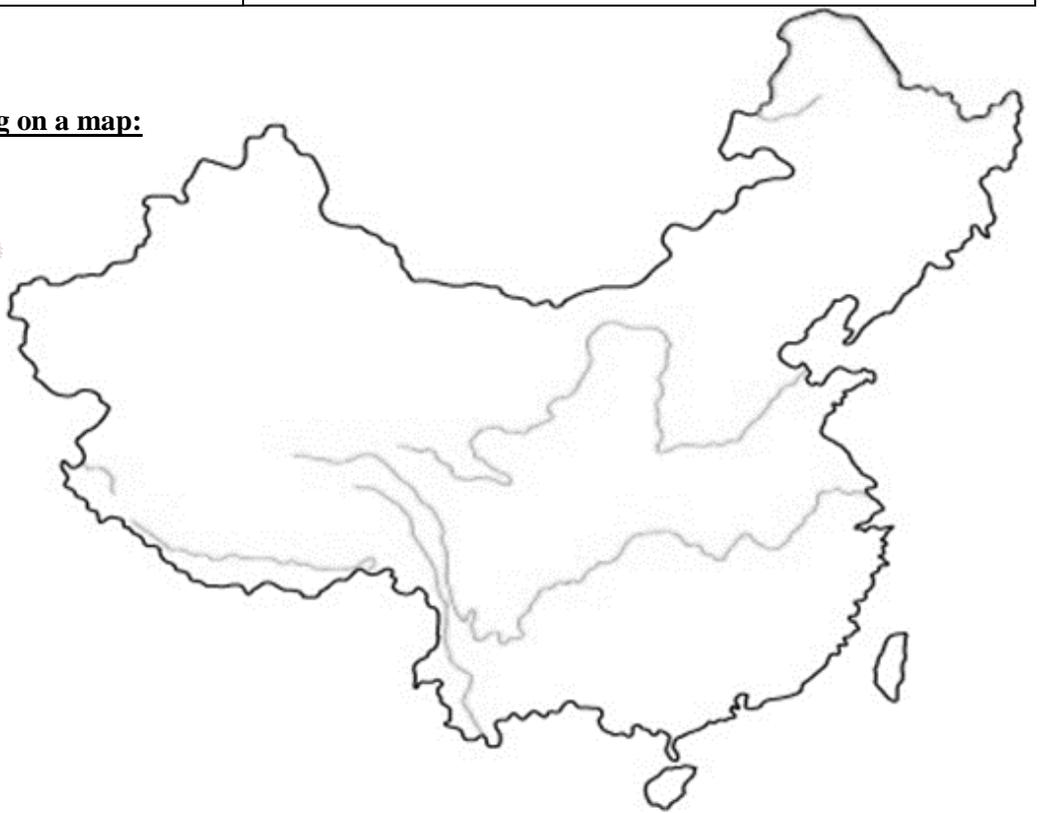


# ANCIENT CHINA LEARNING OUTCOMES

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chinese had limited contact with outsiders due to mountains, deserts and large bodies of water.</li> <li>• China is located on the continent of Asia.</li> <li>• The Yellow River is also called the Huang He.</li> <li>• The third longest river in the world is found in China and called Chang Jiang.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The family was the basic unit within China's dynasties.</li> <li>• The ancient Chinese believed that their deceased relatives (ancestors) had magical powers that could help them make wise decisions (Ancestral Worship).</li> <li>• Social Classes: King, Nobles, &amp; Peasants.</li> <li>• There are thousands of Chinese characters in their writing.</li> <li>• The <b>Great Wall</b> not only kept invaders out of China, but it warned people when invasions were taking place.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mandate of Heaven</b> is the right to rule based on the belief that the gods gave this authority to their rulers</li> <li>• In <b>Confucianism</b>, the ruler should set a good example for his people.</li> <li>• <b>Legalism</b> taught that people obeyed their rulers out of fear, not out of respect.</li> <li>• <b>Daoism</b> is a religion and philosophy that teaches that the key to a long life &amp; happiness is to accept life as it is.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The yellow silt in China is known as <b>loess</b>.</li> <li>• A story handed down from earlier times to explain the past is known as a <b>legend</b>.</li> <li>• A <b>philosopher</b> is a person who studies the meaning of life.</li> <li>• <b>Standardization</b> means making all things of a certain type alike.</li> <li>• Items brought into a country are called <b>imports</b>.</li> <li>• Items sent out of the country are called <b>exports</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Feudalism</b> is a form of government in which land is granted to lower classes in return for loyalty to the king or lord.</li> <li>• A series of rulers from the same family is known as a <b>dynasty</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Dialect</b> is a way of speaking</li> <li>• <b>Polytheism</b> is the belief in many gods.</li> <li>• <b>Elevation</b> is the height of land.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Silk Road</b> was a trade route that stretched from China to the Mediterranean Sea.</li> <li>• The first coins were made during the Zhou dynasty.</li> <li>• The Han dynasty was known for developing and trading paper, the magnetic compass and a seismograph. (used to detect earthquakes)</li> </ul>	

**Be able to correctly label the following on a map:**

- Huang He
- Chang Jiang
- Tibet Plateau
- Taklimakan Desert
- Pacific Ocean
- Himalayas
- Gobi Desert
- The Great Wall
- Mongolia





# Ancient China Learning Outcomes

Ancient China covers thousands of years of history! Fortunately, it's divided into big blocks of time. So, before we get into daily life, we need a notes outline of who's who in ancient China.

## History

Time Period	Dynasty	Notes
<u>Early Age</u> 10,000-1500 BC	<u>Xia</u>	<b>Neolithic Farmers</b> <b>Items:</b> silk, potters wheel, baked brick houses, irrigation Legendary dynasty: Xia
<u>Bronze Age</u> 1500-600 BC	<u>Shang</u>	 <p><u>Oracle Bones (Shang)</u> <u>Ancestral Worship</u> <u>Chinese writing</u> (pictographs- later became Chinese characters)</p> <p><u>Mandate of Heaven (Zhou)</u> <u>Feudalism</u> Social Structure based on service &amp; protection within the classes. <b>Items:</b> Chariots, bowmen, bronze pieces, feudal lords</p>
	<u>Zhou</u>	
<u>Classical Age</u> 600 BC-AD 200	<u>Late Zhou</u>	<u>Confucius &amp; Daoism</u> (Zhou Dynasty)
	<u>Qin</u>	<p><u>Building the Great Wall</u></p> <p><u>Imperial China: First Empire (Qin)</u> Qin Shi Huangdi (first emperor to unite China) whose tomb included the famous Terracotta Army statues.</p> <p><u>Legalism-</u> System where people respect rulers out of fear. Consequences &amp; punishments. Strict laws!</p> 
	<u>Han</u>	<p><u>Silk Road (Han)</u> Central government, public schools, mirrors, oil lamps, fancy shoes, fireplaces, window frames with colored glass, marble staircases</p> <p><u>Chinese New Year &amp; Lantern Festival</u> <u>Chinese Zodiac</u></p>
<u>Early Medieval Period</u> AD 600-900	<u>T'ang</u>	 <p><u>The Golden Age!</u> Furniture, ceramics, spoons, amber, turquoise, gold, silver, goblets, teacups, sports, games, music, dancing, fancy hats, silk robes, &amp; Buddhism spread.</p>