






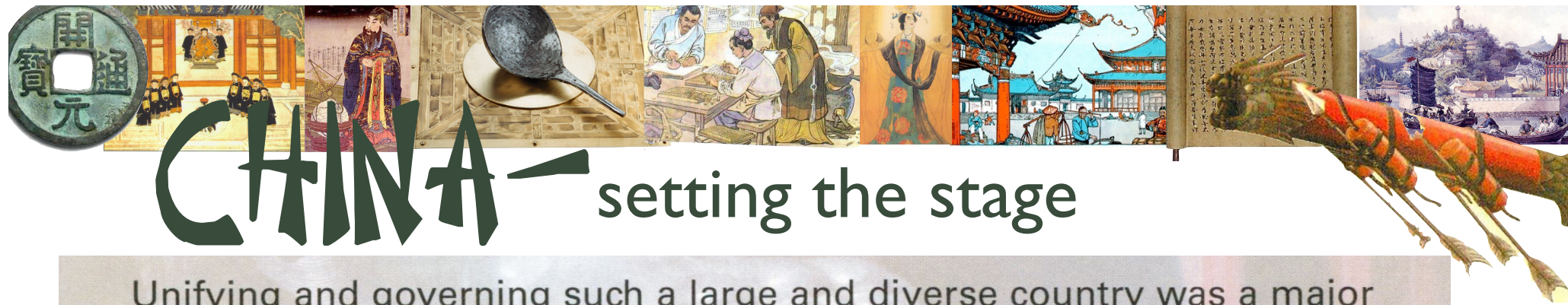
CHINA — setting the stage

China is a land of extremes. In some places it is bitterly cold; in others it is either hot and dry or hot and humid. China has some of the world's highest mountains. It also has deserts far below sea level. Each area of the country is different. The northwest has deserts, glaciers, and tall mountains. The northeast has mountains and forests. Southern China has fertile lowlands.

Chinese civilization developed on the North China Plain, around the Huang He, and spread southward to the Chang Jiang Basins. Most of the events you'll read about took place in this region. The area's rivers, fertile soil, and fairly warm and rainy climate made it easy for people to grow and transport food. As Chinese civilization developed, it expanded to include more territory, particularly in the north and the west. By the 1700s, all of these regions became part of a unified China.

 HA!
Text 176

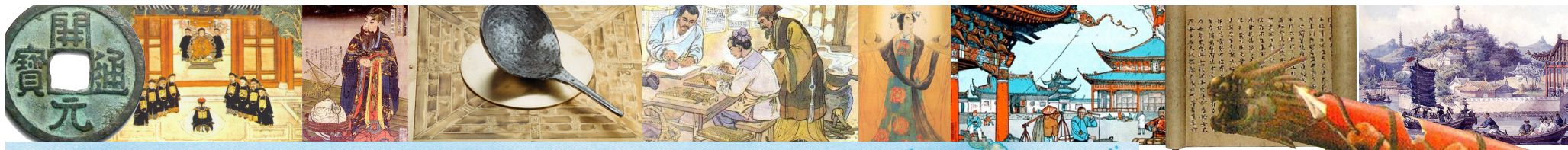
-  What does it mean, “China is a land of extremes”?
-  What is a basin?
-  Why did most of what we will read about take place in the North China Plain and Chang Jiang Basins?



CHINA — setting the stage

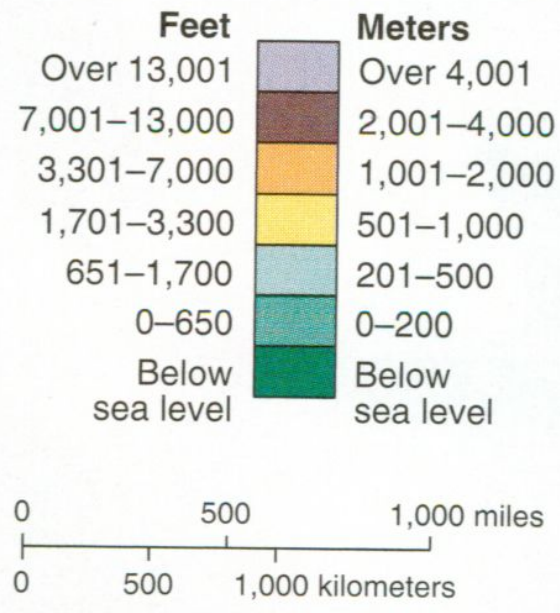
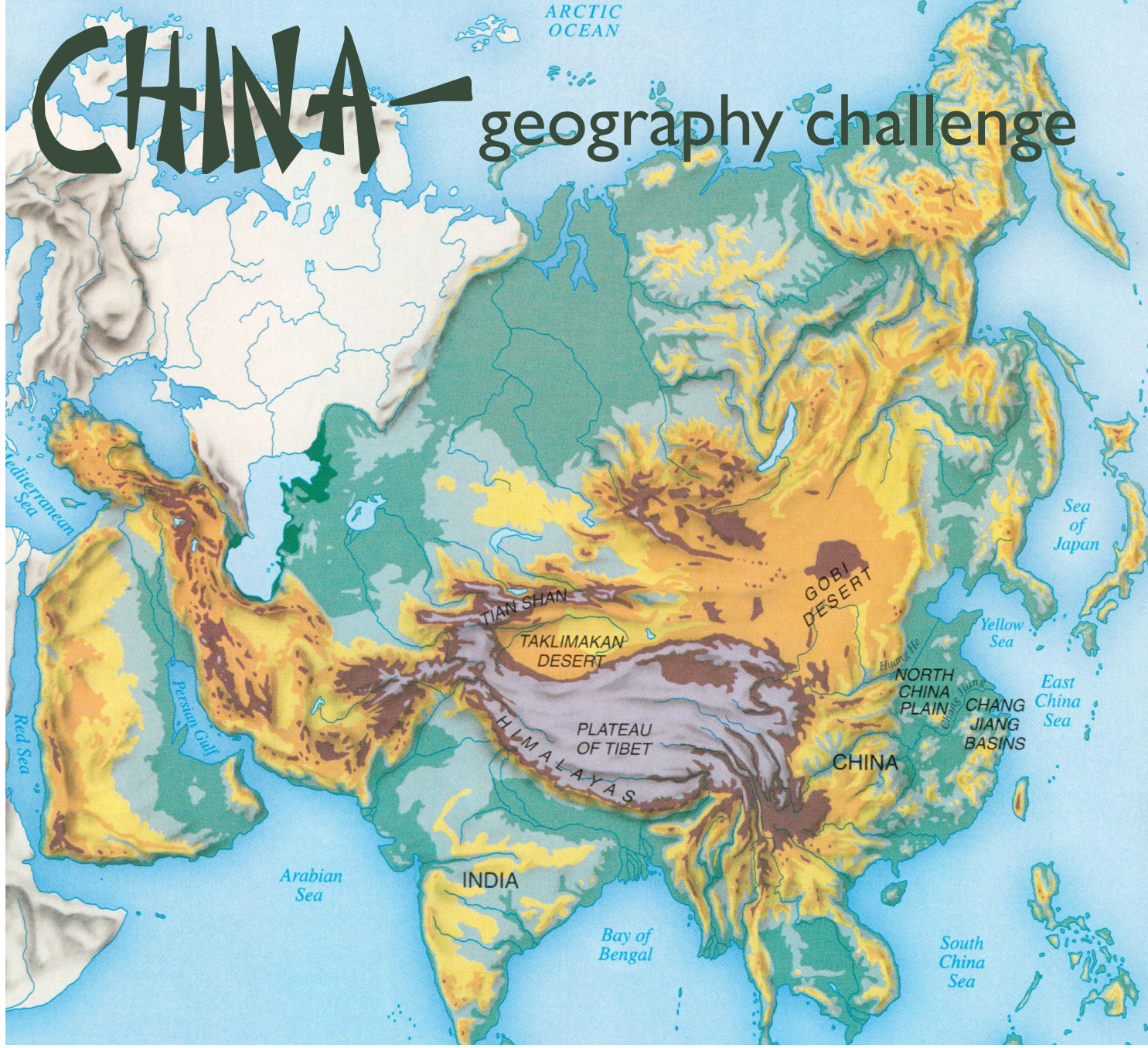
Unifying and governing such a large and diverse country was a major challenge for China's rulers. The expansion of China was the work of a number of imperial dynasties, or ruling families. The Qin dynasty (221 to 206 B.C.E.) was the first to bring China under the rule of an emperor. The Han dynasty (206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E.) expanded the emperor's rule and created a "golden age" of stability and prosperity. In this unit, you will focus on Chinese history from the end of the Han dynasty to 1644 C.E. (the end of the Ming dynasty).

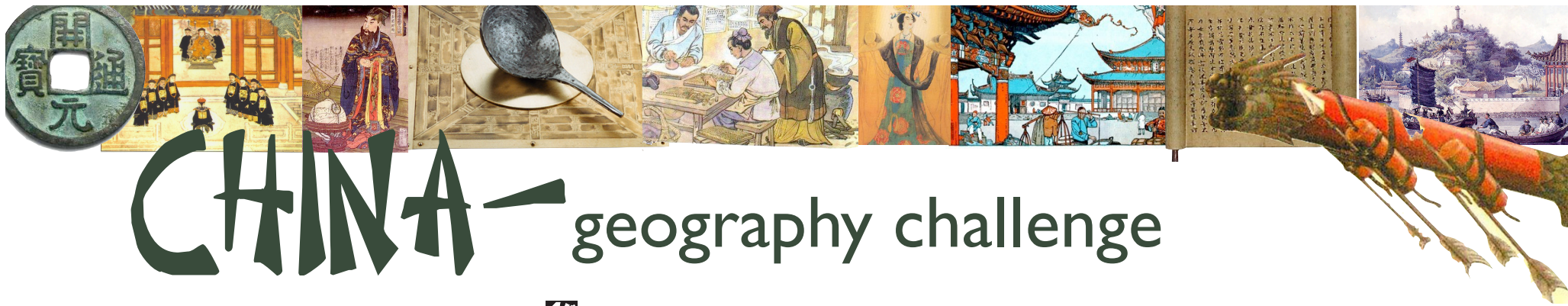
- What is an imperial dynasty?
- What does unifying mean?
- What were the first two Chinese dynasties?



CHINA — geography challenge

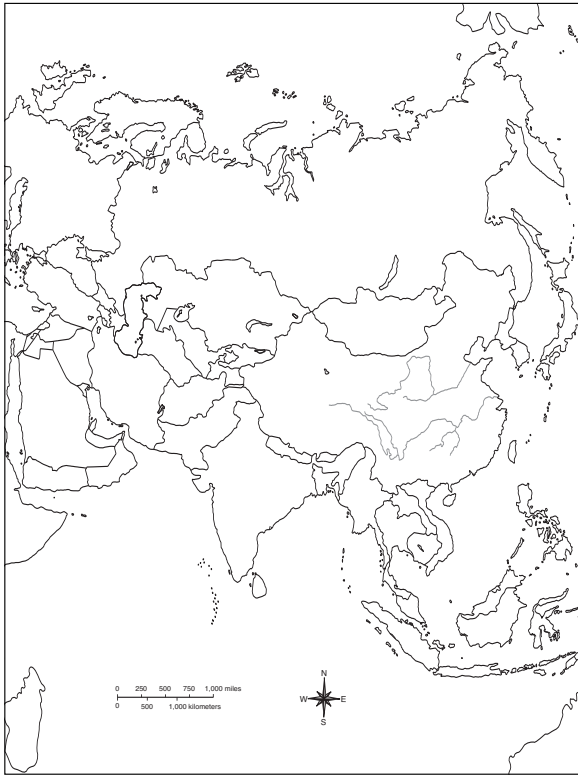
HA!
Text 177





CHINA — geography challenge

GEOGRAPHY CHALLENGE 4



HA! ISN pp. 100-101

HA! Text pp. 176-177

100 Geography Challenge 4

To complete each Geography Challenge card, answer the questions in complete sentences. Label the map on the opposite page as directed.



Question 1 _____

Question 2 _____

Question 3 _____

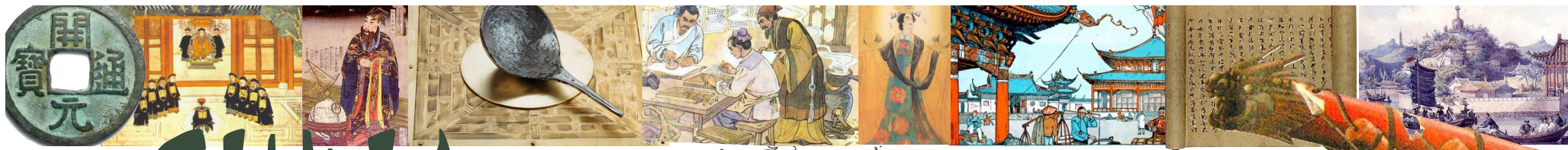
Question 4 _____

Question 5 _____

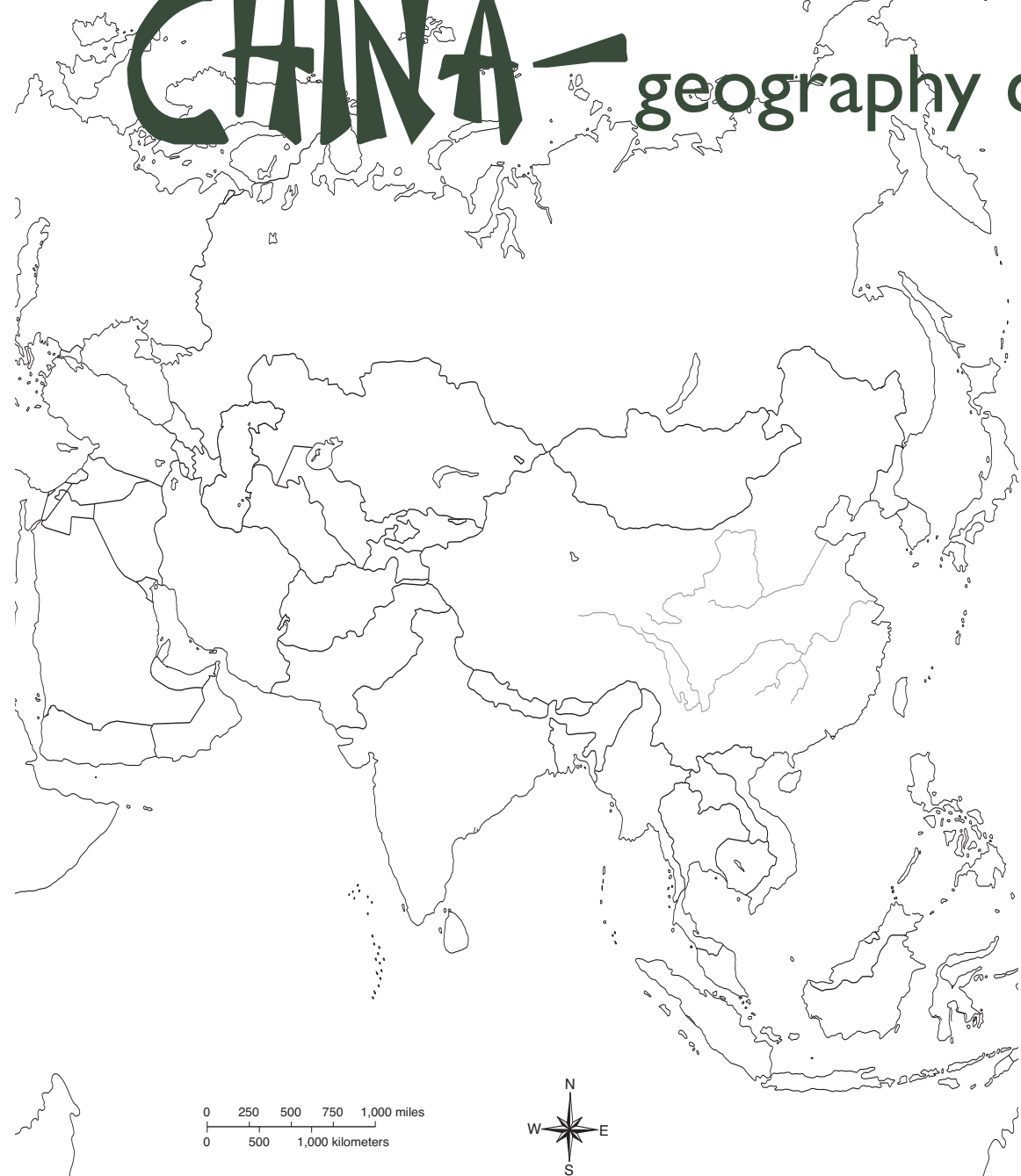
Question 6 _____

Question 7 _____

Question 8 _____



CHINA - geography challenge



-  HA! ISN pp. 100-101
-  HA! Text pp. 176-177

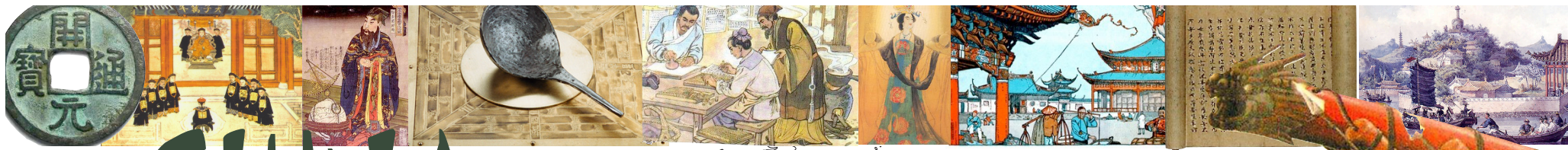
Imperial China Question 1

Label the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea.

Look at the map of Asia on page 423. What three island chains east of China might have become important Chinese trading partners?

0 250 500 750 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers





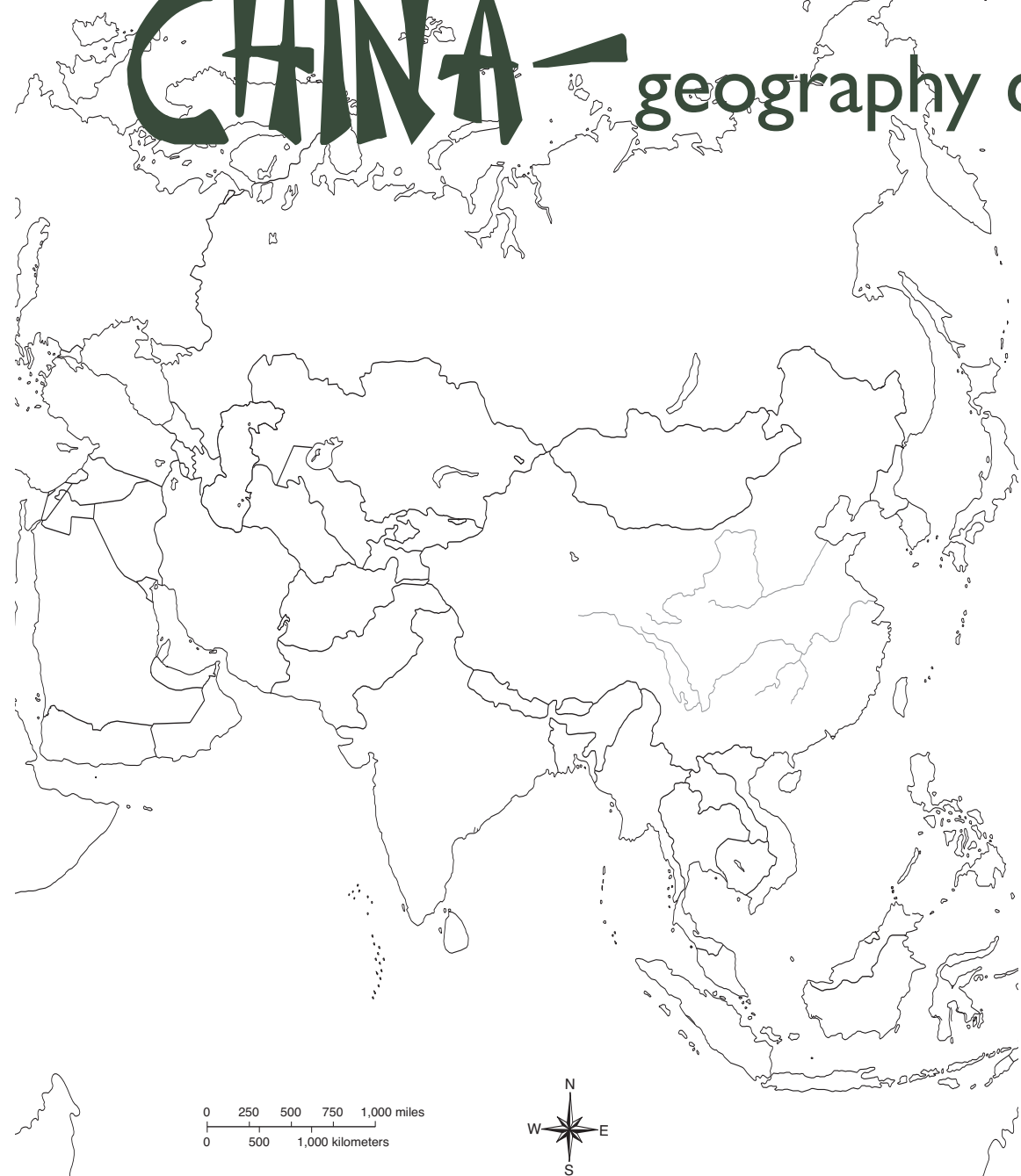
CHINA - geography challenge

 HA! ISN pp. 100-101
 HA! Text pp. 176-177

Imperial China Question 2

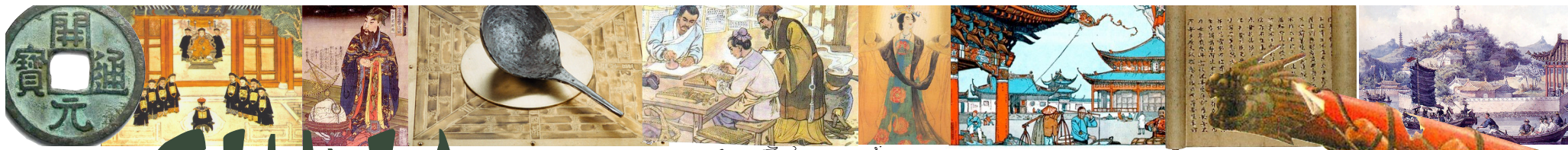
Label the Plateau of Tibet, the Tian Shan, and the Himalayas.

Why would these geographic features make sea trade more popular than overland trade?



0 250 500 750 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers





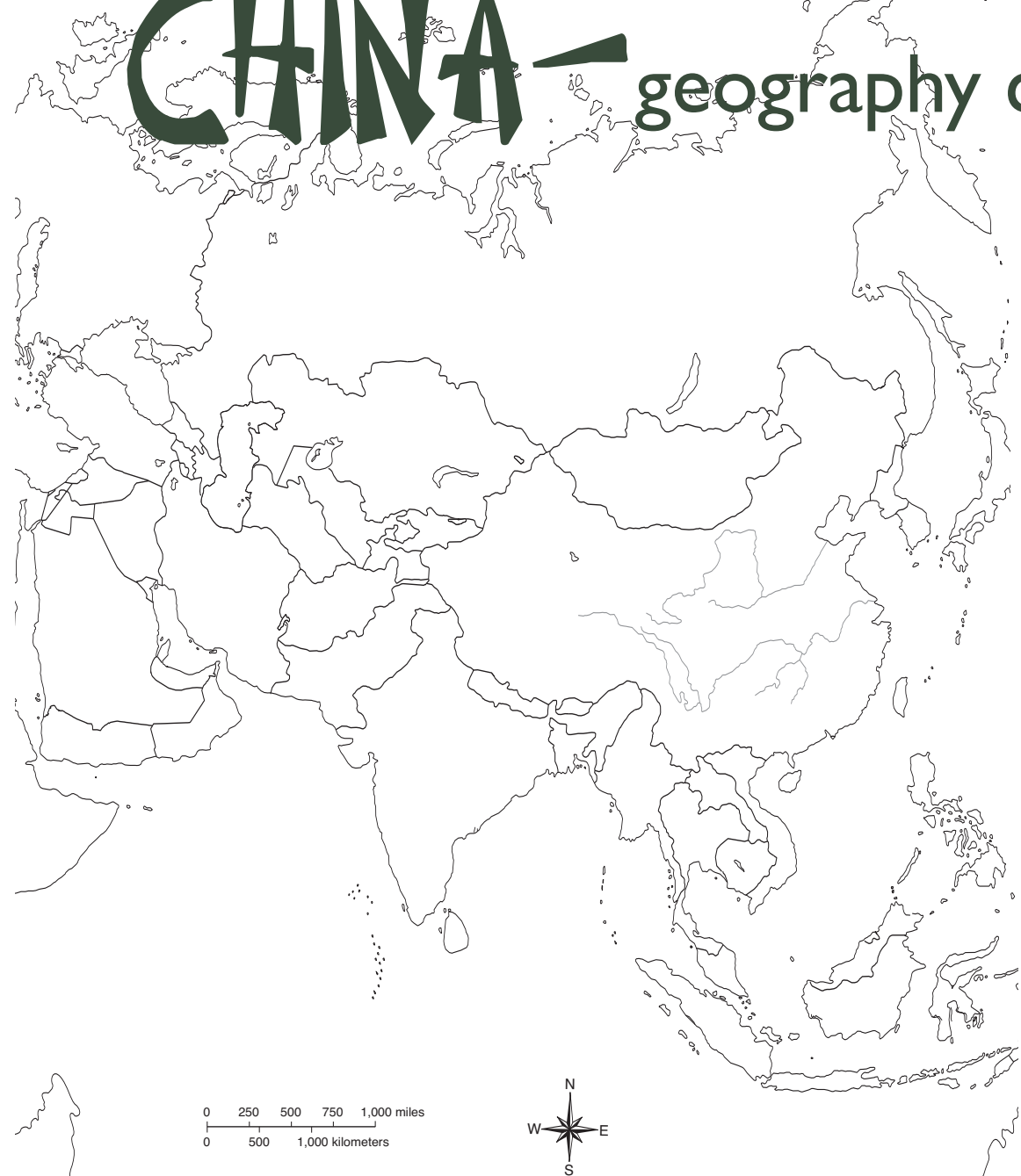
CHINA - geography challenge

 HA! ISN pp. 100-101
 HA! Text pp. 176-177

Imperial China Question 3

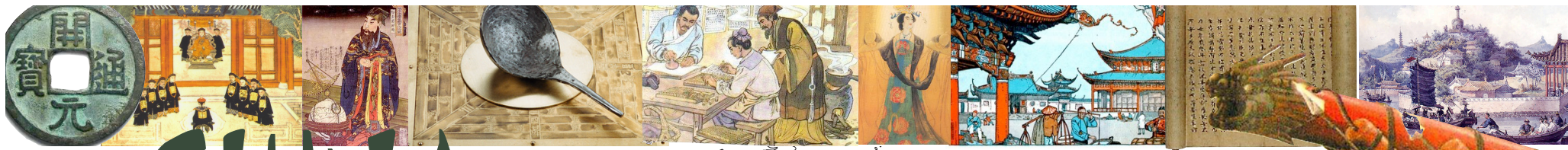
Label the Huang He and the Chang Jiang.

Why do you think the land near these rivers would be heavily populated?



0 250 500 750 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers





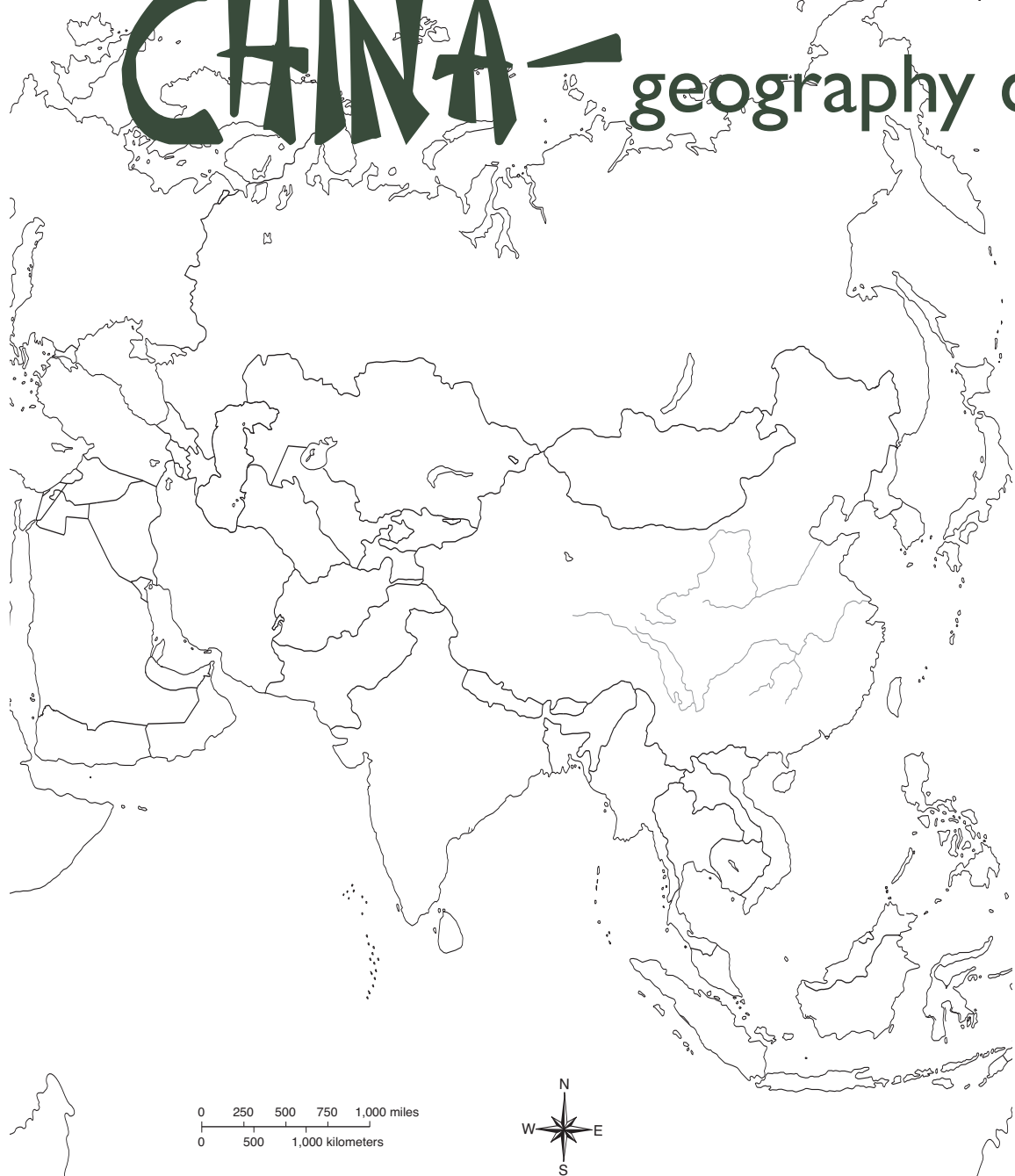
CHINA - geography challenge

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 HA! Text pp. 176-177

Imperial China Question 4

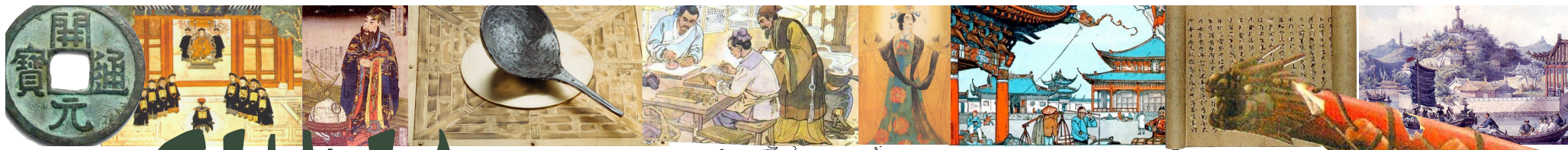
Label the Taklamakan and Gobi Deserts.

When traders wished to take a land route to the eastern Mediterranean, they had to travel across these deserts. Explain why each of these might be important to such travelers: oases, camels, and military posts.



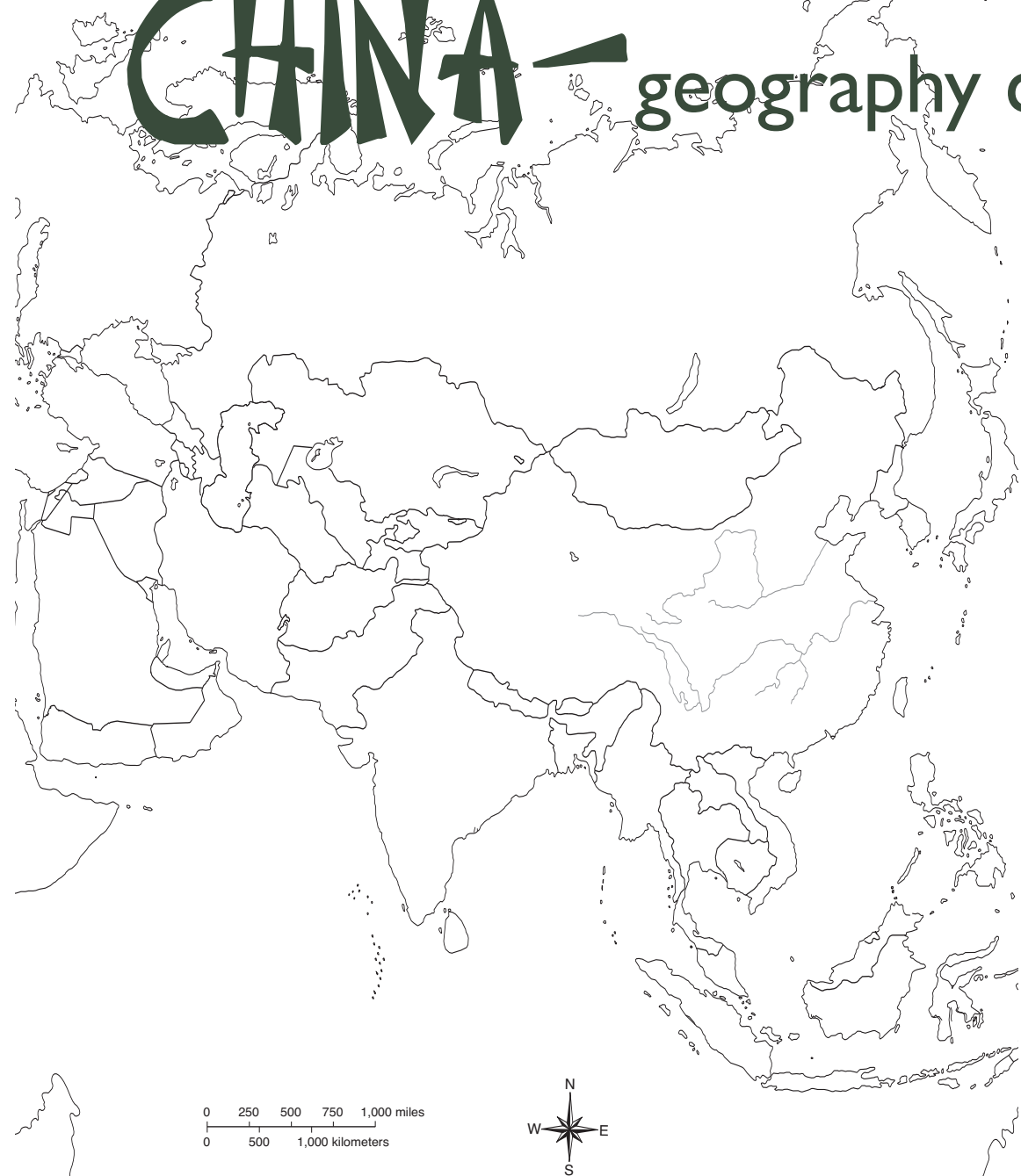
0 250 500 750 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers





CHINA - geography challenge

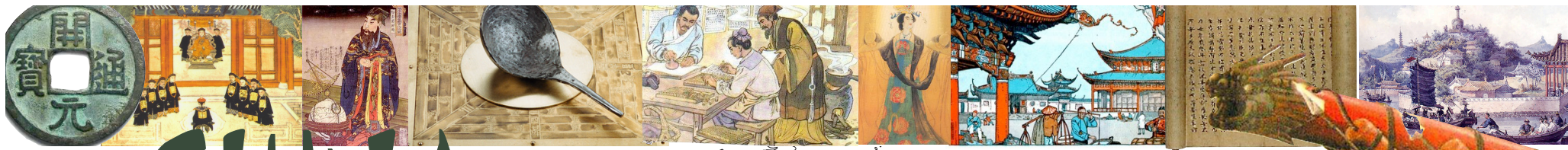
 HA! ISN pp. 100-101
 HA! Text pp. 176-177



Imperial China Question 5

Draw a line showing a possible sea route from China to the southern tip of India. Begin at the mouth of the Chang Jiang.

Why might knowledge of the compass have allowed the Chinese to be the world's greatest sea power at one time?



CHINA - geography challenge

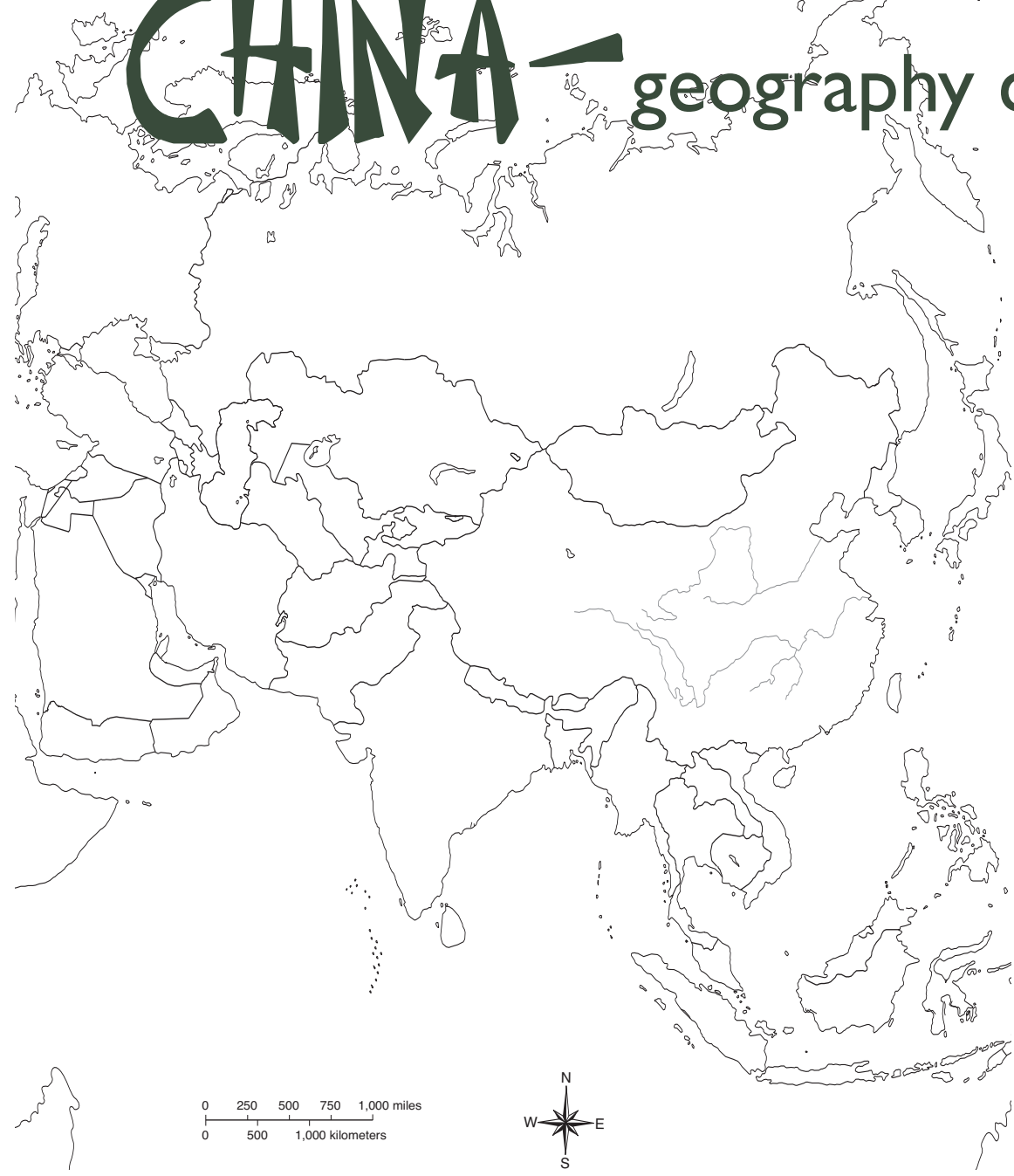
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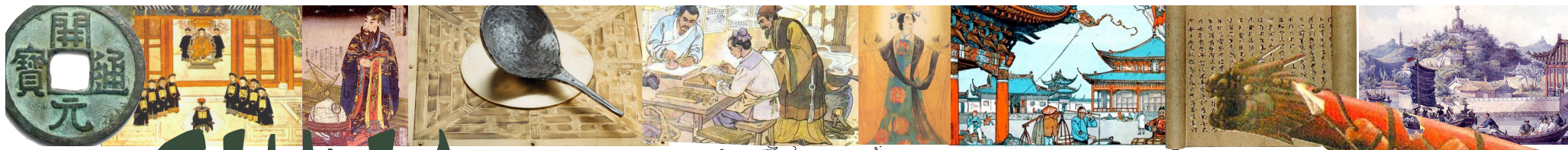
Imperial China Question 6

Look at the maps of Asia on pages 422–423 of your book.

What large country is separated from China by the Himalayas?

What countries are located on the peninsula northeast of China?





CHINA - geography challenge

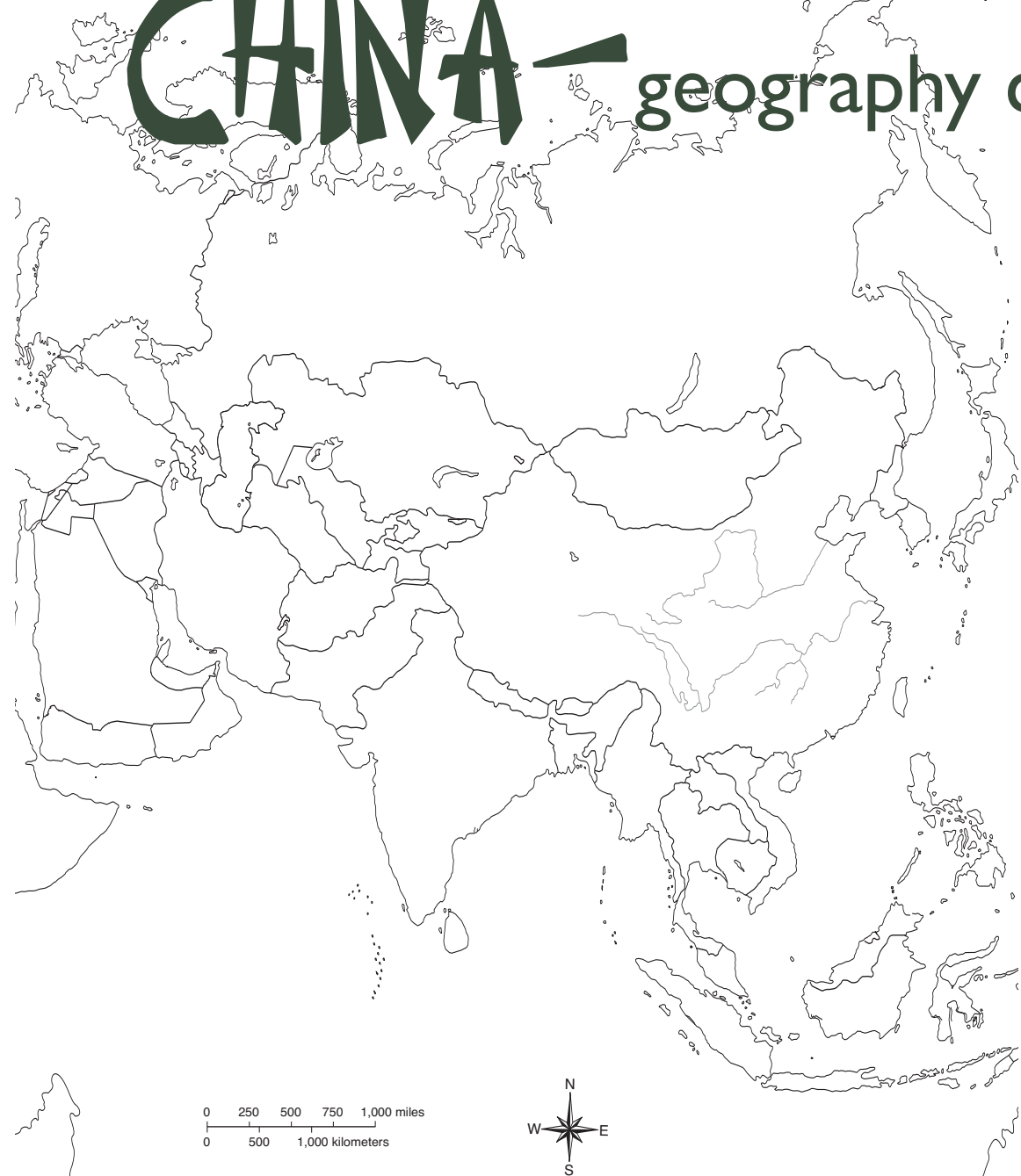
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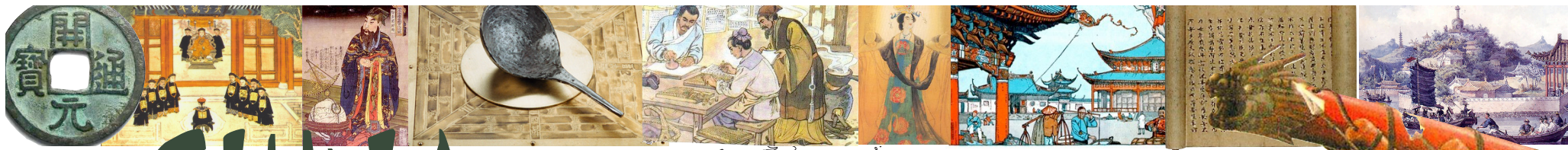
Imperial China Question 7

Look at the map of Asia on page 423.

How large is China compared with other countries in Asia?

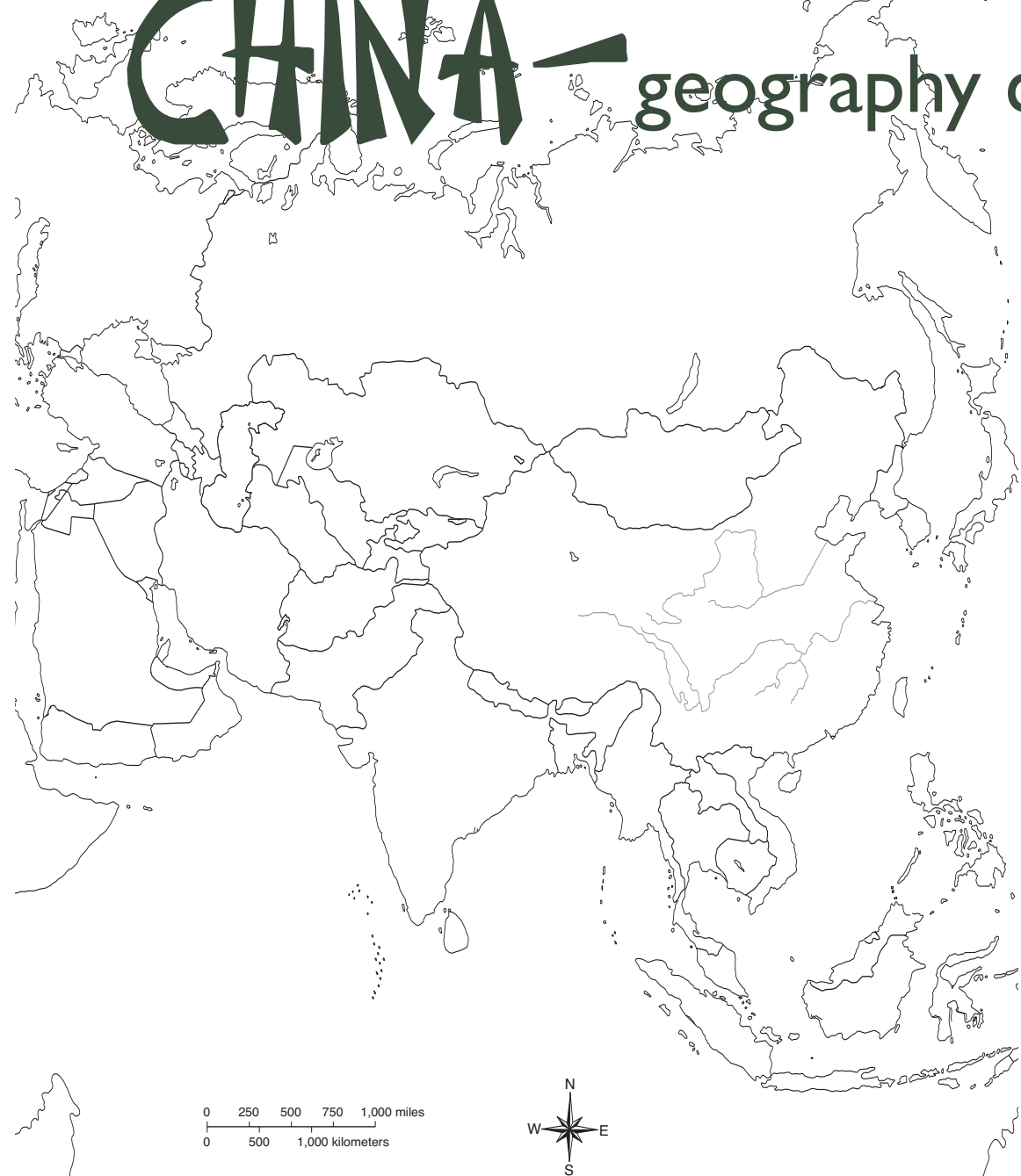
List two geographical reasons why governing a united China might be difficult.





CHINA - geography challenge

 HA! ISN pp. 100-101
 HA! Text pp. 176-177



Imperial China Question 8

Look at the map of Asia on page 423.

What country north of China is located nearest the Huang He?

Give one reason why people living in this area might have often attacked China.