Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ancient China:**

Directions: Click on the sites below to answer the questions. You are REQUIRED to write your answers in your own words.

***DO NOT PLAGERIZE.***

**History:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/index.htm>

Modern [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/scienceforkids/biology/animals/chordates/mammals/humans.htm) first came to [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/environment/index.htm) from [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/centralasia/history/index.htm) or [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/history/harappa.htm) about [50,000 BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/scienceforkids/geology/eras/quaternary.htm). These were [Stone Age people](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/stoneage.htm), who lived in caves with their [dogs](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/economy/dogs.htm) and wore fur and [leather](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/clothing/leather.htm). They [hunted](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/economy/hunting.htm) and [gathered](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/economy/gathering.htm) their [food](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/food/index.htm). By around [4000 BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/timelines/7000bc.htm), these people were starting to farm [rice](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/food/rice.htm) and keep [sheep](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/economy/sheep.htm) and [chickens](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/economy/chicken.htm). By about [3000 BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/timelines/3000bc.htm), they were using [pottery](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/art/stoneage.htm) and living in [houses](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/architecture/stoneagearch.htm), and they soon afterward learned from [Central Asian people](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/centralasia/science/index.htm) how to use [horses](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/environment/horses.htm) to pull wheeled chariots. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese people had entered the [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/arts/bronze.htm) and had begun to use [writing](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/literature/index.htm). Soon afterwards, about 1800 [BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/bc.htm), the [Shang Dynasty](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/shang.htm) conquered most of China and ruled it under one [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/government/empires.htm). From this point on, people measure most Chinese history in dynasties - one family of related rulers. About 1100 BC, the [Chou dynasty](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/chou.htm) conquered China. By about [700 BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/timelines/1000bc.htm), Chinese metal-workers learned to make [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/science/mining/iron.htm) tools and weapons. This was the time of [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/philosophy/confucius.htm). But beginning in [481 BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/timelines/500bc.htm), China fell apart into many little [Warring States](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/easternchou.htm) that fought each other.In 221 BC, the [Ch'in dynasty](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/chin.htm) succeeded in putting China back together again. They made China even bigger than it had ever been before, and they built the [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/architecture/chinarchitecture.htm). But the Ch'in dynasty only lasted a short time before the [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/history/han.htm) took over in 202 BC. The Han dynasty was very successful. They traded along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the [Parthians](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/westasia/history/parthians.htm) and the [Roman Empire](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/romans/history/civilwars.htm). They invaded [India](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/history/interregnum.htm) and brought back [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/religion/buddhism.htm) to China. But by [220 AD](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/timelines/0ad.htm), China had fallen apart again.

**Chinese Art:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/art/index.htm>

Explain six examples of Chinese art:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Chinese Architecture:

 <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/architecture/index.htm>

Where did most people live in ancient china?

Where did the rich people live?

**Chinese daily life:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/people/index.htm>

The Chinese believe generally your most important relationship should be?

It is described that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lived the hardest life.

**Ancient Chinese Science:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/science/index.htm>

Name three inventions:

1.

2.

3.