A group of people standing together

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https://online.clickview.com.au/libraries/videos/3712435/ancient-china

**Watch the above video link and answer the following questions in your workbook or on this word document:**

1. What is meant when historians say that China is the world’s oldest “continuous” civilization?
2. **It is said this because China’s ancient civilization, according to historians, has survived into the modern era. Its culture has survived in current era, even if some things about it have been tweaked, like the social hierarchy and laws being changed, no longer allowing slaves etc. These dynasties include the Ming, Chi, Qin, Shang etc.**
3. How is Chinese history organized?
4. **Chinese history is organised in Dynasties; the period where one family ruled, although different members of the family were the emperor.**
5. Why was the emperor’s role important in China?
6. **The emperor was the ruler of China, and he had all of the power and decision making. This is because he possessed something called The Mandate of Heaven, a gift given by the gods proving them worthy of ruling over China. If an emperor were to be an unjust ruler, he would lose the Mandate of Heaven and would be unable to rule. Then a new emperor could rule after the old emperor left.**
7. What major archaeology discovery shed light on the Shang Dynasty?
8. **The major archaeology discovery was the Terracotta Soldiers buried underneath farmland. A farmer was on the land digging it when he discovered part of a terracotta soldier, then once other people knew of it, experts dug out a massive patch of the land which contained all of the Terracotta soldiers.**
9. Describe the process of bronze making which developed during the Shang Dynasty. How was bronze used by the Chinese?
10. **Bronze was made by melting tin and copper together, and then put in casts to create items. Bronze was used for weapons, tools, decorations, and ritual vessels.**
11. What was life like for a boy in ancient China? For a girl?
12. **Men and Women were treated much differently in ancient China, and the same goes for the kids. Birthing a boy was considered good luck, whilst birthing a girl wasn’t, as if a poor family gave birth to a girl, she would most likely be sold as a slave. Boys didn’t have to suffer through many of the things girls had to, like feet binding, being picked a partner by their parents, and having little to no respect.**
13. Discuss some of the significant inventions that the Chinese have contributed to world civilization. How might life have changed for the ancient Chinese as a result of these inventions?
14. **Some examples of what ancient China invented were the compass, gunpowder, printing, paper, silk, tea, and an earthquake detector.**
15. Because it has remained isolated, China has sometimes been considered a land of mystery. China’s earliest history is veiled in myth and legend even to the Chinese. What discoveries are archaeologists uncovering about ancient China?
16. **As said before, the terracotta warriors were a massive find by archaeologists, as well as the finds of ancient China’s valuable vessels and minerals, such as incense in underground palaces. As well as the Great Wall of China, which was used to isolate themselves more by protecting China from attackers and keeping their inventions and such to themselves.**