Ancient China & Japan
Outcomes: Geography & Culture

1. Setting the Stage:
a. China’s first city walls were built ______ years after the walls of _____, the great __________, and the planned cities on the ______ ______.
b. Unlike most cultures on earth, the civilization that began in China _____ years ago ______ ______ there today.

2. The Geography of China
a. __________ isolated ancient China
b. East: The ________ Sea, _____ _______ Sea, and ________ Ocean
c. West: __________ Desert and 15,000 ft Plateau of_______
d. Southwest: __________
e. North: _________ Desert and ____________ Plateau
f. Mountain ranges and desert dominate ______ of China’s landmass

g. River Systems
i. __________ (_______ River) in the north
   1. Deposits large amounts of yellowish silt called __________.
   2. Loess is blown by winds from _________ into the river
ii. __________ (__________) in central China
   1. Flows _____ from the Yellow Sea
   2. At ______ miles long, it is the longest river in_____

h. Environmental Challenges
   i. Disastrous __________ from the Huang He
   ii. _______ was _________ so settlers became self-dependent
   iii. Geography did NOT make __________ impossible

   i. Only ______ of China’s land is suitable for farming
j. Most of farmable land is on _____ ______ _____ between Yellow River and Yangtze

3. The Development of Chinese Culture
a. Fossils show that modern humans lived in SW China _____ million years ago
b. According to legend, the first Chinese dynasty, ____ ______ _______, started about 2000 B.C.
c. Chinese viewed everyone outside of their culture as _______________
d. Viewed themselves as _______ of __________ world
e. Chinese name for China was ______________
f. __________ is central to Chinese society; respect for one’s __________
g. Women treated as ___________
h. Girls were arranged to be married between ____ and ____
i. Religion: Spirits of ______ had power to bring _______; not seen as ____
j. Use of _____________ - priests scratch question on bones, apply hot poker, bone would split, interpret the __________
k. No links between ______ and ______ language
l. All parts of China learned the same system of ______ even if spoke different language thus __________ parts of China
m. Needed to know ______ characters just to be considered literate; scholars knew ________ characters

4. Zhou and the Dynastic Cycle
   a. 1027 B.C. a people called the ______ overthrew the Shang, culturally similar
   b. Zhou believed in __________ ___ __________ or ________ approval to rule
   c. Mandate of Heaven became central to Chinese view of __________
   d. This helped explain the __________ ________: a pattern of _____, decline, and replacement of ________ if the spirits did not approve of one king’s ______
   e. The use of royal families controlling different regions was known as __________
   f. Zhou Dynasty innovated __________, coined ______, blast __________
   g. The Zhou were generally __________
   h. Later years of Zhou Dynasty known as ________ ________ period due to weakened power of Zhou kings, attacking ________, and _______ lords

Result: The heart of Chinese culture, love of order, harmony, and __________ for authority, were __________ by chaos, arrogance, and defiance. The Qin Dynasty would bring new order to one of the __________ __________ on earth.

Constructive Response Question
Describe China’s geography and give examples as to how the Chinese adapted to it?