

# ANCIENT CHINA

By: Mr. Cegielski

## ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:

- 1) How did geography shape society and culture in China?
- 2) What religious, political, economic and social characteristics contributed to the stability of Chinese civilizations
- 3) What is the "dynastic cycle?" and how does the process work?
- 4) What were the cultural and technological achievements of each Chinese dynasty?




## The Geography of China






- Chinese civilization arose and developed in a vast area, one-third larger than the United States if Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet are included.
- For centuries China was almost completely isolated from the other civilizations by mountains, deserts, and seas. This isolation helps explain the originality of China's culture.





# China vs. the U. S. in Size

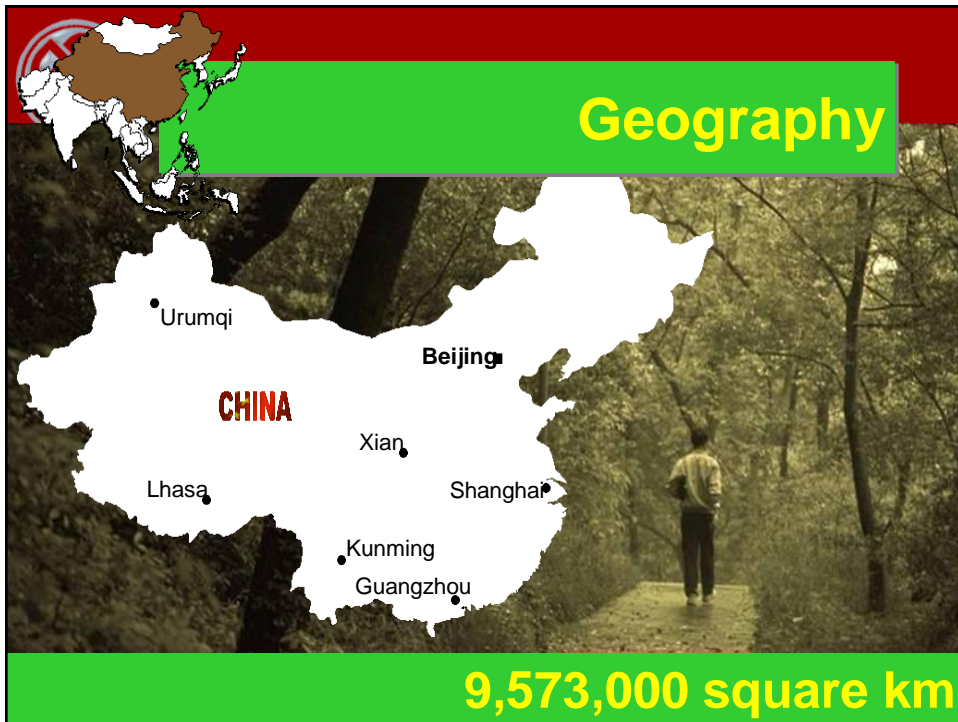
Which is Bigger?


# Comparing China & the U. S.

	China	United States
Size	3.7 million square miles	3.6 million square miles
Main physical barrier	Himalayas	Rockies
Main River	Yangtze / East - West	Mississippi / North - South
Population	East Coast	East Coast
Connectivity problems	North - South	East - West





## Geography—River Systems

- The **Yellow River (Huang Ho)** periodically floods. In this area, the original homeland of Chinese culture, the climate is comparable to western Europe.
- The **Yangtze River** in central China forms the second river system.
- In the subtropical lands of South China, shorter rivers and valleys converge on present-day Canton to form the third major river system.
- While China's geography has created problems of political unity, the river valleys encouraged the spread of a homogeneous culture over a greater land area than any other civilization in the world.



## China's Provinces and Regions



## Northeast

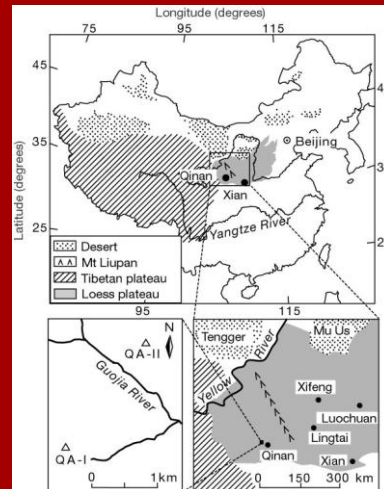
- Has been China's "core" for centuries.
- Capital – Beijing (formerly called ??)
- Location of the Forbidden City —the former palace, administrative center and home of China's emperors
- Industrial center – has been China's industrial leader but is losing out to southeast
- Agriculture – very strong





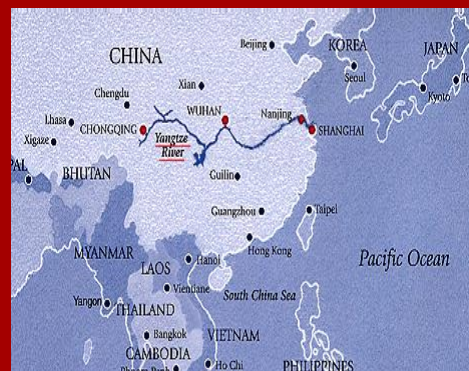
## China's Topography

- **Loess** – a fine yellow-brown loam deposited by seasonal dust storms from the Gobi desert. Acts as a fertilizer
- **Huang He River** – sometimes called Yellow River due to the loess
  - **China's Sorrow** – another name due to many killed by a flood in 1887.



## Southeast

- Fast growing region due to mild climate. Agriculture has been successful and industry is growing.
- **Yangzi River** – China's main east-west "highway"







## Shanghai

- **Shanghai**--China's major port and largest city.
- Boom- more economic zones have lead to growth.
- To move, one needs Govt. permission
  1. To control population
  2. Keep some people in agriculture.



## Northwest

- Barron desert, but there are a few large cities (Kashgar – 300,000)



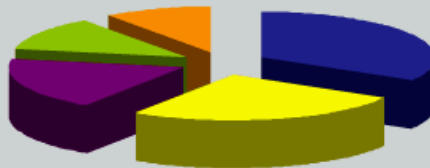
Gobi Desert





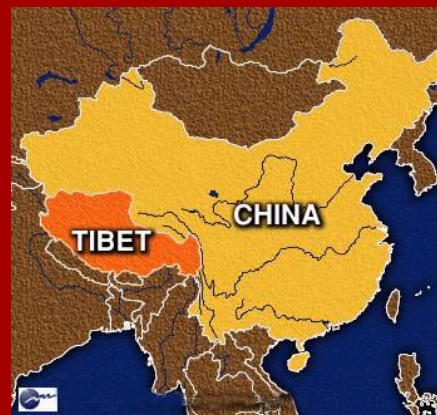
## Percentages of Different Landforms


	Area	Percentage in total area
Land area (million sq. km)	9.60	100
By landform (million sq. km)		
Mountains	3.20	33.33
Plateaus	2.50	26.04
Basins	1.80	18.75
Plains	1.15	11.98
Hills	0.95	9.9



## Southwest

- Very rugged
- Plateau of Tibet – high elevation. Isolates the region.
- Tibet – Occupied by a distinct, traditional society based on the Buddhist religion. They live quiet, simple lives.





**Activity 3**  
Printable - Reproducible

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

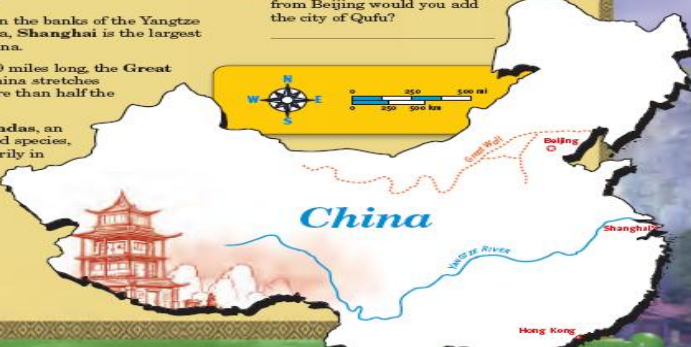
### China Hunt

Study the facts and map below to find out more about China, one of the world's oldest and most fascinating civilizations! Then test your skills by answering the questions to the right.

- Formerly known as Peking, **Beijing** is the capital of China. It will be the site of the summer Olympic games in 2008.
- The **Yangtze River**, China's longest river, flows just north of Shanghai into the East China Sea.
- Located about 300 miles southeast of Beijing, **Qufu** is the legendary birthplace of the ancient philosopher Confucius.
- Situated on the banks of the Yangtze River Delta, **Shanghai** is the largest city in China.
- Over 4,000 miles long, the **Great Wall of China** stretches across more than half the country.
- **Giant pandas**, an endangered species, live primarily in China's central mountain ranges.

**Questions:**

1. Put the following in order from most northern to most southern: Yangtze River, Shanghai, Great Wall.
2. Describe the path of the Yangtze River across China from west to east, using directional words.
3. Where on the map would you add the East China Sea?
4. About how many inches away from Beijing would you add the city of Qufu?



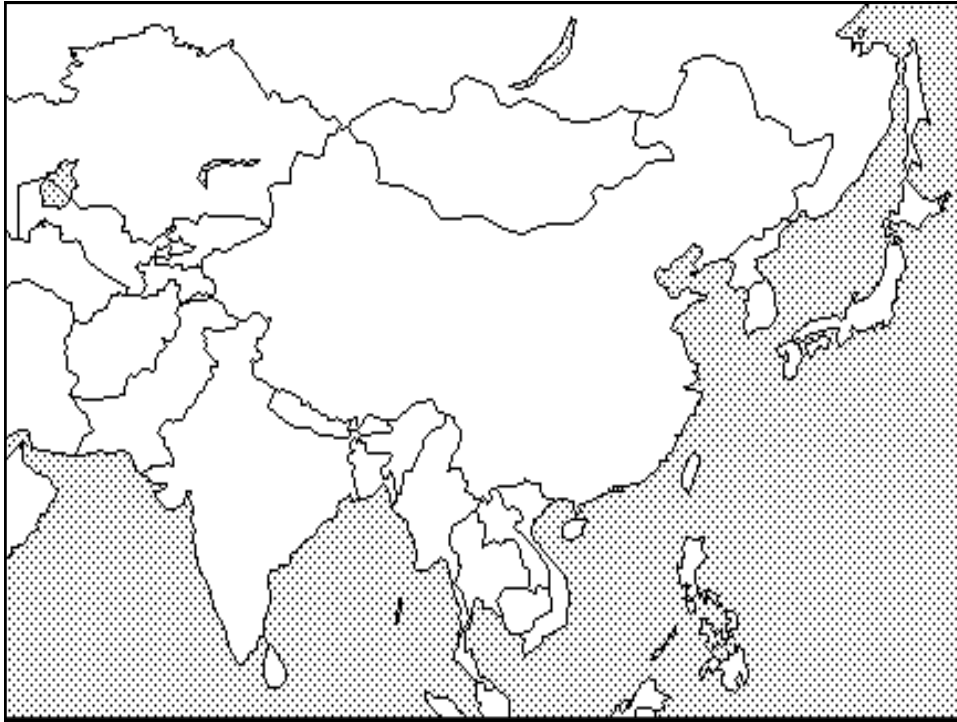

## Geography Skills: China

How has geography affected China in its relations with the rest of the world?

- **Directions: Using an atlas (or the internet) and a blank map, fill in the following:**
  - 1. The three major rivers, sources and courses: Yellow River (Hwang Ho), the Yangtze River, and the Xi River.
  - 2. The four major land areas: North, Central, South China and the Western Lands, including Tibet and the great desert basins.
  - 3. Any five major Chinese cities with large populations (there are at least ten)—Examples: Beijing (Peking), Shanghai, Nanking, Hong Kong.
    - Does anyone know which city is the largest (Shanghai)? How many are on water? (all but - Peking).
  - 4. a. The name and location of China's highest mountains: the Himalayas, the Altay, and the Tien Shan. b. The location of the Great Wall of China. Draw it in!
  - 5. The approximate location of the Gobi Desert (in Mongolia, it covers almost 500,000 square miles).
  - 6. China's coastline: compare latitudes, length of coast with United States (over 3,000 miles long).
  - 7. The seas and the ocean touching China: Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Pacific Ocean.
  - 8. Ten countries bordering China (see map). Which one has the longest border in common with China?







## Intro to Chinese Religions

- Opening Question: What purpose has religion served for the Chinese?
- Chinese Religions - Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism
  - Daoism and Confucianism as philosophies rather than religions?



### religion

Secular 60%  
 Chinese 31%  
 Christian 4%  
 Animist 2.5%  
 Muslim 2.5%



OMF International (UK)

20





## Daosim and Confucianism

- Daoism – Happiness lies in living a harmonious relationship with nature
- Confucianism -- Emphasizes maintaining proper relationships with family and the government



## Confucianism

- Widely practiced.
- 1. Based on the teachings of Confucius
- 2. People must respect laws
- 3. Parents must set a good example and children must obey parents
- 4. Must honor ancestors






# Buddhism

- **Chinese Buddhism** —a mix of the ideas of Confucianism, Taoism and other indigenous philosophical systems. Originated and spread from India.
- Emphasizes **reincarnation**— death and rebirth into a new life form.
- Through meditation one can gain **enlightenment** -- acquisition of new wisdom or understanding enabling clarity of perception
- Selfish behavior is the cause of all suffering → live simply!





A wooden Bodhisattva from the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD)

# Communist View

- **Atheism** – The belief that “God” does not exist. The Communist govt. view of religion. This has been relaxed in recent years.





## Communism Vs. Religion

- 1950's – Communist leader Mao Zedong sends troops to end Tibet's isolation. Many monasteries were destroyed.
- **Dalai Lama** – leader of the Buddhist faith. He is believed to be the reincarnate of Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha).
- The Chinese government exiled him – the Dalai Lama now lives in India.
- Xizang – Govt. name for Tibet
- Tibetans desire – Independence



## ASSIGNMENT:

- READ AND COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET: "THE THREE TEACHINGS."
  - Learn about the applications of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism to modern-day problems!



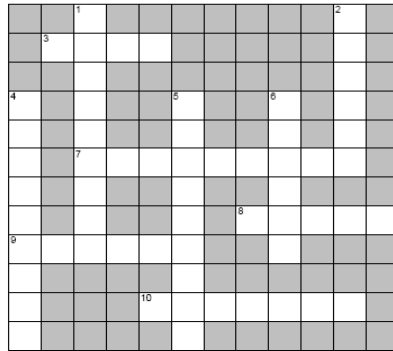


## 4

## China: From Past to Present

## Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

## Crossword Puzzle

**Across:**

3. This desert extends into northern China.
7. This form of government exists in the People's Republic of China today.
8. These men are the Buddhists monks of Tibet.
9. This is the largest nation to the north of China.
10. These towering Buddhist temples are common in China.

**Down:**

1. This ancient Chinese philosopher devised important guidelines for proper behavior and good government.
2. This ancient Chinese religion taught people how to live in harmony with nature.
4. The ancient book called the *I Ching* is devoted to explaining the lines in these symbols.
5. This range of mountains lies between China and India.
6. This island country was once ruled from Beijing.

- Use this fun crossword as review!



## 5

## China: From Past to Present

## Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

## Timeline and Timeline Activity

5000 B.C. - Rice is cultivated in southern China

3000 B.C. - Plows are used in China for the first time.

1766 B.C. - Shang Dynasty begins.

1600 B.C. - Chinese priests inscribe special signs on "oracle bones" that are used to look into the future. The practice of coin tossing or drawing straws associated with the *I Ching* probably developed from this.

1122 B.C. - The Zhou people of western China overthrow the Shang Dynasty and establish a new dynasty.

551 B.C. - Confucius is born.

500 B.C. - Lao-tzu, founder of Taoism, is active.

500 to 400 B.C. - Buddha is born in what is now southern Nepal.

221 B.C. - Qin Dynasty begins, time of the first emperor and first strong central government.

214 B.C. - Construction of the Great Wall of China begins.

202 B.C. - Beginning of Han Dynasty. China becomes a powerful empire and Chinese culture flourishes.

200 B.C. - Tao-Te-Ching, the Book of Tao, begins to be compiled.

105 A.D. - Paper is invented in China.

581 to 618 - Reunification of China during the Sui Dynasty. Grand Canal is built for transportation.

618 to 907 - Tang Dynasty, literature and arts flourish in China.

960 to 1279 - Song Dynasty. China's population exceeds 100 million people. Neo-Confucianism becomes the official state philosophy.

1275 - Marco Polo arrives in China from Venice, Italy. He remains in China for 17 years. His reports stimulate Europeans' interest in China.

1279 - Mongols (people from Mongolia) under Kublai Khan defeat the Song Dynasty and take control of China. The Mongols found the Yuan Dynasty.

1368 - Chinese drive out the Mongols. Ming Dynasty begins.

1420 - Construction begins on the Forbidden City in Beijing.

1644 to 1912 - Qing Dynasty. Manchu people rule China.

1842 - Hong Kong becomes a British colony.

1851 to 1864 - Millions die in bloody warfare of the Taiping Rebellion.

1912 - End of the Qing Dynasty as the Republic of China is founded to govern China. Sun Yat-sen is the first president, but only serves for six weeks.

1928 - The Nationalist Chinese under Chiang Kai-shek unify China under one government.

1934 - Communist rebellion led by Mao Zedong begins.

1937 to 1945 - War with Japan shatters China.

1949 - Chinese communists defeat the Nationalist Chinese and establish the People's Republic of China.

**Timeline Activity**

By looking at the Timeline, fill in the correct year:

1. Construction of the Great Wall of China began in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Marco Polo arrived in China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Paper was invented in China in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. China's capital moved to Beijing in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Confucius was born in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- Review sheet!



## 6

## China: From Past to Present

## Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

## Vocabulary List

**ancestor** - Any person from whom one's father or mother is descended.

**ancestor worship** - Performing religious ceremonies or reciting prayers in honor of one's ancestors.

**Buddha** - A prince named Siddhartha Gautama who lived over 2,500 years ago in India. He gave up a life of riches to try to find a way to end human suffering. Through his efforts, he achieved great insight or "enlightenment." The word Buddha means "Enlightened One."

**Buddhism** - The ancient religion based on the teachings of Buddha.

**communism** - A form of government based on principles of communal, or public ownership, of land and factories. The Communist Party (whose members are not elected by a vote of the people) runs governments in communist countries.

**compassion** - To share the pain and suffering of another human being.

**Confucianism** - One of the three traditional religions of China. Confucianism is based on the teachings of a philosopher named Confucius. He came up with a system of rules for proper behavior and for good government that played an extremely important role in shaping the civilization of China.

**Confucius** - An ancient Chinese philosopher (551-479 B.C.) who developed rules for personal behavior that promoted mutual respect, generosity, honor, strong family bonds, and a deep sense of duty to society.

**culture** - The customs and traditions that a group of people share such as their religious beliefs, rituals, holidays, food, music, dance, and clothing.

**dialect** - A variety of a spoken language that is derived from a standard "parent" language. For example, in China the Cantonese dialect of the official Mandarin language is spoken in the region of Canton, while people in Shanghai speak another dialect of Mandarin.

**divinities** - Gods, goddesses, and other sacred beings

**dynasty** - A powerful family that produces a series of rulers over several generations.

**enlightenment** - A religious experience marked by vividly clear insight and understanding.

**feminine** - Qualities that are traditionally associated with females; for example, motherliness, gentleness.

**feng shui** - An ancient Chinese art based on the concepts of yin and yang that is employed in designing buildings, gardens, arranging furniture, etc., to create a harmonious environment.

**Gobi Desert** - The coldest and northernmost desert in the world, located in southern Mongolia and northern China.

**harmony** - A pleasant outcome resulting from non-aggression, peace, order, and balance. Traditionally in China, the achievement of harmony with nature, between the government and the governed, and within the family was considered to be of utmost value.

**hexagram** - A mystical six-line symbol composed of a pair of trigrams (see trigram on the next page). These six lines can be represented by six coin tosses. The significance of each line of each of the 64 different hexagrams is analyzed in the *I Ching*.

**Himalayan Mountains** - The highest range of mountains in the world located between India and China.

**I Ching** - Ancient book that discusses the meaning of lines in the 64 hexagrams and that is often consulted when making important decisions.

**immortality** - Not subject to death, able to live forever.

**lamas** - Vajrayana Buddhist monks who live mainly in the mountainous Tibetan region of China. Lamas are also found in Mongolia, Bhutan, and Nepal.

**Lama, Dalai** - The supreme spiritual leader of the Vajrayana Buddhists. The Dalai Lama led the government of Tibet when it was independent from China.

**Lao-tzu (Laozi)** - Ancient philosopher who lived around 500 B.C. Many people believe he was the founder of Taoism and source of many of the ideas found in the *Book of Tao (Tao-Te-Ching)*.

**Mandarin** - The official language of China. The Chinese speak several different dialects of Mandarin.

**masculine** - Qualities that are generally associated to being male; for example, fatherliness, strength.

**meditation** - Certain religious practices that involve developing mental control and relaxation.

• Review sheet!



## 6a

## China: From Past to Present

## Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

## Vocabulary List (continued) and Activity

**Mi-to-Fo** - A beloved legendary character in China also known as the laughing Buddha.

**Mongolia** - A large country that lies to the north of China.

**monk** - A person who devotes his life to religious practice by following strict rules of behavior.

**moral** - Concerned with developing character and a strong sense of right and wrong.

**Nationalist China** - The nation of Taiwan. The Chinese nationalists were defeated by the communists and set up their own government on the island of Taiwan.

**offerings** - Sacred gifts to the gods and other divinities such as food, music, perfumed water, and incense.

**pagoda** - A type of Buddhist temple built in the form of a tower.

**prayer flags** - Small flags with prayers written on them that are found in certain sacred Buddhist places. When the flags flutter in the wind, it is believed that the prayers will be sent out into the world.

**prayer wheels** - Drums, found in certain sacred Buddhist places, which are turned by believers to send prayers out into the world.

**People's Republic of China** - The communist nation of China.

**rural** - An area located far away from any big city.

**shrine** - A sacred place. Shrines are often devoted to particular saints or gods and can be places of pilgrimage.

**stupa** - A certain type of Buddhist shrine, or pagoda, that usually holds sacred images, offerings, and relics.

**Taiwan** - The Nation of Nationalist China.

**tai chi** - An old spiritual and physical discipline that is commonly practiced in China and that seeks to balance the yin and yang energies.

**Tao** - A mystical spirit, all pure, all-powerful force that existed before there was heaven or an earth. Taoists believe everything in the universe arises from the Tao.

**Taoism** - One of the ancient religions of China. The original Taoists sought to live in harmony with nature.

**Tao-Te-Ching** - The *Book of Tao*, a mystical text that is thought to have been written by Lao-tzu and upon which the religion of Taoism is based.

**temple** - A building used for certain types of religious worship.

**Tibetan Buddhism** - Same as Vajrayana Buddhism.

**Tibetan Plateau** - A vast area marked by high elevation and cold temperatures, located in the Tibetan region of western China.

**tradition** - a well established way of doing things; a custom.

**trigram** - An ancient Chinese mystical three-line symbol in which broken lines represent yin energy and unbroken lines represent yang energy. The eight possible three-line combinations of broken and unbroken lines are called the Eight Trigrams and they have long been considered to have deep spiritual meaning.

**Vajrayana Buddhism** - One of the major branches of Buddhism centered mainly in Tibet. Also called Tibetan Buddhism, Mantrayana Buddhism, or Lamaism.

**yang** - Yang is the energy associated with masculinity, heaven, the daytime, the sun, and strength.

**yin** - Yin is the energy associated with femininity, the Earth, the night, the moon, and softness.

**Vocabulary Activity:**  
Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list find the correct word (or words) to fill in the blank.

1. He lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ area far out in the country.
2. It was a well established \_\_\_\_\_ at Grandma Lee's house to serve roast duckling on New Year's Day.
3. He wished to be a \_\_\_\_\_ person and do the right thing.
4. The man from Canton was unable to understand him because he spoke the \_\_\_\_\_ of Shanghai.
5. His mother's \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Beijing a thousand years ago.

• Review sheet!



## 2

## China: From Past to Present

## Part One: Geography, Traditional Religions, and Beliefs

## Post-Test

## True or False

Directions: Answer the following either True or False.

1. China is the birthplace of the world's oldest living civilization. \_\_\_\_\_
2. China's population is evenly distributed from east to west. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The three traditional religions of China are Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Confucianism provides a system of rules for proper behavior and for good government. \_\_\_\_\_
5. China had a history of religious tolerance up until its communist era. \_\_\_\_\_
6. China is bordered by five different nations. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The ancient Chinese concepts of yin and yang strongly influenced Taoism. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The ancient book called the *I Ching* contains the complete Buddhist scriptures. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Buddhism originated in India and was brought to China. \_\_\_\_\_
10. China's population exceeds three billion people. \_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the official language of China, however, many other \_\_\_\_\_ are spoken.
2. The two main rivers in China are the \_\_\_\_\_ River and the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains along the border of China are the highest mountains on Earth.

## Essay:

Describe in as much depth as possible the history and beliefs of either Buddhism, Confucianism, or Taoism. (Select just one to discuss.)





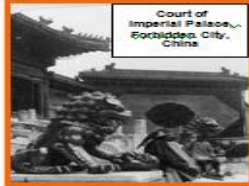
## Asian Civilizations

### Understanding Goal:

*Stability is the key to flourishing civilizations.*



Buddhist Shrine, Japan



Court of Imperial Palace, Forbidden City, China



Elephants carrying Kublai Khan's command post in battle



Samurai

### Investigative Question:

*What political, economic, and social characteristics contributed to the stability of Asian civilizations?*

**Explore:** Based on the images above, what were some of the political, economic, and religious characteristics of early Asian civilizations?

**Connect:** Many of the world's first political, scientific, and economic discoveries originated on the continent of Asia. What might have contributed to this trend? How might the characteristics which bred success also have led to the decline of Asian civilizations?

**Learn:** Go to [LOC.gov](http://LOC.gov) to find additional examples of images that depict life in early Asian civilizations, such as those in the [Asian Collections](#).



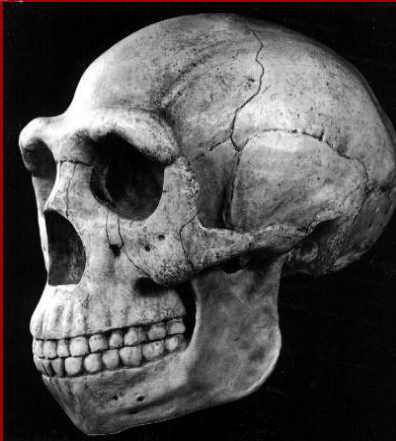


## Think about this!

- **Big Concept:**
  - China was ruled by many dynasties throughout its history, including one from outside China, the Mongols.
- **Essential Questions:**
  - 1. What is a dynasty and how did they function politically and militarily?
  - 2. Who were the major rulers during each dynasty?
  - 3. What contributions did each dynasty make to society?
  - 4. What effect did the Mongols have on China, as an invading force and ruling dynasty?
  - 5. How did Mongol rule affect everyday life for people in China, including the strict social hierarchy?



## China's Prehistory



Peking Man was a  
Homo Erectus



- The discovery of **Peking man** in 1927 (left-reconstruction) indicated that ancient humanlike creatures with an early **Paleolithic** (stone age) culture had dwelled in China.
- Certain physical characteristics of Peking man are thought to be distinctive marks of the Mongoloid branch of the human race. Skulls of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) have also been found.







## A Dynasty that Preceded the Shang?

- The people of China's last Neolithic culture, called Lung Shan (2500-2000 B.C.), lived in walled towns and produced a wheel-made black pottery. Their culture spread widely in North China.
- Most scholars believe that this Neolithic culture immediately preceded the Shang period, when civilization emerged in China about 1700 B.C.
- Others now believe that the **Hsia** (or **Xia**) Dynasty, once considered to be purely legendary, actually existed and flourished for some three centuries before it was conquered by the Shang.



## The Birth of the Shang Dynasty(1570?-1045? BC)



- The establishment of Shang rule completed the transition from Neolithic culture to civilization.
- Shang" was originally the name of a nomadic tribe whose leaders established themselves as overlords in North China.
- The Shang capital, a walled city to which the tribal leaders came to pay tribute, changed frequently; the last capital was at modern Anyang.





## Bronze Age Art



- The Shang people developed a mastery in bronze metallurgy.
- The intricate designs were achieved through the piece-mold casting process, in which molten bronze was poured into clay molds that contained impressions of the desired design.



## Bronze Art



- **Bronze human head with gold leaf H**  
42.5 cm Late Shang Period (c. 1300-1100 B.C.)
- Features: The neck is very long, the chin very short. The mouth is thin-lipped but wide. Coiled shapes define the nostrils as well as the ears, which are pierced to hold ornaments. Heavy eyebrows and cheekbones accentuate the eyes, which are almond-shaped and heavily slanted. The gold leaf is applied in a thin layer to the front of the head, but not to the eyes and eyebrows. The line for the eyelid suggests that the eyes are depicted as closed.





## Shang Writing

- The Shang's writing system used nearly 5000 characters, some of which are still in use today.
- These characters represent individual words rather than sounds and consist of pictographs.
- Most Shang writing is found on "**oracle bones**," fragments of animal bones and tortoise shells on which were inscribed questions put to the gods and ancestral spirits.



## The Use of the Oracle Bone



- The diviner would ask the oracle bone such questions as "Will the king's child be a son?" and "If we raise an army of 3000 men to drive X away from Y, will we succeed?"
- The shell or bone would then be heated and the resulting cracks would be interpreted as an answer to the question.





## Government and Society

- Shang kings and nobles lived in lavish buildings, went to battle in horse-drawn chariots, and were buried in tombs with still-living servants and war captives.
- Warfare was frequent and the chariot facilitated the spread of Shang power through North China.
- The power of the kings and nobles was based on their ownership of land, their monopoly of bronze metallurgy, their possession of expensive war chariots, and the kings' religious functions.
- The kings and nobles had recorded ancestors and belonged to a clan. They were the descendants in the male line from a common ancestor to whom they rendered worship and who was usually a god or a hero, but sometimes a fish, an animal, or a bird.



## Religion

- ❖ The chief deity--God on High--was the ancestor of the king's own clan. There were regular animal sacrifices, and libations of a beer-like liquor were poured on the ground.



- **(Left) Bronze *ding* (ritual food vessel)**  
From China's Shang dynasty, 12th-11th century BC
- This food vessel, which was found in a burial site, features two handles and three round legs and is known as a ***ding***. The main part is covered with squares, each studded in the centre. The top register shows a ***taotie***, or monster-like mask. The ***taotie*** design evolved from this ribbon-like form to more elaborate styles over the centuries.





## The Meaning of Yin and Yang



- Magic was used to maintain the balance of nature through two opposed but complementary forces called **yin** and **yang**.
- Yang was associated with the sun and all things male, strong, warm, and active.
- Yin was associated with the moon and all things female, dark, cold, weak, and passive.
- In later ages, male Chinese philosophers would employ these concepts to work out the behavior pattern of obedience and passivity that was expected of women.



## Agriculture

- Peasants did not belong to clans and apparently worshiped no ancestors.
- Peasants were serfs, working the land for royal and noble landowners.
- Farming methods were primitive, not having advanced beyond the Neolithic level.
- Bronze was used for weapons, not tools or implements, and the peasants continued to reap wheat and millet with stone sickles and till their allotted fields with wooden plows.
- Their gods were the elementary spirits of nature, such as rivers, mountains, earth, wind, rain, and heavenly bodies.







# SHANG DYNASTY NEWSPAPER ASSIGNMENT

## Requirements:

- 1) Working with one partner and using the rubric below, create the front page for your Shang Dynasty newspaper! Your front page should contain at least **(2) two 300-word articles** and appropriate pictures, captions, titles, etc. You can handwrite it or use Word.
- 2) **Possible topics/articles for Shang Newspaper:** 1) advertisements section for the latest Shang tools, technology, and artwork, 2) Shang writing and prophecies on oracle bones, 3) Shang religion (a call for worship), 4) Shang kings, government and the military.



Rubric: Newspaper Articles

Handout 2

Criteria	Points Possible	Points Received
Students used teacher-assigned Web sites to collect information.	5	
Students used pictures related to the article.	10	
Each of the students' articles answered the five <i>W</i> questions.	15	
Students' articles had appropriate headlines.	10	
Students worked cooperatively and completed the newspapers on time.	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	



## What does a newspaper's format look like? How would you write a Shang Dynasty newspaper?

