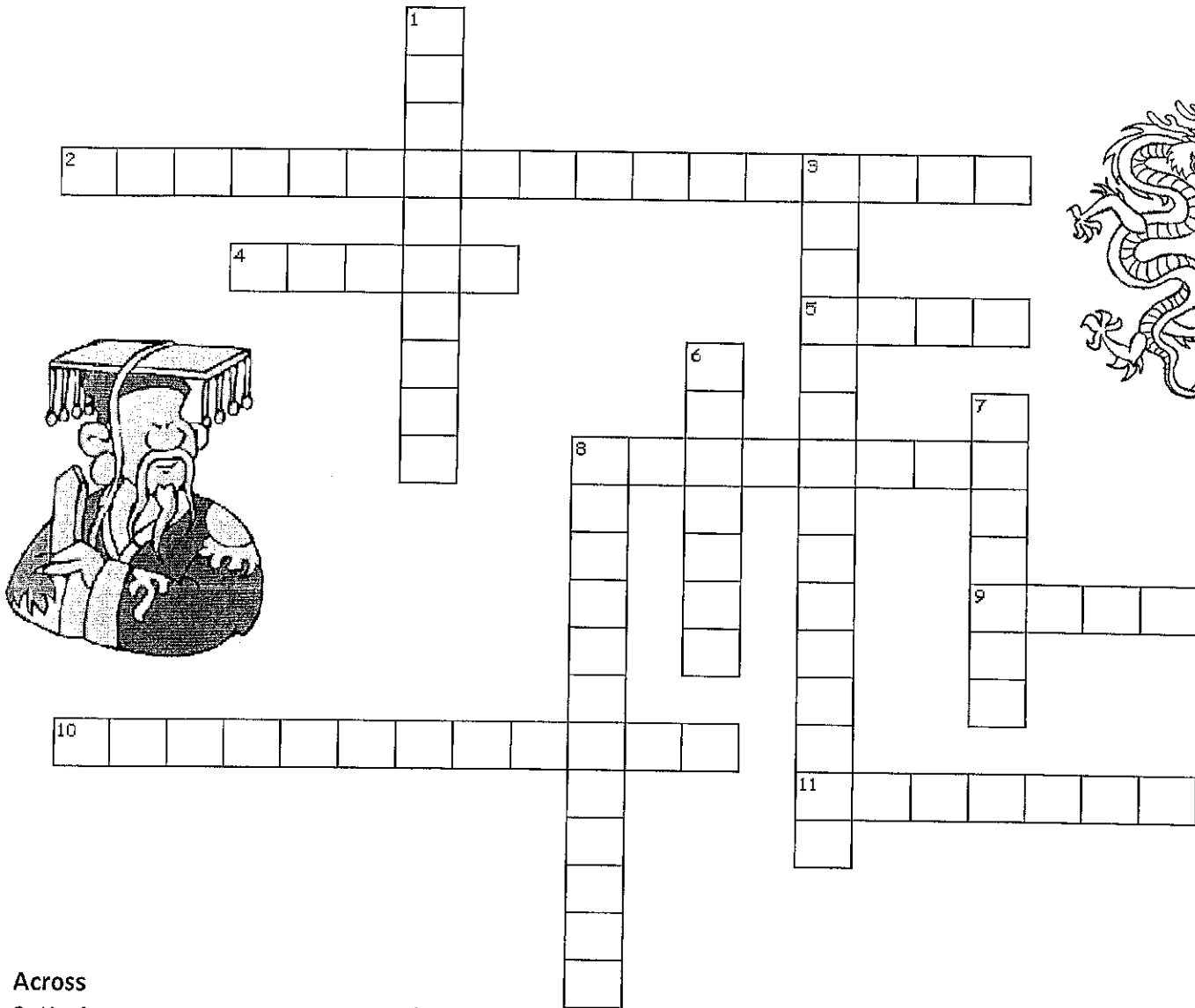
4. Government workers who were selected based on skills and knowledge made up the

.....
.....
.....

5. The Han created trade relations with kingdoms to the east by sending representatives of the emperor, known as

.....
.....
.....

Ancient China Vocabulary



Across

- 2. Having one government system that controls a country
- 4. Yellow-brown soil
- 5. A protective wall that controls or holds back water
- 8. The type of money used by a group or a nation
- 9. A valuable cloth, originally made only in China from threads spun by caterpillars called silkworms
- 10. The group of people whose job it is to carry out the work of the government
- 11. The supreme ruler of an empire

Down

- 1. A system of beliefs and values
- 3. The belief that the Chinese emperor's right to rule came from the gods
- 6. A local leader of an armed group
- 7. A line of rulers who belong to the same family
- 8. A philosophy of Ancient China that focuses on respect and harmony

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 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

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.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Wudi turned salt mining and iron production into <u>monopolies</u> .	A metal jar dropped small balls when an earthquake was felt.
2. Among important traditional crafts practiced in the Han empire was <u>calligraphy</u> .	Artists added this hard finish to metal and wood objects.
3. Han inventors developed a <u>seismometer</u> .	The state controlled the production of these goods.
4. The Han excelled at the making of <u>lacquer</u> .	This therapy used needles to cure sickness and stop pain.
5. Han doctors began using <u>acupuncture</u> as a treatment.	Writers expressed emotion in the way that they painted Chinese characters.

Name _____

Skill: research

Chinese Inventions

China's emperors encouraged the development of science and technology. As a result, some of the world's greatest inventions came from China.

Some Chinese inventions are listed below. List two or three facts about each one. Then write about another invention that was made in China.



1. Earthquake detector: _____

2. Paper: _____

3. Silk: _____

4. Wheelbarrow: _____

5. Kite: _____

6. Other: _____

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

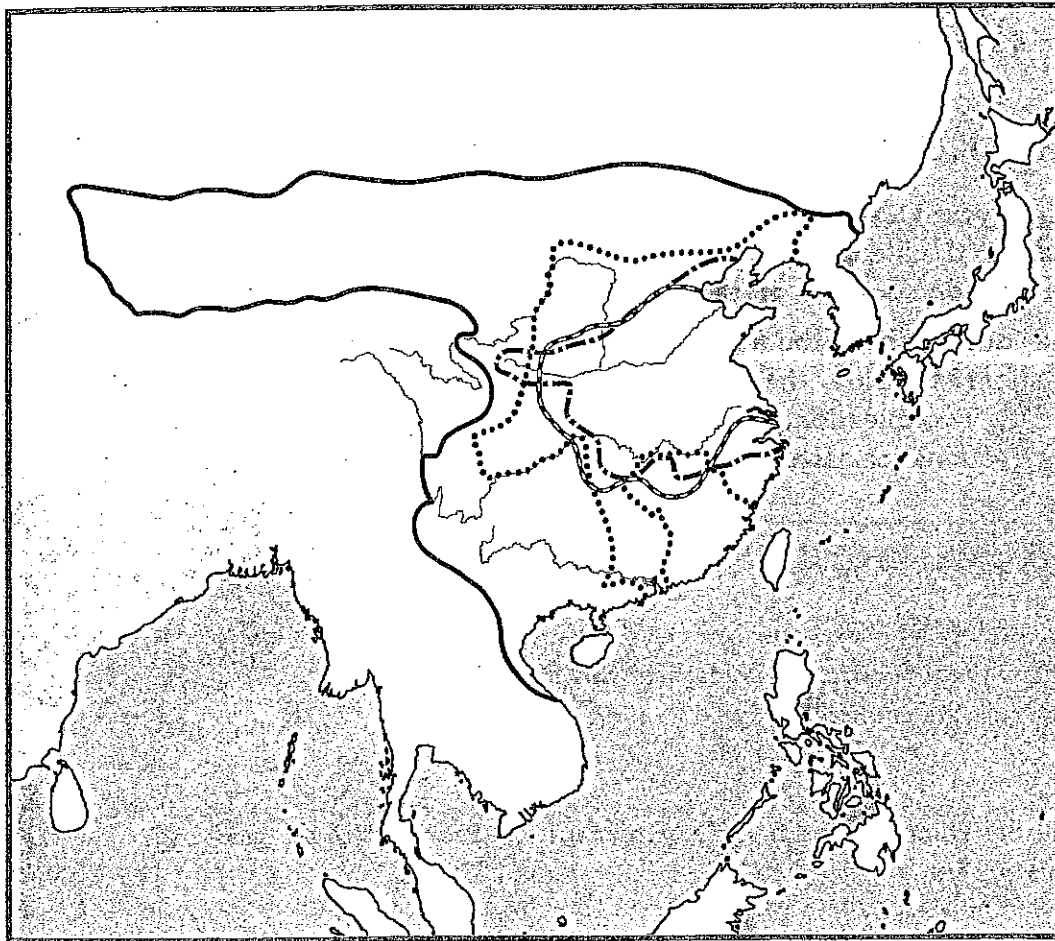
East China Sea

Huang River

Plateau of Tibet

Shang Civilization

Han Dynasty



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CE