

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
March 16-19, 2020

Grade 6 Social Studies



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Lesson Plans

LESSON/UNIT: Ancient Civilizations

SUBJECT/GRADE: 6th Social Studies

DATES: March 16 - 19, 2020

What do students need to do?	<p>Monday (3/16): Read the article "Top Inventions of the Middle Ages" & answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Tuesday (3/17): Read the article "Greek influence on U.S. democracy" & answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Wednesday (3/18): Read the article "Traces of ancient Rome in the modern world" & answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Thursday (3/19): Read the article "Legalism, an ancient Chinese Philosophy" & answer the questions that follow.</p>
What do students need to bring back to school?	Students should bring back to school their article question answers. This can be done either on printed articles or on notebook paper. If you don't have access to a printer or want to save paper please write the article title, followed by the question number, and answer you selected.
What standards do the lessons cover?	<p>K 12.H.2 Students will analyze and evaluate the impact of people, events, ideas and symbols upon history using multiple sources.</p> <p>6.H.2.3 Analyze the development and cultural contributions including large scale empires and major religions</p> <p>K 12.H.3 Students will analyze and evaluate historical events from multiple perspectives.</p> <p>K 12.H.4 Students will identify and evaluate the causes and effects of past, current and potential events, issues and problems.</p> <p>6.H.4.3 Explain how events and ideas in ancient civilizations influence humans today</p> <p>K 12.H.5 Students will develop historical research skills.</p>
What materials do I need? What extra resources can I use?	Students will need access to the articles and questions that are located after this lesson plan.
What can students do if they finish early?	<p>Day One Extra: Observe: Examine the images in the article. What are three important details you observe in the images in the article? Elaborate by explaining why these details are important using evidence from the article to support your thinking.</p> <p>Day Two-Four: Write a short paragraph that explains the central idea of the article. Use at least two details from the article to support your response. (or) Write a short paragraph that can identify cultural contributions from this civilization and where they appear in today's society.</p> <p>Extra reading, activities, and more are located on each students Mc Graw Hill Connect ED online textbook.</p>
Who can we contact if we have questions?	<p>Mr. Christensen Corey.Christensen@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Mr. Sturgeon Troy.Sturgeon@k12.sd.us</p>

	<p>Mr. Lockner Jeffrey.Lockner@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Mr. Kocer: Cassius.Kocer@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Mrs. Sports: Wendy.Sports@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Mrs. Manitz: Christine.Manitz@k12.sd.us</p> <p>Ms. Murtha: Christine.Murtha@k12.sd.us</p>
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Notes: Have a great week!

Top Inventions of the Middle Ages

By ThoughtCo.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.24.17

Word Count **840**

Level **910L**



Spectators watch a sword fight by knights at a two-day Medieval pageant in Salzburg, Austria, August 27, 2005. Photo from public domain

There is a dispute as to the exact years that make up the Middle Ages, but most sources say A.D. 500 to 1450. Many history books call this time the Dark Ages, as it reflected a lull in learning and literacy. To many people, it is also known as the medieval times, when knights battled across Europe.

The time period was known for hunger, war and the plague. The biggest period of bloodshed was during the Crusades.

The Catholic Church was the overwhelming power in Europe, and the most educated people were the priests. While there was a decline in knowledge and learning, the Middle Ages continued to be a period full of discovery and invention, especially in East Asia. Many inventions sprouted from Chinese culture. The following invention highlights range from 1000 to 1400.

Paper money as currency

In 1023, the first government-issued paper money was printed in China. Before that, paper money had been issued by private companies in the early 10th century in the Szechuan region. When he

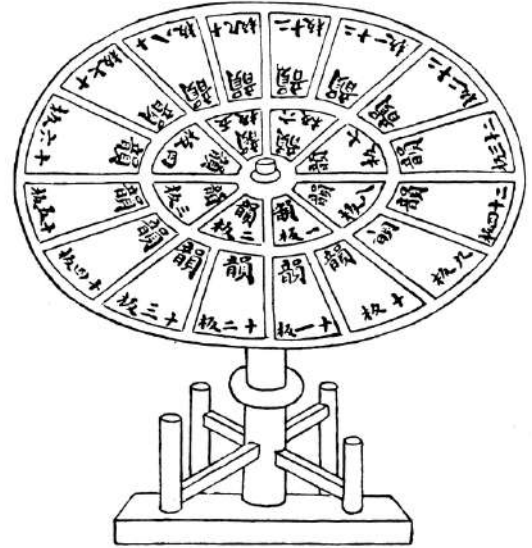
returned to Europe, Marco Polo wrote about paper money. Paper money did not take off in Europe until Sweden began printing paper currency in 1601.

Movable type printing press

Johannes Gutenberg is usually credited with inventing the first printing press. About 400 years earlier, though, Chinese inventor Bi Sheng (990-1051) gave us the world's first.

Magnetic compass

The magnetic compass was "rediscovered" in 1182 by the European world for use sailing the ocean. It was first used by the Chinese around A.D. 200, though. They mainly used it for fortune-telling then. The Chinese started using the magnetic compass for sea travel in the 11th century.



Buttons for clothing

Usable buttons with buttonholes for clothes made their first appearance in Germany in the 13th century. Before that, buttons were just there for looks. Buttons became widespread with the rise of snug-fitting garments in 13th- and 14th-century Europe.

The use of buttons as decoration has been found dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization around 2800 B.C. They were also found in ancient China and ancient Rome.

Numbering system

Italian mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci introduced the Hindu-Arabic numbering system to the Western world in 1202. He had learned about it when he traveled to Algeria in North Africa. This is the system we use today.

Gunpowder formula

English scientist Roger Bacon was the first European to describe the process of making gunpowder. His books include the first European descriptions of a mixture containing the essential ingredients of gunpowder. Bacon most likely witnessed at least one demonstration of Chinese firecrackers. These may have been obtained by Franciscans who visited the Mongolian Empire during this period.

Gun

It is believed that the Chinese invented black powder during the 9th century. A couple hundred years later, a gun or firearm was invented by Chinese scientists around 1250 for signaling and celebration. It remained as such for hundreds of years. The oldest surviving firearm is the Heilongjiang hand cannon, which was made in 1288.

Eyeglasses

It is estimated that in about 1268 in Italy, the earliest version of eyeglasses was invented. They were used by monks and scholars. They were held in front of the eyes or balanced on the nose.

Mechanical clocks

A verge escapement is a wheel-like device inside a clock. It is what allows a clock to advance at regular intervals or tick. This invention made the first mechanical clocks possible around 1280 in Europe.

Windmills

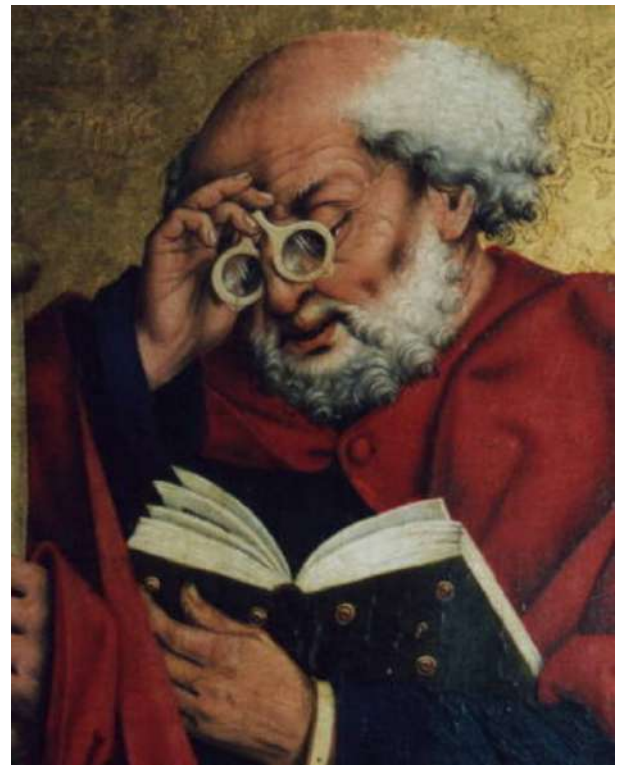
The earliest recorded use of windmills is 1219 in China. Early windmills were used to power grain mills and water pumps. The concept of the windmill spread to Europe after the Crusades. The earliest European designs were documented in 1270. In general, these mills had four blades mounted on a central post. The horizontal motion of the wind was translated into vertical motion for the grindstone or wheel, which would then be used for grinding grain into flour or pumping water.

Modern glassmaking

The 11th century saw the emergence in Germany of new ways of making sheet glass by blowing spheres. The spheres were then formed into cylinders and then cut while still hot. Then the sheets were flattened. This method was perfected in Venice around 1295. The local quartz pebbles, when ground to powder, made the clearest and purest glass. The Venetian ability to produce this superior form of glass resulted in a trade advantage over other glass-producing lands.

First sawmill for ship-making

In 1328, some historical sources show that a sawmill was developed to form lumber to build ships. A blade is pulled back and forth using a water wheel system.



Quiz

- 1 Which sentence from the article MOST supports the idea that inventions are not always used for their original purpose?
- (A) They mainly used it for fortune-telling then.
 - (B) He had learned about it when he traveled to Algeria in North Africa.
 - (C) Early windmills were used to power grain mills and water pumps.
 - (D) A blade is pulled back and forth using a water wheel system.

- 2 Read the inference below.

Europeans in the Middle Ages were heavily influenced by China.

Which sentence from the article provides the BEST support to the statement above?

- (A) Many inventions sprouted from Chinese culture.
 - (B) They were also found in ancient China and ancient Rome.
 - (C) Bacon most likely witnessed at least one demonstration of Chinese firecrackers.
 - (D) It is believed that the Chinese invented black powder during the ninth century.
- 3 How effective is the final section, "First sawmill for ship-making," at concluding the idea that the Middle Ages were a time of impressive inventions?
- (A) Very effective; by ending with another invention, the author leaves the article free of bias.
 - (B) Effective; since the majority of the article was a list of inventions, it seems logical to end with one.
 - (C) Somewhat effective; the author attempts a conclusion by ending with the final invention of the Middle Ages.
 - (D) Ineffective; the author simply ends the article and does not provide any actual conclusion.

- 4 Read the following selection from the section "Buttons for clothing."

Usable buttons with buttonholes for clothes made their first appearance in Germany in the 13th century. Before that, buttons were just there for looks.

How does this selection contribute to the entire article?

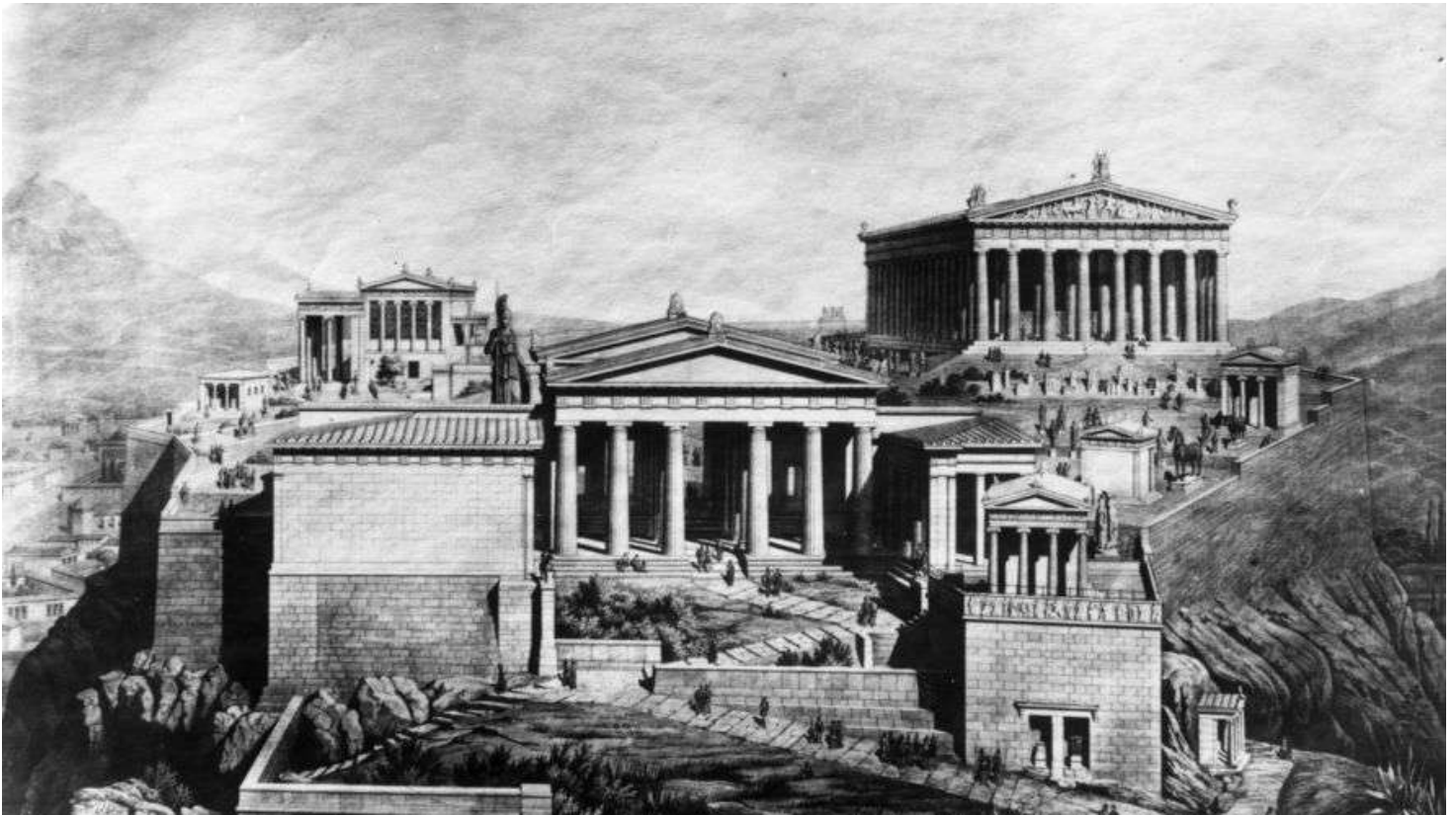
- (A) It shows how some inventions were inspired by things that were already created.
- (B) It highlights the influence the Middle Ages had on changing fashion.
- (C) It supports the idea that most inventions were just improving on things that already existed.
- (D) It emphasizes the point that Germany had some of the most notable inventions.

Greek influence on U.S. democracy

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 06.14.19

Word Count **750**

Level **940L**



__ Ancient Greece was the birthplace of democracy. Its democratic form of government served as a major inspiration for the United States government. The article below outlines some of the key ideas our nation's founders borrowed from the Greeks.__



After declaring independence from England in 1776, the founders of the United States realized they had a special opportunity. They had a chance to create a government of their choosing. To guide their decisions, they looked to what they considered the best examples of government throughout world history. Ancient Greece's democratic form of government soon became their primary inspiration. It greatly influenced how the founding fathers constructed the new U.S. government.

Governing At The Local Level

Prior to independence, the future United States was divided into 13 separate colonies. The founders of the United States decided to keep the country divided into states rather than dissolving the colonial boundaries. They did this so that each region could be governed at a local

level, with a national government acting as an authority over all. These 13 colonies became the first states of the newly established country.

The structure of U.S. states was partly modeled after ancient Greek city-states. Their relationship to the federal government resembles the relationship of Greek city-states to Greece overall. For the most part, Greek city-states acted independently. However, they also sometimes banded together to defend Greece from foreign invaders. Major city-states included Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes and Syracuse.

The ancient Greeks pioneered the concept of the Rule of Law. This idea came from the philosopher Aristotle's belief in natural law. He claimed that certain essential rights were based in nature, and that these rights stood above the laws written by humans. Aristotle believed government should be guided by natural law.

In the United States today, the Rule of Law is an essential part of our democratic system. It ensures that all laws are equally enforced and independently judged. Laws must also meet international human rights standards. The Rule of Law is important because it allows all individuals and institutions to be held accountable for their actions. Even the government itself is held accountable.

Pioneering The Constitution

Ancient Greece also pioneered the written constitution. Aristotle recorded the Athenian constitution and gathered together the laws of many other Greek city-states. Having a written constitution creates a common standard. It establishes how people should behave and what rules they must follow. It also establishes clear processes by which people who break the law are judged, and by which those who are harmed can be given justice.

Our own U.S. Constitution is a key part of our political system. It lays out the government's structure and how its different parts relate to one another and balance each other's power. The U.S. Constitution acts as the supreme law of the land. It establishes individual citizens' rights, such as the right to free speech or the right to a trial by a jury of one's peers.

The original U.S. voting system had some similarities with that of Athens. In Athens, every citizen could speak his mind and vote at a large assembly that met to create laws. Citizens were elected to special councils to serve as organizers, decision-makers and judges. However, the only people considered citizens were males over the age of 18. Women, slaves and conquered peoples could not vote or serve on councils.

America's Representative Democracy

The founders of the United States also believed that only certain people should be allowed to vote and elect officials. They chose to structure the United States as a representative democracy. This means that citizens elect officials, such as senators and representatives, who represent them and vote on their behalf in Congress. It also means that individual citizens do not vote for the president directly. Instead, a body called the Electoral College officially casts the votes of each state for president. As in Athens, when the United States was founded not all people were allowed to vote. Only white, landowning men had that right. Over time, however, all U.S. citizens over the age of 18 have gained the right to vote.

The key elements of ancient Greek democracy are still in use today. The United States and many other countries around the world have adopted democratic government to give a voice to their people. Democracy provides citizens the opportunity to elect officials to represent them. It makes all citizens equals under the law. We have the ancient Greeks to thank for that.

Quiz

1 Read the inference below.

Aristotle's ideas had a large impact on the laws that people in the United States still follow.

Which sentence from the article provides the BEST support for the statement above?

- (A) This idea came from the philosopher Aristotle's belief in natural law.
- (B) He claimed that certain essential rights were based in nature, and that these rights stood above the laws written by humans.
- (C) In the United States today, the Rule of Law is an essential part of our democratic system.
- (D) Aristotle recorded the Athenian constitution and gathered together the laws of many other Greek city-states.

2 Read the section "America's Representative Democracy."

Select the sentence that suggests some limitations that characterized Athenian democracy also characterized democracy in the United States.

- (A) The founders of the United States also believed that only certain people should be allowed to vote and elect officials.
- (B) They chose to structure the United States as a representative democracy.
- (C) Instead, a body called the Electoral College officially casts the votes of each state for president.
- (D) The key elements of ancient Greek democracy are still in use today.

3 Read the following selection introducing the United States' decision to model its government on ancient Greece.

After declaring independence from England in 1776, the founders of the United States realized they had a special opportunity. They had a chance to create a government of their choosing. To guide their decisions, they looked to what they considered the best examples of government throughout world history. Ancient Greece's democratic form of government soon became their primary inspiration.

What does the author MOST LIKELY want the reader to think about the United States' decision to model its government on ancient Greece?

- (A) It was a reckless move that they failed to give proper consideration at the time.
- (B) It was a rare chance to make a thoughtful choice about the best form of government.
- (C) It was the obvious path to take after declaring independence from a country with a king.
- (D) It was the bravest idea put forward by the founders during the creation of a new nation.

4 How does the author build understanding of the relationship between democracy in ancient Greece and the United States?

- (A) by analyzing how the threats facing Greek city-states were similar to those facing the states formed from the original colonies
- (B) by comparing the Electoral College used in U.S. presidential elections to the systems that Athenians used to elect their senators
- (C) by explaining how countries around the world including the United States as well as international laws adapted the Rule of Law to fit their needs
- (D) by describing the fundamental government structures and written ideas of ancient Greece that influenced the founders of the United States.

Traces of ancient Rome in the modern world

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 06.07.19

Word Count **795**

Level **970L**



The Colosseum, pictured on December 28, 2018, is an amphitheater that was built by the Romans. Photo by Alex Livesey/Danehouse/Getty Images

From bridges and stadiums to books and the words we hear every day, the ancient Romans have left their mark on our world.

Even thousands of years later, we can still see their influence in architecture, technology, literature, language and law.

Art And Architecture

The Romans were heavily influenced by ancient Greece. However, they were able to make improvements to certain designs and inventions borrowed from the Greeks. For example, they continued the use of columns, but more as a decoration in Roman buildings. Ancient Romans created curved roofs and large arches. These were able to support more weight than Greek buildings, which used posts and beams. These arches served as the foundation for the massive bridges and aqueducts the Romans created. The game-loving Romans also built large



amphitheaters, including the Colosseum. The sports stadiums we see today, with their oval shapes and tiered levels of seating, come from the basic idea the Romans developed.

The arches of the Colosseum are made out of cement, a remarkably strong building material. The Romans made it with what they could easily find: ash and rock from nearby volcanoes. Modern scientists believe that the use of this ash is the reason that structures like the Colosseum still stand today.

Roman underwater structures proved to be even sturdier. Seawater reacting with the volcanic ash created crystals that filled in the cracks in the concrete. To make a concrete this durable, modern builders must strengthen it with steel. So today, scientists study Roman concrete, hoping to match the success of the ancient master builders.

Sculptural art of the period has proven to be durable, too. Romans used marble to make monuments to great human achievements and achievers. You can still see thousands of Roman statues and artifacts in museums worldwide.

Technology And Science

Ancient Romans established tools and methods that have shaped how we approach science and technology.

The Romans were extremely skilled engineers. They understood the laws of physics well enough to develop aqueducts. This was a type of citywide plumbing system that brought in water from outside the city. They harnessed water as energy for powering mines and mills. Romans also built an expansive road network, a great achievement at that time. Their roads were built by laying gravel and then paving the roads with rock slabs. The Roman road system was so large, it was said that "all roads lead to Rome."

The Romans also developed tools and methods for use in agriculture. The Romans became successful farmers due to their knowledge of climate, soil and other planting-related subjects. They developed or refined ways to effectively plant crops and to irrigate and drain fields. Modern farmers still use Roman methods like rotating crops on soil, using manure and pruning — removing certain branches or leaves to make a plant grow better. The Romans also used mills to process their grains from farming. This improved their efficiency and gave jobs to many people.

Literature And Language

Much world literature has been influenced by writing of the ancient Romans. Poets such as Virgil, Horace and Ovid produced works that would have an everlasting impact.

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," for example, inspired authors such as Geoffrey Chaucer, Dante and Shakespeare. Shakespeare, in particular, was fascinated by the ancient Romans.

It is also important to note the huge effect that the Roman language has had on the Western world, meaning Europe and the Americas.

Ancient Romans spoke Latin. This language spread throughout the world as the Roman Empire took over many new lands. Latin became the basis for a group of languages referred to as the "Romance languages." These include French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian and Catalan. Many Latin root words are also the foundation for many English words. The English alphabet is

based on the Latin alphabet. Along with that, much Latin is still used in the present-day justice system.

Law

The use of Latin words is not the only way the ancient Romans have influenced the Western justice system.

The Roman justice system served as a rough outline of how court proceedings happen today.

For example, there was an initial hearing, much like there is today. This is where the magistrate, a kind of government official, decided whether or not there was actually a case. If there were grounds for a case, a prominent Roman citizen would try the case. Witnesses and evidence would be presented. Roman laws and their court system have served as the foundation for many countries' justice systems. The United States and much of Europe are examples.

The ancient Romans helped lay the groundwork for many aspects of the modern world. It is no surprise that a once-booming empire was able to change the world in so many ways.

Original URL: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/news/traces-ancient-rome-modern-world/>

Quiz

1 Read the section "Art And Architecture."

Which sentence from the section BEST supports the conclusion that ancient Romans improved on the strength of older designs?

- (A) For example, they continued the use of columns, but more as a decoration in Roman buildings.
- (B) Ancient Romans created curved roofs and large arches.
- (C) These were able to support more weight than Greek buildings, which used posts and beams.
- (D) Sculptural art of the period has proven to be durable, too.

2 Read the statement below.

Technological advancements in ancient Rome helped make life easier and better for many Romans.

Which selection from the article BEST supports this statement?

- (A) The game-loving Romans also built large amphitheaters, including the Colosseum.
- (B) The Romans became successful farmers due to their knowledge of climate, soil and other planting-related subjects.
- (C) The Romans also used mills to process their grains from farming. This improved their efficiency and gave jobs to many people.
- (D) If there were grounds for a case, a prominent Roman citizen would try the case. Witnesses and evidence would be presented.

3 Read the sentence from the section "Technology And Science."

The Roman road system was so large, it was said that "all roads lead to Rome."

How does this sentence develop an understanding of the spread of Roman ideas?

- (A) by suggesting that people had many ideas on how to solve the problem of Roman expansion
- (B) by suggesting that the advanced road system made it easier for people and ideas to travel to and from Rome
- (C) by suggesting that the Roman road system led to ideas for developing similar systems
- (D) by suggesting that there were several ideas that caused Romans to develop their complex road system

4 Read the section "Literature And Language."

Which of the following BEST explains how this section contributes to the entire article?

- (A) It describes the way that Roman ideas and language changed over time in many areas of the world.
- (B) It illustrates the way that the use of Roman language has altered the present-day justice system.
- (C) It compares the impact of Roman ideas and writing on Geoffrey Chaucer and Shakespeare.
- (D) It emphasizes the influence of Roman ideas and language on writers and languages around the world.

Legalism, an ancient Chinese Philosophy

By Bridgette Byrd O'Connor, PhD, Big History Project, adapted by Newsela staff on 05.05.19

Word Count **986**

Level **890L**

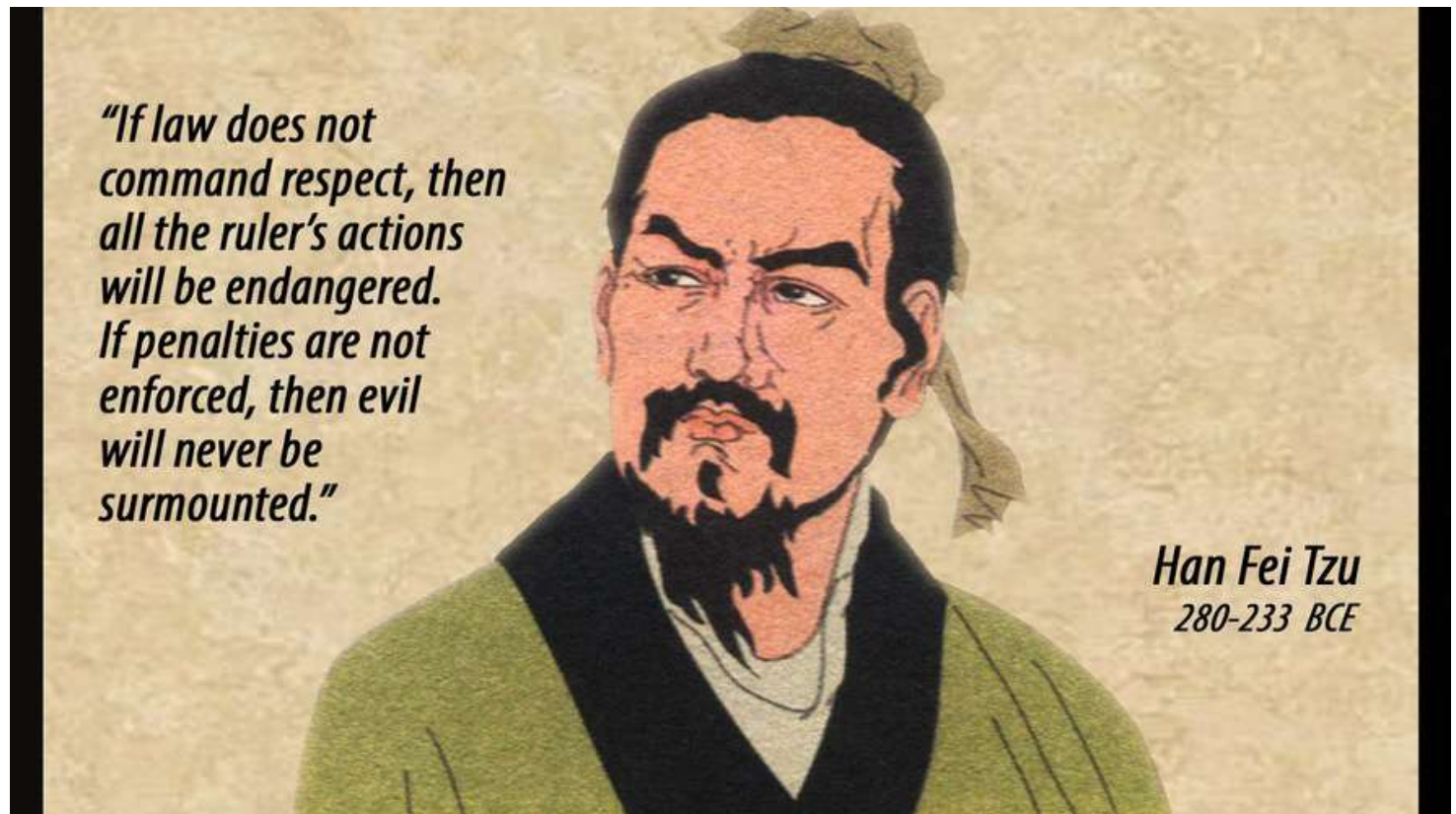


Image 1. Han Fei, or Han Feizi, lived around 280-233 BCE and was a major philosopher of Legalism, during China's Warring Period. Image courtesy of The Historian's Hut

Introduction

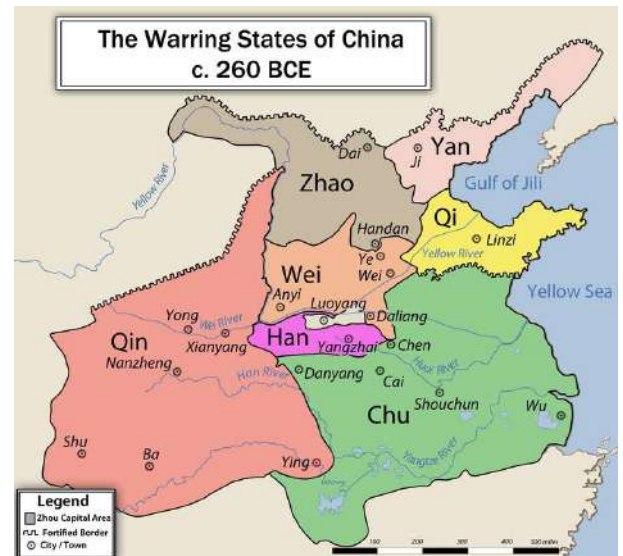
The Warring States period was a time of intense fighting between rival Chinese states. It began in either 481 or 475 BCE, when the eastern Zhou dynasty lost its control over China. Almost 100 small states began fighting one another. Many of these states survived this period of conflict. However, seven large states had the most power. Among these powerful states were the Qin and the Han. In just over 300 years, there were more than 300 wars fought. In light of these battles, the main view of human nature at this time was not very positive. Many people believed that humans needed strict laws to keep them under control. As a result, an idea known as legalism became the leading principle for government.

Legalists believed that in order for a ruler to maintain order, people must obey a set of strict laws and follow rulers in government. Legalists created a system of punishment and reward for certain behaviors. If humans followed these rules, then the state would be stronger. Each one of the warring states was eager to prove its strength. They felt that doing so would help them take over the others.

The Qin state attempted to create order in this time of chaos. There were two different kinds of leaders, legalists and Confucianists. Both wanted to create order, but they had different methods for doing so. Confucianists believed that peace could be restored if everyone lived by a code of conduct that encouraged respect. They were more traditional, and they wanted to restore the Chinese people to their former glory. Legalists also wanted to restore and reunite China. However, they thought that this could only be done through harsh laws.

The founders of legalism

Shang Yang was born around, or "circa," 390 BCE. He died circa 338 BCE. He is considered one of the founders of legalism. A Qin state official, he reorganized the state under the Qin leader Duke Xiao. Shang Yang divided the Qin area into a number of regions, each with its own governor. He set up a new system for paying taxes. Shang Yang also required citizens of the Qin state to join the military. His most famous achievement was the creation of a strict legal code. It was designed to strike fear into the members of the Qin community. Shang Yang eventually fell out of favor with Duke Xiao and was executed.



Han Feizi (circa 280-233 BCE) was the author of a series of essays on legalism. These writings became a guide for rulers on how to organize their states. Han Feizi stressed the importance of harsh laws. He believed that strong leaders must enforce these laws and have a strong military. Han Feizi worked as a government official for the state of Han. When the Qin leader attacked the Han, the Han leader sent Han Feizi to make a deal with the Qin. While he was at the court of the Qin leader, a state official named Li Si jailed Han Feizi. He sent him a poison to commit suicide. Li Si was jealous of Han Feizi's knowledge and skills. He feared that Han Feizi might take over his position at court. Li Si ordered him to drink the poison, and Han Feizi died.

By getting Han Feizi out of the way, Li Si (c. 280-208 BCE) was better able to transform the Qin state. He did this using the ideas of legalism. Li Si divided the Qin state into different provinces. One of his most famous achievements was the construction of the Great Wall of China. Another was the creation of a universal system of writing. Legalism is all about achieving order, so these reforms fit with those beliefs. Li Si was critical of Confucianism and Confucian scholars hated his reforms. They were especially upset when he banned history education and called for book burning. Like Shang Yang, Li Si also fell out of favor after plotting to place someone else on the throne. He, too, was eventually executed.

Excerpts from Han Feizi's writings

On Having Standards:

"In our present age he who can put an end to private scheming and make men uphold the public law will see his people secure and his state well ordered; he who can block selfish pursuits and enforce the public law will see his armies growing stronger and his enemies weakening. Find men who have a clear understanding of what is beneficial to the nation and a feeling for the system of laws and regulations, and place them in charge of the lesser officials; then the ruler can never be

deceived by lies and falsehoods. Find men who have a clear understanding of what is beneficial to the nation and the judgment to weigh issues properly, and put them in charge of foreign affairs; then the ruler can never be deceived in his relations with the other powers of the world..."

On Wielding Power:

"The ruler does not try to work side by side with his people, and they accordingly respect the dignity of his position. He does not try to tell others what to do, but leaves them to do things by themselves. Tightly he bars his inner door, and from his room looks out into the courtyard; he has provided the rules and yardsticks, so that all things know their place. Those who merit reward are rewarded; those who deserve punishment are punished. Reward and punishment follow the deed; each man brings them upon himself. Therefore, whether the result is pleasant or hateful, who dares to question it? When compass and rule have marked out one corner of truth, the other three corners will become evident of themselves."

From Han Feizi: Basic Writings. Burton Watson, trans. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003, pp. 22, 38-39.

Quiz

1 Read the section "The founders of legalism."

Which sentence from the section shows why Confucian scholars disapproved of Li Si?

- (A) One of his most famous achievements was the construction of the Great Wall of China.
- (B) Legalism is all about achieving order, so these reforms fit with those beliefs.
- (C) They were especially upset when he banned history education and called for book burning.
- (D) Like Shang Yang, Li Si also fell out of favor after plotting to place someone else on the throne.

2 Read the selection from the section "Excerpts from Han Feizi's writings."

Find men who have a clear understanding of what is beneficial to the nation and the judgment to weigh issues properly, and put them in charge of foreign affairs; then the ruler can never be deceived in his relations with the other powers of the world...

Which of the following is the MOST accurate explanation of what this selection means?

- (A) Leaders should have helpers who always agree with the leader. These people should be put in charge because the leader knows they can be trusted.
- (B) People who understand rules and laws make better leaders than people who do not. A leader must also understand foreign affairs.
- (C) Working with other countries is the most important job a leader does. If leaders are to be successful at this, they must have very good judgment and loyal help.
- (D) Having trust in the people who help you is essential to a leader's success. When leaders have trust, they can be powerful.

3 What is the relationship between the Warring States period and legalism?

- (A) The Warring States period showed that China needed a dynasty in order to be successful.
- (B) Legalism was a philosophy that developed because of all the conflict during the Warring States period.
- (C) The Warring States period and legalism were both times of great power in China.
- (D) Legalism came about because a Qin leader from the Warring States period was able to grab power.

4 What caused Han Feizi's death?

- (A) Li Si's envy and fear over Han Feizi's power caused Han Feizi's death.
- (B) Han Feizi's rules were too strict and Li Si had to poison him.
- (C) Li Si's desire to create a better way to rule caused Han Feizi's death.
- (D) Han Feizi committed suicide because people disliked his harsh laws.