

China's Geography

Using your textbook or an atlas please label the following items:

Seas

Yellow Sea
East China Sea
South China Sea

Islands

Taiwan

Mongolia

Rivers

Huang He
Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
Xi
Wei He (Huang)

Mountains

Himalayas
Kunlun
Tian Shan
Altai
Plateau of Tibet
North China Plateau

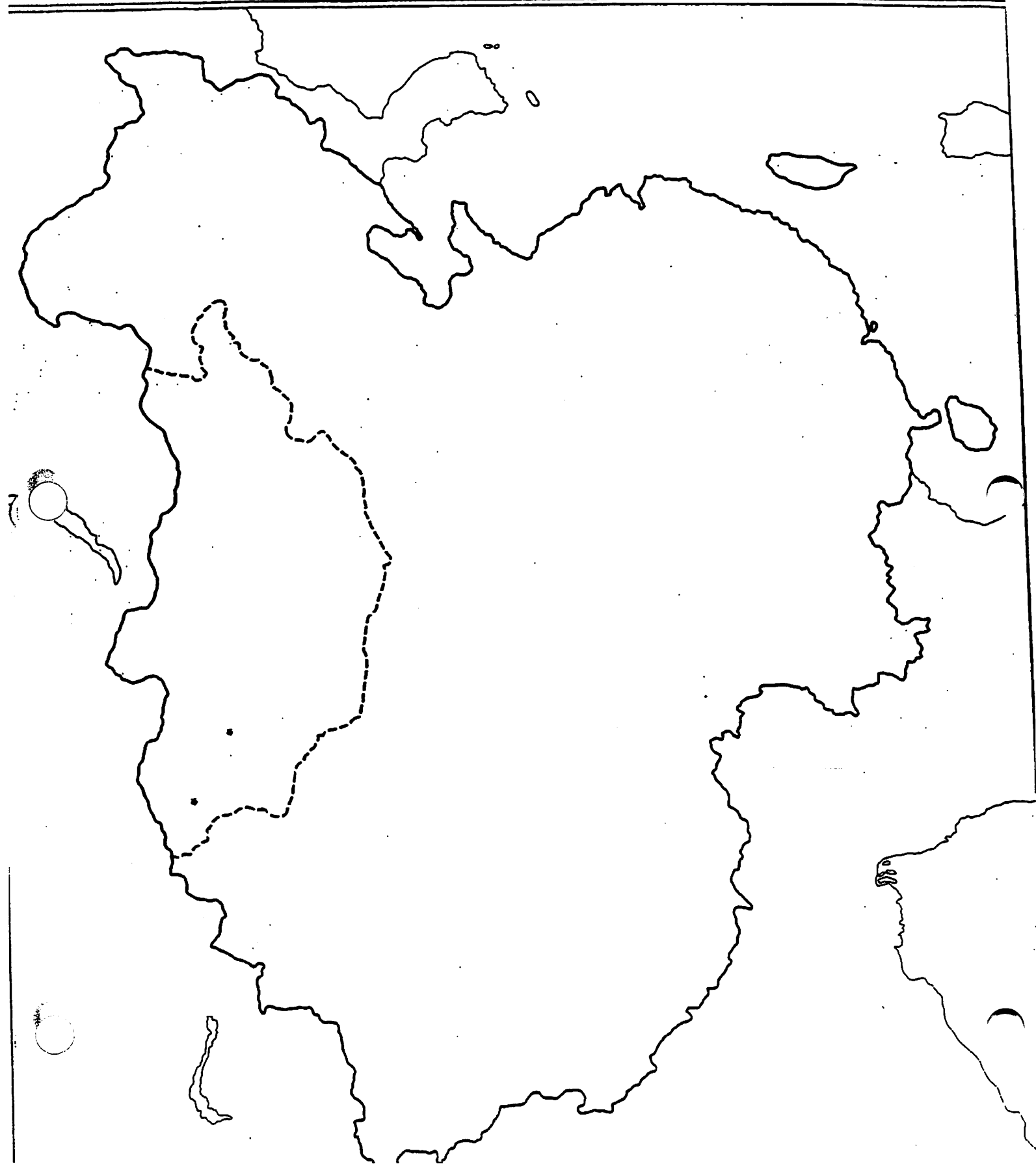
Deserts

Taklimakan
Gobi

Cities

Beijing
Hong Kong
Shanghai
Guangzhou (Canton)
Nanking

HANDOUT 63: MAKING A PHYSICAL MAP OF CHINA



Lesson 1: The Geography of China

Directions: Choose the term from the box below that best completes each sentence. Not all of the terms will be used.

Asia	Guangxi Zhungzu	North China Plain
Beijing	Gulf of Tonkin	Tibetan Plateau
contrasts	Himalayas	the world
Europe	Huang River	yellow
Gobi	loess	Zhuang
4,300	Vietnamese	3,400

1. China is the largest country in _____.
2. Due to its great size, China is a land of _____.
3. A large portion of China's food comes from the _____.
4. _____ is the country's capital and has been a center of culture and government since the 1200s.
5. The Huang River is almost _____ miles long from start to finish.
6. The _____ stretches across parts of Mongolia and China.
7. Dissolved silt makes the _____ look yellow.
8. The Guangxi Zhungzu is bordered on the south by the _____.
9. Farming and fishing are very important to the people in the _____ region.
10. The largest minority group in China is the _____.
11. The _____ is known as the Roof of the World.
12. The _____ actually are located in more than one country.



Notes for Home: Your child learned about the geography of China.

Home Activity: Ask your child to make a list of things he or she might take on a nature tour of China. Discuss why each item would be beneficial and where it might be used.

Land of the Middle Kingdom

Use the terms in the box and the clues to complete the puzzle. Write one letter of each word on a blank line. For help, you may refer to pages 146 to 149 in your textbook.

Words

gorge

Long River

famine

China's Sorrow

plateau

loess

North China Plain

Clues

1. a major landform in China flooded by the Huang He
2. a large high plain in Tibet from which the Huang He begins
3. a time of crop failure and starvation
4. another name for the Chang Jiang river of China
5. a mountain pass with steep rocky sides
6. what the people of China call the Huang He because the river's flooding has killed thousands of people
7. a dusty, yellow soil, carried by wind, turning the Huang He a yellowish color

What is another name for the Yellow River? _____

1. _ _ _ _ _

2. _ _ _ _ _

3. _ _ _ _ _

4. _ _ _ _ _

5. _ _ _ _ _

6. _ _ _ _ _

7. _ _ _ _ _

Vocabulary Preview

Directions: Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the definition of that word in the space provided. You may use your textbook.

1. The fertile land on the plain is enriched by (double cropping, loess).

2. Crops in the North China Plain often are grown using a broad (terrace, pictograph).

3. A kind of wall known as a (levee, terrace) helps contain the Huang River.

4. Rice and sugar cane often are used for (oracle bones, double cropping).

5. The Chinese language is written using a type of symbol called a (loess, pictograph).

6. An (ancestor, oracle bone) was a tool used to tell the future.

7. Qin was divided into 36 (provinces, terraces).

8. The first Han ruler was Han Gaozu, whose name means "High (Nobility, Ancestor)."

9. Wu Di made people take (civil service, middleman) exams to work for the government.

10. A new way to trade during the Han dynasty involved (double cropping, a middleman).

11. Confucius could become a scholar because of his (nobility, oracle bone).



Notes for Home: Your child learned the vocabulary words for Chapter 4.

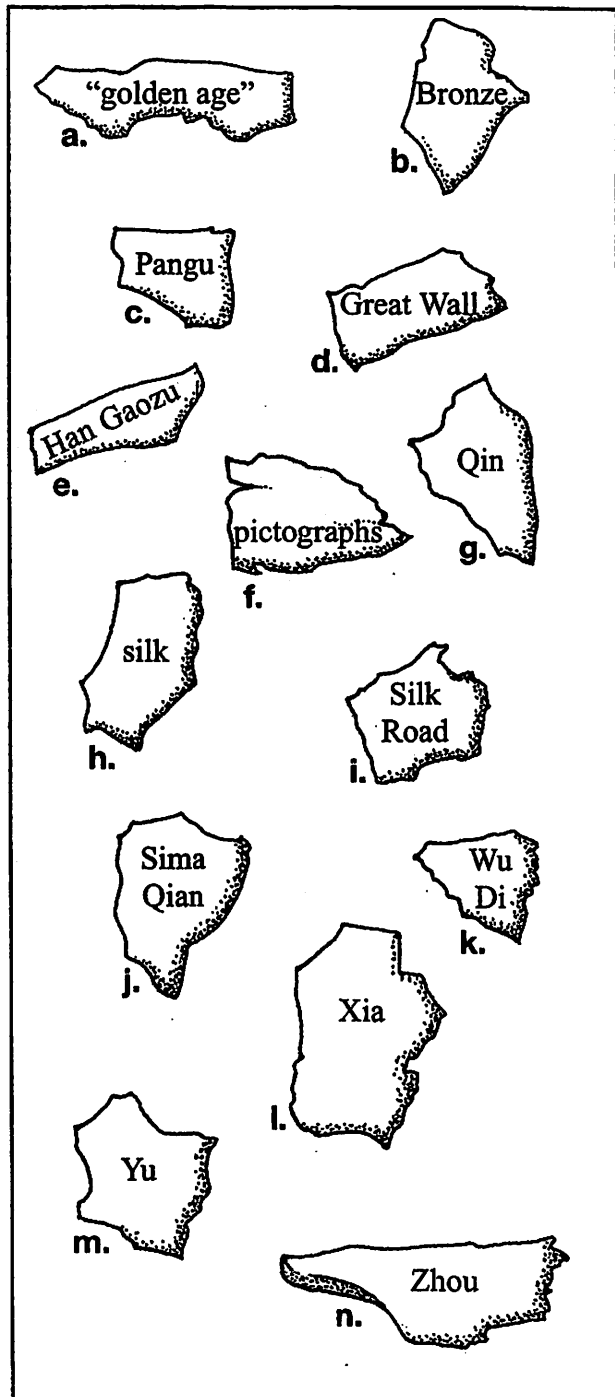
Home Activity: With your child, take turns illustrating the different vocabulary words. Have the person who is not drawing guess which word is being illustrated. Discuss the definitions as you go.

Lesson 2: China's Past

Directions: Match each phrase with the oracle bone it describes. Write the letter of the correct oracle bone on the line beside each phrase. You may use your textbook.

- _____ 1. The Chinese language is written in _____.
- _____ 2. creator of the universe, in legends
- _____ 3. hero who conquered flooding on Huang River
- _____ 4. legendary period whose tales formed a bridge between China's prehistory and China's earliest recorded history
- _____ 5. The Shang dynasty was part of the _____ Age.
- _____ 6. people from west of the Huang's great river bend
- _____ 7. Women were in charge of producing _____.
- _____ 8. second part of the Zhou dynasty
- _____ 9. state divided into 36 provinces
- _____ 10. built to protect the empire from northern invaders
- _____ 11. first Han ruler
- _____ 12. built new roads to improve transportation
- _____ 13. wrote the first complete history of China
- _____ 14. the only land connection between China and the rest of the world

Chinese Oracle Bones



Notes for Home: Your child learned about China's past.

Home Activity: With your child, use the textbook to practice pronouncing the names from this lesson. Discuss the different sounds assigned to letters such as x and q.

Lesson 3: Legacy of Thought

Directions: The underlined terms below have been scrambled so that each appears in the wrong sentence. Write each term on the line beside the sentence where it actually belongs. You may use your textbook.

- _____ 1. The Great Temple houses a statue of respect.
- _____ 2. Confucius was sometimes called Mencius, or Kung Fuzi.
- _____ 3. Confucius could be educated as a scholar because his family was of some morals.
- _____ 4. Master Kung traveled with a group of schools.
- _____ 5. Confucius was a teacher of Laozi.
- _____ 6. Disciples are at the core of Confucianism.
- _____ 7. Confucius taught that finding the authority helped people make balanced decisions.
- _____ 8. In Confucianism a ruler was seen as a great nobility.
- _____ 9. According to Confucius, the people needed to have harmony for their ruler.
- _____ 10. Confucius lived in the period called the “hundred virtues of thought.”
- _____ 11. Master Kung was a follower of Confucius who believed that people were good by nature.
- _____ 12. The first great teacher of Daoism was Confucius.
- _____ 13. Daoists believe that people should live in middle way with nature.

Notes for Home: Your child learned about the basics of Confucianism and Daoism.

Home Activity: With your child, create a chart to compare and contrast Confucianism and Daoism. List and discuss the background and basic concepts of each way of thinking.

