

Monday, February 2nd

Fill in your Planner for today

Warm-Up:

- Finish notes on Qin Shi Huangdi from textbook (pages 274-277)
--you must use the outline format we learned in class

Read quietly at your desk

This Day In History

February 3, 1874-- Blanche Kelso Bruce elected to a full six-year term in the U.S. Senate by the Mississippi legislature.

Feb. 3, 1920 - The Negro Baseball League is founded

On Your Desk

- Notebook
- Sharpened Pencil
- Book to read



Happy Birthday To...

2/4 Navya P.
2/7 Tess Rutledge



Standard:

6.C.1.3 Summarize systems of social structure within various civilizations and societies over time.

Learning Goal:

I can explain the role of family in Ancient China.

The Job Offer

Imagine that the members of your group all belong to the same family. An adult member of that family has been offered a new job a thousand miles away. The adult is delighted at the idea of moving and thinks that other family members should feel the same way. Others are not so sure.



The Relative

Imagine that the members of your group all belong to the same family. An elderly relative has become ill and wants to move in with you to avoid going to a nursing home. Everybody in the family likes this relative, but the change will not be easy. What will happen? What are some factors that make the situation vary from family to family?

Common Themes About Family in Ancient China:

- Family was foundation of early Chinese society
- Each member had duties & responsibilities
- Oldest male was head of the family
- Extended family
- Filial piety

Read through information from several resources to increase understanding of family in China.

Take notes about EACH OF THESE TOPICS.

Chinese family life



<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ONM6GjI6A8zrjk4INnl6dh2pAOW2VSKIJC2OVit3ukY/edit>

In an ideal Chinese home, three generations (grandparents, parents, and children) of the same family lived under one roof. The head of the household was the grandfather or eldest male. Once the grandfather died, the children divided the household and made their own homes. But even if he was living independently, the eldest son had primary responsibility for the welfare of his living parents and other family members. Families followed strict rules of behavior, and shared mutual affection and respect. A single woman was taught to obey her father, and when she married to obey her husband and new parents-in-law. Wealthy families had servants. They lived with the family and helped with everyday tasks, like this figure of a servant girl, who is making bread.



Traditional Roles

Traditionally Chinese families were very much Patriarchal in their design. This meant that men, most often the oldest male in the household, was considered the head of the house and thus was the person who was expected to manage the estate. Families also put a lot of stock into the idea that age was an important factor in determining someone's rank in a family. Elder men were considered of a higher rank than younger men. This rank was very important and defined what a person could or could not do in their life. This type of family build, known as "Filial Piety" finds its roots in the teaching of Confucius and stresses the importance of obeying elders, warning that not doing so could even have resulted in capital punishment. Interestingly despite the importance of obeying elders it was also expected for children to point out their concerns over an elder's action, but always with the idea that they would accept an elder's decision in that given matter.

In ancient China gender was also very important in defining someone's role in their families. Males and females were not considered equal with men being seen as the more valued of the two genders. This allowed men to inherit land and property, and with some boys even attending school and being given an education. While this type of education for a boy was uncommon it was unthinkable for a girl to attend school, instead they were expected to learn to uphold the household. Men were given positions of power throughout their lives, eventually becoming the head of their families, while women were never given such an opportunity and were always subservient to men in their families.



Examples of Filial Piety (14th Century CE) According to Chinese tradition, **filial piety** (hsiao) was the primary duty of all Chinese. Being a **filial** son meant complete obedience to one's parents during their lifetime and--as they grew older--taking the best possible care of them.

Examples of Filial Piety

www2.kenyon.edu/Depts/Religion/Fac/Adler/Reln270/24-filial1.htm

In general, filial piety requires children to offer love, respect, support, and deference to their parents and other elders in the family, such as grandparents or older siblings. Acts of filial piety include obeying one's parent's wishes, taking care of them when they are old, and working hard to provide them with material comforts, such as food, money, or pampering.

TABLE**CONTRAST OF THE CONCEPT OF FILIAL PIETY BETWEEN AMERICAN AND CHINESE CULTURES**

	American Culture	Chinese Culture
Parent-child interaction	Autonomy and independence are valued Confrontation is acceptable	Social orientation and interdependence are valued Obedience is appreciated
Filial responsibility	Limited Oversacrifice for parents or family is not encouraged	Unlimited Self-sacrifice and devotion to parents or family are valued
Concept of legitimate support to parents	Affection, information exchange, and meeting parents' basic needs are expected and legitimate	All offerings and service are appreciated and legitimate

Source

<http://m3.wyanokecdn.com/a0439747500e48eb0cf4dbbc15861008.jpg>

Independent Task:

Read the article on families in Ancient China. Add to your notes from the article.

Glue the article into your notebook.

Notes are to the right --->
Your notes may not look exactly like these, but should include the same information.

Office DEPOT
2/15/20

Family in Ancient China

1) Family as foundation:

- primary/most important thing in Chinese culture
- family loyalty + respect for elders = KEY CHINESE VALUES

2) Duties & Responsibilities

Men

- higher status than women
- oldest male had most authority in family
- could report disobedient children (even adult children)

Children

- respect your elders always, even after death
- boys could attend school
- female babies not wanted were left to die
- must show loyalty

Women

- took care of household
- raised children
- parents arranged her marriage
- no formal roles outside the home

3) Extended family and ancestors

- ancestor worship important
- must honor dead ancestors
- shrines in homes for ancestor worship
- ancestor worship = practices of honoring spirits of dead ancestors
- family members lived on in spirit world

4) Filial Piety:

- primary duty of all Chinese
- requires children to offer respect, love, support to parents and elders (including grandparents & older siblings)
- obey & take care of them/provide for them
- comes from teachings of Confucius