

TIMELINES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES

EGYPTIAN Part I & II

CHINESE Part I & II

GREEK Part I & II

ROMAN Part I & II

MESOPOTAMIAN Part I & II

Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

http://www-chaos.umd.edu/history/time_line.html

<http://acc6.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu/~phalsall/texts/chinhist.html>

<http://www.cnta.com/lyen/landscape/heritge/qufu/index.html>

<http://www.crystalinks.com/china.html>



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Presents

TIMELINES *of* ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES



CHINESE:

PART 1

NEOLITHIC TO SUI DYNASTY

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "Timelines of Ancient Civilizations" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest societies the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

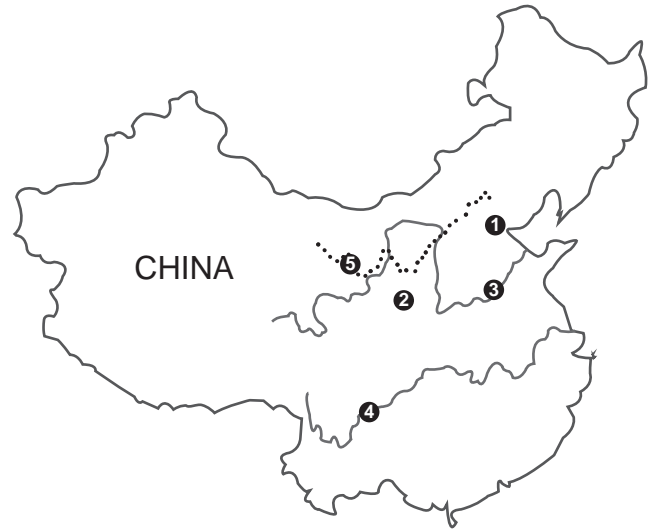
The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary
Biography
Chronology / Q & A
Discussion Points / Activities
Geography

**Permission granted to copy the
exercises provided in this guide.
For educational use ONLY.**

E-Guides available at
www.filmideas.com

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 12. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line and on a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



① _____

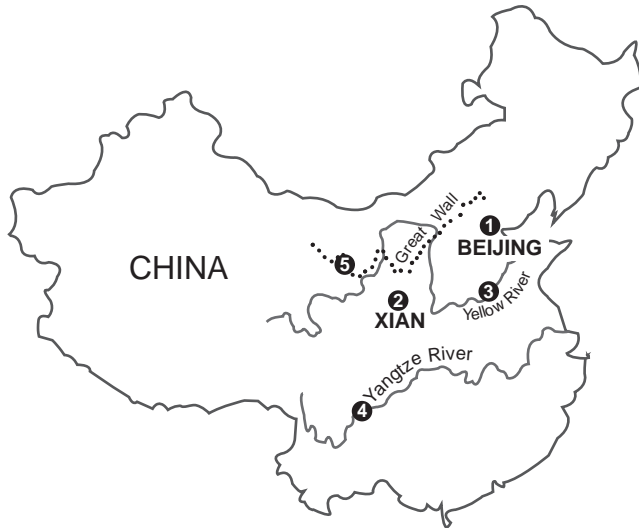
② _____



③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- 1 BEIJING (PEKING):** Site where the skeleton remains known as Peking Man were found. Today this is the capital city of China.
- 2 XIAN (CHANG'AN):** Site of the famous Wild Goose Pagoda which has stood for 1,400 years. Capital of the Han dynasty and starting point of the trade route known as silk road.
- 3 YELLOW RIVER (HUANG HE)** : A main river which flows 2,900 miles east through central China eventually emptying into the Yellow Sea. The river is yellow because of the dust which blows off the high plateaus of central Asia.
- 4 YANGTZE RIVER** : While traveling 3,965 miles through central China it is the longest river in Asia, third longest in the world.
- 5 The GREAT WALL of CHINA** : A 20 to 40 foot wall stretching 2,600 miles across northern China from the Yellow Sea to the central Asian desert. Originally built by Qin Shihuangdi (King Zheng) in 221 BCE to repel attacks from nomadic tribes occupying northern China. The wall was later extended during the reign of other dynasties.

CHINESE

The history of China, as documented in ancient writings, dates back some 3,300 years. Modern archaeological studies provide evidence of still more ancient origins in a culture that flourished between 2500 and 2000 BCE in what is now central China and the lower Huang He (or Yellow River) Valley of north China. Centuries of migration and development provided China with an elaborate system of writing, philosophy, art, and political organization.

Woven into its historic timeline is a rise of imperialism defined by a stampede of dynasties and emperors. Like many of the world's ancient civilizations China's imperial authority clashed among the masses and competing provinces. One such rebellion occurred from the year 220 to 280 after the Han dynasty ended. In an attempt to consolidate power and control China became a collection of three warring kingdoms. This scenario among competing kingdoms is consistent throughout China's history. As emperors rise and fall so too does the unity and disunity of China itself. Along with conflicting dynasties, foreign invaders also attempted to conquer its land and people.

However through all its turbulence, Chinese culture has succeeded to define its own destiny. Distinct with its own art, music, literature, philosophy, science and technology China offers a cultural tapestry equal to the strong creative will of its people. From clans and tribes of nomadic wanderers, China has blended its ancient heritage into the sophistication of a modern-day society. Its language consists of 60,000 symbols; its art is formed from the natural beauty of porcelain, bronze and jade; its philosophy embraces the poetic wisdom and peaceful teachings of Confucius; and its enduring architecture presents an array of pagodas, temples, and a fortress of imperial cities.

Like China's human innovation its robust landscape also consists of divine creativity. From the grandiose magnitude of the Himalayas to the calming flow of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers China's distinct history like its distinct geography is a sacred replica of the Chinese spirit.

VOCABULARY of *China Part I*

ANCESTOR WORSHIP: A Chinese practice taught by Confucius which gave the honoring of and praying to deceased relatives. According to Confucius the deceased ancestor would help those who practiced this belief overcome life's trials and challenges.

BRONZE AGE: (1,600 BCE) A period when bronze became a primary resource to create weapons, cooking vessels and art. Also during this period the production of silk was used as a primary fabric.

BUDDHISM: A 5th century BCE religion originating in India. By 100 BCE China's silk trade expands into the west whereby this new religion eventually gains a wide following into China.

CONFUCIUS: Born in 551 BCE he became a popular Chinese philosopher while adopting teachings which centered on gentleness, peace and loyalty.

DYNASTY: A succession of rulers who are by birth blood related thereby having the same line of descent.

FEUDAL STATES: Land given by the king to a noble in exchange for military support when needed.

HAN DYNASTY: (206 BCE - 23 BCE) The emperors of this dynasty replace the brutality of the Qin Emperors with the peaceful teachings of Confucius.

HUNAG DI: The Yellow Emperor who invented writing and weapons.

KING ZHENG (QIN SHI HUANGDI): Ruled the state of Qin in 246 BCE at the age of 13. At age 39 he conquered 6 warring states and unified all of China for the first time.

LIU BANG: Led a peasant revolt against the brutal reign of Er Shi during the Qin Dynasty. Also considered one of China's greatest folk heroes and founder of the Han Dynasty.

Study the vocabulary words on pgs. 2 & 3. Then fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:

ANSWERS LIST :

Terracotta Army • The Great Wall of China • Feng Shui
Feudal States • Pagodas • Beijing Man • Army of Qin
Berlin Wall • Buddhism • Peking Man

A) The 5th century religion called _____ originated in India and during the expansion of the silk trade quickly found a wide following in China by 100 BCE.

B) Land given to nobles by kings in exchange for military support was called _____.

C) After Qin Shihunagdi died 10,000 larger than life size clay soldiers called the _____ aligned along the mound of his tomb.

D) The name _____ was given to the skeleton remains of an early human species found in China. Archeologists date the skeleton 500,000 to 200,000 years old.

E) _____ was originally built by Qin Shi Huangdi to repel attacks from nomadic tribes occupying northern China. The structure was later extended during the reign of other dynasties.

Q & A about *China Part I*

Study the vocabulary words on pages 2 & 3 and the timeline on pg. 4. Then answer the questions.

1. Confucius became a popular Chinese philosopher. Describe the primary principles Confucius taught. What Chinese dynasty replaced the brutality of the Qin Dynasty with the teachings of Confucius? What other philosophers throughout world history conformed to the same principles as Confucius?
2. What is Buddhism? Where did it originate? How did it eventually gain a wide following in China?
3. From 475 BCE to 221 BCE China experienced wars between 500 feudal states which was later reduced to seven. What state eventually conquered the six other states? What emperor unified China for the first time after these feudal wars?
4. What is the longest river in China?
5. Why was the Great Wall of China built?
6. What became China's main exported product by 100 BCE?
7. Who was known as the inventor of agriculture and identified the relationship between seeds and plants?
8. What was the name given to the skeleton found in China of an early human species dated 500,000 to 200,000 years ago?

NEOLITHIC (NEW STONE AGE): (5,000 to 2,000 BCE) A period when agriculture, writing and the use of tools dominated the early Chinese culture.

PAGODAS: Buddhist Learning Centers or Temples.

PEKING MAN: The name given to a skeleton structure found near Peking, China of an early human species. Archeologists date the skeleton 500,000 to 200,000 years old.

SHENNONG: A powerful lord who was known as the inventor of agriculture and identified the relationship of seeds and plants.

SILK ROAD: A trade route for silk which became China's main exported product in 100 BCE. The route traveled west from Chang'an the new capital city for the Han dynasty.

TERRACOTTA ARMY: Thousands of larger than life soldiers built from clay for Qin Shi Huangdi's tomb. Because the emperor believed in the need for an army during his afterlife these clay soldiers would be aligned along the base of his tomb.

THE GREAT WALL of CHINA: A 20 to 40 foot wall stretching 2,600 miles across northern China from the Yellow Sea to the central Asian desert. Originally built by Qin Shihuangdi (King Zheng) in 221 BCE to repel attacks from nomadic tribes occupying northern China. The wall was later extended during the reign of other dynasties.

YANGTZE RIVER: While travelling 3,965 miles through central China it is the longest river in Asia, third longest in the world.

YELLOW (HUANG HE) RIVER: A main river which flows 2,900 miles east through central China eventually emptying into the Yellow Sea. The river is yellow because of the dust which blows off the high plateaus of central Asia.

ZHOU DYNASTY: (1,027 - 256 BCE) The reign of King Wu and a period when China was a society consisting of more than 500 feudal states.

TIMELINE of *China Part I*

5 to 7 million years ago: Early human species arrive in the land known today as China.

500,000 to 200,000 BCE: The early human species known as Peking Man appear in the land known today as China.

5,000 to 2,000 BCE: Neolithic (New Stone Age): Villages along the Yellow River Basin flourish; advent of agriculture, writing, and the use of tools.

1,600 BCE: The Bronze Age: Bronze is used to make weapons, cooking vessels, and art. The production and use of silk as a fabric is developed.

1,027 to 256 BCE: Zhou Dynasty: The reign of King Wu. China becomes a society of more than 500 feudal states.

551 BCE: Confucius is born.

475 to 221 BCE: The seven warring states and Qin Shihuangdi unifies China for the first time.

207 BCE: A revolt led by Liu Bang rebels against the brutality of emperor Er Shi and the Qin Dynasty.

206 BCE to 23 BCE: Han Dynasty: The emperors of this dynasty replace the brutality of the Qin Emperors with the peaceful teachings of Confucius.

100 BCE: China's silk trade expands west through a route known as Silk Road. Buddhism finds a wide following in China.

220 to 280: The three kingdoms of Wei, Wu and Shu Han fight for supremacy.

280: King Yuandi of Wei defeats the kingdoms of Wu and Shu Han and China is once again reunited.

Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you lived during the time of ancient China. Discuss how life would be different than living in the 21 century.

2. A timeline offers a chronological perspective of significant events which have happened throughout history. After viewing the video, study the timeline on pg 4 of this guide, then develop your own timeline which illustrates China's enduring history. Perhaps use the computer; add pictures along with text; if possible develop a multimedia presentation.

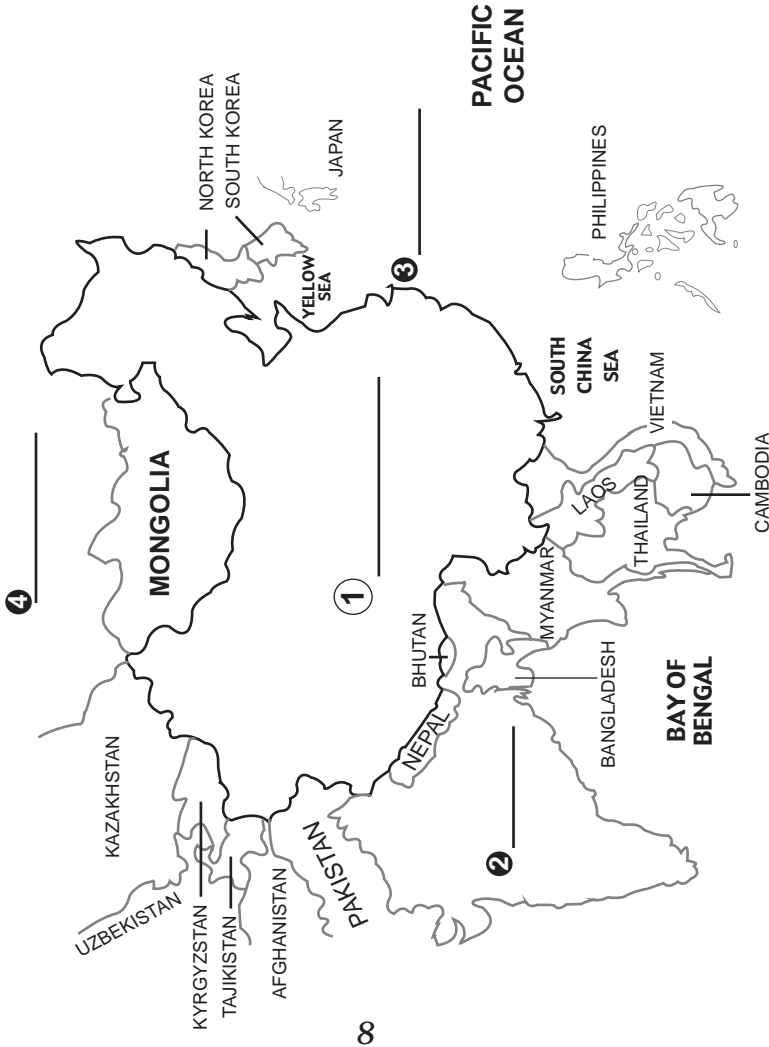
3. China is famous for its magnificent architectural structures. Choose one of these grandiose structures and write a brief profile explaining the nature of the structure and what present day archeologists know about its history and construction. Use the internet to take a virtual tour of an archeological site in China.

4. The science of archeology has provided valuable information about the historic past to the modern-day world. If possible contact an archeologist (preferably one who is an expert on ancient China) at a local university, museum or privately funded institution. Ask them to visit your school or arrange a class trip to visit them to explain the importance of archeology.

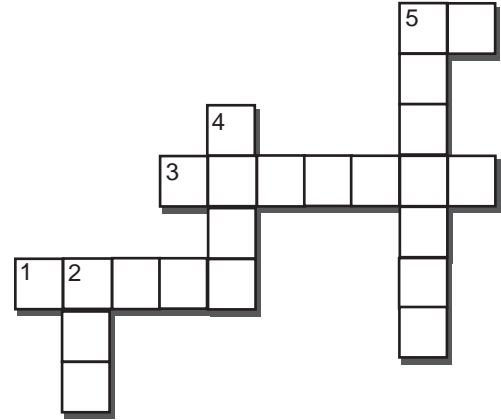
5. Discuss the differences and similarities between ancient China and present-day China. Who is the leader of China today? What is and was the primary religion practiced in ancient China and China today? What major industries existed in ancient China and China today? What is and was the primary means of transportation in ancient China and China today? What was and is the primary language of ancient China and China today? etc.

GEOGRAPHY of CHINA Part I

Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location and on a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location



Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2 & 3 to complete the crossword.



ACROSS:

- 1) Unified all of China for the first time.
- 3) Buddhist learning centers.
- 5) Yellow Emperor who invented writing and weapons.

DOWN:

- 2) These emperors replaced the brutality of the Qin Dynasty.
- 4) Led peasant revolt against the Qin Dynasty.
- 5) A succession of blood related ruler.

Down - 2) Han, 4) Bang, 5) Dynasty
 Across - 1) Zheng, 3) Pagodas, 5) Di

ANSWERS:

MAP of *South Asia Part I*

Study the modern-day map and its significant locations below. Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.



① **CHINA:** The history of China, as documented in ancient writings, dates back some 3,300 years. Modern archaeological studies provide evidence of still more ancient origins in a culture that flourished between 2500 and 2000 BCE in what is now central China and the lower Huang He (or Yellow River) Valley of north China.

② **INDIA:** The region where Buddhism originated and the western trade route known as silk road traveled.

PACIFIC OCEAN

③ **EAST CHINA SEA:** The body of water where China's longest river the Yangtze finally empties into after flowing 3,965 miles.

④ **RUSSIA:** Prevailing winds from this region blows dust from the high plateaus of central Asia which turns the Yellow River Basin into the color yellow.