

**The Middle Kingdom pg. 131**

**1. Why did such a long-lasting civilization arise in eastern Asia?( 3 things)**

- *China is large...the 3rd largest country in the world.*
- *15 percent of the land is fertile, so it can grow enough food for its people.*
- *The mountains, jungles, and oceans that surround this country keep it protected.*

**2. How many people live in China today?(1 mark)**

*Over 1.2 billion.*

**3. How much larger is it than Canada's population?( 1 mark)**

*Over 40 times the population of Canada.*

**4. Where do most of China's population live even today?( 1 mark)**

*Most Chinese people live in the countryside during ancient times and today.*

**A Protected land pg. 132**

**5. What are the natural barriers that border China?( 3 marks)**

*It is either bordered by ocean, or cut off by mountains and deserts.*

**6. What is the advantage of natural borders and what was the result?( 2 marks)**

*The natural borders kept the growing population safe from invaders and the rest of the world. This permitted ancient China to grow into a civilization different from any other.*

**Crucial Waterways pg. 133**

**7. What is the Huang river also known for?( 1 mark)**

*The Yellow River.*

**8. What is another name for this yellow silt?( 1 mark)**

*Loess*

**9. Why do you think the plains surrounding China's central plain were so fertile?( explain and use your knowledge from the past to help answer this).( 2 marks)**

*Over long periods of time, this fertile yellow silt deposited over time resulting with fertile land at it the river's banks.*

**10. There are benefits from living close to a large river, but also potential problems. What were 2 problems and the nickname created?( 3 marks)**

*It's floods has ruined crops and drowned villagers...it's nicknamed, "China's Sorrow".*

**11. How long is the Yangtze river and how large is it globally when comparing it to other rivers?( 2 marks)**

*4,800 km long and the third longest river in the world.*

**12. A. What does rice require to grow well?( 1 mark)**

*Rice plants require a lot of water.*

**B. Specifically, what is a perfect rice growing environment?( 1 mark)**

*Low lying areas with lots of water.*

**C. Because it's so fertile for crops, how much of China's crops grow here?( 1 mark)**

*Half of China's crops are now grown in the Yangtze Delta.*

**13. A. 2500 years ago, what did the ancient Chinese start to build and why?( 2 marks)**

*Ancient Chinese started to build canals to link their great rivers to form a network of waterways.*

**B. Eventually, what benefits resulted from this network of waterways?( 4 marks)**

*Food could be moved through this network to people living on barren land, people could send grain by boat to pay taxes, Emperor's armies could travel quickly to areas of need, allow people to travel easily to distant family.*

**C. This network of waterways instilled what to ordinary people, citizens of China?( 1 mark)**

*This network encouraged a strong sense of belonging to a larger society.*

**D. The Grand Canal joined four river systems from north to south of China. Today, what are the main uses of this river system?(5 marks)**

*Today it carries boats transporting grain, coal, lumber, cotton and manufactured goods.*

**14. A. What is 85 percent of China?( 2 marks)**

*85 percent of China is mountains and desert.*

**B. What would the other 15 percent be?( 1 mark)**

*Fertile farmland.*

**Perspectives: Deciding a River's Fate...pg. 134**

**The Yangtze river has been built and is the largest man made dam in the world.**

**15. What are some benefits from creating the dam?( 4 marks)**

*The dam will supply the energy China needs for business and factories, decrease the amount of coal reducing air pollution, the costs of getting around on the river will decrease, the dam will control flooding along the river.*

**16. What are negative impacts from creating this massive structure?(4 marks)**

*The dam will cost a billion dollars to build so ordinary Chinese will pay higher taxes and receive less services supported by taxes, over 1 million people will have to relocate from their homes, the man-made lake behind the dam will over hundreds of villages, factories, historic sites and natural habitats, no one knows if this dam will properly stand up to earthquakes.*

**Life in Ancient China pg. 135**

**17. Similar to other ancient civilizations, when there was a surplus of food what developments followed:List them. ( 7 things- 7 marks)**

*Thriving cities grew up where the arts, trade, technology and education blossomed. A written language developed, a system of government and laws emerged as well.*

**18. Over time, Chinese society grew in Size, wealth, and power, which eventually became very influential to all of Asia.**

**A Layered Society**

**19. What seems to unify ancient societies such as China? ( 1 mark)**

*Social structure in which everyone had a place. Social structures are like a ladder with different levels to move up. Everyone is free to move up a ladder, but very few are lucky enough to move up.*

**20. The social structure was similar to a ladder...please provide a level of detail for each:**

<b>Emperor</b>	<i>Ruled with complete authority. Wealth came from taxes from his subjects and by holding great stretches of farmland.</i>
<b>Civil Servants</b>	<i>These people could read and write. They worked for the emperor collecting taxes, enforcing laws, organizing workers for building projects, and judging court cases.</i>
<b>Peasants</b>	<i>Farmers...they were respected for their role of feeding the empire, but were very poor. Craftsman were also respected for creating goods.</i>
<b>Merchants</b>	<i>They made their money from others labour and hard work, so they were worth less than peasants, but would be considerably more wealthy.</i>
<b>Soldiers and Servants</b>	<i>The lowest position on the ladder of status.</i>

**21. Like most ancient civilizations, did slavery exist, please explain.( 1 mark)**

*It did exist, but was uncommon.*

**Backbone of the Culture pg. 136**

**22. A. Who fed the people and was the backbone of Chinese society and culture?( 1 mark)**

*Farmers.*

**B. How were they viewed by society and why?( 2 marks)**

*Ancient Chinese were grateful to farming people and gave them a special place in society for being the backbone of chinese culture.*

**C. What was the hardest farm task, especially when the main staple was rice. How did they do this?( 2 marks)**

*Controlling the supply of water to the fields. Farmers carried water by buckets or used irrigation machines.*

**D. How does the average Chinese farmer transplant seedlings to fields and how does this compare to ancient times?( 2 marks)**

*Farmers did and still transfer seedlings into water covered fields just like 3000 years ago. Very labour intensive work.*

**23. How did ancient farmers live and survive? Provide details.( 3 marks)**

*Very simply lives. They farmed small plots of land, which they owned. What they produce feeds themselves and pay their taxes, but not much more. They also live in one room huts with earthen floors with little furniture.*

**24. Why did farmers often not use animals to help with laborious tasks?( 1 mark)**

*There were very few animals available to help, so farmers did the labour themselves.*

**25. Who in the family worked and when did children pitch in? Provide an example when everyone in a family would be working on the fields.( 3 marks total)**

*Women and men worked together and children helped when necessary. After rice seedlings grew and had to be transplanted or moved quickly everyone, including children, would help.*

**26. How important was a good harvest? Provide details regarding the hardships faced by farmers with a poor or failed harvest and the possible end result.(4 marks)**

*If the crop failed or could not be harvested in time, the whole family faced ruin...they would not have enough to pay their taxes or feed themselves for the year. If a farmer faced ruin, they would be forced to sell themselves and their children into slavery.*

## China WS #2

1. **A. Who was China's first and only woman ruler?( 1 mark)**

*Empress Wu*

- B. What did she do to her most powerful rivals?( 1 mark)**

*She murdered most of her political rivals.*

- C. How did she improve Chinese society?( 3 marks)**

*Allowed women into the civil service, encouraged agriculture and reduced taxes.*

## Land of Emperors pg. 138

1. **What was the backbone of ancient China?( 1 mark)**

*Farmers.*

1. **What was the head of ancient China?(1 mark)**

*The Emperor*

1. **What did the citizens name their emperor?( 1 mark)**

*Son of Heaven*

1. **Who did the people believe gave the emperor the task of ruling ancient China?( 1 mark)**

*The emperor had authority because heaven had given him the task of ruling ancient China.*

1. **What was the heavenly duty of the emperor?( 1 mark)**

*Ruling ancient China*

1. **What is the "Mandate of Heaven" and what did it involve?( 2 marks)**

*Take care of the Chinese people. In turn citizens had a duty to be obedient and loyal to the emperor.*

1. **Because of this heavenly appointment and power, what did the emperor enjoy?( 2 marks)**

*They enjoyed great power and wealth, and had a great influence on their subjects lives.*

1. **What power did the people have if the emperor was not ruling fairly and what may result from this?( 2 marks)**

*The people could decide that their ruler had lost the mandate of heaven, thus peasants were freed of their obligation to obey, thus a rebellion would result and the emperor would be overthrown and a new dynasty would gain power.*

1. **What is a dynasty?( 2 marks)**

*Emperors from the same family.*

1. **How long did some of these dynasties last?( 1 mark)**

*Some have lasted for hundreds of years with dozens of emperors.*

1. **When did the last Chinese Dynasty end and how old was the emperor?( 2 marks)**

*1912, the emperor was overthrown at the age of six.*

**1. Provide important information pertaining to the following Dynasties:**

<b>Dynasty</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Important Facts:</b>
<b>Zhou</b>	<i>1122-256 BCE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <i>Organized China into a feudal system.</i></li><li>● <i>Started many large-scale public works.</i></li><li>● <i>Introduced the use of iron for agricultural tools and military weapons.</i></li></ul>
<b>Qin</b>	<i>221-206 BCE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <i>First emperor to unite China</i></li><li>● <i>Standardizes weights and measures.</i></li><li>● <i>Standardizes laws and taxes all over the empire.</i></li><li>● <i>A strong, central rule begins that will last 2000 years.</i></li><li>● <i>He builds the first sections of the Great Wall.</i></li></ul>
<b>Han</b>	<i>202 BCE - 220 CE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <i>These emperors create the national civil service.</i></li><li>● <i>Paper is invented.</i></li><li>● <i>Great scientific discoveries and inventions appear.</i></li></ul>

**China WS#3**

**Harmony Between Earth and Heaven pg. 142**

**1. Since ancient times, Chinese understood what fact?( 2 marks)**

*They could only survive if they lived in harmony with nature.*

**1. What did ancient Chinese believe that harmony in the universe depended on?( 2 marks)**

*Depended on a balance between Yin and Yang.*

**1. What are Yin and Yang...provide some examples?( 3 marks)**

*Yin and Yang are opposites...Yin is dark and Yang is light...or it can be heat and cold, female and male, etc.*

**1. What were the people expected to try?( 2 marks)**

*To find balance between the forces of nature in their everyday lives.*

**1. When a catastrophic natural event occurred, what did ancient people of those times believe?( 1 mark)**

*Destructive forces of nature such as floods, earthquakes and droughts were sent as punishments when people were not living in harmony with the earth.*

**1. A. When a person died in Ancient China, what were the people's belief?( 1 mark)**

*Person's spirit lived on in the afterworld.*

**B. What did they once believe their dead ancestors could do and why?( 2 marks)**

*The Dead had magical powers for punishing them or helping them make wise decisions.*

**C. What did they build for dead ancestors and why?( 2 marks)**

*Built altars for them in and outside their homes showing respect towards dead family members to keep the spirits content and pleased with them.*

## Family

**1. How did ancient Chinese view the family?( 1 mark)**

*As a source of harmony. For rich and poor the family was of first importance.*

**1. If someone did something wrong what was the result?( 1 mark)**

*The entire family was in disgrace.*

**1. If one member excelled or brought honour, how did this affect the family?( 1 mark)**

*He or she brought honour to everyone in the family.*

**1. Who lived together as family, back in ancient times?( 1 mark)**

*Many generations lived together in one household.*

**1. Who was considered the head of the family?( 1 mark)**

*The oldest male was the head of the family.*

**1. What were the expectation of women in the family?( 2 marks)**

*Women, rich or poor, were expected to be gentle and to respect their husbands.*

**1. What was the female's role back then?( 3 marks)**

*They maintained their homes, worked in the fields and looked after their children and grandchildren.*

**1. What was the expectation and duty of children...please provide proper details.( 2 marks)**

*To continue the good name of their family. They were expected to obey their parents without a fuss because respect for elders was their duty.*

## Three Ways

**1. Before the long period of ancient warfare, the ancient Chinese had three different systems of beliefs. What were they?( 3 marks total)**

*Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism.*

**1. These 3 beliefs were once separate, but later in time became "three ways to one goal". How influential have these beliefs been?( 1 mark)**

*These three philosophies continue to be popular even today.*

**1. Neatly provide details for each in the table below.( 3 marks each, total 9 marks)**

<b>Confucius</b>	<i>Confucius tried to build a stable society by using common sense. He believed that if people developed what he called "moral virtue" or plain goodness, they could govern themselves.</i>
<b>Laozi</b>	<i>The founder of Taoism believed that people should follow the Tao or way by living simple lives that are as much in harmony with nature as possible. " A thousand mile journey begins with a simple step".</i>
<b>Buddhism</b>	<i>Originated from India about 600 years after Confucius and Laozi had lived. The most widely practiced religion in China.</i>

**1. What is a famous Confucius quote pertaining to loving or caring for others? Provide some details ( 2 marks)**

*"A good person wishing to stand himself helps others to stand." "Wishing to arrive, helps others arrive".*

**1. What is philosophy?( 1 mark)**

*---Set of belief resulting from a search for truth, or knowledge about the nature of the universe.*

**1. What are 4 important Confucius teachings?( 4 marks)**

*People should respect one another, parents should respect their children, and children should honour their parents. Rulers should also respect their subjects and subjects should honour their rulers.*