

#### **Week 4 Johnston**

**5/11 Monday:** Read Section 2-3 The Legacy of Ancient India pgs. 160-161. Answer 3 Questions

**5/12 Tuesday:** Workbook page 66 Asoka Read biography & answer 2 questions

**5/13 Wednesday:** workbook page 67 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Read biography & answer 2 questions

**5/14 Thursday:** Introduction to Chapter 7 pgs. 164-165

Define the following:

**1. Barter**

**2. Bureaucracy**

**3. Carvan**

**4. cultural diffusion**

**5/15 Friday:** Video ½ page of notes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZRbotD3sok>

#### **Ancient Chinese Civilization Explained**

#### **Week 5 Johnston**

**5/18 Monday** Chapter 7 Sect 1-1 The Geography of Ancient China pgs. 166-167. Answer 3 questions

**5/19 Tuesday** Chapter 7 Sect 1-2 Shang and Zhou Dynasties pgs. 168-169. Answer 3 questions

**5/20 Wednesday** Chapter 7 Sect 1-3 Chinese Philosophies pgs. 170-171 Answer 3 questions

**5/21 Thursday** video: **History Of Ancient China | Dynasties, Confucius, And The First Emperor**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpy5BMhMYYw> \* ½ page of notes

**5/22 Friday** Chapter 7 Sects. 2-1 & 2-2 Shi Huangdi pgs. 174-175 The Great Wall pgs. 176-177

Just read these sections... last day of school. ☹



## 2.3

# The Legacy of Ancient India



Martin Luther King, Jr., championed nonviolent protest to win rights for African Americans. His methods were inspired by the nonviolent protests of Mohandas Gandhi, who helped India gain its independence in 1947. And Gandhi took his nonviolent principles from Hinduism and Buddhism. In that way alone, Indian thinking has had an immense impact on the modern world.

### MAIN IDEA

The achievements of ancient India have influenced much of the world.

### RELIGION

Four major religions had their origins in India: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. These religions remain important and influential in much of the modern world. Today four out of five Indians are Hindu, which greatly affects the country's culture. Although caste-based discrimination is now officially illegal, some people still observe certain cultural practices according to caste. The ideas of reincarnation and karma are widespread. Ancient Sanskrit texts continue to teach ethics through stories. Millions of people in many countries practice Hinduism, including more than two million people in the United States alone.

A number of great leaders, including **Mohandas Gandhi**, have encouraged the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain principle of nonviolence. People throughout the world engage in nonviolence to protest injustice. Many vegetarians, people who do not eat meat, follow the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain principle of nonviolence toward animals. Today around one percent of India's population is Buddhist. However, Buddhism thrives in countries such as Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, and China. Buddhism also has a following in Europe and in the United States.

### ARTS AND SCIENCE

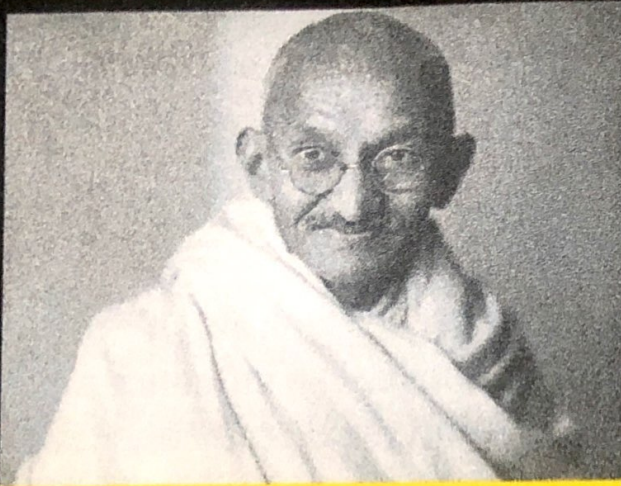
You've learned that religion influenced Indian writing. The *Mahabharata* and the *Bhagavad Gita* are popular around the world. Religion also influenced Indian architecture, an influence that spread to other parts of the world. The temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, a country in Asia, is considered one of the world's greatest architectural achievements. The building's elaborate style evolved from ancient Indian architecture. Similar examples can be found in Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, and Thailand.

Ancient India also contributed much to the fields of science and mathematics. Indians were among the first to practice **inoculation**, which stimulates mild forms of disease in people so that they do not develop more serious forms. Inoculation has greatly reduced the threat of smallpox.

Indian mathematicians created the decimal system and numerals (the number symbols we use today). They also developed the concept of zero, which is crucial to mathematics and computing. Indian astronomers, scientists who study the sun, moon, stars, and planets, accurately calculated the length of the solar year. They also asserted that Earth traveled around the sun and proved that the world was round 1,000 years before Columbus's voyage to America.



# LEGACIES OF ANCIENT INDIA



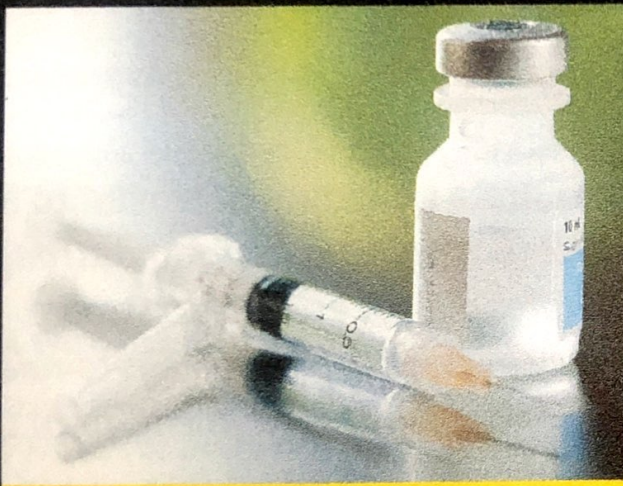
## Moral Conduct

Mohandas Gandhi's understanding of the Bhagavad Gita inspired his nonviolent protests in the mid-twentieth century against the British rule of India.



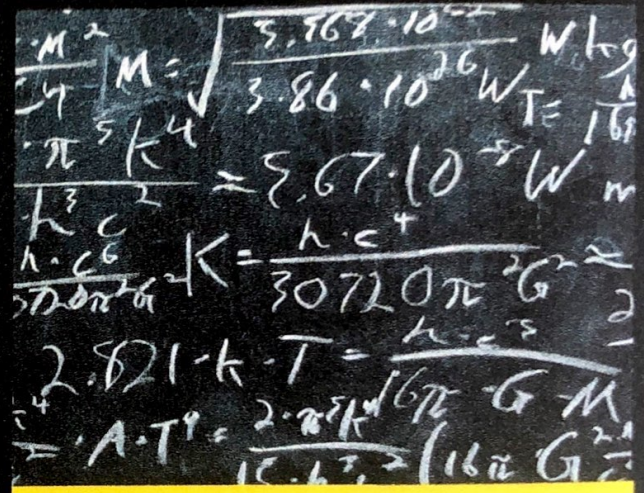
## Science

Ancient astronomers determined that Earth is round. They also correctly calculated the length of the solar year.



## Medicine

Inoculation protects people's health by increasing one's resistance to disease. It has virtually eliminated smallpox.



## Mathematics

Mathematicians of ancient India devised both the decimal system and numerals. They were the first to use zero.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** How did ancient India influence religion in other parts of the world?

**2. SEQUENCE EVENTS** How did mathematicians in ancient India contribute to the age of computers?

**3. MAKE CONNECTIONS** What is the legacy of India's ancient Sanskrit texts?



6.5.5 Know the life and moral teachings of Buddha and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and Central Asia; 6.5.7 Discuss important aesthetic and intellectual traditions (e.g., Sanskrit literature, including the *Bhagavad Gita*; medicine; metallurgy; and mathematics, including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the zero); CST 1 Students explain how major events are related to one another in time; HI 3 Students explain the sources of historical continuity and how the combination of ideas and events explains the emergence of new patterns.



# UNIT 2 BIOGRAPHY ASOKA

*During his reign as emperor of the Maurya, Asoka transformed from a ruthless leader into a devout Buddhist who practiced compassion, tolerance, and nonviolence to help his people.*

- **Job:** Maurya Emperor
- **Virtues:** Compassion, Tolerance
- **Writings:** Edicts on Pillars and Rocks

Asoka, the last of the Maurya emperors, ruled India from around 269 B.C. to 232 B.C. Following a bloody war in which he conquered the Kalinga territory in eastern India, Asoka had a change of heart. After witnessing the pain inflicted on the conquered people, Asoka rejected violence and turned to Buddhist principles to govern his empire.

In turning away from violence and conquest as the focus of his rule, Asoka embraced the dharma. For Asoka, the dharma involved practicing virtues such as honesty, compassion, and nonviolence. Asoka toured his empire, preaching the dharma to the people he met. He believed his duty was to serve the people and to help relieve their suffering. He ordered officials to do the same. Asoka founded hospitals for people and animals, supplied people with necessary medicines, planted trees along the roadsides, and dug wells for water.

As emperor, Asoka practiced the principles of Buddhism. He had his statements of beliefs, called edicts, inscribed on pillars and rocks for people to read. Written in Asoka's own words, the edicts declared his policies and provided advice to his subjects on how to live a virtuous life. In



Emperor Asoka as portrayed on a Tibetan banner

the 19th century, archaeologists discovered many pillars and rocks carved with Asoka's edicts in India, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Asoka built Buddhist monasteries throughout the empire. He sent Buddhist missionaries, including his children, to other lands to spread Buddhism. Though Asoka adhered to Buddhist beliefs, he promoted tolerance towards people of all religions in his empire. Asoka might have been India's greatest king. However, his religious work—and the Maurya Empire—did not continue after his death.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. Analyze Cause and Effect** What effect did the war on the Kalinga territory have on Asoka?

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**2. Draw Conclusions** Why did Asoka inscribe his edicts on rocks and pillars throughout the Maurya Empire?

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# UNIT 2 BIOGRAPHY

## DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

*Civil rights activist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a Baptist minister who believed in peaceful, nonviolent protests to bring an end to racial discrimination.*

- **Job:** Minister; Social Activist
- **Honors:** *Time* Magazine Man of the Year 1963; Nobel Peace Prize 1964
- **Influences:** Jesus Christ; Mohandas Gandhi

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, to a family deeply rooted in their Baptist faith. He grew up during a time when racial discrimination and inequalities were ever-present in our nation. After many years of questioning his religion, King enrolled in a seminary. Here he met Benjamin E. Mays, a staunch advocate for racial equality, who encouraged him to use Christianity to enact change. King later earned a doctoral degree at Boston University, where he met Coretta Scott, a musician and singer. The couple married in 1953 and had four children.

King became a pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and, in 1955, completed his Ph.D. In December of that year, Rosa Parks was told to give up her seat on a bus for a white man. When she refused, Parks was arrested. Backed by other civil rights leaders, Martin Luther King, Jr., led a peaceful 381-day bus boycott in response. The group faced violence and discrimination, but the U.S. Supreme Court eventually ruled that public bus segregation was illegal.

After this victory, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was formed. A key participant, King



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)

spoke out against racism and worked tirelessly to give African Americans a voice. In 1960, King and his family returned to Atlanta, Georgia. King continued to inspire people around the nation with his eloquent speeches and by using peaceful methods to achieve equality. On August 28, 1963, King gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington. One year later, he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

King worked throughout the 1960s to bring awareness to racial injustices. Some people said his approach was passive and ineffective, but hundreds of thousands believed in his message. On April 3, 1968, King gave his last speech. The next day, he was shot and killed by James Earl Ray in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1986, a federal holiday was named to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

### REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **Make Connections** In what ways can you support the work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on his national holiday?

2. **Synthesize** How did Gandhi influence Dr. King and his life's work?



# 7 ANCIENT CHINA

2000 B.C. – A.D. 220

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How did China establish what would become one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations?

## SECTION 1 RIVER DYNASTIES

## KEY VOCABULARY

dynastic cycle  
filial piety  
isolate  
oracle bone

## NAMES &amp; PLACES

Chang Jiang  
Confucianism  
Daoism  
Huang He  
Legalism  
Mandate of Heaven  
Shang  
Warring States  
Zhou

## SECTION 2 CHINA'S EMPIRES

## KEY VOCABULARY

bureaucracy  
emperor  
peasant  
silk  
terra cotta

## NAMES &amp; PLACES

Great Wall  
Han  
Qin  
Shi Huangdi

## SECTION 3 EAST MEETS WEST

## KEY VOCABULARY

barter  
caravan  
cultural diffusion  
maritime

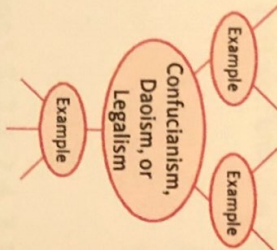
## NAMES &amp; PLACES

Silk Roads

## READING STRATEGY

## ANALYZE LANGUAGE USE

When you analyze language use, you note how specific word choices indicate the author's point of view and purpose. As you read the chapter, use concept clusters like this one to analyze the language used to describe the philosophies of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism.



The lion's dance, a Chinese tradition for more than 1,000 years, is performed during a New Year's celebration in Beijing, China's capital.



# The Geography of Ancient China



At about 240 years of age, the United States may seem like an old civilization, but it's young compared to

China. The Chinese civilization has continued for more than 5,000 years. China's geography helped set the stage for the early development of its civilization.

## MAIN IDEA

China's deserts, mountains, and rivers helped shape its civilization.

## NATURAL BARRIERS

In the beginning of its growth, natural barriers somewhat **isolated**, or cut off, China's civilization from much of the rest of the world. As a result, ancient China developed differently from other early civilizations, with relatively little outside cultural influence. This early isolation helped unify Chinese culture and allowed China to establish a firm foundation for its civilization.

Some of China's natural barriers included vast deserts. The Gobi to the north and the Taklimakan (tah-kluh-muh-KAHN) to the west discouraged invaders and peaceful immigrants alike. The Himalaya, Tian Shan, and Pamir mountain ranges formed a significant obstacle in the west. The waters of the Pacific Ocean, Yellow

Sea, and East China Sea on China's east coast separated the region from its nearest neighbors, Japan and Korea.

## MAJOR RIVERS

Like the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India, China's civilization arose along fertile river valleys. It developed on the land between China's two great rivers: the **Huang He** (hwahng huh) and the **Chang Jiang** (chahng jyahng).

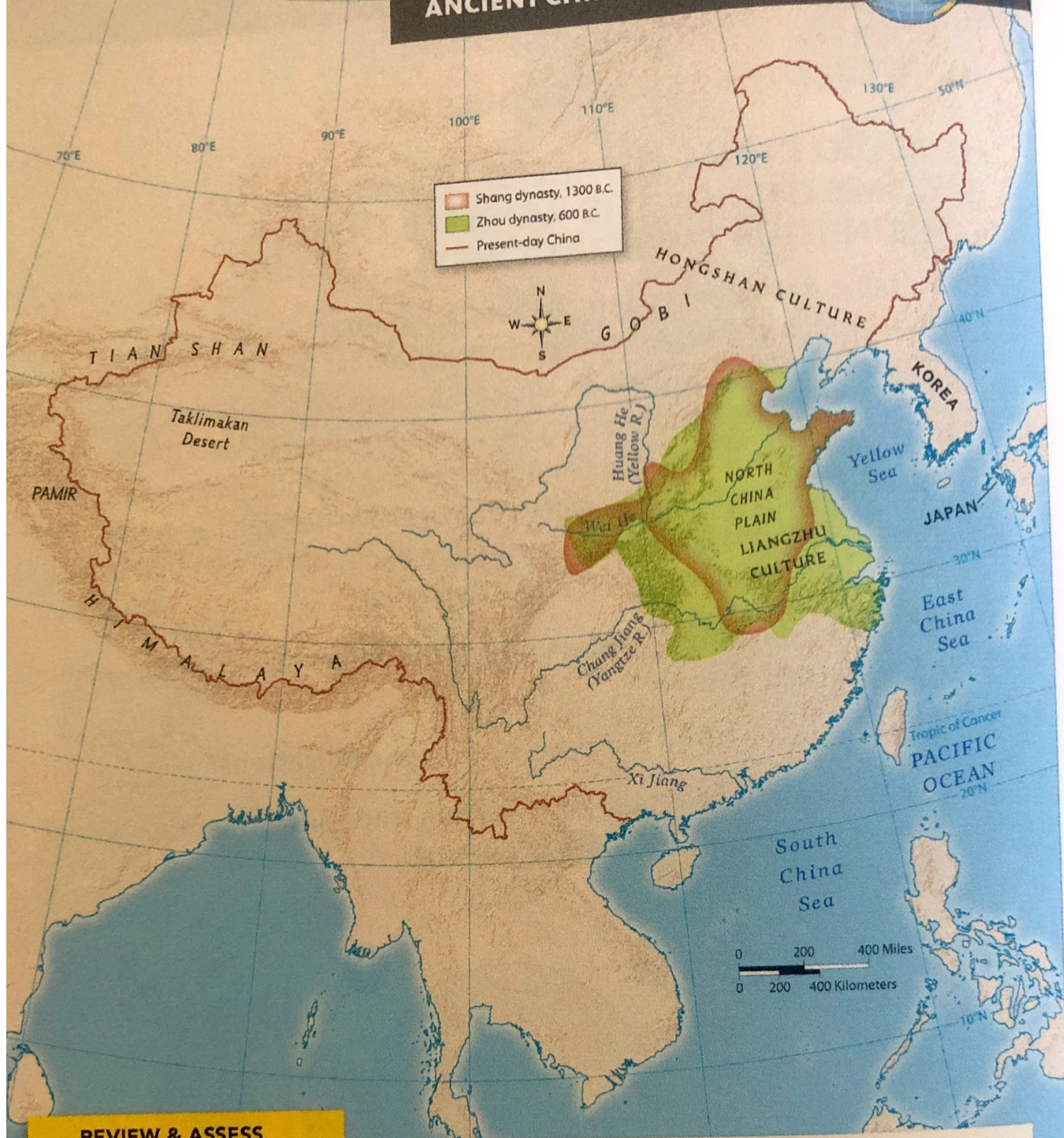
The 3,395-mile-long Huang He lies in northern China. It is also called the Yellow River because of its high concentration of yellow silt, or fine, fertile soil. The river deposits this silt along its floodplains, creating good farmland. However, the Huang He is unpredictable. Its course, or the direction in which a river flows, has changed many times. Throughout China's history, heavy rains have also caused the river to flood—with deadly results.

At about 4,000 miles long, the Chang Jiang, or Yangtze, in central China is the third longest river in the world. Like the Huang He, the Chang Jiang carries fertile yellow silt. Unlike the Huang He, the Chang Jiang maintains a relatively predictable course. For thousands of years, the river helped unify China by serving as a useful transportation and trade network within its borders.

The area between the two rivers, called the North China Plain, is the birthplace of Chinese civilization. In Chapter 2, you read about the Yangshao culture, which developed along the Huang He. Another important culture in the area was the Longshan, which developed around 3200 B.C. Other advanced Chinese cultures arose in other river valleys. These cultures include the Liangzhu (lyahng-jew) and the Hongshan. Archaeologists have uncovered beautifully carved jade objects from these cultures in other parts of China. All of these ancient cultures contributed to the development of China's unique civilization and to the rise of its earliest rulers: the Shang and the Zhou.



# ANCIENT CHINA, 1300–600 B.C.



## REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** How did China's natural barriers affect the early development of its civilization?
- 2. INTERPRET MAPS** Into what large body of water do the Huang He and Chang Jiang flow?
- 3. MAKE INFERENCES** What might have been the advantages and disadvantages of China's early isolation from other civilizations?

6.6.1 Locate and describe the origins of Chinese civilization in the Huang-He Valley during the Shang Dynasty; 6.6.2 Explain the geographic features of China that made governance and the spread of ideas and goods difficult and served to isolate the country from the rest of the world; CST.3 Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.



## 1.2

# Shang and Zhou Dynasties



According to Chinese tradition, a ruler named Yu learned to control the floodwaters of the Huang He and established China's first dynasty, the Xia (shee-AH). But no archaeological evidence of this dynasty has ever been found. The first dynasty for which evidence does exist is the Shang.

### MAIN IDEA

The Shang and Zhou dynasties developed many cultural behaviors and beliefs that have become part of Chinese civilization.

### CHINA'S FIRST DYNASTY

The **Shang** dynasty emerged along the banks of the Huang He around 1600 B.C. A **dynasty** is a line of rulers from the same family. The Shang developed many cultural behaviors and beliefs that rulers would continue throughout much of Chinese civilization. They established an ordered society with the king at the top, warlords coming next, and farmers at the bottom. The farmers helped advance agriculture in China and grew crops such as millet, wheat, and rice.

The Shang also developed a system of writing using about 3,000 characters. These characters became the basis for modern Chinese writing. They first appeared

on **oracle bones**, which are animal bones used to consult the many gods the Shang people worshipped. Priests carved a question on a bone and then heated it. They believed that the pattern of cracks that resulted revealed the gods' answer.

In addition to their gods, the Shang people worshipped the spirits of their dead ancestors. The Shang believed these spirits influenced everything from the king's health to farmers' harvests. To keep the spirits happy, priests conducted special ceremonies, often using beautifully decorated bronze vessels. Shang craftspeople were among the most skilled metalworkers at that time. They also built elaborate tombs for the dead.

### THE DYNASTIC CYCLE

In time, the Shang dynasty began to weaken. Around 1045 B.C., the **Zhou** (joh) overthrew the Shang and became China's longest ruling dynasty, lasting about 800 years. The rise of the Zhou also marked the beginning of China's classical period, a time of great social and cultural advances that lasted for about 2,000 years. The Zhou adopted many of the Shang's cultural practices, including ancestor worship and the use of oracle bones. However, the Zhou also developed a concept, known as the **Mandate of Heaven**, to be a guiding force for rulers. They believed that a king could rule only as long as the gods believed he was worthy. The mandate led to a pattern in the rise and fall of dynasties in China called the **dynastic cycle**.

During the first 200 years or so of their rule, the Zhou established a strong central government. However, during the last 500 years of the dynasty, the Zhou divided their lands among local lords. Eventually the ruling lords grew too powerful and independent. They fought among themselves and disobeyed the Zhou kings. By 475 B.C., China had descended into a time of constant war called the **Warring States** period. In 256 B.C., the last Zhou king was finally overthrown.





### REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** What were some of the religious beliefs and practices of the Shang people?

**2. INTEGRATE VISUALS** Based on the diagram and what you've read in the lesson, what do you think happened after the Zhou dynasty fell?

**3. DRAW CONCLUSIONS** How might the Mandate of Heaven have helped the Chinese people accept dynastic changes?



# Chinese Philosophies



“What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others.” Sound familiar?

You may have heard this saying before—or another version of it. It’s a simple but powerful guide for moral behavior, and it was written 2,500 years ago by a man called Confucius.

## MAIN IDEA

Chinese philosophers developed important ideas on how society should be organized.



## CONFUCIANISM

As you’ve read, China began to fall into disorder during the Zhou dynasty. By the time Confucius was born in 551 B.C., China was already experiencing unrest. A teacher and government official, Confucius believed that Chinese society was breaking down as a result of the constant conflict. In an effort to restore order, he taught that people should respect authority and one another.

Confucius’ teachings formed the basis of a belief system known as **Confucianism**. His teachings focused on the duties and responsibilities in the following five relationships: father and son, older brother and younger brother, husband and wife, friend and friend, and ruler and subject. Confucius also promoted education, family unity, and **filial piety**, or the respect children owe their parents and ancestors.

Confucius died believing he had failed to restore order to society. Yet after his death, his students collected his teachings in a book called the *Analects*, and Confucian ideas spread. In time Confucius’ teachings became required reading for all government officials. Today Confucianism influences millions of people. The philosophy has been a unifying force in Chinese culture and civilization.

## DAOISM AND LEGALISM

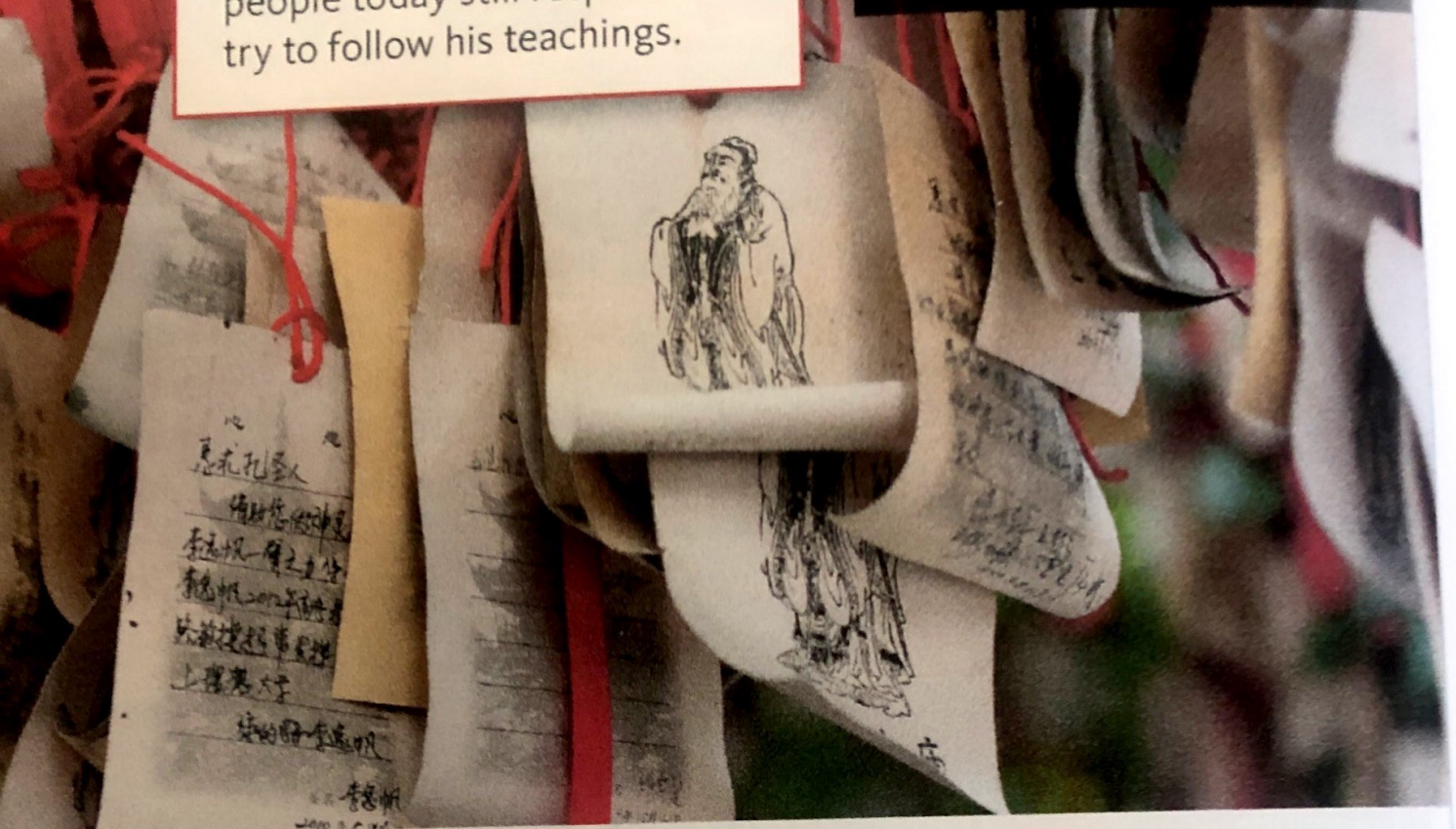
Another thinker called Laozi (low-dzuh) is believed to have lived around the same time as Confucius. He founded a belief system called **Daoism**, which emphasizes living in harmony with nature and the Dao. *Dao* means “the Way” and is believed to be the driving force behind everything that exists. Daoists seek order and balance in their lives by merging, or blending, with nature “like drops of water in a stream.”



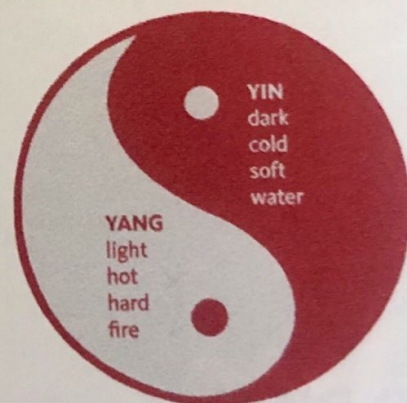
## + POSSIBLE RESPONSE

The notes indicate that people today still respect and try to follow his teachings.

**Critical Viewing** Followers write comments and questions to Confucius on notes that bear his image. What do the notes suggest about the lasting influence of Confucius?



In contrast with both Confucianism and Daoism, **Legalism** emphasizes order through strong government and strictly enforced laws. Legalism developed after 400 B.C. This philosophy does not have a founder, but Han Feizi (fay-zee) set down its ideas around 260 B.C. He maintained that people were naturally bad and needed to be controlled through the threat of harsh punishment. As you will see, a Chinese dynasty would arise that would govern according to this philosophy.



### DAOIST YIN-AND-YANG SYMBOL

This symbol is often used in Daoism to show how seemingly opposite forces form a whole. Daoists believe that everything contains aspects of both yin and yang. The symbol shows some of the aspects of each force.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What are the basic beliefs of Confucianism?
- 2. ANALYZE LANGUAGE USE** What Daoist idea does the phrase "blending with nature like drops of water in a stream" help convey?
- 3. COMPARE AND CONTRAST** How does Legalism's attitude toward people's nature differ from that of both Confucianism and Daoism?





# SHI HUANGDI

259 B.C. – 210 B.C.

The flames rise higher as officials toss more books onto the fire. Their emperor, Shi Huangdi, has ordered them to burn any writing that contains ideas he doesn't like. High on the list is anything to do with Confucianism. Shi Huangdi is a cruel but skilled ruler—and he intends his dynasty to last for 10,000 generations.



 **Job:** First emperor of China

 **Home:** Kingdom of Qin

## FINEST HOUR

After unifying and expanding China, he became its first emperor.

## WORST MOMENT

He supposedly died after taking pills he thought would keep him alive forever.

## HOBBIES

He built a huge tomb for himself filled with life-size statues of warriors and horses.

## GREATEST FEAR

Convinced that his enemies wanted to kill him, he slept in a different apartment in his palace every night.

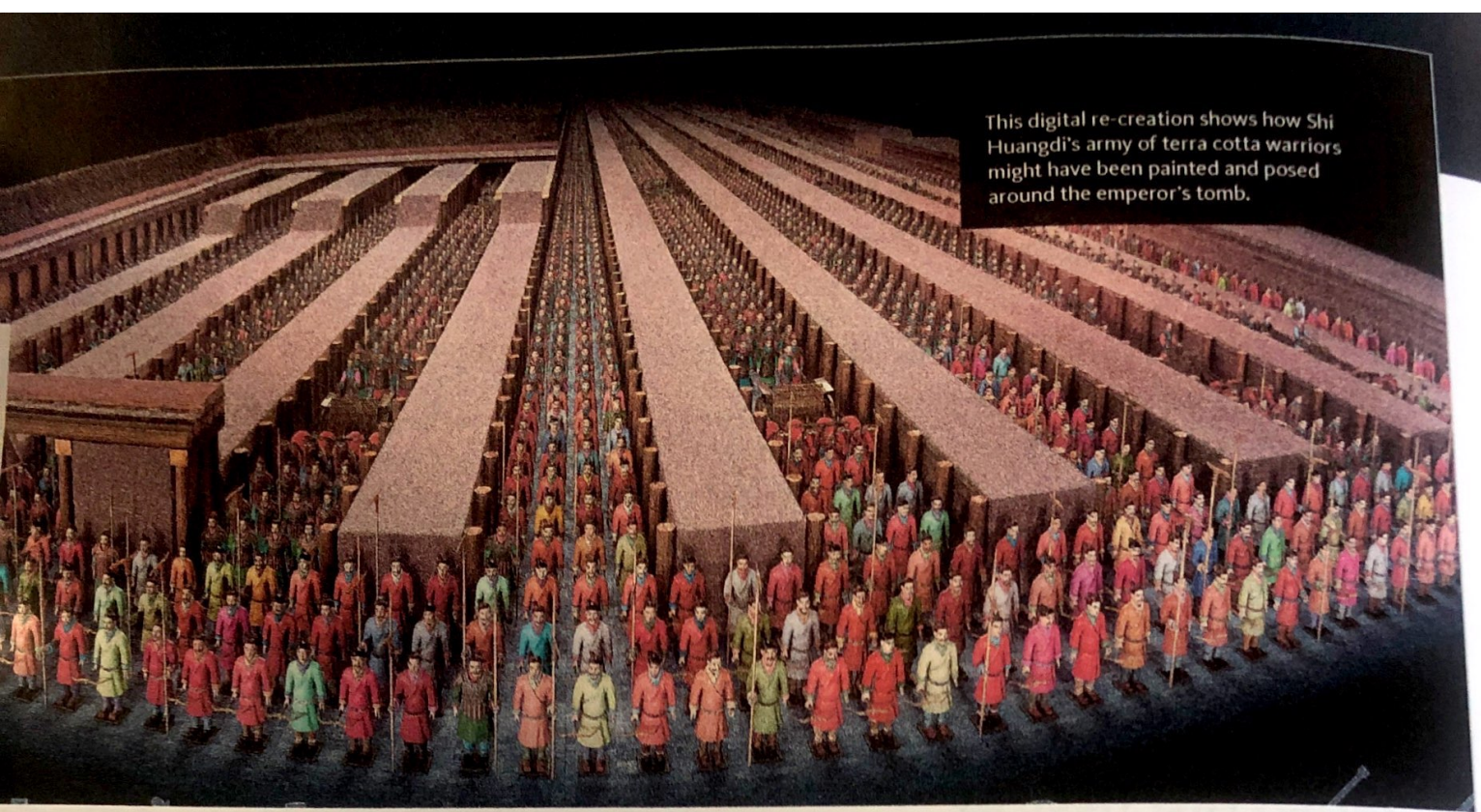
## A RUTHLESS RULER

China's Warring States period finally ended when the leader of the **Qin** (chin) kingdom defeated all other kingdoms around 221 B.C. The leader's name was Ying Zheng, and he united the kingdoms to form an empire. He would come to call himself **Shi Huangdi** (shee hwahng-dee), meaning "first emperor." An **emperor** is the ruler of an empire.

Shi Huangdi established his government based on Legalist ideas. He set up his capital in Xianyang (shee-ahn-yang) and built magnificent palaces in the city to demonstrate his power. The emperor then forced thousands of China's most powerful families to relocate to the capital so he could keep an eye on them.

In addition, Shi Huangdi divided his empire into 36 areas governed by officials he himself had selected. He also followed Legalist ideas by punishing anyone who disagreed with or criticized him. Shi Huangdi is said to have put to death hundreds of Confucian scholars.





This digital re-creation shows how Shi Huangdi's army of terra cotta warriors might have been painted and posed around the emperor's tomb.

### A UNIFIED EMPIRE

Although his methods were cruel, Shi Huangdi brought order to China. He made sure units used to weigh and measure items throughout the empire were standardized, or the same, to ensure that buyers were not being cheated. He also brought a single writing system and currency, or form of money, to China.

As Shi Huangdi conquered new lands and expanded his empire, he made further improvements that united his territory. He had thousands of miles of roads built to link different parts of the empire. These roads were all constructed at the same width. He also built canals and irrigation systems. Shi

Huangdi's most famous construction project was the **Great Wall** of China, which you will learn more about in the next lesson. Many historians believe these structures were built by forced labor and funded by high taxes.

Shi Huangdi's rule came to an end when he died in 210 B.C. Throughout his reign, the emperor had feared being murdered by assassins. It seems he believed evil spirits could also attack him in the afterlife. As a result, Shi Huangdi had an army of **terra cotta**, or baked clay, warriors buried beside his tomb to protect him. The burial site probably forms his greatest legacy—an odd twist of fate for a man who spent much of his life trying to cheat death.

### REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **READING CHECK** How did Shi Huangdi link the new lands of his empire?
2. **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** What are the benefits of using a single currency within a country?
3. **FORM OPINIONS** What do you think was Shi Huangdi's greatest achievement? Why?

6.6.5 List the policies and achievements of the emperor Shi Huangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin Dynasty; HI 6 Students interpret basic indicators of economic performance and conduct cost-benefit analyses of economic and political issues.



## 2.2

# The Great Wall



Groaning under the weight of another brick, you set it in place on the wall. You didn't volunteer for this work, and you won't be paid very much for it either. It's possible you'll even die working on the wall. But under Shi Huangdi's rule, you do as you're told.

### MAIN IDEA

Shi Huangdi began building the Great Wall to keep invaders out of China.

### KEEPING OUT INVADERS

While mountains, deserts, and seas protected most of China, part of its northern border was vulnerable, or open to attack. Riding on horseback, nomadic tribes from Central Asia often swept over the border, destroying farms, villages, and towns. Small walls had been built along the border during the Warring States period, but Shi Huangdi decided to join them into one long wall that would stretch over 2,500 miles.

The emperor forced hundreds of thousands of **peasants**, or poor farmers, to build his wall. He also conscripted soldiers and prisoners to perform the backbreaking labor, often in extreme conditions. Many of the laborers died from exhaustion, hunger, and disease. After Shi Huangdi's death, the wall fell into disrepair. However, later rulers built and extended it. In fact, work on the wall continued into the 1600s.

176 CHAPTER 7

**+ POSSIBLE RES**  
Details include the walls and the rugged mountains that extend miles.



### REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** What methods did Shi Huangdi use to get his wall built?

**2. INTERPRET** on the wall, what do you think the emperor's goal was?

6.6.5 List the policies and achievements of the emperor.

### STANDARDS

#### HSS CONTENT STANDARDS:

**6.6.5** List the policies and achievements of the emperor Shi Huangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin Dynasty.

#### HSS ANALYSIS SKILLS:

**REP 1** Students frame questions that can be answered by historical study and research.

### PLAN

#### OBJECTIVE

Describe and explain the purpose of the Great Wall.

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How did China establish what would become one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations?

Shi Huangdi undertook a project to join and expand small walls along China's border that had been built during the Warring States period. Lesson 2.2 describes the beginnings of the Great Wall, which would protect China for hundreds of years.

**BACKGROUND**

As the Great Wall was built along the northern border, it became a significant symbol of Chinese power and military strength.

In the centuries that followed, the wall was so well maintained that it remained a major landmark.



## Great Wall



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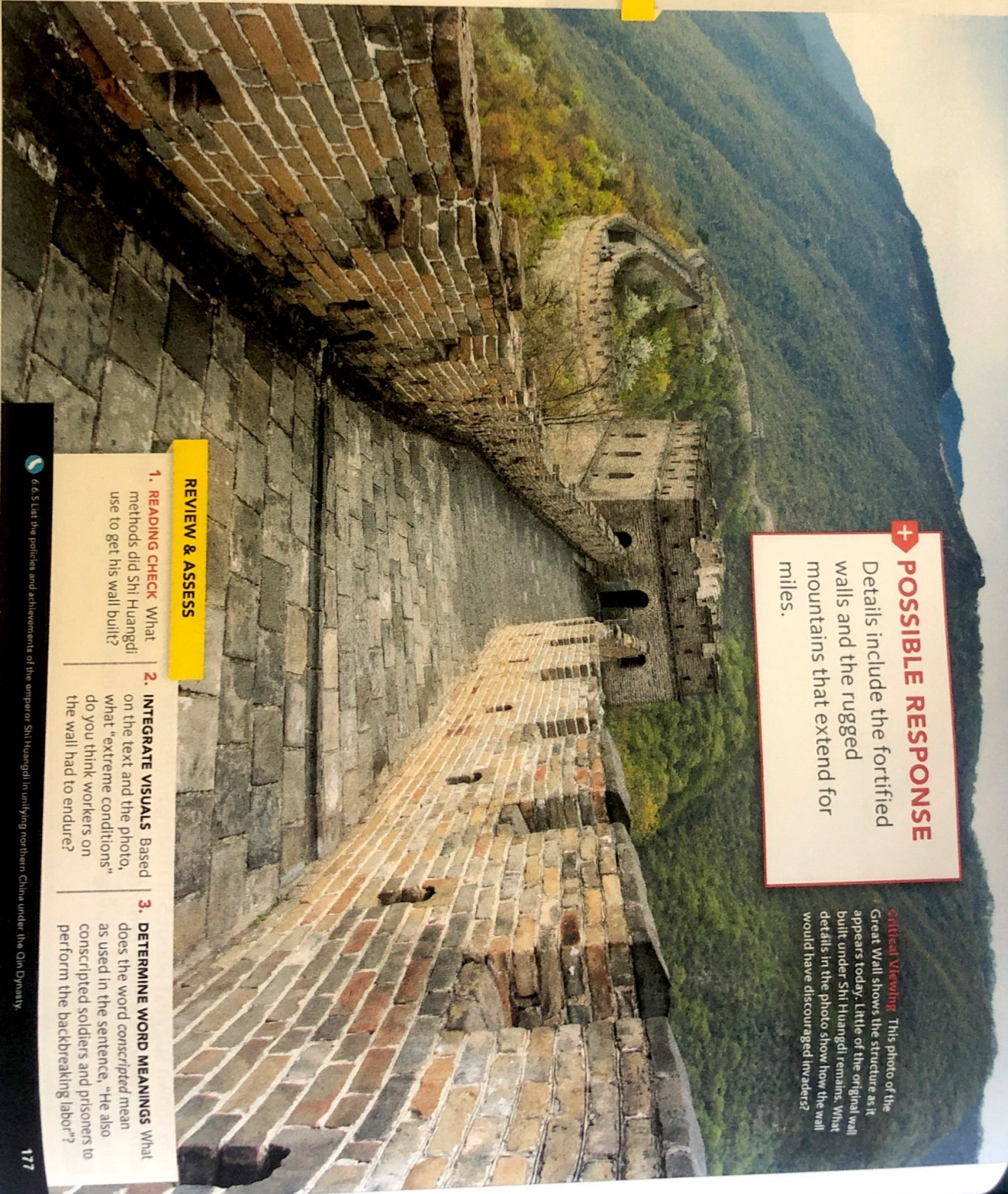
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## + POSSIBLE RESPONSE

Details include the fortified walls and the rugged mountains that extend for miles.

**Critical Viewing** This photo of the Great Wall shows the structure as it appears today. Little of the original wall built under Shi Huangdi remains. What details in the photo show how the wall would have discouraged invaders?

## REVIEW &amp; ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What methods did Shi Huangdi use to get his wall built?
- 2. INTEGRATE VISUALS** Based on the text and the photo, what "extreme conditions" do you think workers on the wall had to endure?
- 3. DETERMINE WORD MEANINGS** What does the word *conscripted* mean as used in the sentence, "He also conscripted soldiers and prisoners to perform the backbreaking labor"?



## 2.3

# The Legacy of Ancient India



Martin Luther King, Jr., championed nonviolent protest to win rights for African Americans. His methods were inspired by the nonviolent protests of Mohandas Gandhi, who helped India gain its independence in 1947. And Gandhi took his nonviolent principles from Hinduism and Buddhism. In that way alone, Indian thinking has had an immense impact on the modern world.

### MAIN IDEA

The achievements of ancient India have influenced much of the world.

### RELIGION

Four major religions had their origins in India: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. These religions remain important and influential in much of the modern world. Today four out of five Indians are Hindu, which greatly affects the country's culture. Although caste-based discrimination is now officially illegal, some people still observe certain cultural practices according to caste. The ideas of reincarnation and karma are widespread. Ancient Sanskrit texts continue to teach ethics through stories. Millions of people in many countries practice Hinduism, including more than two million people in the United States alone.

A number of great leaders, including **Mohandas Gandhi**, have encouraged the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain principle of nonviolence. People throughout the world engage in nonviolence to protest injustice. Many vegetarians, people who do not eat meat, follow the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain principle of nonviolence toward animals. Today around one percent of India's population is Buddhist. However, Buddhism thrives in countries such as Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, and China. Buddhism also has a following in Europe and in the United States.

### ARTS AND SCIENCE

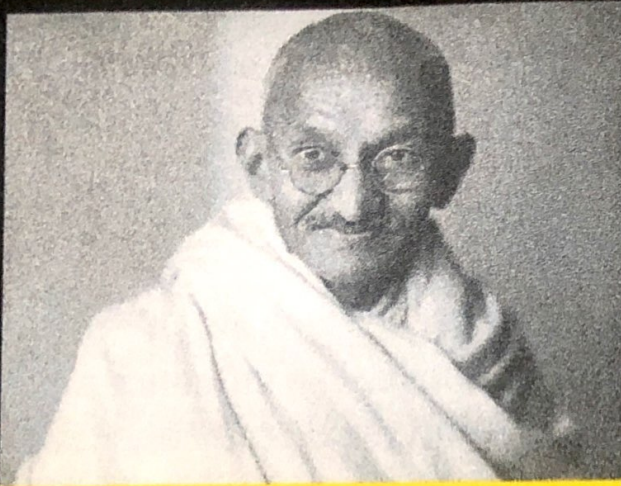
You've learned that religion influenced Indian writing. The *Mahabharata* and the *Bhagavad Gita* are popular around the world. Religion also influenced Indian architecture, an influence that spread to other parts of the world. The temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, a country in Asia, is considered one of the world's greatest architectural achievements. The building's elaborate style evolved from ancient Indian architecture. Similar examples can be found in Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, and Thailand.

Ancient India also contributed much to the fields of science and mathematics. Indians were among the first to practice **inoculation**, which stimulates mild forms of disease in people so that they do not develop more serious forms. Inoculation has greatly reduced the threat of smallpox.

Indian mathematicians created the decimal system and numerals (the number symbols we use today). They also developed the concept of zero, which is crucial to mathematics and computing. Indian astronomers, scientists who study the sun, moon, stars, and planets, accurately calculated the length of the solar year. They also asserted that Earth traveled around the sun and proved that the world was round 1,000 years before Columbus's voyage to America.



# LEGACIES OF ANCIENT INDIA



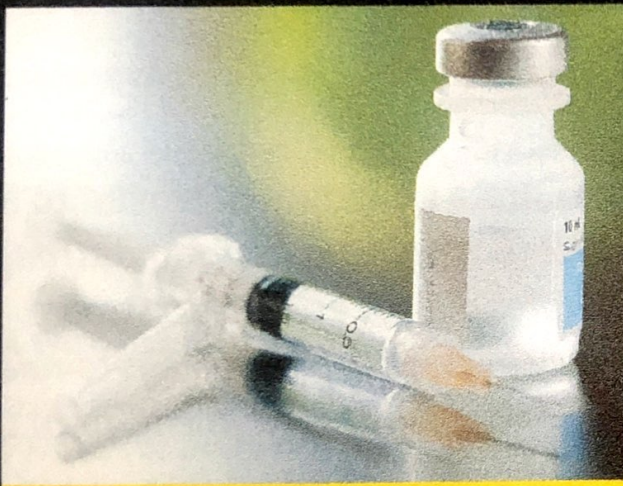
## Moral Conduct

Mohandas Gandhi's understanding of the Bhagavad Gita inspired his nonviolent protests in the mid-twentieth century against the British rule of India.



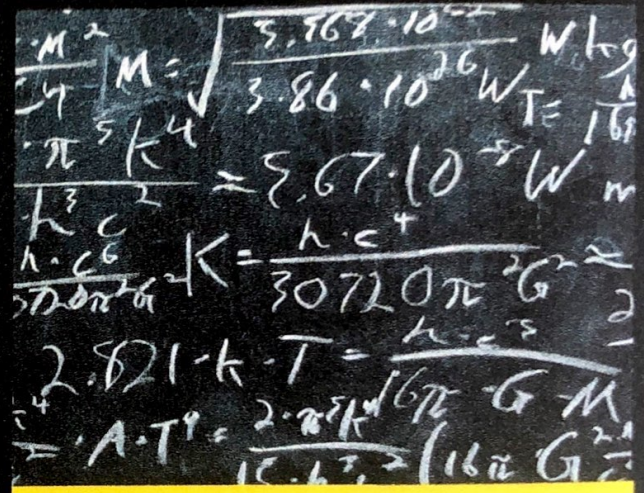
## Science

Ancient astronomers determined that Earth is round. They also correctly calculated the length of the solar year.



## Medicine

Inoculation protects people's health by increasing one's resistance to disease. It has virtually eliminated smallpox.



## Mathematics

Mathematicians of ancient India devised both the decimal system and numerals. They were the first to use zero.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** How did ancient India influence religion in other parts of the world?

**2. SEQUENCE EVENTS** How did mathematicians in ancient India contribute to the age of computers?

**3. MAKE CONNECTIONS** What is the legacy of India's ancient Sanskrit texts?



6.5.5 Know the life and moral teachings of Buddha and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and Central Asia; 6.5.7 Discuss important aesthetic and intellectual traditions (e.g., Sanskrit literature, including the *Bhagavad Gita*; medicine; metallurgy; and mathematics, including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the zero); CST 1 Students explain how major events are related to one another in time; HI 3 Students explain the sources of historical continuity and how the combination of ideas and events explains the emergence of new patterns.



# UNIT 2 BIOGRAPHY ASOKA

*During his reign as emperor of the Maurya, Asoka transformed from a ruthless leader into a devout Buddhist who practiced compassion, tolerance, and nonviolence to help his people.*

- **Job:** Maurya Emperor
- **Virtues:** Compassion, Tolerance
- **Writings:** Edicts on Pillars and Rocks

Asoka, the last of the Maurya emperors, ruled India from around 269 B.C. to 232 B.C. Following a bloody war in which he conquered the Kalinga territory in eastern India, Asoka had a change of heart. After witnessing the pain inflicted on the conquered people, Asoka rejected violence and turned to Buddhist principles to govern his empire.

In turning away from violence and conquest as the focus of his rule, Asoka embraced the dharma. For Asoka, the dharma involved practicing virtues such as honesty, compassion, and nonviolence. Asoka toured his empire, preaching the dharma to the people he met. He believed his duty was to serve the people and to help relieve their suffering. He ordered officials to do the same. Asoka founded hospitals for people and animals, supplied people with necessary medicines, planted trees along the roadsides, and dug wells for water.

As emperor, Asoka practiced the principles of Buddhism. He had his statements of beliefs, called edicts, inscribed on pillars and rocks for people to read. Written in Asoka's own words, the edicts declared his policies and provided advice to his subjects on how to live a virtuous life. In



Emperor Asoka as portrayed on a Tibetan banner

the 19th century, archaeologists discovered many pillars and rocks carved with Asoka's edicts in India, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Asoka built Buddhist monasteries throughout the empire. He sent Buddhist missionaries, including his children, to other lands to spread Buddhism. Though Asoka adhered to Buddhist beliefs, he promoted tolerance towards people of all religions in his empire. Asoka might have been India's greatest king. However, his religious work—and the Maurya Empire—did not continue after his death.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. Analyze Cause and Effect** What effect did the war on the Kalinga territory have on Asoka?

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**2. Draw Conclusions** Why did Asoka inscribe his edicts on rocks and pillars throughout the Maurya Empire?

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# UNIT 2 BIOGRAPHY

## DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

*Civil rights activist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a Baptist minister who believed in peaceful, nonviolent protests to bring an end to racial discrimination.*

- **Job:** Minister; Social Activist
- **Honors:** *Time* Magazine Man of the Year 1963; Nobel Peace Prize 1964
- **Influences:** Jesus Christ; Mohandas Gandhi

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, to a family deeply rooted in their Baptist faith. He grew up during a time when racial discrimination and inequalities were ever-present in our nation. After many years of questioning his religion, King enrolled in a seminary. Here he met Benjamin E. Mays, a staunch advocate for racial equality, who encouraged him to use Christianity to enact change. King later earned a doctoral degree at Boston University, where he met Coretta Scott, a musician and singer. The couple married in 1953 and had four children.

King became a pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and, in 1955, completed his Ph.D. In December of that year, Rosa Parks was told to give up her seat on a bus for a white man. When she refused, Parks was arrested. Backed by other civil rights leaders, Martin Luther King, Jr., led a peaceful 381-day bus boycott in response. The group faced violence and discrimination, but the U.S. Supreme Court eventually ruled that public bus segregation was illegal.

After this victory, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was formed. A key participant, King



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968)

spoke out against racism and worked tirelessly to give African Americans a voice. In 1960, King and his family returned to Atlanta, Georgia. King continued to inspire people around the nation with his eloquent speeches and by using peaceful methods to achieve equality. On August 28, 1963, King gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington. One year later, he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

King worked throughout the 1960s to bring awareness to racial injustices. Some people said his approach was passive and ineffective, but hundreds of thousands believed in his message. On April 3, 1968, King gave his last speech. The next day, he was shot and killed by James Earl Ray in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1986, a federal holiday was named to honor the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

### REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **Make Connections** In what ways can you support the work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on his national holiday?

2. **Synthesize** How did Gandhi influence Dr. King and his life's work?



# 7 ANCIENT CHINA

2000 B.C. – A.D. 220

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How did China establish what would become one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations?

## SECTION 1 RIVER DYNASTIES

### KEY VOCABULARY

dynastic cycle  
filial piety  
isolate  
oracle bone

### NAMES & PLACES

Chang Jiang  
Confucianism  
Daoism  
Huang He  
Legalism  
Mandate of Heaven  
Shang  
Warring States  
Zhou

## SECTION 2 CHINA'S EMPIRES

### KEY VOCABULARY

bureaucracy  
emperor  
peasant  
silk  
terra cotta

### NAMES & PLACES

Great Wall  
Han  
Qin  
Shi Huangdi

## SECTION 3 EAST MEETS WEST

### KEY VOCABULARY

barter  
caravan  
cultural diffusion  
maritime

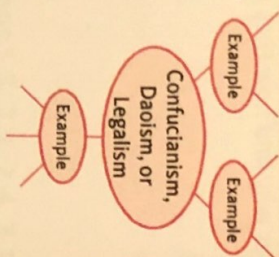
### NAMES & PLACES

Silk Roads

## READING STRATEGY

### ANALYZE LANGUAGE USE

When you analyze language use, you note how specific word choices indicate the author's point of view and purpose. As you read the chapter, use concept clusters like this one to analyze the language used to describe the philosophies of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism.



The lion's dance, a Chinese tradition for more than 1,000 years, is performed during a New Year's celebration in Beijing, China's capital.



# The Geography of Ancient China



At about 240 years of age, the United States may seem like an old civilization, but it's young compared to

China. The Chinese civilization has continued for more than 5,000 years. China's geography helped set the stage for the early development of its civilization.

## MAIN IDEA

China's deserts, mountains, and rivers helped shape its civilization.

## NATURAL BARRIERS

In the beginning of its growth, natural barriers somewhat **isolated**, or cut off, China's civilization from much of the rest of the world. As a result, ancient China developed differently from other early civilizations, with relatively little outside cultural influence. This early isolation helped unify Chinese culture and allowed China to establish a firm foundation for its civilization.

Some of China's natural barriers included vast deserts. The Gobi to the north and the Taklimakan (tah-kluh-muh-KAHN) to the west discouraged invaders and peaceful immigrants alike. The Himalaya, Tian Shan, and Pamir mountain ranges formed a significant obstacle in the west. The waters of the Pacific Ocean, Yellow

Sea, and East China Sea on China's east coast separated the region from its nearest neighbors, Japan and Korea.

## MAJOR RIVERS

Like the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India, China's civilization arose along fertile river valleys. It developed on the land between China's two great rivers: the **Huang He** (hwahng huh) and the **Chang Jiang** (chahng jyahng).

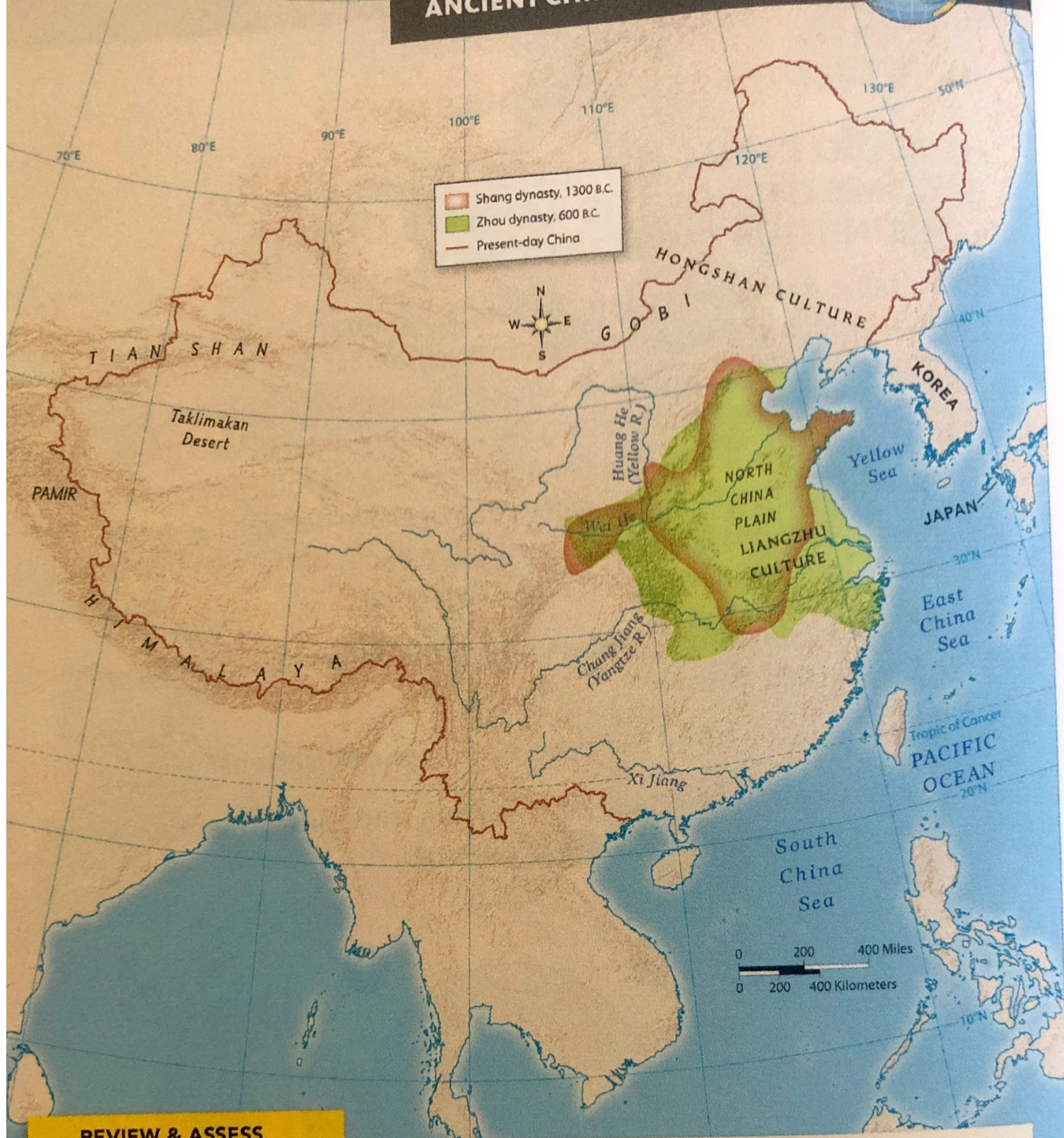
The 3,395-mile-long Huang He lies in northern China. It is also called the Yellow River because of its high concentration of yellow silt, or fine, fertile soil. The river deposits this silt along its floodplains, creating good farmland. However, the Huang He is unpredictable. Its course, or the direction in which a river flows, has changed many times. Throughout China's history, heavy rains have also caused the river to flood—with deadly results.

At about 4,000 miles long, the Chang Jiang, or Yangtze, in central China is the third longest river in the world. Like the Huang He, the Chang Jiang carries fertile yellow silt. Unlike the Huang He, the Chang Jiang maintains a relatively predictable course. For thousands of years, the river helped unify China by serving as a useful transportation and trade network within its borders.

The area between the two rivers, called the North China Plain, is the birthplace of Chinese civilization. In Chapter 2, you read about the Yangshao culture, which developed along the Huang He. Another important culture in the area was the Longshan, which developed around 3200 B.C. Other advanced Chinese cultures arose in other river valleys. These cultures include the Liangzhu (lyahng-jew) and the Hongshan. Archaeologists have uncovered beautifully carved jade objects from these cultures in other parts of China. All of these ancient cultures contributed to the development of China's unique civilization and to the rise of its earliest rulers: the Shang and the Zhou.



# ANCIENT CHINA, 1300–600 B.C.



## REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** How did China's natural barriers affect the early development of its civilization?
- 2. INTERPRET MAPS** Into what large body of water do the Huang He and Chang Jiang flow?
- 3. MAKE INFERENCES** What might have been the advantages and disadvantages of China's early isolation from other civilizations?

6.6.1 Locate and describe the origins of Chinese civilization in the Huang-He Valley during the Shang Dynasty; 6.6.2 Explain the geographic features of China that made governance and the spread of ideas and goods difficult and served to isolate the country from the rest of the world; CST.3 Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.



## 1.2

# Shang and Zhou Dynasties



According to Chinese tradition, a ruler named Yu learned to control the floodwaters of the Huang He and established China's first dynasty, the Xia (shee-AH). But no archaeological evidence of this dynasty has ever been found. The first dynasty for which evidence does exist is the Shang.

### MAIN IDEA

The Shang and Zhou dynasties developed many cultural behaviors and beliefs that have become part of Chinese civilization.

### CHINA'S FIRST DYNASTY

The **Shang** dynasty emerged along the banks of the Huang He around 1600 B.C. A **dynasty** is a line of rulers from the same family. The Shang developed many cultural behaviors and beliefs that rulers would continue throughout much of Chinese civilization. They established an ordered society with the king at the top, warlords coming next, and farmers at the bottom. The farmers helped advance agriculture in China and grew crops such as millet, wheat, and rice.

The Shang also developed a system of writing using about 3,000 characters. These characters became the basis for modern Chinese writing. They first appeared

on **oracle bones**, which are animal bones used to consult the many gods the Shang people worshipped. Priests carved a question on a bone and then heated it. They believed that the pattern of cracks that resulted revealed the gods' answer.

In addition to their gods, the Shang people worshipped the spirits of their dead ancestors. The Shang believed these spirits influenced everything from the king's health to farmers' harvests. To keep the spirits happy, priests conducted special ceremonies, often using beautifully decorated bronze vessels. Shang craftspeople were among the most skilled metalworkers at that time. They also built elaborate tombs for the dead.

### THE DYNASTIC CYCLE

In time, the Shang dynasty began to weaken. Around 1045 B.C., the **Zhou** (joh) overthrew the Shang and became China's longest ruling dynasty, lasting about 800 years. The rise of the Zhou also marked the beginning of China's classical period, a time of great social and cultural advances that lasted for about 2,000 years. The Zhou adopted many of the Shang's cultural practices, including ancestor worship and the use of oracle bones. However, the Zhou also developed a concept, known as the **Mandate of Heaven**, to be a guiding force for rulers. They believed that a king could rule only as long as the gods believed he was worthy. The mandate led to a pattern in the rise and fall of dynasties in China called the **dynastic cycle**.

During the first 200 years or so of their rule, the Zhou established a strong central government. However, during the last 500 years of the dynasty, the Zhou divided their lands among local lords. Eventually the ruling lords grew too powerful and independent. They fought among themselves and disobeyed the Zhou kings. By 475 B.C., China had descended into a time of constant war called the **Warring States** period. In 256 B.C., the last Zhou king was finally overthrown.





### REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** What were some of the religious beliefs and practices of the Shang people?

**2. INTEGRATE VISUALS** Based on the diagram and what you've read in the lesson, what do you think happened after the Zhou dynasty fell?

**3. DRAW CONCLUSIONS** How might the Mandate of Heaven have helped the Chinese people accept dynastic changes?



# Chinese Philosophies



“What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others.” Sound familiar?

You may have heard this saying before—or another version of it. It’s a simple but powerful guide for moral behavior, and it was written 2,500 years ago by a man called Confucius.

## MAIN IDEA

Chinese philosophers developed important ideas on how society should be organized.



## CONFUCIANISM

As you’ve read, China began to fall into disorder during the Zhou dynasty. By the time Confucius was born in 551 B.C., China was already experiencing unrest. A teacher and government official, Confucius believed that Chinese society was breaking down as a result of the constant conflict. In an effort to restore order, he taught that people should respect authority and one another.

Confucius’ teachings formed the basis of a belief system known as **Confucianism**. His teachings focused on the duties and responsibilities in the following five relationships: father and son, older brother and younger brother, husband and wife, friend and friend, and ruler and subject. Confucius also promoted education, family unity, and **filial piety**, or the respect children owe their parents and ancestors.

Confucius died believing he had failed to restore order to society. Yet after his death, his students collected his teachings in a book called the *Analects*, and Confucian ideas spread. In time Confucius’ teachings became required reading for all government officials. Today Confucianism influences millions of people. The philosophy has been a unifying force in Chinese culture and civilization.

## DAOISM AND LEGALISM

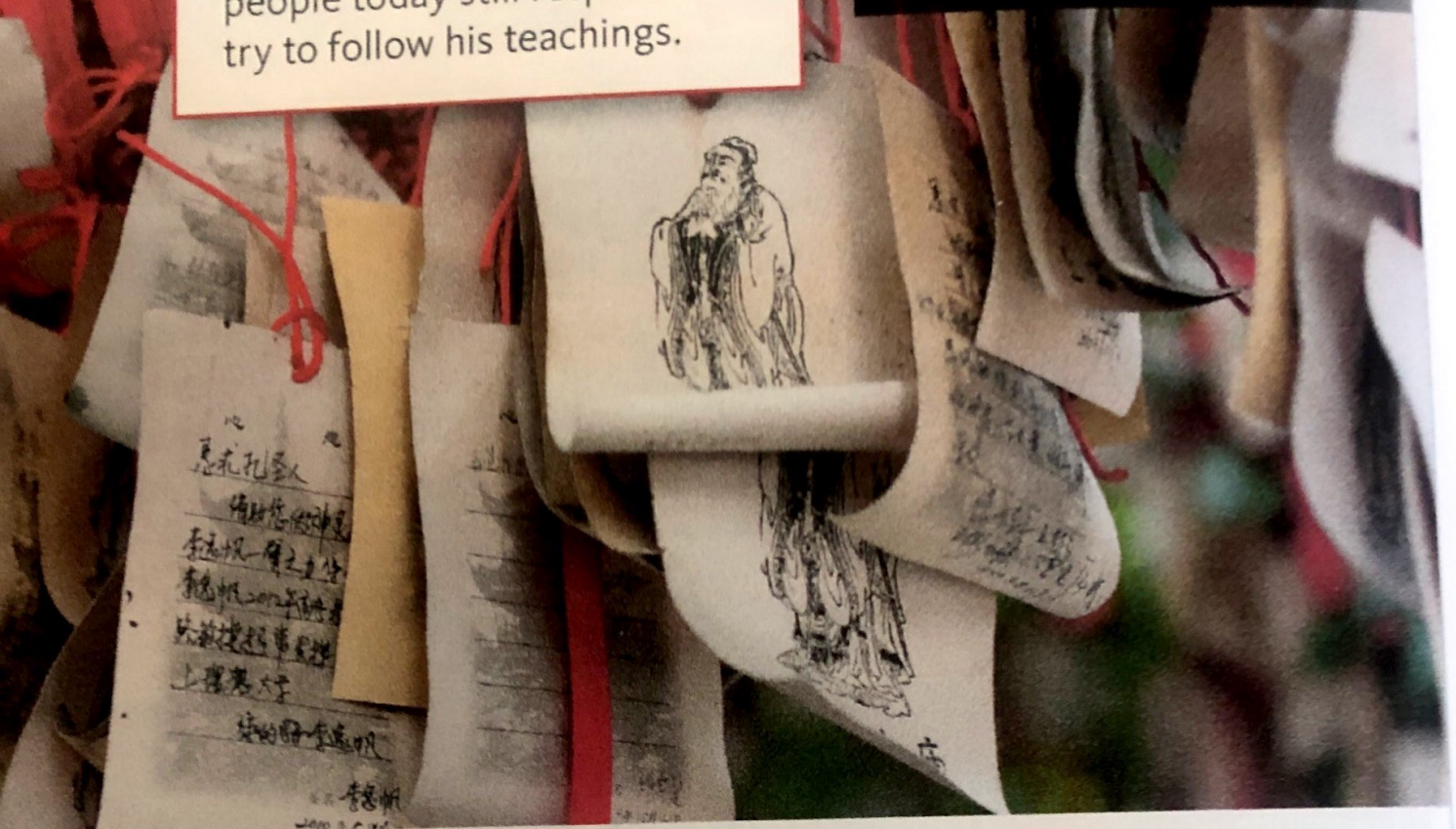
Another thinker called Laozi (low-dzuh) is believed to have lived around the same time as Confucius. He founded a belief system called **Daoism**, which emphasizes living in harmony with nature and the Dao. *Dao* means “the Way” and is believed to be the driving force behind everything that exists. Daoists seek order and balance in their lives by merging, or blending, with nature “like drops of water in a stream.”



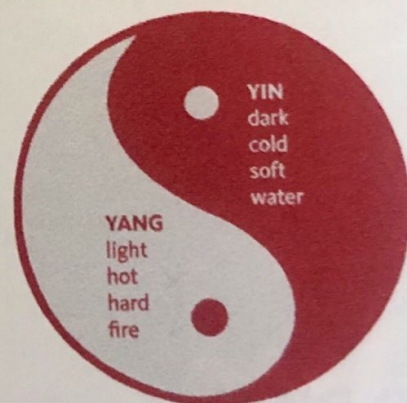
## + POSSIBLE RESPONSE

The notes indicate that people today still respect and try to follow his teachings.

**Critical Viewing** Followers write comments and questions to Confucius on notes that bear his image. What do the notes suggest about the lasting influence of Confucius?



In contrast with both Confucianism and Daoism, **Legalism** emphasizes order through strong government and strictly enforced laws. Legalism developed after 400 B.C. This philosophy does not have a founder, but Han Feizi (fay-zee) set down its ideas around 260 B.C. He maintained that people were naturally bad and needed to be controlled through the threat of harsh punishment. As you will see, a Chinese dynasty would arise that would govern according to this philosophy.



### DAOIST YIN-AND-YANG SYMBOL

This symbol is often used in Daoism to show how seemingly opposite forces form a whole. Daoists believe that everything contains aspects of both yin and yang. The symbol shows some of the aspects of each force.

## REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What are the basic beliefs of Confucianism?
- 2. ANALYZE LANGUAGE USE** What Daoist idea does the phrase "blending with nature like drops of water in a stream" help convey?
- 3. COMPARE AND CONTRAST** How does Legalism's attitude toward people's nature differ from that of both Confucianism and Daoism?





# SHI HUANGDI

259 B.C. – 210 B.C.

The flames rise higher as officials toss more books onto the fire. Their emperor, Shi Huangdi, has ordered them to burn any writing that contains ideas he doesn't like. High on the list is anything to do with Confucianism. Shi Huangdi is a cruel but skilled ruler—and he intends his dynasty to last for 10,000 generations.



 **Job:** First emperor of China

 **Home:** Kingdom of Qin

## FINEST HOUR

After unifying and expanding China, he became its first emperor.

## WORST MOMENT

He supposedly died after taking pills he thought would keep him alive forever.

## HOBBIES

He built a huge tomb for himself filled with life-size statues of warriors and horses.

## GREATEST FEAR

Convinced that his enemies wanted to kill him, he slept in a different apartment in his palace every night.

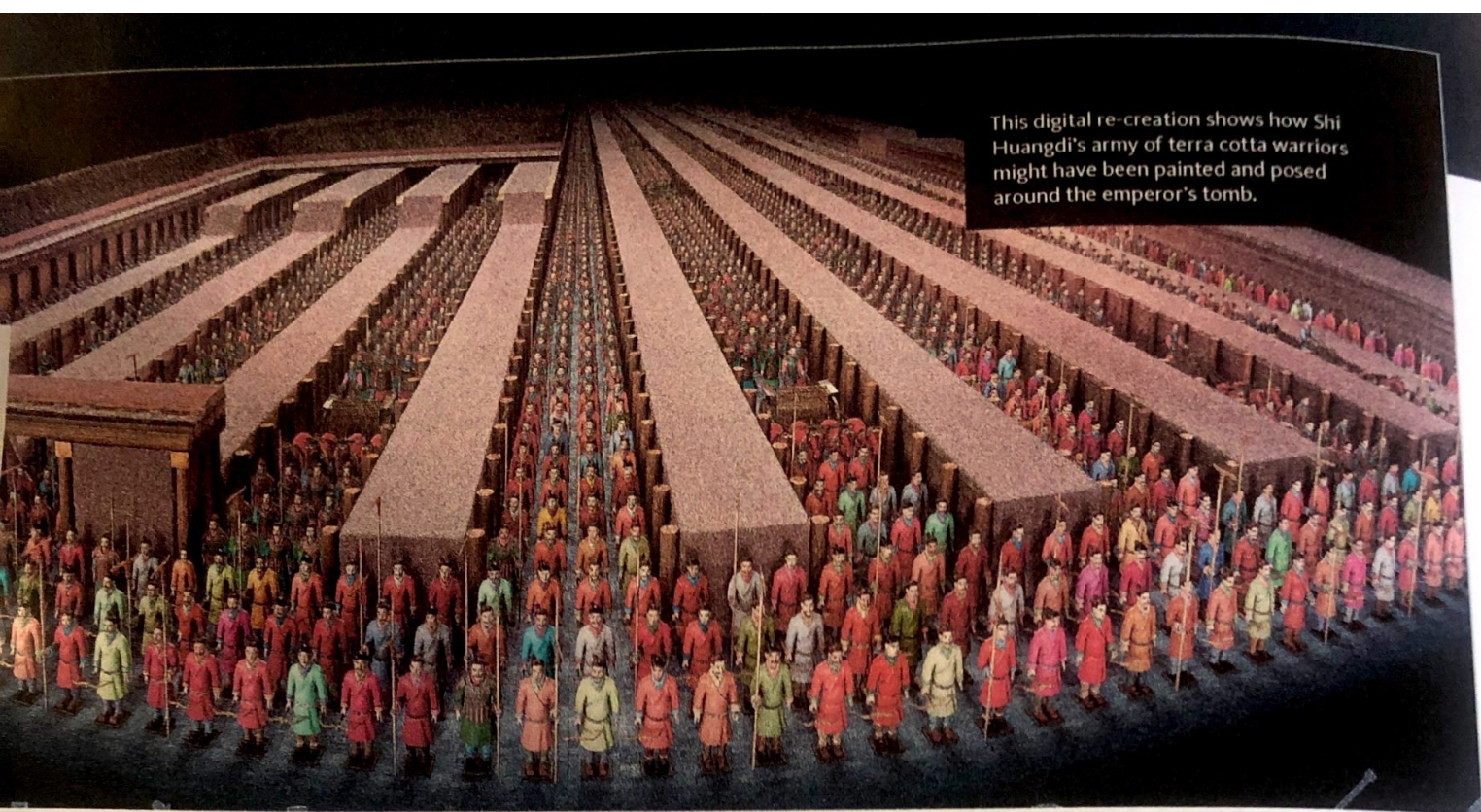
## A RUTHLESS RULER

China's Warring States period finally ended when the leader of the **Qin** (chin) kingdom defeated all other kingdoms around 221 B.C. The leader's name was Ying Zheng, and he united the kingdoms to form an empire. He would come to call himself **Shi Huangdi** (shee hwahng-dee), meaning "first emperor." An **emperor** is the ruler of an empire.

Shi Huangdi established his government based on Legalist ideas. He set up his capital in Xianyang (shee-ahn-yang) and built magnificent palaces in the city to demonstrate his power. The emperor then forced thousands of China's most powerful families to relocate to the capital so he could keep an eye on them.

In addition, Shi Huangdi divided his empire into 36 areas governed by officials he himself had selected. He also followed Legalist ideas by punishing anyone who disagreed with or criticized him. Shi Huangdi is said to have put to death hundreds of Confucian scholars.





This digital re-creation shows how Shi Huangdi's army of terra cotta warriors might have been painted and posed around the emperor's tomb.

### A UNIFIED EMPIRE

Although his methods were cruel, Shi Huangdi brought order to China. He made sure units used to weigh and measure items throughout the empire were standardized, or the same, to ensure that buyers were not being cheated. He also brought a single writing system and currency, or form of money, to China.

As Shi Huangdi conquered new lands and expanded his empire, he made further improvements that united his territory. He had thousands of miles of roads built to link different parts of the empire. These roads were all constructed at the same width. He also built canals and irrigation systems. Shi

Huangdi's most famous construction project was the **Great Wall** of China, which you will learn more about in the next lesson. Many historians believe these structures were built by forced labor and funded by high taxes.

Shi Huangdi's rule came to an end when he died in 210 B.C. Throughout his reign, the emperor had feared being murdered by assassins. It seems he believed evil spirits could also attack him in the afterlife. As a result, Shi Huangdi had an army of **terra cotta**, or baked clay, warriors buried beside his tomb to protect him. The burial site probably forms his greatest legacy—an odd twist of fate for a man who spent much of his life trying to cheat death.

### REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **READING CHECK** How did Shi Huangdi link the new lands of his empire?
2. **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** What are the benefits of using a single currency within a country?
3. **FORM OPINIONS** What do you think was Shi Huangdi's greatest achievement? Why?

6.6.5 List the policies and achievements of the emperor Shi Huangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin Dynasty; HI 6 Students interpret basic indicators of economic performance and conduct cost-benefit analyses of economic and political issues.



## 2.2

# The Great Wall



Groaning under the weight of another brick, you set it in place on the wall. You didn't volunteer for this work, and you won't be paid very much for it either. It's possible you'll even die working on the wall. But under Shi Huangdi's rule, you do as you're told.

### MAIN IDEA

Shi Huangdi began building the Great Wall to keep invaders out of China.

### KEEPING OUT INVADERS

While mountains, deserts, and seas protected most of China, part of its northern border was vulnerable, or open to attack. Riding on horseback, nomadic tribes from Central Asia often swept over the border, destroying farms, villages, and towns. Small walls had been built along the border during the Warring States period, but Shi Huangdi decided to join them into one long wall that would stretch over 2,500 miles.

The emperor forced hundreds of thousands of **peasants**, or poor farmers, to build his wall. He also conscripted soldiers and prisoners to perform the backbreaking labor, often in extreme conditions. Many of the laborers died from exhaustion, hunger, and disease. After Shi Huangdi's death, the wall fell into disrepair. However, later rulers built and extended it. In fact, work on the wall continued into the 1600s.

176 CHAPTER 7

**+ POSSIBLE RES**  
Details include the walls and the rugged mountains that extend miles.



### REVIEW & ASSESS

**1. READING CHECK** What methods did Shi Huangdi use to get his wall built?

**2. INTERPRET** on the wall, what do you think the emperor's goal was?

6.6.5 List the policies and achievements of the emperor.

### STANDARDS

#### HSS CONTENT STANDARDS:

**6.6.5** List the policies and achievements of the emperor Shi Huangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin Dynasty.

#### HSS ANALYSIS SKILLS:

**REP 1** Students frame questions that can be answered by historical study and research.

### PLAN

#### OBJECTIVE

Describe and explain the purpose of the Great Wall.

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How did China establish what would become one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations?

Shi Huangdi undertook a project to join and expand small walls along China's border that had been built during the Warring States period. Lesson 2.2 describes the beginnings of the Great Wall, which would protect China for hundreds of years.

#### BACKGROUND

As China's first emperor, Shi Huangdi unified the country and built the Great Wall. The wall was built along the northern border of China to protect the country from invasions. The wall was built by the Qin Dynasty, which was the first dynasty to unify China. The wall was built by the Qin Dynasty, which was the first dynasty to unify China. The wall was built by the Qin Dynasty, which was the first dynasty to unify China.



# Great Wall



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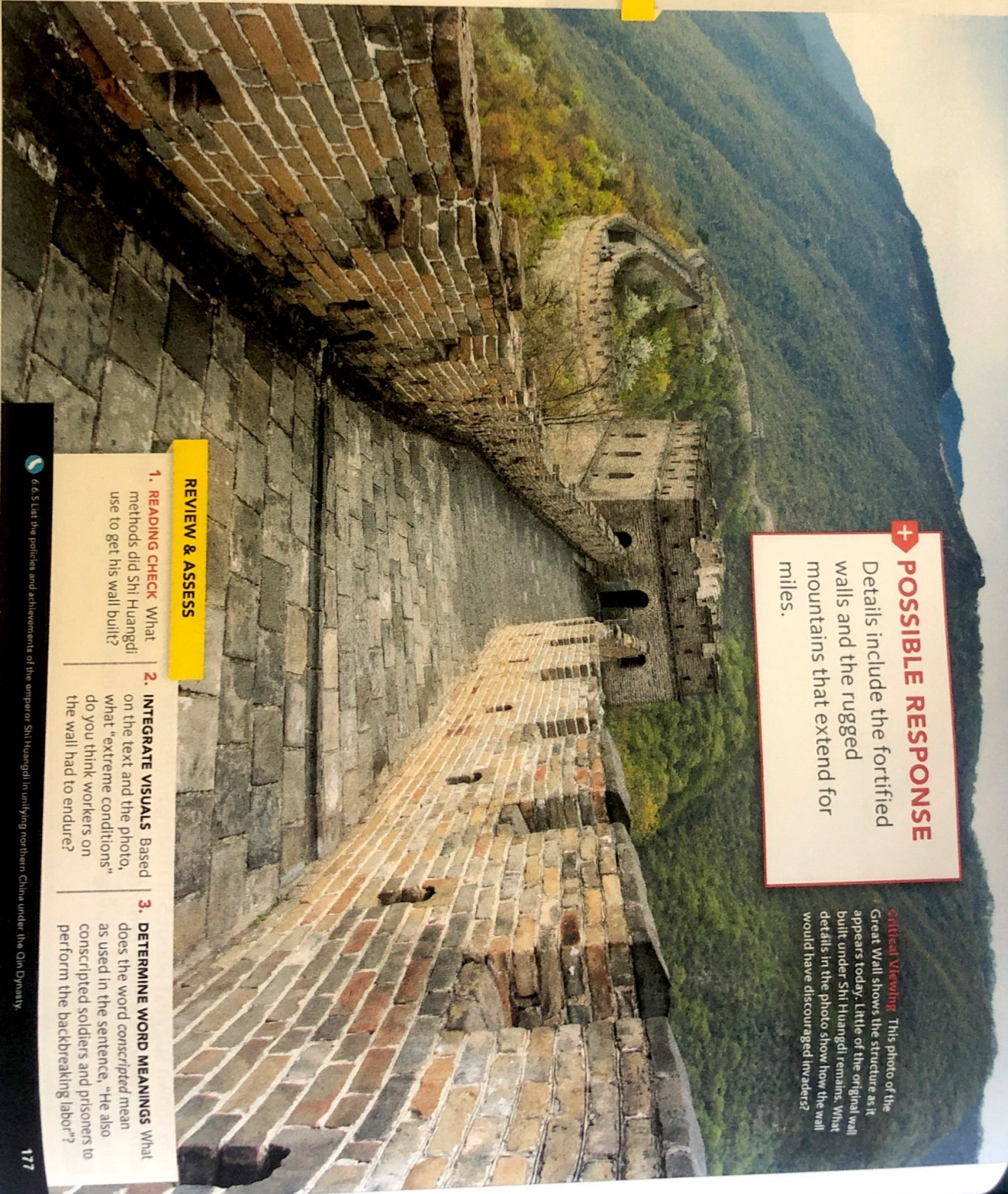
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## + POSSIBLE RESPONSE

Details include the fortified walls and the rugged mountains that extend for miles.

**Critical Viewing** This photo of the Great Wall shows the structure as it appears today. Little of the original wall built under Shi Huangdi remains. What details in the photo show how the wall would have discouraged invaders?

## REVIEW & ASSESS

- 1. READING CHECK** What methods did Shi Huangdi use to get his wall built?
- 2. INTEGRATE VISUALS** Based on the text and the photo, what "extreme conditions" do you think workers on the wall had to endure?
- 3. DETERMINE WORD MEANINGS** What does the word *conscripted* mean as used in the sentence, "He also conscripted soldiers and prisoners to perform the backbreaking labor"?