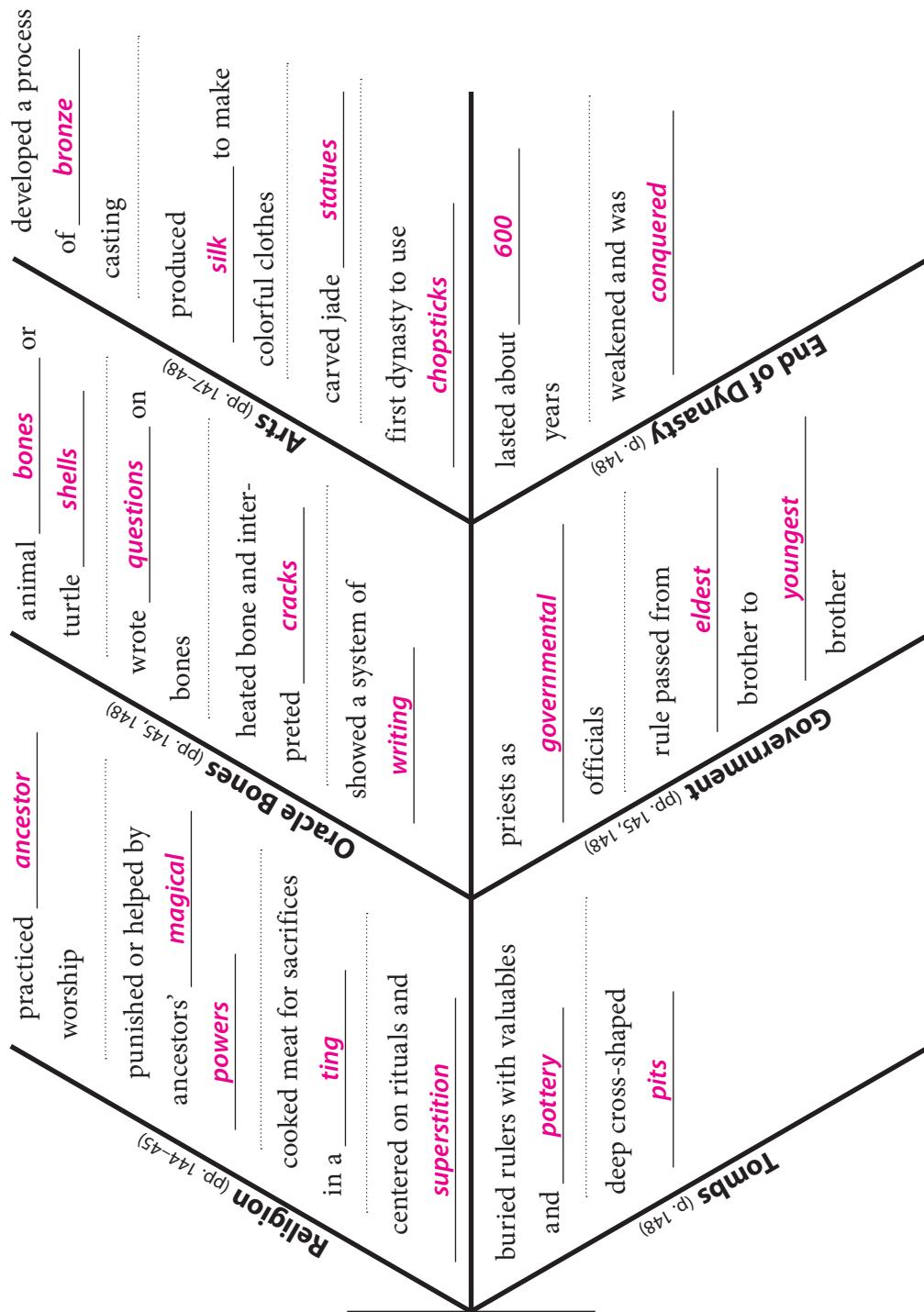


Shang Dynasty Organizer

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 144–48.

Complete the fishbone organizer as you read about the Shang dynasty.



China Then and Now

Use with Student Text pages 142–45.

Name _____

A. Answer the questions.

1. What benefit did China's natural boundaries provide? *They protected the Chinese people from foreign invasions.*
2. How do the advanced skills of the ancient Chinese support biblical truth? *Man, created in God's image, has always been intelligent.*
3. What did the Chinese name their land? Why? *the Middle Kingdom; They thought that it was in the center of the earth.*

B. Fill in the blanks.

4. China is the *third*-largest country in the world today.
5. China is located in East Asia, also known as the *Far East*.
6. Modern China shares its borders with *fourteen* countries.
7. China has a climate that is affected by yearly *monsoons*.
8. Modern China is the world's largest producer of *iron ore*.
9. Ancient China was ruled by several *dynasties*.
10. A dynasty is a line of kings or rulers who belong to the same *family*.

C. Match the region of China with its topography.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| C | 11. eastern region |
| D | 12. central region |
| B | 13. western region |
| A | 14. southwest region |

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| A. some of the highest mountain peaks |
| B. hilly and mountainous |
| C. lowlands |
| D. rolling hills |



Cattle graze in
Guilin, China.
The limestone
mountains in the
background often
appear in clusters.

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 141–48.

Name _____

A. Define the terms using the glossary and Student Text pages.

1. ting an ornate bronze vessel used to cook meat for sacrifice

2. oracle bone animal bone or turtle shell used to predict the future



B. Complete the chart.

3–6. Contrast ancestor worship with biblical truth.

Ancestor worship	Biblical truth
The Chinese believed that their <u>ancestors</u> had the power to influence the <u>affairs</u> of the <u>living</u> .	The Bible teaches that only God has <u>control</u> over all things. Daniel 4:34 says that God's "dominion is an everlasting <u>dominion</u> ".
Many Chinese still believe that descendants must perform proper <u>rites</u> to give their ancestors the proper <u>afterlife</u> . These rites show honor to the <u>family</u> .	The Bible teaches that children should honor their <u>father</u> and <u>mother</u> (Exod. 20:12), but Jesus said that honoring parents cannot be placed above honoring <u>God</u> (Luke 14:26).

C. Complete the statements.

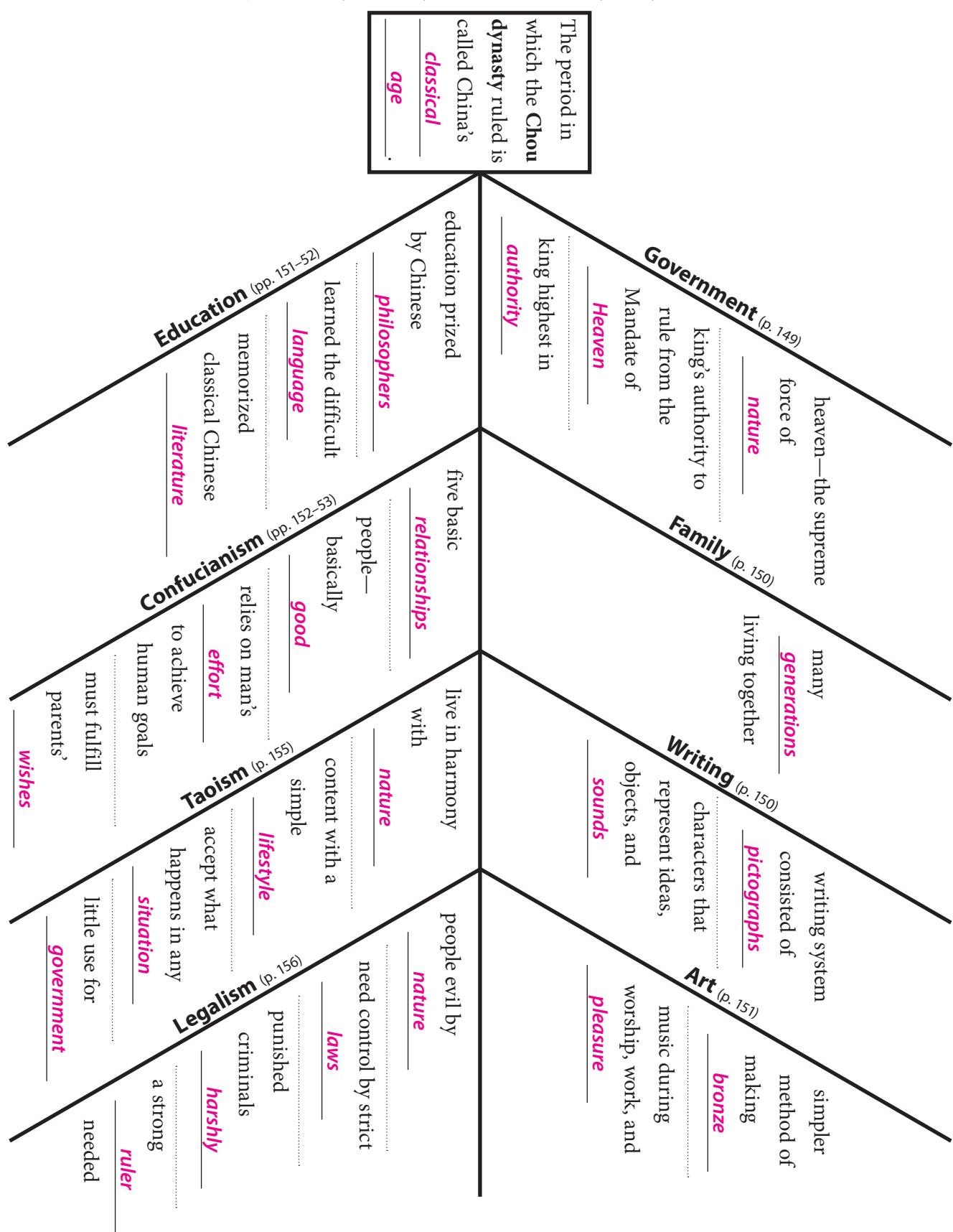
7. The Huang He was called "China's Sorrow" because it had many floods that killed people and ruined harvests.
8. The Chinese people were protected from foreign invaders by the natural boundaries of mountains, jungles, a desert, and an ocean.
9. The Chinese named their land the Middle Kingdom because they thought it was in the center of the earth.
10. The oracle bones show that the Shang had a system of writing.
11. The Shang made advances in other arts but are best known for their works of bronze.
12. Farmers produced silk, which weavers made into colorful clothes/cloth.
13. The Shang achievement used for eating was chopsticks.
14. The discovery of the royal tombs at Anyang was important because much of what we know about the Shang dynasty comes from them.

Chou Dynasty Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 149–56.

Name _____

Complete the fishbone organizer as you study about the Chou dynasty.



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Classical Age

Use with Student Text pages 151–53.

Name _____

A. Define the terms using the glossary and Student Text pages.

1. philosopher a scholar who dedicates himself to the pursuit of earthly wisdom
2. proverb a wise saying that expresses a simple truth

B. Answer the questions.

3. How was the making of bronze in the Chou dynasty different from in the Shang dynasty? The Chou developed a simpler method of making bronze.
4. How was the use of bronze similar in both the Chou and Shang dynasties? They both used bronze in religious ceremonies.
5. What books are considered the classics of Chinese literature? the books written by scholars during the Chou dynasty
6. What proverb expresses Confucius's belief about human relationships? "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others."
7. Read Luke 6:31. How does the proverb in the previous question compare to this Bible verse? _____
Answers will vary but should include that the proverb and the verse express similar thoughts.

C. Write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, draw a line through the incorrect part and write the correction in the blank.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| <u>T</u> | 8. Education was important during the Chou dynasty. |
| <u>everyday</u> | 9. Confucius wrote many proverbs about <u>religious</u> life. |
| <u>T</u> | 10. Confucius made education available to all social classes. |
| <u>difficult</u> | 11. Students spent many years learning the <u>easy</u> Chinese language. |
| <u>scholars</u> | 12. Throughout much of Chinese history, no one exceeded the influence of the <u>kings</u> . |
| <u>T</u> | 13. Confucius taught that proper behavior would allow man to live in happiness. |
| <u>five</u> | 14. Confucius believed in <u>four</u> basic human relationships. |
| <u>T</u> | 15. Confucianism leaves out the most important relationship of all—man and God. |
| <u>good</u> | 16. Confucianism assumes that people are basically <u>evil</u> . |
| <u>man</u> | 17. Confucianism is <u>God</u> -centered. |
| <u>T</u> | 18. Christ said that loyalty to Him may demand sacrificing loyalty to family. |

What the Bible Says

Name _____

Complete the charts using Student Text pages 152–55 and your Bible.

Confucianism	Biblical truth
Confucianism identifies <u>five</u> basic <u>human</u> relationships.	The Bible teaches that the most important relationship is between <u>man</u> and <u>God</u> . The greatest commandment is to love God with all of one's <u>heart</u> , <u>soul</u> , and <u>mind</u> (Matt. 22:37).
Confucianism teaches that people simply need to choose to act <u>rightly</u> in every relationship.	The Bible teaches that since unsaved people are slaves to sin, they are unable to <u>please</u> God (Rom. 8:7–8).
Confucianism assumes that people are basically <u>good</u> .	The Bible teaches that everyone has <u>sinned</u> (Rom. 3:23) and must depend on God's <u>grace</u> for salvation (Eph. 2:8).
Confucianism is <u>man-centered</u> and relies on man's <u>effort</u> to achieve human goals.	The Bible teaches that a Christian can do all things through the <u>strength</u> of Christ (Phil. 4:13).
Confucianism does not teach that there is a <u>divine</u> being.	The Bible teaches that there is <u>one</u> <u>God</u> (1 Cor. 8:6).
Confucianism teaches that children must fulfill their <u>parents'</u> wishes, even if those wishes are wrong.	In the Bible, Christ said that loyalty to Him may demand <u>sacrificing</u> loyalty to family (Matt. 10:37–38).
Taoism	Biblical truth
Taoism teaches that people should not try to make things <u>better</u> for themselves or be motivated by <u>desires</u> .	The Bible teaches that Christians should have the right desires to <u>love</u> God and others (Matt. 22:36–40) and try to improve the world to glorify God and for other people's <u>good</u> (Gal. 6:10).
Taoism teaches that people should not <u>plan</u> but simply <u>accept</u> what happens in any situation.	The Bible teaches that Christians should trust God to <u>direct</u> their lives as they live in <u>obedience</u> to Him (Prov. 3:6).
Taoism teaches that man should be in harmony with <u>nature</u> .	The Bible teaches that man is given <u>dominion/rule</u> over creation (Gen. 1:28).

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Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 149–56.

Name _____

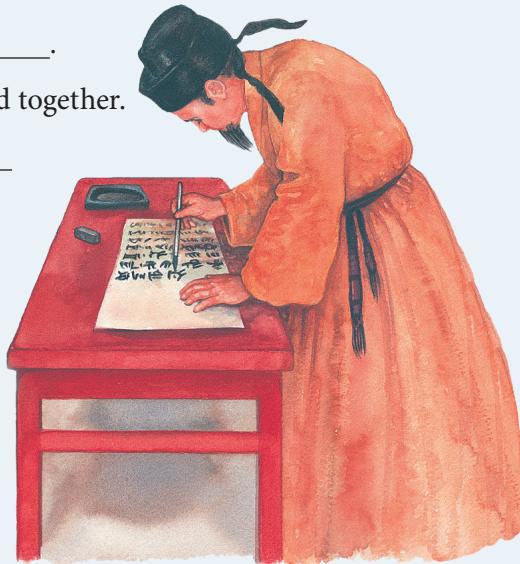
A. Match the terms with the correct definitions.

- B** 1. classical age
D 2. Mandate of Heaven
C 3. philosopher
A 4. proverb

- A. a wise saying that expresses a simple truth
B. a time of cultural development and achievement in a civilization
C. a scholar who dedicates himself to the pursuit of earthly wisdom
D. a belief that the supreme force of nature gave the king his right to rule

B. Complete the cultural aspects and achievements that made the Chou dynasty China's classical age.

5. China's culture was built around strong family ties.
6. The family included many generations that lived together.
7. The Chinese firmly established their writing system.
8. Chinese writing became a form of art.
9. The Chou developed a simpler method of making bronze.
10. Music was played during times of worship, work, and pleasure.
11. A good education was highly prized by Chinese philosophers.
12. Scholars wrote many books that are considered the classics of Chinese literature.
13. Students learned the difficult Chinese language and memorized classical Chinese literature.



C. Name the philosopher.

- Confucius 14. He taught that man could solve the problems of society through proper behavior.

- Lao Tzu 15. He taught that people should live in harmony with nature.

D. Complete the section.

16. What did the Chou leaders believe justified their rebellion against the Shang? the Mandate of Heaven
17. List the two duties that Confucius taught as part of the five basic relationships.
◆ to set a good example of proper behavior
◆ to show respect and obedience

E. Match the philosophies with their teaching.

C. Confucianism T. Taoism L. Legalism

- C** 18. If proper relationships in five areas are kept, society will have harmony and order.
L 19. People are evil by nature and should be controlled by strict laws.
T 20. Men can find peace and happiness by living in harmony with nature.
L 21. A strong ruler is needed to maintain order.
T 22. This philosophy is the basis for many superstitious and magical beliefs in Chinese culture.
C 23. Children must fulfill their parents' wishes, even if those wishes are wrong.
C 24. Man is basically good, and he simply needs to choose to act rightly in every relationship.
T 25. People should not plan but simply accept what happens in any situation.

F. Complete the T-chart.

26–27. Contrast Confucianism and Taoism. List two differences. *Possible answers are given*

Confucianism	Taoism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>active lifestyle / fulfillment of social obligations</i><i>improvement of government, laws, and education / focus on the human world</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>passive lifestyle / freedom from responsibility</i><i>minimizing of governmental authority and involvement in society / focus on the natural world</i>

G. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it below.

28. Contrast Confucianism with biblical truth. Include at least three differences.

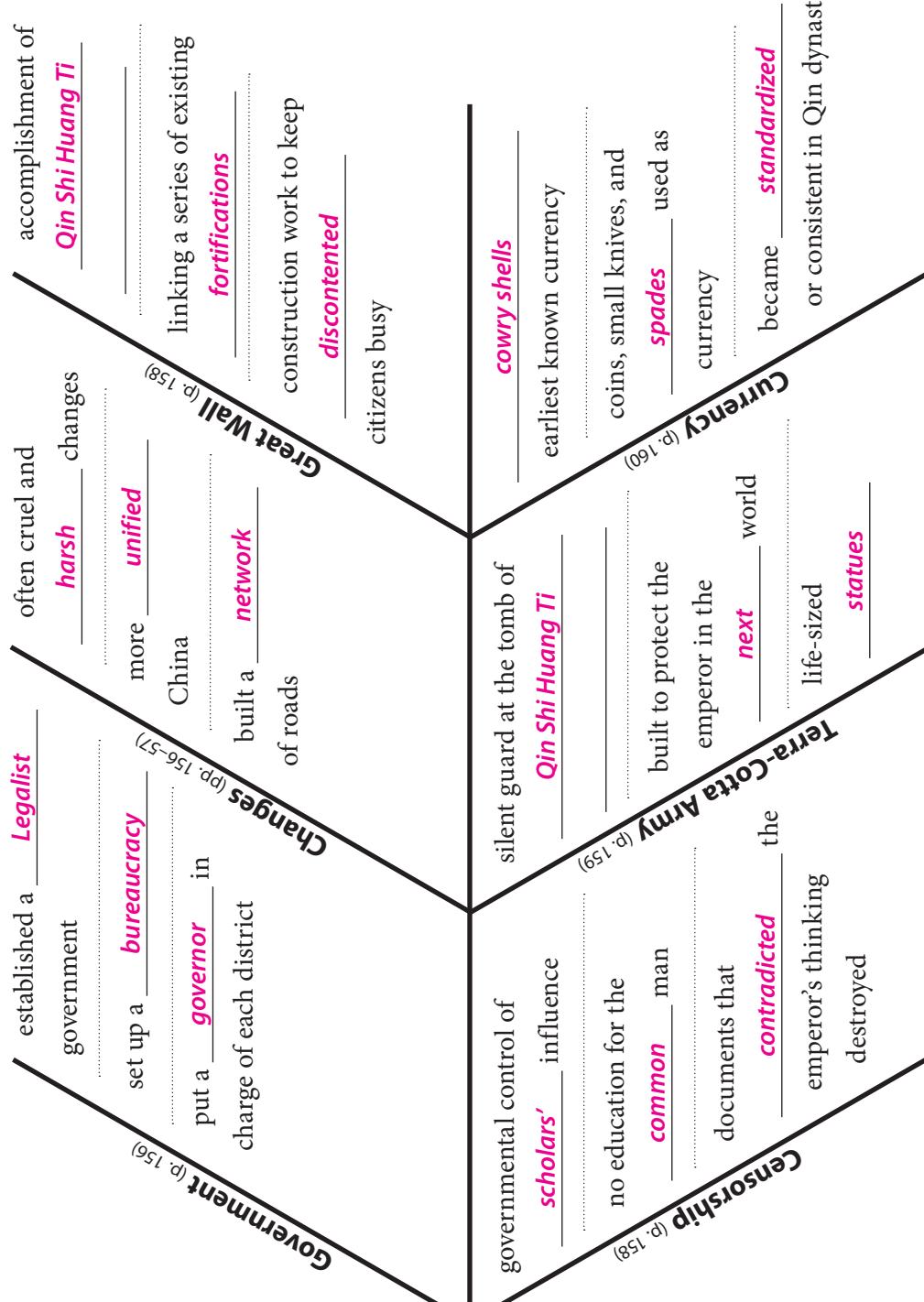
The student should include at least three of these contrasts: Confucianism identifies five basic human relationships, but it leaves out the most important relationship of all—man and God. Confucianism teaches that people simply need to choose to act rightly in every relationship and assumes that people are basically good. The Bible teaches that since unsaved people are slaves to sin, they are unable to simply choose to do right. Confucianism is man-centered and relies on man's effort to achieve human goals. It does not teach that there is a divine being. Christians know that God exists and that sinful man has to depend on God's grace for salvation. Confucianism teaches that children must fulfill their parents' wishes, even if those wishes are wrong. Christ said that loyalty to Him may demand sacrificing loyalty to family.

Qin Dynasty Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 156–60.

Name _____

Complete the fishbone organizer as you read about the Qin dynasty.



Lasting Monument

Use with Student Text pages 156–61.

Name _____

A. Define the terms using the glossary and Student Text pages.

1. bureaucracy *the managing of government through bureaus, or departments, with appointed officials*
2. currency *money; any material of value that is exchanged for goods or services*

B. Mark the cost for each benefit.

3. Qin Shi Huang Ti “brought order to the mass of beings.”
 Those who did not agree with Qin Shi Huang Ti faced severe punishment that included hard labor or death.
 Qin Shi Huang Ti standardized weights, measurements, and the money system.
4. Qin Shi Huang Ti’s power allowed him to make changes to unify China.
 The Chinese built a network of roads.
 Qin Shi Huang Ti’s methods were often cruel and harsh.
5. The Great Wall kept out invaders from the north, and the construction work kept discontented citizens busy.
 It was better for a thousand people to die so that a million people could live.
 Hundreds of thousands of men used stone, dirt, or whatever natural materials were available.

C. Match the change made during Qin Shi Huang Ti’s rule with how it benefited China.

- B** 6. standardized weights, measurements, and the money system
- C** 7. required the use of the same writing system
- A** 8. built roads that were a standard width
- F** 9. built canals to connect the rivers
- D** 10. built an irrigation system
- G** 11. built a wall in the north
- E** 12. established the same laws and taxes for everyone

- A. made traveling easier for the people
B. made judging the worth of items and services easier
C. made communication easier
D. made more land available for farming
E. treated the nobles and common people the same
F. made it easier to ship goods from the north to the south
G. helped protect the people



The terra-cotta soldiers of the Qin dynasty protect their emperor.

Study Guide

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 156–60.

A. Match the description with the correct term. The terms may be used more than once.

A. bureaucracy
B. common man

C. currency
D. Great Wall

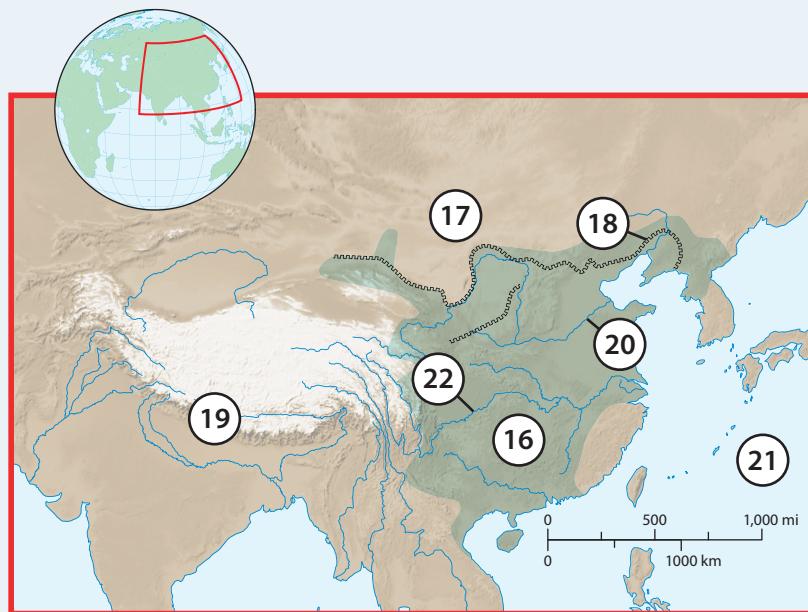
E. Qin Shi Huang Ti
F. scholars

G. terra-cotta army
H. the name China

- E** 1. was “First Emperor”
G 2. carved to protect Qin Shi Huang Ti as he lived in the next world
F 3. buried alive or sent to work on the wall for not burning their books
E 4. disliked the teachings of Confucius
D 5. project that kept discontented citizens busy
H 6. lasting tribute to the Qin dynasty
G 7. lifelike statues
C 8. money; any material of value that is exchanged for goods or services
E 9. standardized weights, measurements, and the money system
D 10. kept out invaders from the north
D 11. one of the best-remembered accomplishments of Qin Shi Huang Ti
F 12. persecuted by Qin Shi Huang Ti because he thought they were breaking up his empire
B 13. should not waste time with education but instead grow food
A 14. the managing of government through departments with appointed officials
E 15. established the same laws and taxes for everyone

B. Identify the places on the map.

16. **China**
17. **Gobi Desert**
18. **Great Wall**
19. **Himalaya Mountains**
20. **Huang He**
21. **Pacific Ocean**
22. **Yangtze River**

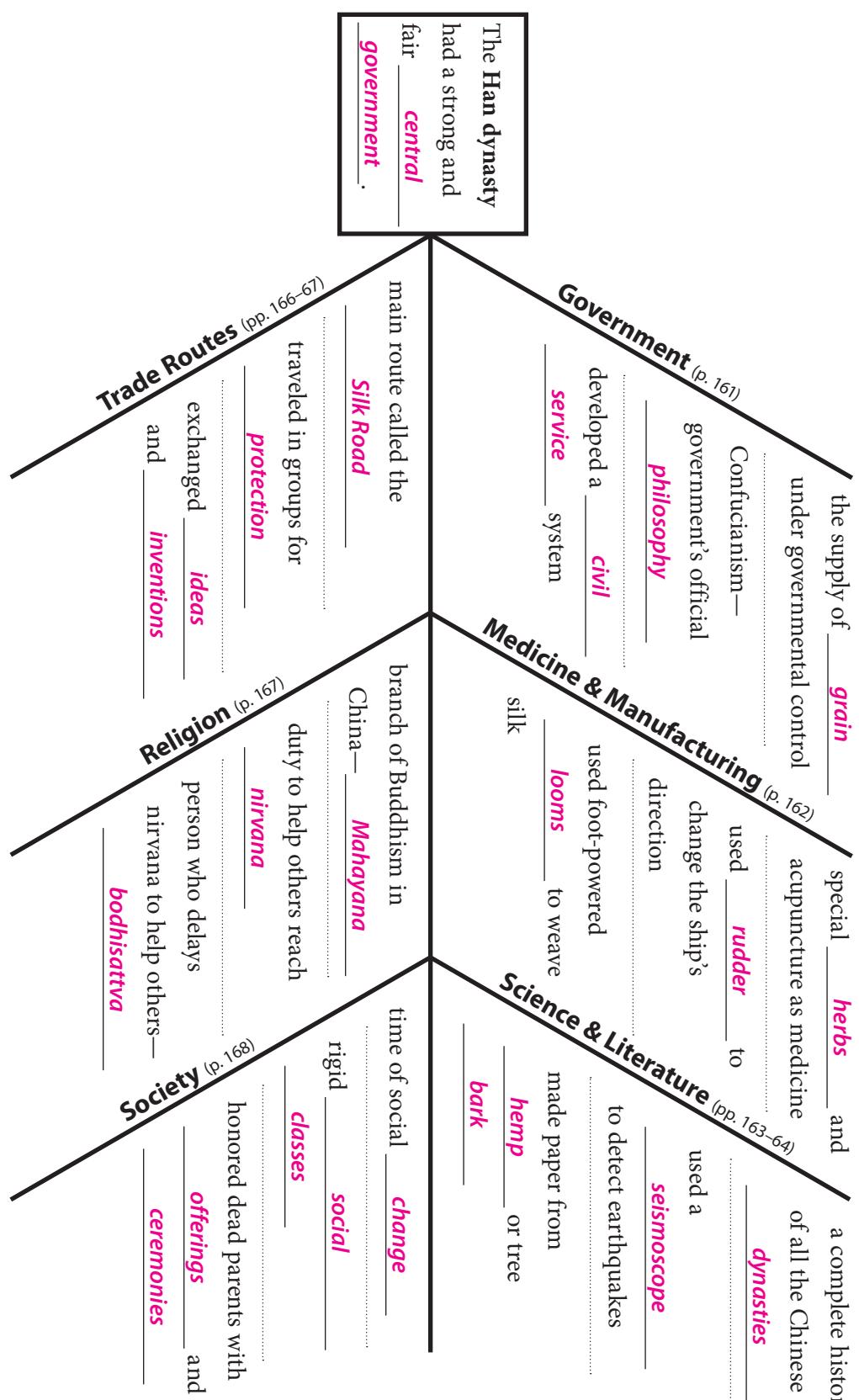


Han Dynasty Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 161–68.

Name _____

Complete the fishbone organizer as you read about the Han dynasty.



For the four hundred years after the Han dynasty, China suffered from internal wars and barbarian invasions. Then under the Tang and Song dynasties, the Chinese people enjoyed a time when their country was at its best. These six hundred years are called China's golden age (AD 618–1279).

Trade

During both of these dynasties, trade was an important part of China's economy. Through the Silk Road the Chinese traded their famous silk, spices, and fine pottery. The Chinese not only traded their goods but also shared their ideas and inventions.

Literature and Poetry

All scholars had to be good writers of both poetry and prose. Their poems spoke of life, nature, home, friendship, and romance. Other golden-age literature included philosophy, religion, politics, stories, and fables. Writers produced many how-to books, giving instruction in painting, handwriting, and gardening. The Tang rulers began a tradition in which each new dynasty wrote the official history of the last dynasty.

Printing

The Tang dynasty developed *block printing*. The printer carved a whole page of characters into a block of wood. The characters had to be backward, much like those on a rubber stamp. The oldest known printed book is a block-printed scroll dating back to AD 868. It is the *Diamond Sutra*, a book sacred to Buddhists.

The Song dynasty began to use movable-type printing. Each character was carved onto an individ-

ual wood block. The printer then arranged these characters to form a whole page. The major problem was organizing the more than forty thousand characters of the written Chinese language.

Inventions

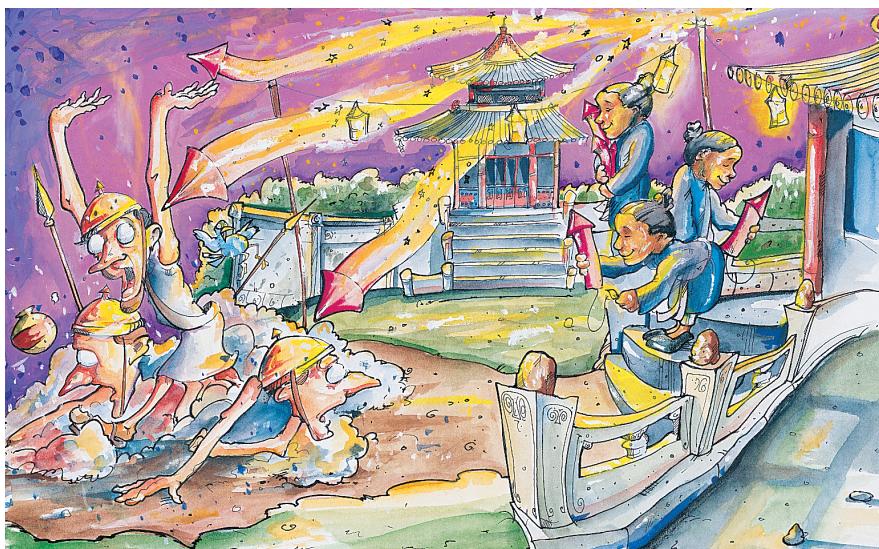
Chinese scholars put their minds to work on several other practical matters. Did you know that gunpowder was first used by the Chinese? They did not use gunpowder in warfare until the Song dynasty. But earlier, they used it in firecrackers in social, religious, and victory celebrations.

The Chinese invented a way of making *porcelain*, a thin, but strong, translucent pottery. Porcelain, or "china," is made from a mixture of white clay and the mineral feldspar. Once the pottery dried, it was decorated with paint, carvings, or a glaze of liquid glass.

The Chinese produced other practical devices too. They discovered the magnetic compass and built highly accurate clocks run by water. The Chinese made rain and snow gauges that helped with flood control.

Architecture

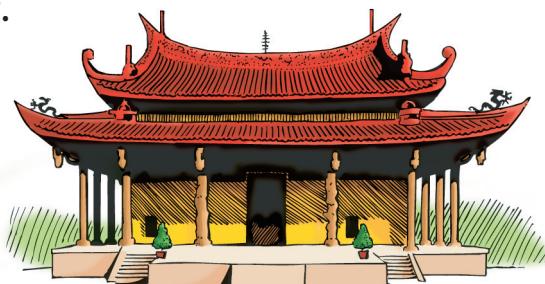
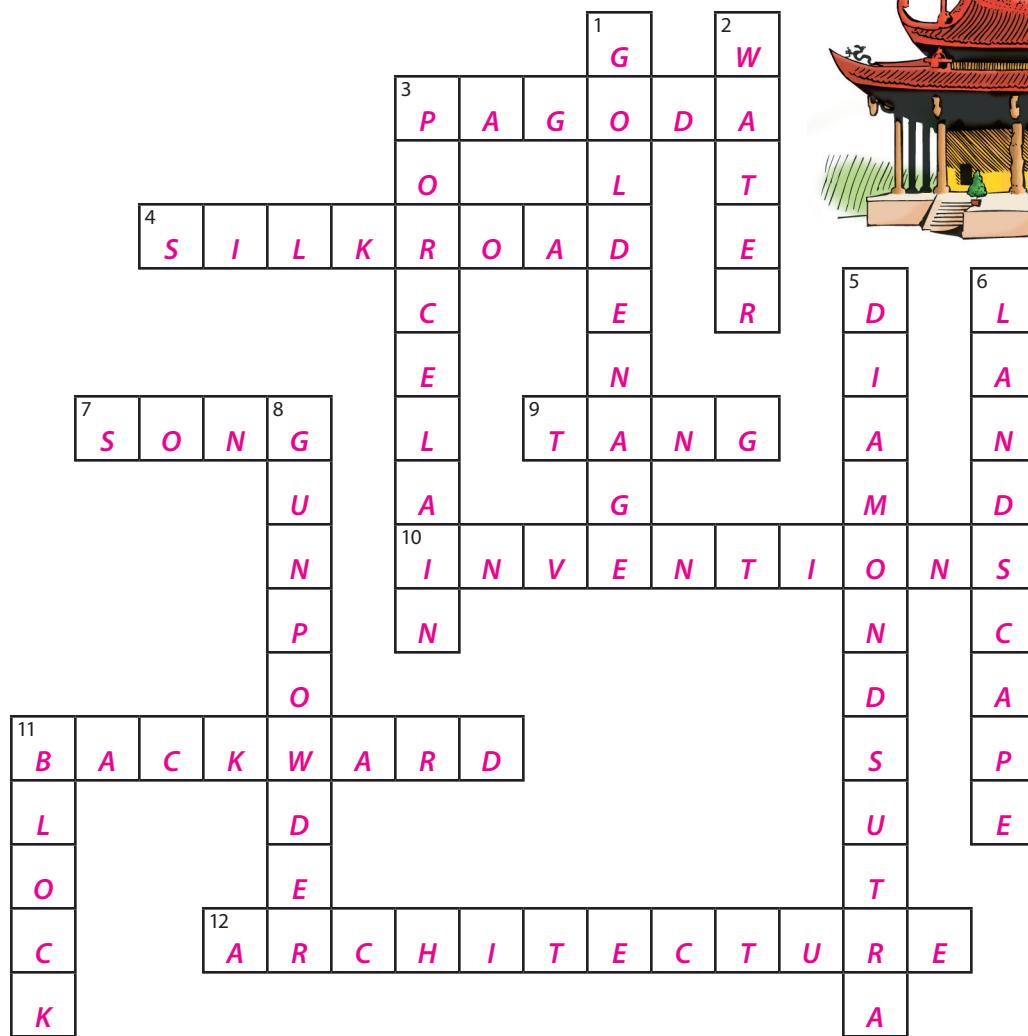
The Chinese believed their buildings should blend into the landscape. Wooden pillars and beams supported the roofs of the houses, while the walls were simply screens decorated with carvings, paintings, or lacquer. Another Chinese building style begun during this age was the pagoda. Pagodas were first used as Buddhist temples. Soon, however, the pagoda was just another type of building used for many purposes.



Golden Age Puzzle

Name _____

Complete the crossword puzzle using Activity Manual page 97.



A Chinese pagoda

Across

3. a building first used as a Buddhist temple
4. made sharing ideas and inventions possible (two words)
7. the second dynasty in the golden age
9. the first dynasty in the golden age
10. for example, the magnetic compass and rain and snow gauges
11. the position of the characters in block printing
12. art involving construction of buildings

Down

1. a time when a country is at its best (two words)
2. what the Chinese clocks were run by
3. a thin, strong, translucent pottery
5. the oldest block-printed book (two words)
6. what the Chinese buildings blended into
8. used in religious and social celebrations before being used in war
11. the method of printing developed by the Tang

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 161–68.

Name _____

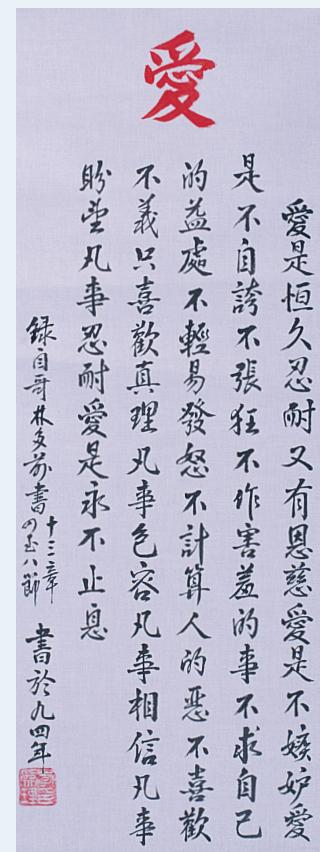
A. Match the description with the correct term.

The terms may be used more than once.

- C** 1. invented the seismoscope
- G** 2. provided a strong and fair central government
- A** 3. method to relieve pain or cure sickness
- F** 4. helped the exchange of ideas and inventions between countries
- A** 5. poking needles through the skin at specific points on the body
- G** 6. expanded China's borders from North Korea to central Asia
- E** 7. detected earthquakes
- D** 8. made from hemp or tree bark
- F** 9. the main trade route between China and other regions
- B** 10. a person who has reached enlightenment but delays nirvana to help others reach enlightenment
- F** 11. needed armed guards to protect the merchants from bandits along the way

- A. acupuncture
- B. bodhisattva
- C. Chang Heng
- D. paper
- E. seismoscope
- F. Silk Road
- G. Wu Ti

1 Corinthians 13:4
in Chinese writing



- H** 12. trained people for governmental service
- J** 13. use of the iron plow and wheelbarrow to increase production on farms
- H** 14. required a recommendation to begin
- K** 15. use of special herbs
- J** 16. swords and armor, which made the army more powerful
- I** 17. a complete history of China's dynasties through early Han
- H** 18. included three public exams
- J** 19. the rudder, which allowed ships to travel farther and establish trade connections
- L** 20. the seismoscope
- K** 21. acupuncture
- J** 22. foot-powered looms to weave silk

B. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it on a new sheet of paper.

23. Contrast Mahayana Buddhism with biblical truth.

- H. civil service system
- I. literary achievement
- J. manufacturing achievement
- K. medical achievement
- L. science achievement

*The student's essay should include these two differences:
Mahayana Buddhism teaches that everything that people see is an illusion. The Bible teaches that God's creation is very good but cursed as a result of the Fall. Buddhism teaches that the ultimate goal for people is the state of nirvana. The Bible teaches that people will not be completely delivered from sin and suffering until they are reunited with Christ. The Christian looks forward to a glorified body and a new creation.*

Chapter 6 Summary

Name _____

Define these terms

acupuncture	oracle bone
bodhisattva	philosopher
bureaucracy	proverb
currency	ting

Locate these places

China	Huang He
Gobi Desert	Pacific Ocean
Great Wall	Yangtze River
Himalaya Mountains	

Tell about these people

Chang Heng
Confucius
Lao Tzu
Qin Shi Huang Ti
Wu Ti



This temple of Confucius is a pagoda.

Be able to . . .

- Write an essay contrasting Confucianism with biblical truth
- Explain why the Huang He was called “China’s Sorrow”
- Describe China’s natural boundaries
- Tell why the Chinese called their land the Middle Kingdom
- Contrast ancestor worship with biblical truth
- Describe the Shang dynasty’s achievements in the arts
- Identify why the Shang’s tombs are important
- Explain how the Chou used the Mandate of Heaven to justify rebellion against the Shang
- Explain what made the Chou dynasty China’s classical age
- Describe the traditional Chinese family
- Identify the importance of education during the Chou dynasty
- Contrast Confucianism with Taoism
- Describe the philosophy of Legalism
- Describe the changes made during the Qin dynasty
- Describe the purpose of the Great Wall
- Explain how Qin Shi Huang Ti felt about philosophers and education
- Describe the terra-cotta army and its purpose
- Identify the lasting monument of the Qin dynasty
- Describe the civil service system of the Han dynasty
- Describe achievements of the Han dynasty in medicine, manufacturing, science, and literature
- Identify the purpose of the seismoscope
- Identify the importance of the invention of paper during the Han dynasty
- Describe the benefits and problems of the Silk Road
- Contrast Mahayana Buddhism with biblical truth