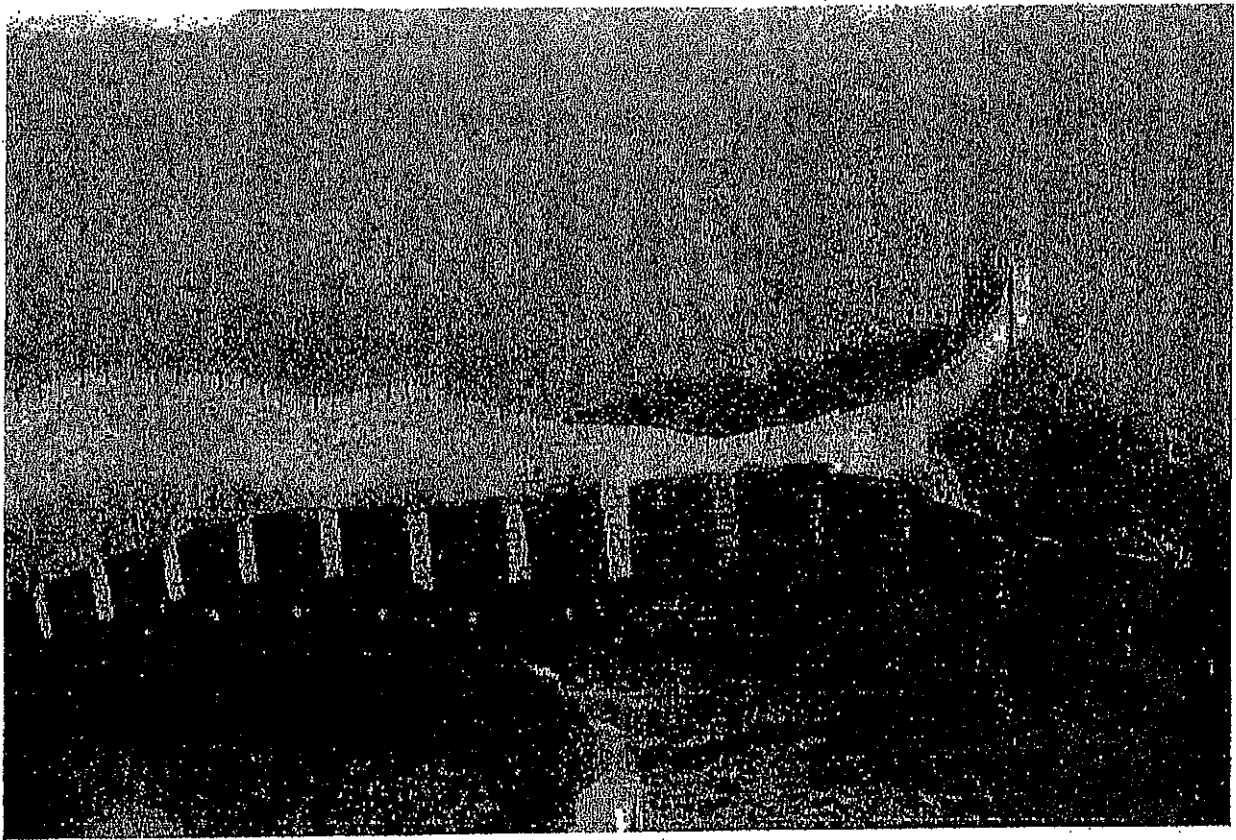


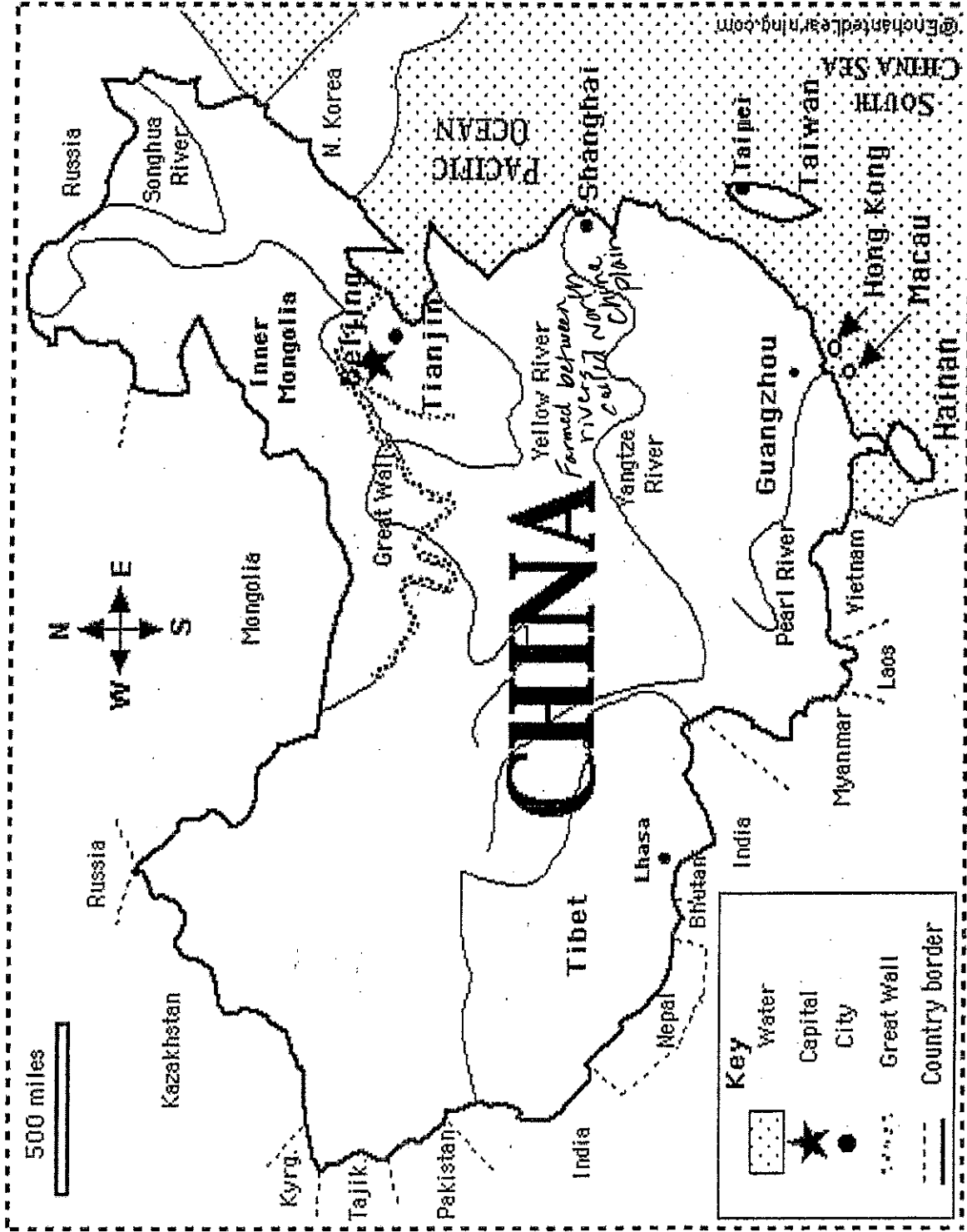
ANCIENT CHINA



Name Answer Key

HR Simonek

page A31 in textbook



He = river
huh

Yellow River
= Huang He

Yangtze River
= Chang Jiang

Varying Climate -
similar to U.S. (dry)
North - wheat (dry)
South - rice (moist)

Gobi Desert -
California
biggest than
Texas

Name _____
Date _____

Pg. A31 in ^{text} China



CHINA

Label & trace over in blue the rivers:

Yellow River (Huang He)
Yangtze River
Pearl River

Label & color brown the Plateau:
Plateau of Tibet

Label & lightly shade blue the bodies of water:
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea

Label & shade tan (lt. brown) the deserts:

Gobi Desert
Takla Makan Desert *Go over with yellow.*

Label & draw to show the mountains:

Himalayas
Pamir Mts.
Tian Shan Mts.

oracle bone

A piece of animal bone used to ask questions of and receive answers from the gods.

pictograph

A simple drawing that stands for a word or idea.

Mandate of
Heaven

The belief in ancient China that a good ruler had the approval of the gods.

dynastic cycle

The pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties in ancient China.

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Illustration or Hook
oracle bone	A piece of animal bone used to ask questions of and receive answers from the gods.	
pictograph	A simple drawing that stands for a word or idea	
Mandate of Heaven	The belief in ancient China that a good ruler had the approval of the gods.	
dynastic cycle	The pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties in ancient China.	

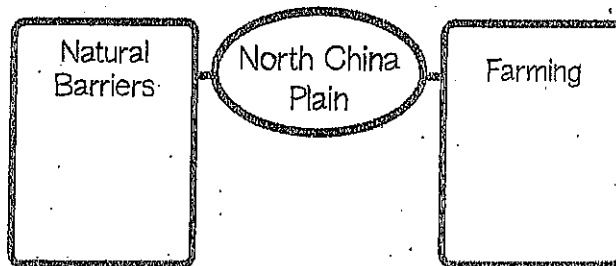
CHAPTER 8 | LESSON 1 Geography Shapes Life in Ancient China

Lesson 1 Geography Shapes Life in Ancient China**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about how geographic features shaped life in ancient China.

AS YOU READ

Use this graphic organizer to take notes on these geographic topics.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **oracle bone** A piece of animal bone used to ask questions of and receive answers from the gods
- **pictograph** A simple drawing that stands for a word or idea
- **Mandate of Heaven** The belief in ancient China that a good ruler had the approval of the gods
- **dynastic cycle** The pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties in ancient China

The Geographic Features of China

(pages 253–254)

How was life in ancient China affected by the features of the land?

China is in eastern Asia. It is at about the same distance above the equator as the United States. The Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and Pacific Ocean border China on the east. In the north is the Gobi Desert. The Taklimakan is in the west. Mountain ranges, like the Himalayas, form a curving border in the west.

Before modern transportation, this geography isolated China. China was not like the cultures on the Nile and in the Fertile Crescent. It did not exchange goods and ideas with other groups. Chinese civilization developed in its very own way.

In China, two major rivers flow to the Pacific Ocean. The Chang Jiang is in central China. It is also called the Yangtze. The Huang He is further north. It is also known as the Yellow River. Its floodwaters leave yellowish silt. This makes the soil very fertile. In ancient China, most farming was done in the very rich land between these two rivers. This area

is called the North China Plain. It has always been the center of Chinese civilization.

China has varied climates like the United States. The different climates make it possible to grow different kinds of crops. Rice is grown in the wet south. Wheat and *millet* are grown in the drier north.

1. Why did Chinese civilization develop on the North China Plain?

It is between two rivers and the land is very fertile.

The Shang Dynasty

(pages 254–255)

How did the Chinese language develop?

Around 2000 B.C., cities began to develop along the Huang He. Chinese civilization grew there. Today, China's culture is based on that ancient civilization. This makes China the oldest continuing civilization in the world.

Around 1766 B.C., a family called the Shang began to rule. They set up a dynasty. The Shang kings carried out religious

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

activities. They claimed to rule with the gods' permission. The Shang did not have a central government. The kings controlled the central part of the North China Plain. Relatives ruled other areas. The Shang had chariots. They used them to defend themselves against nomads, like the Zhou.

Respect for parents was important in Shang culture. Fathers ruled the family. Family and religion were closely tied. Families paid respect to the spirits of the father's ancestors. They honored these ancestors with animal sacrifices. People believed this brought good luck.

The Shang kings claimed they could get the gods to help people. The kings got messages from the gods. These came through oracle bones. Royal priests scratched questions and answers on the bones. The scratch marks were an early form of writing.

The marks became a system of simple drawings called pictographs. Later, the pictographs turned into Chinese characters. Chinese writing uses a huge number of characters. An educated person needs to know at least 10,000. However, that person does not need to speak Chinese to be able to read the writing. Because of this, people speaking different types of Chinese can still use the same writing. This helped unite the large and varied country.

2. What system of writing did the Shang develop?

Royal priests scratched questions and answers on oracle bones. This was an early form of writing that became a system of simple drawings called pictographs.

The Zhou Dynasty

(pages 255-257)

How did the Zhou conquer Shang lands?

Like other groups, Chinese people believed that rulers ruled by having the gods' favor. Good things happened when rulers were good. Bad things happened when rulers were bad. This idea became part of Chinese culture. It was called the Mandate of Heaven. When disasters or war happened this meant that the ruler had lost the Mandate of Heaven. Then it was time for new rulers.

The Shang continued to clash with the Zhou. In about 1027 B.C., the Zhou ruler Wu Wang defeated the Shang. The Zhou started a new dynasty. It was part of a dynastic cycle of rising and falling ruling families.

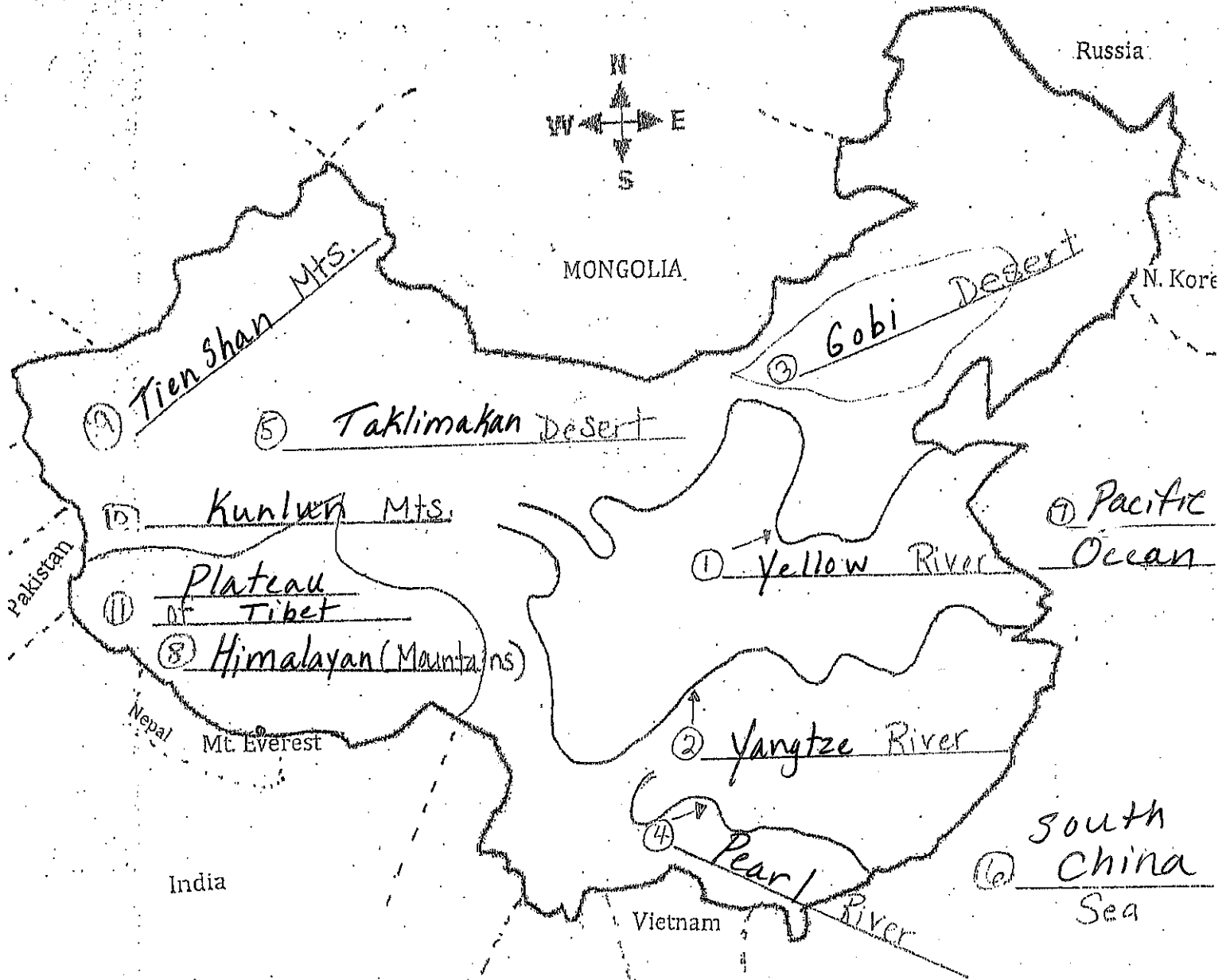
The Zhou followed many Shang ways. They did not have a central government. Zhou kings put family or trusted people in charge of some areas. These lords owed their loyalty to the king. They owed him their help during war, too. In return, the king promised to protect their lands.

When the lords grew stronger, they became less dependent on the king. They fought among themselves or with other groups. When they won, they expanded Chinese lands.

After 800 B.C., more nomads invaded China. In 771 B.C., they invaded the capital city of Hao. They killed the king. The king's family escaped. They set up a new capital at Luoyang. However, the king was now weak. The lords fought all the time. This led to a very bad period starting around 403 B.C. It is known as the Time of the Warring States.

3. How did the Mandate of Heaven help the Zhou take over China?

The Zhou started wars with the Shang. The Mandate of Heaven said that when wars or disasters happened, then it was time for a new ruler.



philosophy

A system of
thinking.

Legalism

A Chinese system of thinking
that taught that the
government must use the
legal system to control
people's behavior.

Confucianism

A Chinese philosophy
that teaches that society
will run well if people
behave properly.

filial piety

Treating parents
with respect.

Daoism

A Chinese philosophy that
teaches that a universal
force, called the Dao, guides
all things.

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Illustration or Hook
philosophy	A system of thinking.	
Legalism	A Chinese system of thinking that taught that the government must use the legal system to control people's behavior.	
Confucianism	A Chinese philosophy that teaches that society will run well if people behave properly.	
filial piety	Treating parents with respect	

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Illustration or Hook
Daoism	A Chinese philosophy that teaches that a universal force, called the Dao, guides all things.	

CHINESE PHILOSOPHIES

The Time of the Warring States made people of China long for peace. Scholars wondered how to stop the fighting. They developed these philosophies, or ways of thinking, in hopes to fix the problem of the land.

LEGALISM	CONFUCIANISM	DAOISM
• Thought people in society were naturally wicked.	Developed by a man named Confucius	Said to be associated with a man named Laozi.
Needed to have strict laws to control people	Established clear roles for people in society	Sought out peace and harmony with nature.
Believed people needed harsh punishments	Leaders should set a good example.	People needed to find their way to peace
The government rewarded people for reporting lawbreakers.	Believed in 5 Relationships with 2 main goals	Didn't want to fix people or government.
Rebels were arrested	<div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proper conduct in family • proper conduct in society. 	Yin and Yang worked together.
Books that went against their ideas were burned.	Encouraged learning for all who wanted an education.	Black (Yin) → cold White (Yang) → warm

CHAPTER 8 | LESSON 2 China's Ancient Philosophies

Lesson 2 China's Ancient Philosophies**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about three systems of thinking that developed in ancient China.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to compare the three systems of thinking you learn about in this lesson.

Legalism	Confucianism	Daoism

TERMS & NAMES

- **philosophy** A system of thinking
- **Legalism** A Chinese system of thinking that taught that the government must use the legal system to control people's behavior
- **Confucianism** A Chinese philosophy that teaches that society will run well if people behave properly
- **filial piety** Treating parents with respect
- **Daoism** A Chinese philosophy that teaches that a universal force, called the Dao, guides all things.

Legalism

(pages 259–260)

What was the main idea of Legalism?

The Time of the Warring States made people in China long for peace. Scholars wondered how to stop the fighting. They developed three ways of thinking, or **philosophies**. These were Legalism, Confucianism, and Daoism. People hoped that these philosophies would fix the problems in the land.

Legalism was the belief that rulers should use the legal system to force people to behave. People who followed this system thought society was in disorder. They believed that people are naturally wicked and can only be forced to be good. Legalists wanted the government to pass strict laws. They wanted harsh punishments to make people afraid to do wrong.

One legalist was Shang Yang. He wanted to make people report lawbreakers. If they did not, Shang Yang thought they should be cut in two. Other Legalists thought that a thief should be punished by having his foot cut off. Legalists also believed that the government

should reward people who did their duty.

Legalists did not want people to complain about government or question it. They thought people who did that should be arrested. They also taught that the government should burn books that held different ideas.

1. What did Legalists believe government must do? Legalists believed

that rulers should use the legal system to force people to behave.

Confucianism

(pages 260–261)

What did Confucius think would bring order to China?

Confucius was an important Chinese thinker. He lived from 551 to 479 B.C. This was a time of conflict and unrest. Confucius developed ideas to end conflict. His ideas are called **Confucianism**.

Confucius wanted to create peace in all relationships. His main idea was respect for

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

others. He believed if people treated each other well, there would be peace and harmony. Confucius also taught that leaders should set a good example for the people. His students collected his ideas into a book called the *Analects*.

In Confucianism there are five relationships. Each one has its own duties and code of proper conduct, or behavior. The five relationships fall into two main groups: proper conduct in the family and proper conduct in society.

Confucius believed that proper conduct began at home. Family members had to be good to one another. One of Confucius' most important teachings was about **filial piety**. This meant to treat one's parents with respect.

Proper conduct in society was also very important. People needed to be honest with friends. They should respect authority. Rulers must live correctly. They should treat their subjects fairly. A subject had a duty to obey a good, moral ruler. If people lived in these ways, then there would be peace in society.

Confucianism set out clear roles for the family and society. The Chinese people used this philosophy to avoid conflict and live in peace. Many rulers tried to live up to Confucius' ideas. Confucianism also encouraged learning. In this way, it laid the groundwork for fair and skilled government officials.

2. What did Confucius think would lead to peace in society?

Confucius thought that if people treated each other well, there would be peace and harmony. He also thought rulers should set a good example for the people.

Daoism

(pages 262-263)

What was the main idea of Daoism?

A third major Chinese philosophy is **Daoism**. It may have been created by Laozi. No one knows if he existed. If he did, he lived in the 500s B.C. The book of his teachings is called the *Dao De Jing*. (The Book of the Way of Virtue.) Daoism is very different from Legalism and Confucianism.

Daoists believe in a universal force that guides all things. It is called the *Dao*, or the *Way*. All creatures, except people, live in harmony with the *Dao*. According to Daoism, people need to find their own way, or *Dao*, to live in peace. They must learn to live in harmony with nature. They must learn to live with their inner feelings, too.

Daoists did not worry about what is good or bad. They did not try to change things. They accepted life the way it is. They did not want to fix the government, either.

Daoists tried to live in harmony with nature and the universe. This included understanding the *yin* and the *yang*.

The *yin* and *yang* are the two sides of all things. The *yin* (black) stands for all that is cold, or dark, or mysterious. The *yang* (white) stands for all that is warm, bright, and light. Neither is bad or good. The *yin* and *yang* work together. They *complement* each other. Daoists taught that understanding *yin* and *yang* would help people understand their place in the world.

3. What did Daoists believe people should do?

People need to find their own way, or *Dao*, to live in peace. They must learn to live in harmony with nature and with their inner feelings.

START- UP ACTIVITY

CHINESE PHILOSOPHIES

The Time of the Warring States made people of China long for peace. Scholars wondered how to stop the fighting. They developed these philosophies, or ways of thinking, in hopes to fix the problem of the land.

LEGALISM	CONFUCIANISM	DAOISM
Thought people in society were naturally wicked.	Developed by a man named Confucius.	Said to be associated with a man named Laozi.
Needed to have strict laws to control people.	Established clear roles for people in society.	Sought out peace and harmony with nature.
Believed people needed harsh punishments.	Leaders should set a good example.	People needed to find their way to peace.
The government rewarded people for reporting lawbreakers.	Believed in 5 Relationships with 2 Main Goals	Didn't want to fix people or government
Rebels were arrested.	↓ • proper conduct in family, • proper conduct in society	Yin and Yang worked together.
Books that went against their ideas were burned.	Encouraged learning for all who wanted an education.	Black (Yin) → cold White (Yang) → warm

Qin

A state in ancient China;
later the name of the
short-lived dynasty.

Shi Huangdi

The first Qin
emperor.

Han Dynasty

An important Chinese
dynasty that ruled from
202 B.C. to 220 A.D.

bureaucracy

A government
system of chosen
officials.

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Illustration or Hook
Qin	A state in ancient China, later the name of the short-lived dynasty.	
Shi Huangdi	The first Qin emperor.	
Han Dynasty	An important Chinese dynasty that ruled from 202 B.C. to 220 A.D.	
bureaucracy	A government system of chosen officials.	

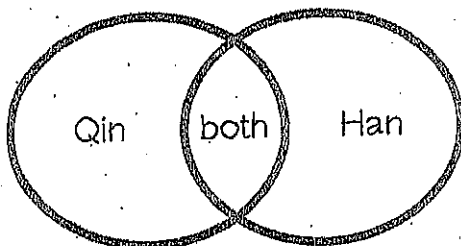
CHAPTER 8 | LESSON 3 The Qin and the Han

Lesson 3 The Qin and the Han**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about two important early dynasties, the Qin and the Han.

AS YOU READ

Use this Venn diagram to take notes about the Qin and Han dynasties.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Qin** A state in ancient China; later the name of a short-lived dynasty
- **Shi Huangdi** The first Qin emperor
- **Han Dynasty** An important Chinese dynasty that ruled from 202 B.C. to 220 A.D.
- **bureaucracy** A government system of chosen officials

The Qin Unified China

(pages 267–268)

How did the Qin unify China?

At the end of the time of Zhou rule, some lords were still at war. This showed people that the Zhou no longer had the Mandate of Heaven. A new ruler was needed.

The new ruler was from an area called **Qin**. The name China may have come from this word. This new Qin ruler took the name **Shi Huangdi**.

In 221 B.C., Shi Huangdi began to stop the battles between the warring lords. He then conquered rival states. He drove out the nomadic invaders, too. China grew.

Shi Huangdi was a Legalist. He tried to wipe out Confucian thinking. He had Confucian followers killed. He burned books that contained ideas he did not like.

As a Legalist, Shi Huangdi wanted a strong central government. He also wanted to control it himself. To do this, he went after the lords. He took away some of their lands. He forced them to live in his capital so he could watch them. In this way, he weakened the noble families and increased his power.

Shi Huangdi also united the lands he controlled. He built highways and irrigation

systems. He forced the peasants to work on these projects. He set high taxes to pay for them. He also set standards for weights, measures, coins, and writing. These steps drew the lands together. It made it easier to trade and do business throughout China.

Another of Shi Huangdi's projects was a long wall. It was to keep invaders from crossing China's northern borders.

This first Great Wall linked smaller walls. They had been built during the Time of the Warring States. The earlier walls were built of earth. The new wall was made of stone and brick. Thousands of peasants and criminals were forced to work on this wall. Many died from it. People became angry about this.

Shi Huangdi died in 210 B.C. He was buried in a complex tomb. An army of baked-clay soldiers was buried with him. Archaeologists discovered this tomb in 1974.

1. Why did Shi Huangdi build highways and set government standards?

He wanted a strong central govt he could control. He did it to draw the lands together and made it easier to trade and do business throughout China.

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

The Han Dynasty

(pages 269-270)

How did the Han rule China?

Shi Huangdi's son was weak. People *rebelled* under his rule. A civil war broke out, too. Eventually, a military leader took control. His name was Liu Bang. He ended the civil war and reunited China. He also started the **Han Dynasty** in 202 B.C. This dynasty ruled until about 220 A.D. The Han emperors ruled China during the same time that the Roman Empire ruled in the west.

Liu Bang kept the central government strong. However, he lowered taxes. He made punishments less harsh, too. In Han times, peasant men owed the government a month of labor per year. This was to work on the ruler's public projects. The peasants worked to build roads and canals. They built irrigation systems, too.

The Han set up a **bureaucracy**. The officials in the bureaucracy helped enforce Han rule. The Han put family members and trusted people in local governments. They set up a system of tests. These tests helped find the best-educated and most moral people to work in the government. The tests checked people's knowledge of Confucian beliefs.

Liu Bang died in 195 B.C. Then his widow, the Empress Lü, took over. She ruled for their young son. Lü outlived her son. She kept putting infants on the throne so that she could stay in power. When she died in 180 B.C., everyone in her family was executed. From 141 to 87 B.C. a descendant of Liu Bang ruled China. His name was Wudi. He was called the "*Martial Emperor*." This was because he used war to expand China. Wudi conquered southern China, northern Vietnam, and northern Korea. He forced the nomads out of the north. Wudi greatly enlarged China.

2. What new system did the Han rulers set up?

They set up a bureaucracy—
helped enforce Han rule. Family
members and trusted people
helped run the
government.

Life in Han China

(pages 270-271)

What was life like in China under Han rule?

Many Chinese today call themselves "people of the Han." They *identify* with the times under Han rule. The Han were hard working. They created a successful civilization.

A large number of the people during Han times were farmers. They lived in villages near their lands. Most lived in one- or two-story mud homes. Barns and other out buildings were nearby. Rich farmers might have had oxen to pull their plows. Poor farmers had to pull their own plows. Both groups had a few simple tools.

Chinese farmers wore simple clothing and sandals, much as they do today. When it got cold, they stuffed their clothing like a quilt. Northern farmers grew millet and wheat. In the south they grew rice. Families kept vegetable gardens for extra food. People could get fish and meat, but it cost a lot. Most people only ate small amounts of fish and meat.

Not everyone lived in the country, however. Han China had great cities, too. They were centers of trade, learning, and government. Merchants, craftspeople, and government workers lived in the cities. In some ways, these cities were like today's cities. They were crowded. There were fun things to do. Entertainment included music, juggling, and acrobatics. Unfortunately, they may also have had street gangs.

3. During Han times, how was life in the country different from life in the city?

Most people in the country
were farmers who lived in
mud homes with simple clothing
They grew wheat, rice and
vegetables - only ate a little meat.
Merchants, craftspeople & gov't
workers lived in the cities. They
were crowded and fun, but
maybe dangerous

Chapter 8 Lesson 3
Ancient China – The Qin and the Han

QIN DYNASTY	HAN DYNASTY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shi Huangdi – ruler and first emperor• Legalist ruler• Empire grew larger than it had been under the Zhou• tried to wipe out Confucianists• united China with a strong central government• built the Great Wall along the northern borders – built by peasants and criminals• also build highways to unite China• Shi Huangdi's tomb was elaborate – near it was the terra cotta army – discovered in 1974.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liu Bang – general who defeated the Qin forces• Han dynasty lasted 400 years• ran a bureaucracy – officials chosen by the emperor• put peasants to work building roads, canals, and irrigation projects• lowered taxes• put family members and trusted people in charge of the government• had a system of tests – test for knowledge of Confucianism• Empress Liu – wife of Liu Bang – put children in power• Wudi – used war to expand

Silk Roads

Overland trade
routes from Asia to
Europe.

trans-Eurasian

Across Europe
and Asia.

cultural
diffusion

The spread of ideas
and customs.

Vocabulary Term	Definition	Illustration or Hook
Silk Roads	Overland trade routes from Asia to Europe	
trans-Eurasian	Across Europe and Asia	
cultural diffusion	The spread of ideas and customs	

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson 4: The Legacy of Ancient China

The Silk Roads

What did the Chinese know how to make that the rest of the world badly wanted?

Silk

Why was silk important to China?

It was important in opening trade routes to the west.

Major trade routes became known as the Silk Roads.

Merchants carried silk and other goods on these highways. These trans-Eurasian routes stretched from Europe to Asia. China was no longer isolated. It was part of a global trade network.

By 100 BC Silk roads were well known and well established.

What goods came out of China?

silk, paper, and pottery.

What goods came into China?

sesame seeds and oil, metals, precious stones

The Chinese also prized Central Asian horses.

Ideas and customs also moved along the Silk road.

What did this cultural diffusion bring to China?

*Central Asian military methods, Buddhism,
western cultural styles*

What influenced people in the west?

Chinese art, silks, and pottery

What spread along the silk roads?

Ideas and customs

Missionaries from India brought Buddhism to China. From there it spread to Japan and Korea. Chinese Buddhists changed ~~the~~ Buddhism to make it fit better with their own ways of living.

Influential Ideas and Beliefs

Confucianism standards remained important in Chinese government and education. Today Confucius ideas are still followed in Chinese villages. Confucianism also became important in Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.

Daoism had a lasting effect on China too. By the 500s A.D. it was a major religion. There were Daoists priests, rituals, and many, many collected writings. Daoism stayed mainly in China.

Chinese Inventions and Discoveries

Name and describe four Chinese inventions that made farming easier.

- Better plow and farm tools - helped increase crop production.
- Collar harness - allowed horses to pull heavy loads.
- Wheelbarrow - easier for farmers to move heavy loads by hand.
- Watermills - used river power to grind grain.

What did the Chinese invent in 105 A.D.?

Paper

What were books made of before this invention?

Silk - very expensive

Why was this invention important?

Made books available. Also important for government to keep records.

Why was silk an important discovery? What did it bring to China?

It was an excellent trade product. It allowed the Chinese to get silver and gold from lands to the west.

Why were these metals important?

Because China did not have rich deposits of either one.

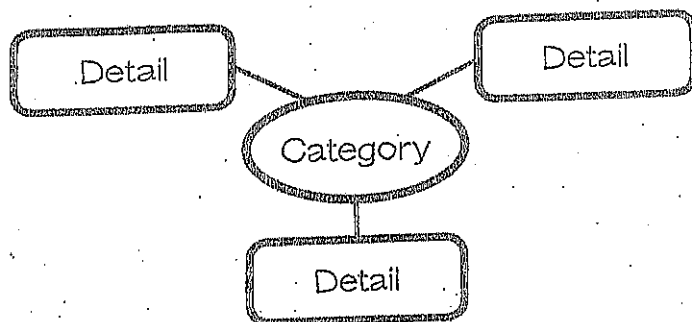
CHAPTER 8 | LESSON 4 The Legacy of Ancient China

Lesson 4 The Legacy of Ancient China**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about the lasting contributions of ancient China.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take record details about China's legacy.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Silk Roads** Overland trade routes from Asia to Europe
- **trans-Eurasian** Across Europe and Asia
- **cultural diffusion** The spread of ideas and customs

The Silk Roads

(pages 277–278)

What kinds of goods moved along the Silk Roads?

During Han rule, only the Chinese knew how to make silk. People outside China very much wanted this *luxury* cloth. In this way, silk was important in opening trade routes to the west.

Major trade routes became known as **Silk Roads**. Merchants carried silk and other goods on these highways. These **trans-Eurasian** routes stretched from Asia to Europe. China was no longer isolated. It was part of a huge global trade network.

By 100 B.C., the Silk Roads were well known and well traveled. Goods coming out of China included silk, paper, and pottery. Goods coming to China from the west included *sesame* seeds and oil, metals, and gems. The Chinese also prized Central Asian horses.

Ideas and customs also moved along the Silk Roads. This **cultural diffusion** brought things like military methods and cultural styles

to China. In turn, Chinese art, silk, and pottery influenced peoples in the west.

During the Han period Buddhism also spread along the Silk Roads. Missionaries from India brought Buddhism to China. From there it spread to Japan and Korea. Chinese Buddhists changed the religion to make it fit better with their own ways of living.

1. How did the Silk Roads help spread Buddhism?

Missionaries from
India brought
Buddhism to China
while traveling along
the Silk Roads.

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

Influential Ideas and Beliefs

(page 278)

How important were Confucianism and Daoism?

Confucian standards remained important in Chinese government and learning. Today, Confucius' ideas are still followed in Chinese villages. Confucianism also became very important in Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.

Daoism had a lasting effect on China, too. By the 500s A.D., it was a major religion. There were Daoist priests, rituals, and many, many writings. Unlike Confucianism, however, Daoism stayed mainly in China.

2. How is Confucianism still important today?

Confucian standards are still used in government and education. The ideas are also followed in Chinese villages.

Chinese Inventions and Discoveries

(pages 279–280)

What advances did the Han make?

Ancient China had a huge and growing population. It had to find ways to feed everyone. Because of this, many important Chinese inventions at this time were related to farming.

For example, the Chinese came up with a better plow. They made improved farm tools, too. These helped increase crops. The invention of a collar harness helped horses to pull heavier loads. The wheelbarrow made it easier for farmers to move loads by hand. Watermills used river power to grind grain.

The Chinese invented paper in A.D. 105. Before that, books were made of silk. They were very costly. Paper cost a lot less. It was made from a mixture of rags, mulberry tree bark, and hemp plant fibers. Now books were more available. Paper was important for keeping government records, too.

Silk was also an important discovery. It is not only beautiful. It is also strong and long lasting. Because it was so valued, it was an excellent trade item. Silk brought silver and gold to China. This was important because China did not have much of these metals itself. At one time, one pound of silk was worth one pound of gold.

3. What inventions did the Han make that improved farming?

They invented a better plow, the collar harness, the wheelbarrow, and watermills.

Chapter 8 Lesson 4

The Legacy of Ancient China

SILK ROADS

- A Trans-Eurasian Link – China no longer isolated
- traders carried silk westward from China through central Asia to Mesopotamia and Europe
- goods leaving China included silk, paper (trees), and pottery
- only Chinese knew how to make silk
- 1 pound of silk = 1 pound of gold
- created **cultural diffusion** – traders carried ideas and customs to and from China.

Ideas and Beliefs

- Confucianism still important today – followed in Chinese villages
- Daoism – became a major religion in China

Inventions and Discoveries

- Huge and growing population, so many inventions related to farming to feed everyone
- better plow and improved farm tools – collar harness for horses, wheelbarrow, watermills.
- invented paper
- silk also a valuable and important discovery

CHAPTER 8 | Ancient China

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Glossary/After You Read

complement to work well with**conduct** the way someone acts; behavior**favor** support or approval**harness** a set of straps used to attach an animal to a plow or vehicle**identify** to see oneself as part of a group**luxury** beyond what is needed to live; something that is finely made or expensive**martial** having to do with fighting or war**millet** a plant the people grow for its grain**nomad** a person who moves from place to place**rebel** to defy authority**relationship** a tie between people or things**rival** in competition with**sesame** a plant with small seeds that can be made into oil or used for flavoring**standard** a model rule or practice**wicked** mean, bad, or evil

Terms & Names

A. Circle the name or term that best completes each sentence.

1. Shang priests used _____ to ask questions of the gods.

bureaucracy oracle bones philosophy

2. When the Han took over China from the Qin they began a _____.

cultural diffusion philosophy dynastic cycle

3. Chinese writing developed from a system of _____.

filial piety pictographs bureaucracy

4. A(n) _____ is a system of thinking.

philosophy bureaucracy oracle bone

5. The spreading of customs and ideas is called _____.

philosophy filial piety cultural diffusion

B. Write the letter of the name that best matches the description.

- d
6. The system of thought that teaches that there is a universal force

- a
7. The belief that a leader rules by the favor of the gods

- e
8. The system of thought that teaches the importance of respect and proper conduct

- f
9. A state in ancient China

- c
10. The system of thought that teaches the need for strong laws and harsh punishments

a. Mandate of Heaven

b. Shi Huangdi

c. Legalism

d. Daoism

e. Confucianism

f. Qin

