

Bell Work

- Look at the study guide that I gave you yesterday. Find two things you aren't sure about.
- Use your book's text features to find and verify your answer.
- If you still can't find it, be ready to ask me about it.

Chapter Review Answers

p. 433 – 434 1-16 and 18-20

- Today, we are reviewing the objectives we learned throughout our study of China.
 - Create a visual or multimedia display to identify the physical location and major geographical features of China including the Yangtze River, Yellow River, Himalayas, Plateau of Tibet, and the Gobi Desert.
 - Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the cultural diffusion of Buddhism.
 - Analyze the role of kinship and Confucianism in maintaining order and hierarchy.
 - Summarize the significance of the rapid agricultural, commercial, and technological development during the Song Dynasties.
 - Trace the spread of Chinese technology to other parts of Asia, the Islamic world, and Europe including papermaking, wood-block printing, the compass and gunpowder.
 - Describe and locate the Mongol conquest of China including Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan.
 - Engage effectively in a collaborative discussion describing the development of the imperial state and the scholar-official class (Neo-Confucianism).
 - Draw evidence from informational texts to analyze the contributions made during the Ming Dynasty such as building projects, including the Forbidden City and the reconstruction of the Great Wall, isolationism, and sea voyages.

1. Ruthless but effective **Tang** dynasty ruler
D – Kublai Khan
2. A set of letters or characters that can be moved to create different lines of text
B – Movable Type
3. Leader who united the Mongols and began invasion of China
I – Genghis Khan
4. Body of unelected government officials
E – Bureaucracy
5. Thin, beautiful pottery
H – Porcelain
6. A device that indicates direction
G – Compass
7. A policy of avoiding contact with other countries
J – Isolationism
8. Founder of the Yuan dynasty
K – Kublai Khan
9. A mixture of powders used in explosives
L – Gunpowder
10. Commanded huge fleets of ships
F – Zheng He
11. Educated government worker
C - Scholar-Official
12. Something that leads people to follow a certain course of action
K – incentive

13a. Identify what period China entered after the Han dynasty collapsed. What dynasty brought an end to this period?

the period of disunion; the Sui dynasty

13b. Analyze why the Tang dynasty is considered a golden age of Chinese civilization.

Possible Answer: because many laws, reforms, poems, and other cultural achievements during the dynasty led to the growth and prosperity of China.

13c. Predict: How might Chinese culture have been different in the Tang and Song dynasties if Buddhism had not been introduced to China?

Buddhism would not have become a major religion in China and missionaries would not have spread Buddhism to other Asian lands. Also, much of the art and architecture might not exist because Buddhism inspired so much of it.

14a. What did Wu Daozi, Li Bo, Du Fu, and Li Qingzhao contribute to Chinese culture?

Wu Daozi painted murals that celebrated Buddhism and nature. Li Bo and Du Fu wrote many beautiful poems that are still enjoyed. Li Qingzhao is perhaps China's greatest female poet.

14b. What led to the growth of cities in China? What were China's cities like during the Tang and Song dynasties?

The growth of agriculture, increased food production, and trade led to the growth of cities. Most were large, prosperous, and had people from many cultures.

14c. Which Chinese invention has had a greater effect on world history? The magnetic compass or gunpowder? Why do you think this is so?

Possible Answer: The compass because it helped sailors find their way. Gunpowder because it changed warfare forever.

15a. What is Confucianism? How did it change during and after the Song dynasty?

A set of two basic principles that would allow society to function in an orderly manner, created by Confucius. It became Neo-Confucianism, which emphasized spiritual matters.

15b. Why do you think the civil service examination was created?

Possible Answers: to ensure that only the most qualified officials ran the government and to improve the government efficiency.

15c. Why were China's civil service exams so difficult?

The scholar-official was a very elite member of society, so they had to prove that they were worthy of the position. The exams filtered out people who may not have been suited for the position.

16a. How did the Mongols create their huge empire? What areas were included in it?

conquests by Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan; most of China, Mongolia, Persia, parts of northern Arabia, eastern Europe, and western Russia

16b. How did Marco Polo and Zheng He help shape ideas about China?

Both Marco Polo and Zheng He helped expose the beauty and wonder of China to a world that had never heard of China and helped spur demands for Chinese goods.

16c. Why do you think the Ming emperors spent so much time and money rebuilding and enlarging the Great Wall?

to protect China from northern invaders, like the Mongols; so that outsiders never ruled them again.

18. How did Chinese inventions alter the course of world history?

Paper and movable type helped people spread new ideas long distances.
The compass allowed explorers to travel far in greater safety.
Gunpowder changed how wars were fought, making warfare much more destructive.

19. How did the strong agricultural and trading economy of Tang and Song China affect the country?

The strong economy allowed some people to concentrate their talents and skills on the arts and inventions, instead of working constantly just to survive.

20. Read the statements, decide whether they provide sufficient evident to justify the conclusion.

*THE MING RULED CHINA FROM 1368-1644.
ZHU YUANZHANG WAS A MING EMPEROR.
THE GREAT WALL WAS REBUILT BY THE MING.*

a. The Great Wall is located in China.

a. Yes

b. Zhu Yuanzhang was a good emperor.

a. No

c. Zhu Yuanzhang ruled some time between 1368 and 1644.

a. Yes

d. Zhu Yuanzzhang rebuilt the Great Wall.

a. No