

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 2

NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY TO MODERN-DAY

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.

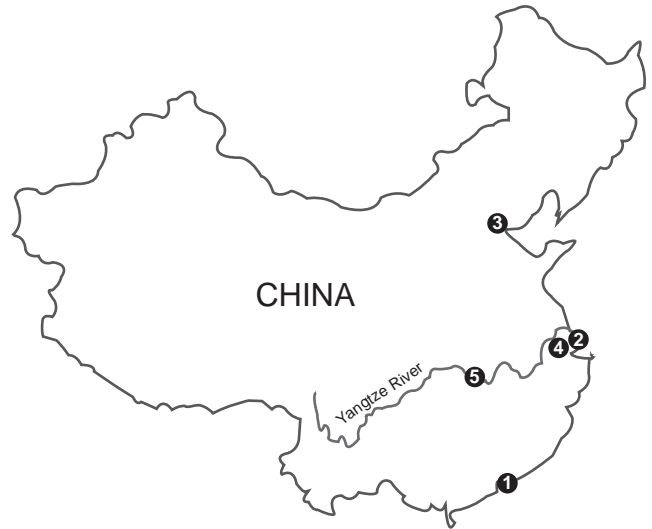
The instructional guide provides:

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 _____

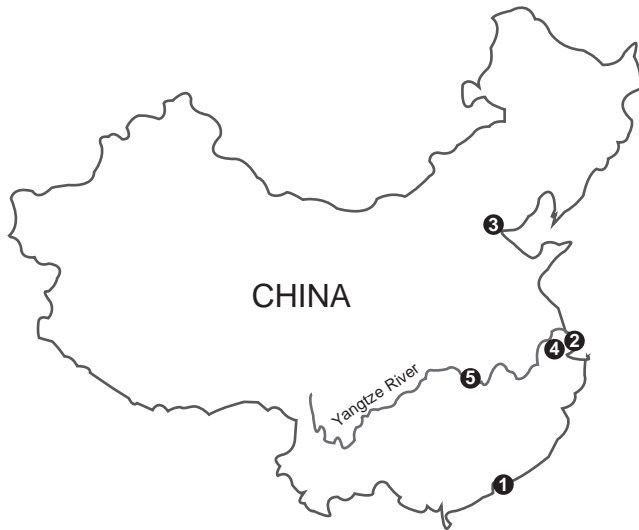
② _____

③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- 1 HONG KONG:** A Chinese area demanded by the European Allies after winning the opium war. The area was used to continue European trade off China's mainland. On July, 1st 1997 Britain finally returned this area to mainland China.
- 2 SHANGHAI:** A Chinese area demanded by the European Allies after winning the opium war. The area was used to continue European trade off China's mainland.
- 3 BEIJING:** The present-day capital city of China. The site of the imperial palace known as the Forbidden City and the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident.
- 4 SUZHOU:** This city reminded Marco Polo of Venice, Italy. Site of the popular leaning pagoda where famous He Lu, the emperor of Wu is buried at Suzhou's Tiger Hill.
- 5 THREE GORGES DAM:** Currently being built on the Yangtze River, this 650 ft. structure will be the largest dam in the world when completed in 2007.

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 2*

CONCESSIONS: Chinese land demanded by European allies after winning the opium wars. Used as European trade centers the most famous of these Chinese areas were Hong Kong and Shanghai.

DR. SUN YATSEN: First democratically elected leader of China in 1911.

FORBIDDEN CITY: The imperial palace of the royal family located in Beijing which consists of 9,000 rooms and 250 acres of land. This mecca of Chinese architecture was built by the third Ming emperor, Yongle in 1421.

GRAND CANAL WATERWAY: A 1,250 mile long waterway beginning at Hang Zhou in the south to Beijing in the north. The structure was primarily built for military use and the transportation of goods and people.

JUNK: A strong ship vessel built by the South Song Dynasty based on the design of Arab ships. These Chinese naval ships could be built to any size. Some had six masts and were four stories high, with crews of 1,000 sailors and powered by large wooden oars.

MARCO POLO: An Italian adventurer who was hired by Kubilai Khan as a foreign advisor. While serving the Yuan emperor for 20 years Polo traveled extensively through China and brought the pasta noodle from China back to Italy.

MING DYNASTY: (1368 - 1644) Came to power after nearly 100 years of Mongolian rule and restored the old Chinese traditions.

NORTHERN SONG DYNASTY: (960 - 1127) This dynasty is credited with inventing paper money and gunpowder which dramatically impacted the medieval world.

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

ANSWERS LIST :

Forbidden City • Marco Polo • Southern Song Dynasty
The Great Wall of China • Dr. Sun Yatsen • Fortress City
Grand Canal Waterway • Dr. Moon Shui • Yangtze River
Christopher Columbus • Northern Song Dynasty

A) The _____ invented paper money and gunpowder.

B) The _____ is a 1,250 mile structure primarily built for military use and to transport goods and people.

C) The Royal residence known as the _____ was built in 1421 with 9,000 rooms and 250 acres of land.

D) _____ was the first democratically elected leader of China in 1911.

E) The Italian adventurer _____ introduced the Chinese pasta noodle to Italy.

Q & A about *China* Part 2

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

1. Why was the Grand Canal Waterway built?
2. What two inventions did the Northern Song Dynasty create which dramatically impacted the medieval world?
3. What dynasty became a major influence while promoting the arts in China? This same dynasty built Chinese naval ships which were based on the design of Arab ships. What was the name of these strong naval ships?
4. What Italian adventurer introduced the Chinese pasta noodle to Italy?
5. Name the architectural mecca which is used as the residence for the Chinese royal family? Where is this 250 acres of land in which this 9,000 room structure was built? What Ming emperor initiated the construction of this imperial residence?
6. Name the two foreign invaders (or dynasties) who conquered China on horseback in 1279 and then again in 1644?
7. Explain the opium war? Define concessions? Name the two most famous Chinese areas which European allies demanded as a result of the opium wars?
8. What happened in 1989 at Tiananmen Square?

OPIUM WAR: During the Qing Dynasty China traded tea with Europe for gold and silver. As a trade imbalance occurs Britain introduces the Chinese to a highly addictive drug called opium. As China's emperor Daoguang declares opium illegal Britain and its European allies attack China. The Europeans win the war after two years and in its peace treaty demands land from China where European countries can continue to conduct trade. SEE Concessions.

QING DYNASTY: (1644 - 1911) The ruling family of Manchuria who overthrew the Ming Dynasty and like the Yuan Mongols conquered China on horseback.

SOUTHERN SONG DYNASTY: (1127-1279) After Emperor Gaozong was overthrown by the Kingdom of Jin he re-established his forces to the south. In an effort to guard its southern coastline and to increase trade capability Gaozong and his forces develop a Chinese navy equipped with ships based on the design of Arab ships called junks. This dynasty is also recognized as a major force in promoting the arts in China.

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.

TIANANMEN SQUARE: Located in Beijing outside the walls of the Forbidden City and the site where hundreds of Chinese students were killed in 1989 while peacefully demonstrating against China's communist government.

YUAN DYNASTY: (1279 - 1368) During this period China was conquered by barbarian horsemen from the north, the Mongols. Kubilai Khan became the first emperor of the Yuan Mongol Dynasty and he declared Beijing China's new capital.

TIMELINE of *China Part 2*

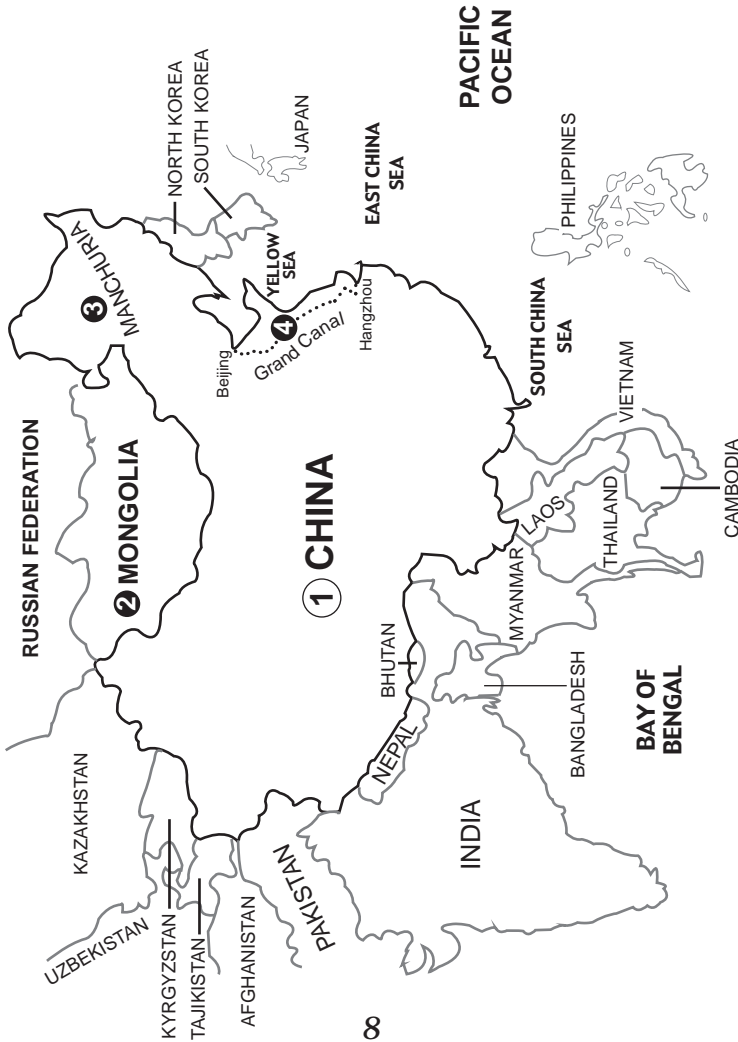
- **604:** Construction of the Grand Canal Waterway.
- **960 to 1127:** Northern Song Dynasty: The dynasty invents paper money and gunpowder.
- **1044:** The formula for gunpowder is first published.
- **1127 to 1279:** Southern Song Dynasty: Chinese naval ships are built to guard the southern coastline and to be used for the increasing demand for trade.
- **1279-1368:** Yuan Dynasty: Barbarians from Mongolia conquer China. Khubilai Kahn becomes the first Emperor of the Yuan Mongol dynasty and declares Beijing as China's new Capital.
- **1280:** Italian adventurer Marco Polo is hired by Emperor Kahn as a foreign advisor and travels extensively through China.
- **1368 - 1644:** After nearly 100 years of Mongolian rule the Ming Dynasty begins its reign. Old Chinese traditions are restored and the third Ming emperor, Yongle initiates the construction of the famous royal residence called the Forbidden City.
- **1644:** The Ming Dynasty is overthrown by the Manchurians and the Qing Dynasty begins its reign.
- **1800:** The opium war.
- **1862:** The Qing Dynasty enters its final decline.
- **1911:** Sun Yatsen China's first democratically elected leader.
- **1927:** Civil War begins between the supporters of Sun Yatsen and Communist Chiang Kai-Shek.
- **1937:** Civil War temporarily ends as China unites to fight Japan during WWII.
- **1948:** The Civil War resumes and is finally won by the Communists.
- **1989:** Hundreds of Chinese students die in Tiananmen Square during peaceful demonstrations against China's communist government.
- **2007:** The Three Gorges Dam is expected to be completed.

Discussion Points / Activities

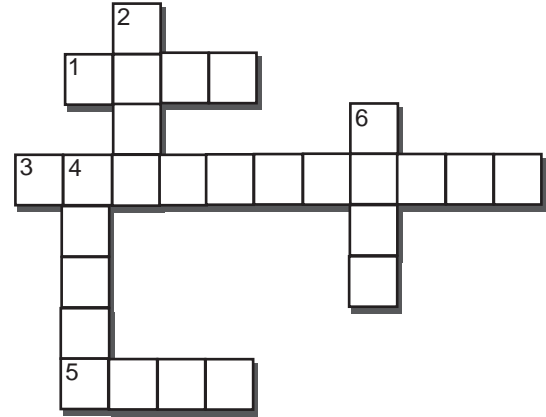
1. Imagine you lived during the time of ancient China. Discuss how life would be different than living in the 21 century.
2. A timeline offers a chronological perspective of significant events which have happened throughout history. After viewing the video, study the timeline on pg 4 of this guide, then 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 2

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) A Chinese Naval ship.
- 3) Land demanded from Europe after opium wars.
- 5) Restored old Chinese traditions after mongolian rule.

DOWN:

- 2) Mongolian Dynasty.
- 4) Highly addictive drug introduced to China from Britain.
- 6) Ruling dynasty from Manchuria.

Down - 2) Yuan, 4) Opium, 6) Qing
 Across - 1) Junk, 3) Concessions, 5) Ming

ANSWERS:

MAP of *South Asia Part 2*

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

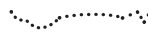


① CHINA: The history of China, as documented in ancient writings, dates back some 3,300 years. Modern archaeological studies provide evidence of still more ancient origins in a culture that flourished between 2500 and 2000 BCE in what is now central China and the lower Huang He (or Yellow River) Valley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

② MONGOLIA: The region from where barbarian horsemen conquered China in 1279.

③ MANCHURIA: The Native land of the Qing dynasty. The Manchurians like the Mongols conquer China on horseback in 1644.

PACIFIC OCEAN

④ GRAND CANAL WATERWAY:
 A 1,250 mile waterway stretching from Beijing in the North to Hangzhou to the South. Built primarily for military use and transporting goods and people .