

Thursday, January 30th

Fill in your Planner for today

Read quietly at your desk

This Day In History

1933 – Adolf Hitler was named the German Chancellor.

1948 – Indian political and spiritual leader Mahatma Gandhi was murdered by a Hindu extremist.

On Your Desk

- Notebook
- Pencil
- Book to read



Happy Birthday To...

1/27 Zoe C.



6.C&G.1.2 Summarize the ideas that shaped political thought in various civilizations.

Learning Goals:

I can explain both the Dynastic Cycle and the Mandate of Heaven.

I can summarize how those two ideas impacted the political structure of Ancient China.

<https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/54b2312a-771e-47d8-9eaf-1b542a898b97>

(first three to four segments)

The article attached on the next two slides was handed out today.

GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA

China's vast lands are covered by mountain ranges and deserts. Two deserts, the Taklimakan and Gobi, prevented foreign visitors and invaders from entering into Ancient China. The many mountain ranges that cover Asia formed additional protective barriers for China's early dynasties. China's mountains from the Greater Khingan Range in the northeast to the Tian Shan Range in the northwest to the massive 1500 mile Himalayas Range south of the Tibetan Plateau all helped shape the history of Ancient China.

CHINA'S RIVERS

China's earliest dynasties began in the Huang He or Yellow River Valley. Known as 'China's Sorrow' because of its deadly and unpredictable flooding, the Yellow River flows across northern China to the Yellow Sea. The river gets its name from the yellow loess (clay dust) that is deposited in the river as it flows across China. Another important river is China's longest river, the Yangtze River or the Chang Jiang. The Yangtze snakes its way through central China to the East China Sea. China's third major river is the Xi River, or Xi Jiang. The entire length of the Xi Jiang as it flows from southern China to the South China Sea is navigable.

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY

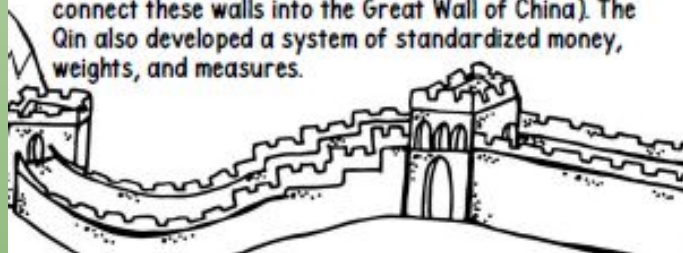
China's rugged geography of mountains, rivers, and deserts shaped China's history. Its first dynasties were small and restricted by their surrounding geography. As Chinese dynasties unified the different regions of China, the geographic features continued to keep China isolated from the rest of the world.

ZHOU DYNASTY (1050 - 256 BC)

The right to rule China was determined by the gods and if a dynasty no longer had the right to rule, they could be conquered. The Zhou used this Mandate of Heaven to conquer the Shang and gain control. The Zhou were the first dynasty to use iron. Additionally, the Hundred Schools of Thoughts (about 770 BC - 222 BC), the Golden Age of Chinese philosophies, took place during their rule. In 771 BC, invaders from a neighboring kingdom forced the Zhou out of central China. The dynasty ruled for another 500 years, but the empire was smaller and less powerful.

QIN DYNASTY (221 - 206 BC)

After the Warring States period (400s - 221 BC), the Qin Dynasty under Qin Shi Huang Ti took control and unified China, beginning the period of Imperial China. The name 'China' was derived from the Qin Dynasty. While this dynasty's reign was the shortest at 15 years, it was very ambitious. One of Emperor Qin Shi Huang Ti's projects was the building of walls on the northern border (in the 1400s, the Ming Dynasty will rebuild and connect these walls into the Great Wall of China). The Qin also developed a system of standardized money, weights, and measures.

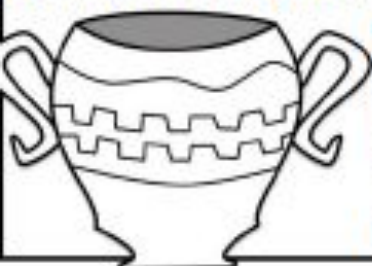


XIA DYNASTY (2070 - 1600 BC)

While considered mythical by some historians, the Xia Dynasty is credited with establishing China's first government. Located in the Yellow River Valley, the Xia worked to control the disastrous floods of the Huang He or Yellow River.

SHANG DYNASTY (1700 - 1050 BC)

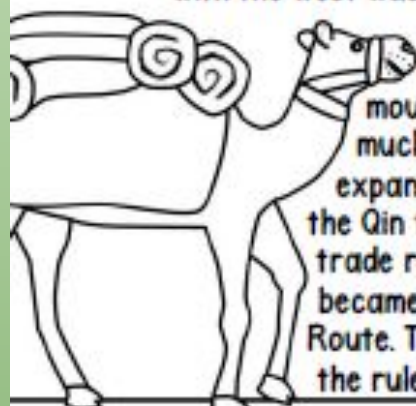
Also located in the Yellow River Valley, the Shang Dynasty used oracle bones, invented a calendar, and were the first to cast bronze.



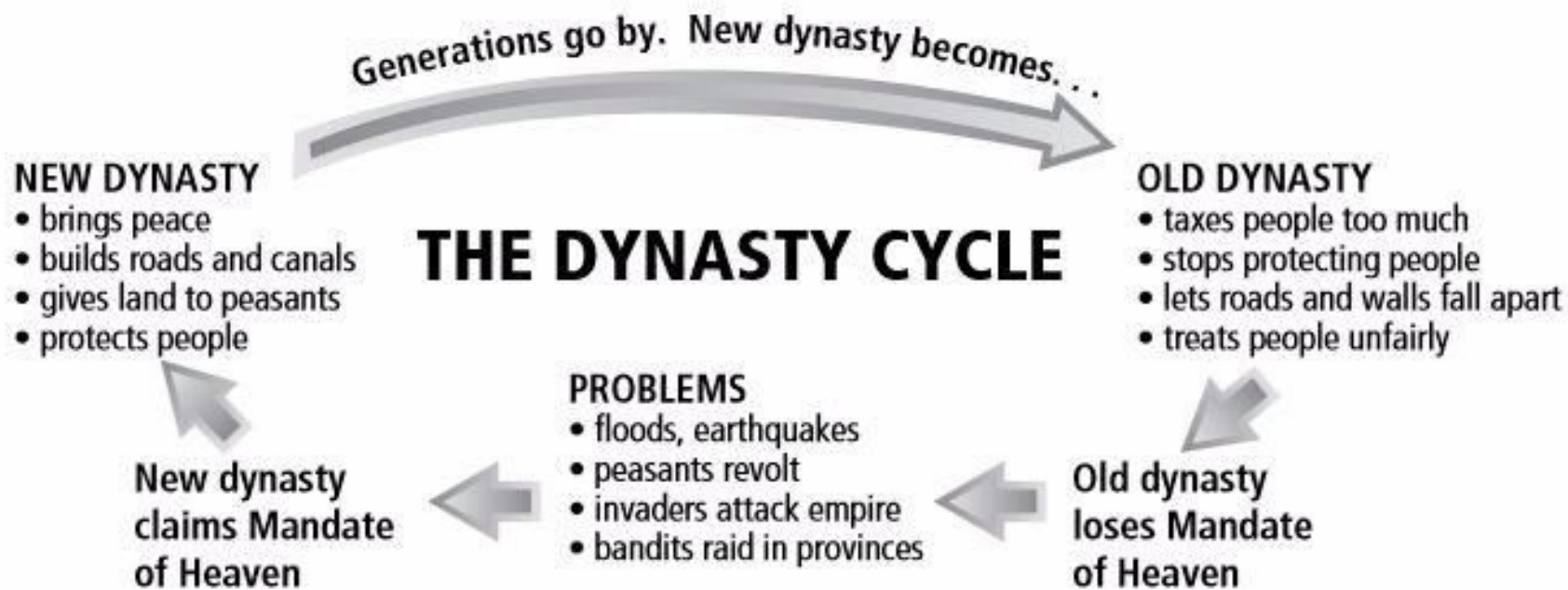
HAN DYNASTY (206 BC - 220 AD)

The Han Dynasty brought stability and peace to China when it became the largest of the early dynasties. Several innovations happened during the Han Dynasty including the invention of paper and the refining of gunpowder. During the Han Dynasty, China's isolation ended as trade with the west was welcomed. Traders from the

west traveled through China's dangerous deserts and mountains to buy silk, horses, and much more from the Chinese. The Han expanded the protective walls built by the Qin to protect the caravans on the trade routes. These trade routes became known as the Silk Road or Silk Route. The Han Dynasty peaked under the rule of Emperor Wu Ti.



GRAPHIC SUMMARY: *The Mandate of Heaven*



The Mandate of Heaven helped explain the rise and fall of dynasties.

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Work on your PLAYLIST

Place your PLAYLIST in the Turn-In Basket
for your core when finished

Take the SURVEY in Google Classroom

Work on something for another class
Or read quietly at your desk