



■ Essential Question:

–What were the important characteristics of the civilization of China?

■ Warm-Up Question:

–What are 2 major differences between Hinduism & Buddhism?



China

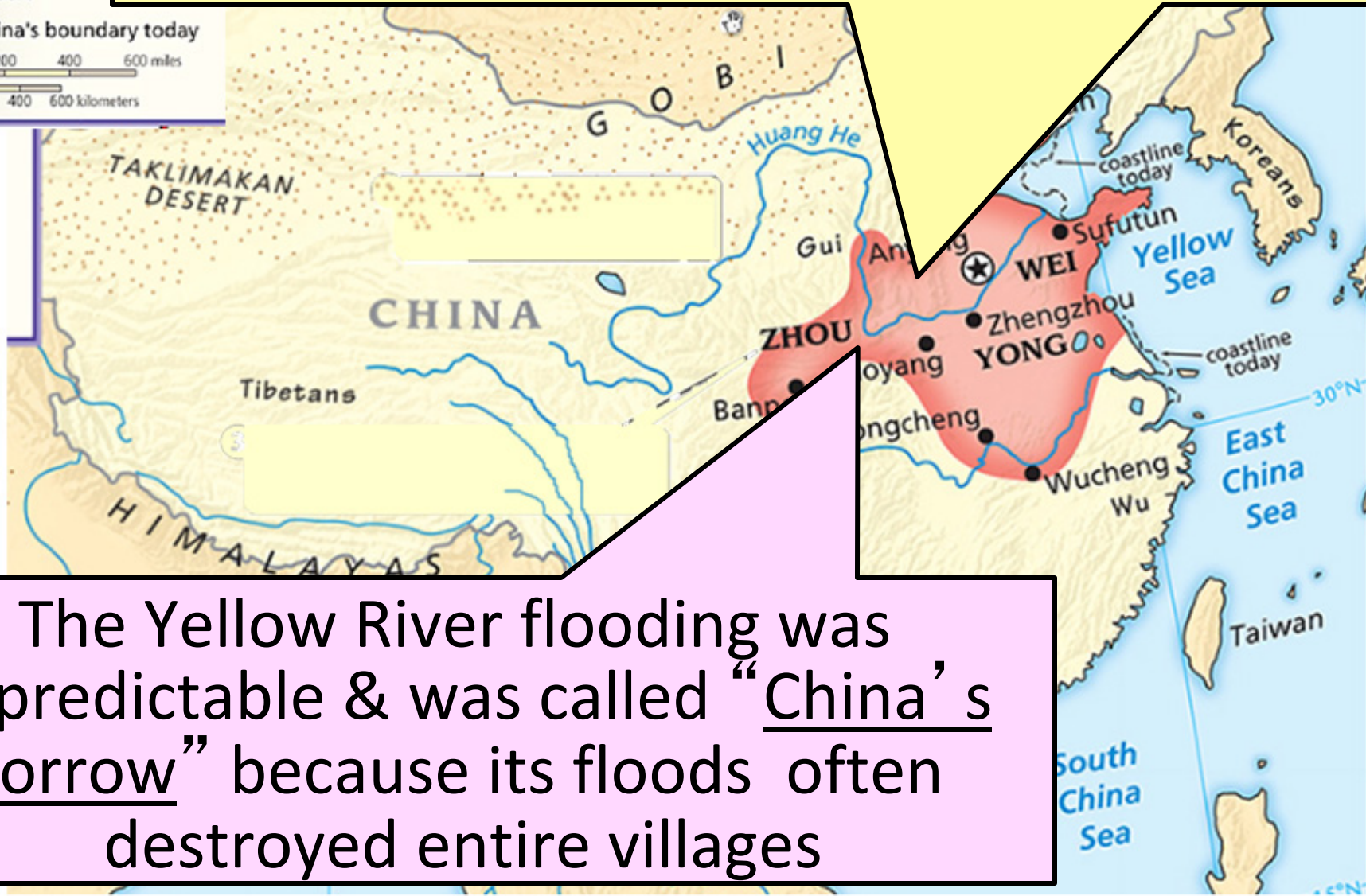
Class Activity:
Examine the placards provided & generate 3 conclusions about the geography of China & its impact on the people of this region

Shang Dyna
1766-1122

- Ruled by Shang
- Final Shang ca
- YONG State under Sh
- Thais Culture group
- Desert
- China's boundary today

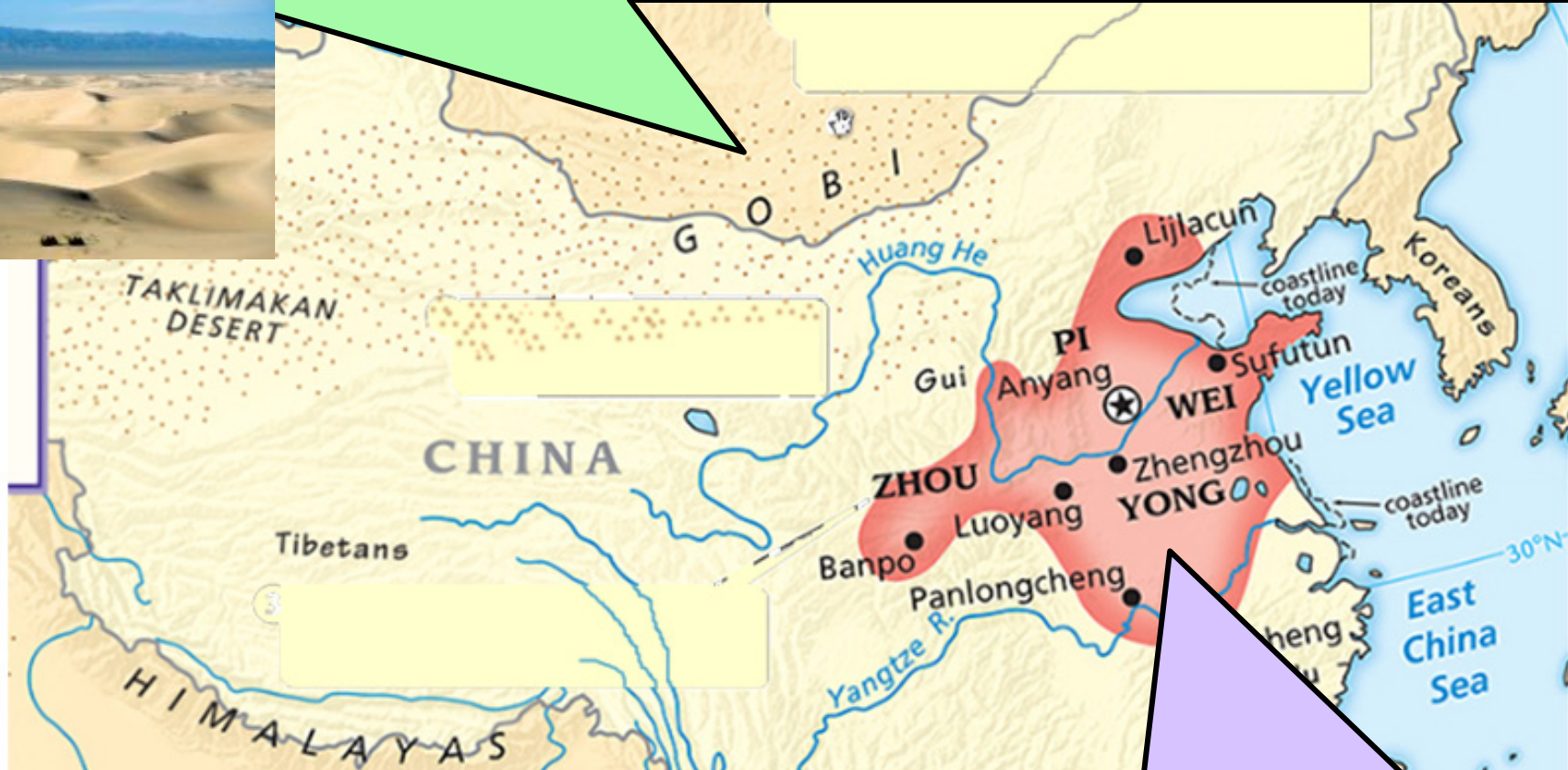
0 200 400 600 miles
0 200 400 600 kilometers

China began along the Yellow (Huang He) & Yangtze Rivers in the North China Plain;
Only 10% of China is suitable for farming



The Yellow River flooding was unpredictable & was called "China's Sorrow" because its floods often destroyed entire villages

China was protected & isolated from outsiders by deserts & the Himalayan Mountains



The Chinese referred to themselves as the “Middle Kingdom” & rarely traded with outsiders

What were the important characteristics of the civilizations of China?

- Working in groups, examine each of the 6 placards examining the characteristics of civilization in China
- For each placard, write hypotheses about government, cities, technology, etc. & then confirm your theories by locating the matching “answer key” placard around the room

Lasting Contributions

Advanced Cities:

– Like other river valley

Advanced Cities

- Cities had massive earthen walls for protection.

Specialized Workers

- Warriors defended the land.
- Artisans made beautiful and useful items.

Complex Institutions

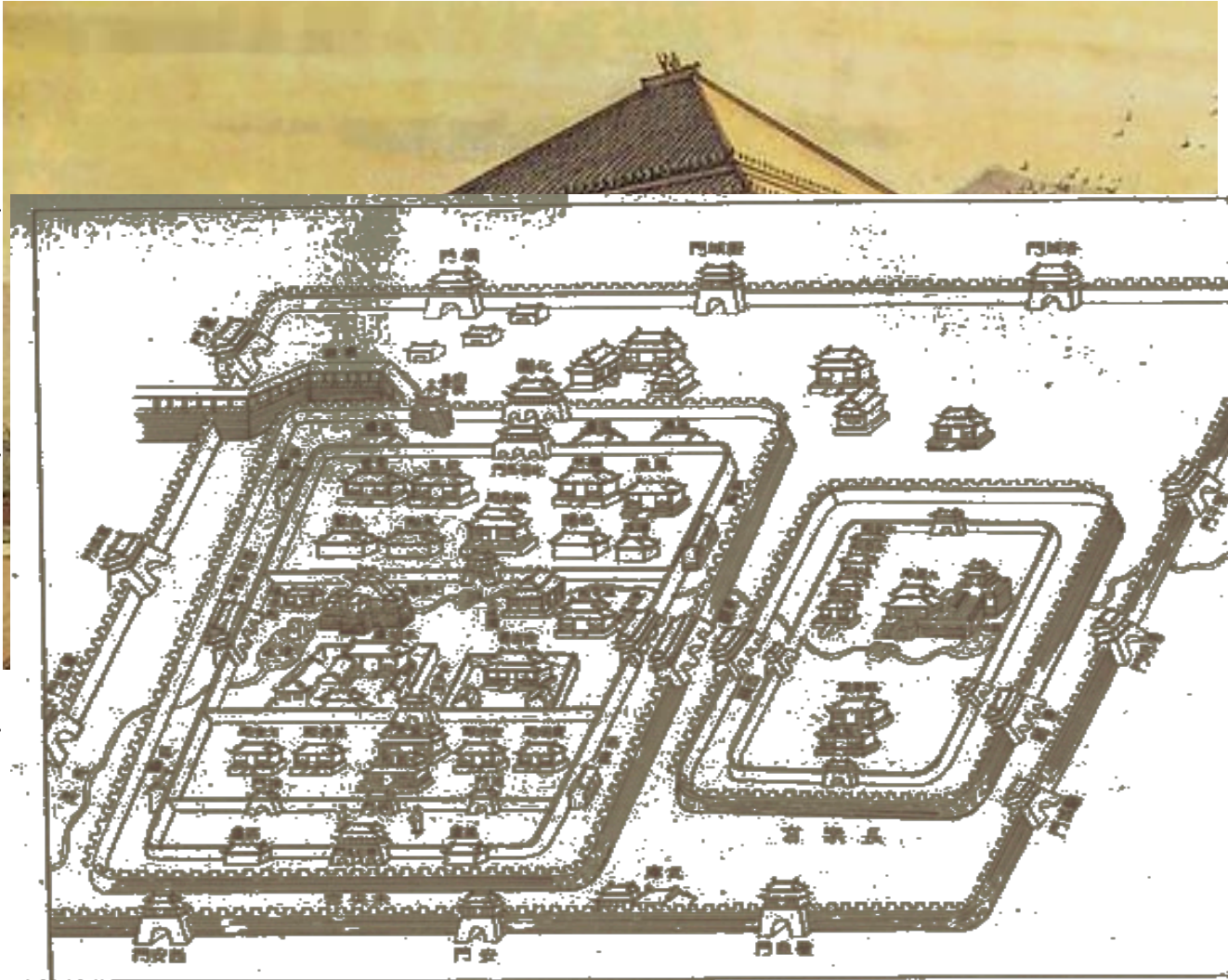
- Rulers organized workers to build canals and city walls.

Record Keeping and Writing

- The writing system helped unify peoples with different languages because characters stood for ideas.

Advanced Technology

- The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.



Unlike other river valley civilizations, the Chinese held peasants higher than artisans or merchants because they produced food

Lasting Contributions

Specialized Workers:



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China

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Advanced Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chinese refined bronze casting technology and valuable silk cloth production.

Lasting Contributions

■ Government:

- Like Egypt, China was ruled by families called dynasties
- Ruler's justified their power

by claiming
Mandate of Heaven
(approval
of the gods)



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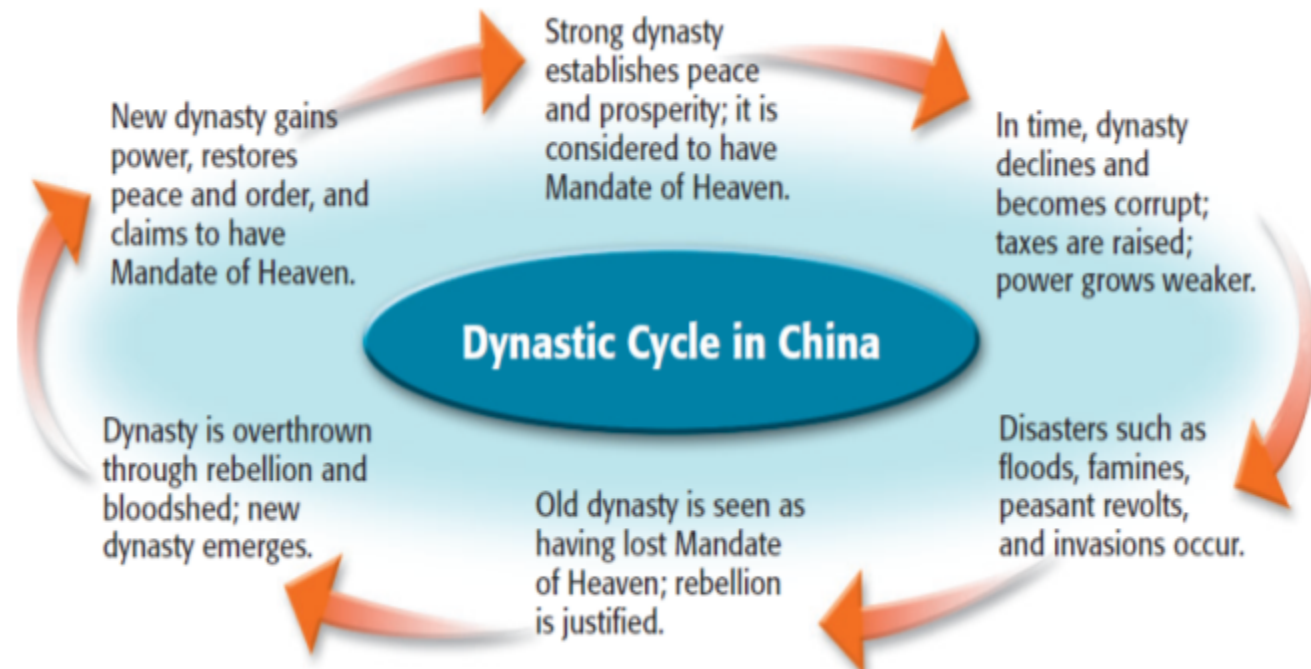
Advanced Technology

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Lasting Contributions

■ Government:

- Kings could lose the Mandate of Heaven & be overthrown by a new king, called the Dynastic Cycle



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Lasting Contributions

■ Government:

- China was also ruled by the ethical system, Confucianism
- Confucianism focused on filial piety (respect for elders)
- Confucius taught social order



Chinese Ethical Systems

Confucianism

- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

Daoism

- The natural order is more important than the social order.
- A universal force guides all things.
- Human beings should live simply and in harmony with nature.

Legalism

- A highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
- Punishments are useful to maintain social order.
- Thinkers and their ideas should be strictly controlled by the government.

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Lasting Contributions

■ Religion:

- Chinese believed in ancestor worship, that the spirits of family ancestors should be honored & consulted



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Lasting Contributions

■ Writing:

- Like hieroglyphics, Chinese characters stood for sounds but the 10,000 characters made it hard to learn to write

ox goat, sheep tree moon earth

Ancient symbol



Modern character



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Lasting Contributions

- Technology:
 - Cast iron tools & weapons
 - Standardized coins
 - The Grand Canal connected

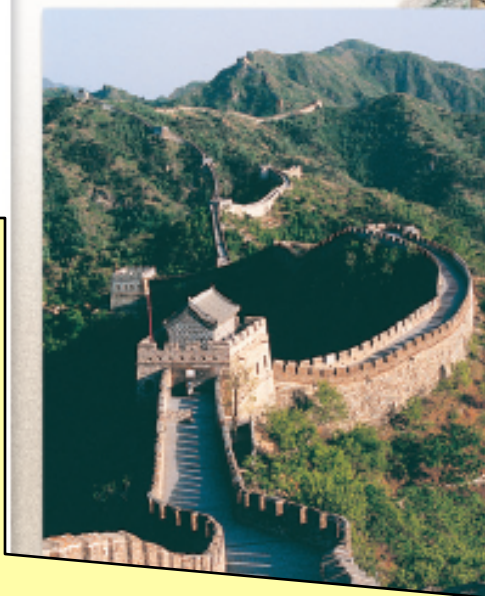


The Great Wall of China

From the Yellow Sea in the east to the Gobi Desert in the west, the Great Wall twisted like a dragon's tail for thousands of miles. Watch towers rose every 200 to 300 yards along the wall.

In the time of Shi Huangdi, hundreds of thousands of peasants collected, hauled, and dumped millions of tons of stone, dirt, and rubble to fill the core of the Great Wall.

Slabs of cut stone on the outside of the wall enclosed a heap of pebbles and rubble on the inside. Each section of the wall rose to a height of 20 to 25 feet.



The Qin Dynasty, 221–202 B.C.



The Great Wall was built to protect China from invasions from the North