

HOCPP 1113

In The Hands of A Child

Multi-Level



Custom Designed Project Pack

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Ancient China



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A Ready-to-Assemble
Hands-On Unit
Including Reproducibles

Ancient China

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Research Guide written by Katie Kubesh
Activities written by Niki McNeil
Graphics and Editing by Kimm Bellotto

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From the time we first began using Project Packs we fell in love with them. We knew that this type of hands-on learning experience was just the thing that was needed to make boring academics not only educational but, fun and exciting too!

To help get you started we have included some of the questions we receive about Project Packs.

What is a Project Pack?

A Project Pack is simply a great way of compiling key points from your studies into one spot that can easily be stored and available to be reviewed at any time

How does this help me? and Why is this a better way for learning?

The number one reason is the students will retain the information covered so much faster. Children learn by doing. Project Packs put learning into their hands!

Another reason is it is a convenient way to store those wonderful projects. Students can go back and review them at any time and your schoolroom or refrigerator is not cluttered with bits and pieces of their projects.

And the final reason is they are great and the possibilities are endless! There are no age limits and no subject lines that cannot be worked into a Project Pack. We will be adding many units to help you in the education of your students.

How do I make a Project Pack?

A Project Pack is simply a file folder refolded into a shutter style book. Open it flat and then fold the sides into the middle creasing neatly and there you have it.

For a more colorful and eye-appealing Project Pack it is suggested that some of your Reproducibles be printed out on colored multi-purpose paper.

What supplies do I need?

You will want to have file folders, paper of different colors and weights, your students' favorite coloring tools, tape, glue, scissors, and a stapler.

Adapting a Project Pack to Fit the Needs of Your Student

Adapting a Project or Research Pack is key to ensuring that you provide the best lesson for your student. At first glance, some might just skip over an activity because they feel it is too easy or too difficult for their student. We want you to use all the activities we provide...they are easily adaptable!

For example, if you have a PK-3 student the vocabulary activities might be difficult for him or her to complete. Here are some tips to help you adapt the activities that require your student to write:

1. Have your student dictate vocabulary words and their meanings as you write them.
2. Have your child draw a picture instead of writing.
3. You write the word or sentence first so your student can see how it is written.
4. Practice. Practice. Practice. In the car, on a walk, in the shopping cart! Practice saying the vocabulary words and what they mean. Before you know it your preschooler will be telling others what those words mean!
5. Contact us. We would be happy to give you ideas for adapting specific units to a grade level.

On the other hand, some of the activities may seem too easy for your student. Does your 5th grade level student want to learn about butterflies, but the Project Pack seems too easy? Try it anyway; just change things up a bit to suit that grade level. Here are some tips to help you adapt the activities to make them a little more difficult.

1. In addition to writing down vocabulary words and their meanings, ask your student to use the word in a sentence; either verbally or written.
2. Give your student 1 hour (or other reasonable time frame) to research the topic on their own; either online or at the library. Give your student a set of questions or see what he/she can find without your guidance.
3. Encourage your student to expand on the topic or choose a related topic to learn about.
4. Take a look at some of our preschool units...there is lots of clipart related to each topic. Have your older student cut these out and write a story or play about the pictures or perform a play.
5. Contact us. We would be happy to give you ideas for adapting specific units to a grade level.

These are just a few ways you can adapt a Project Pack to meet the needs of your student. Let your student be the judge if something is too easy or too difficult...you just might be surprised!

The Website links we have included in our guides are references we found that contain relevant information. However, the sites are not owned or maintained by In the Hands of a Child. The content may have changed or become a “dead” link. If you find the site contains inappropriate material or is no longer a site, please let us know!

Table of Contents

Guide	Page 3
Ancient China	Page 3
Early Civilization	Page 3
Ancient Dynasties	Page 4
Life in Ancient China	Page 6
Religion	Page 9
Art and Architecture	Page 10
Ancient Inventions	Page 12
Vocabulary	Page 13
Activity List	Page 15
Activity 1	Page 16
Activity 2	Page 18
Activity 3	Page 21
Activity 4	Page 22
Activity 5	Page 29
Activity 6	Page 30
Activity 7	Page 32
Activity 8	Page 33
Activity 9	Page 34
Activity 10	Page 36
Activity 11	Page 38
Activity 12	Page 40
Activity 13	Page 41
Activity 14	Page 42
Activity 15	Page 43
Activity 16	Page 45
Activity 17	Page 46
Activity 18	Page 49
Activity 19	Page 51
Activity 20	Page 53

Activity 21

Page 54

Activity 22

Page 57

Folder Instructions

Page 58

Ancient China



One of the oldest written histories in the world is the history of China. In addition to written history, there are many Chinese artifacts that date back thousands of years. China is also the world's oldest continuous

civilization. The ancient Chinese invented many things we use today like paper, matches, and the umbrella.

Ancient China is not an easy history to study! It spans a time period of over 5,000 years. In addition, throughout the years, historians have interpreted the writings of ancient China differently from each other. When studying the culture and history of ancient China, keep in mind that the dates are estimates and that some things may have many different names to describe them! One way to study the history of ancient China is to break the time period up into blocks of time by using the time frames in which each **dynasty** ruled.

Ancient China Timeline

B.C.

5000- 3000: Yangshao and Longshan cultures develop.

2100-1600: Xia Dynasty in control.

1650-1027: Shang Dynasty in control.

1027-256: Zhou Dynasty in control.

551-479: Confucius lives and teaches

481-221: Warring States Period

221-207: Qin Dynasty in power.

A.D.

207-220: Han Dynasty in control.

Early Ancient Chinese Civilization

Around 5,000 BC a group called the Yangshao settled in northern China near the Huang He River. There are no written documents that tell about this ancient civilization, but **archaeologists** have found the remains of Yangshao villages that prove a civilization lived and farmed there.



Another farming group settled in ancient China around 3000 BC. This group was called the Lungshan people. They harvested silk, used a potter's wheel, and baked bricks in ovens to build their houses. Ancient Chinese **legends** say that the "Great Engineer" of the Lungshan people, named Yu, was the founder of the Xia Dynasty.

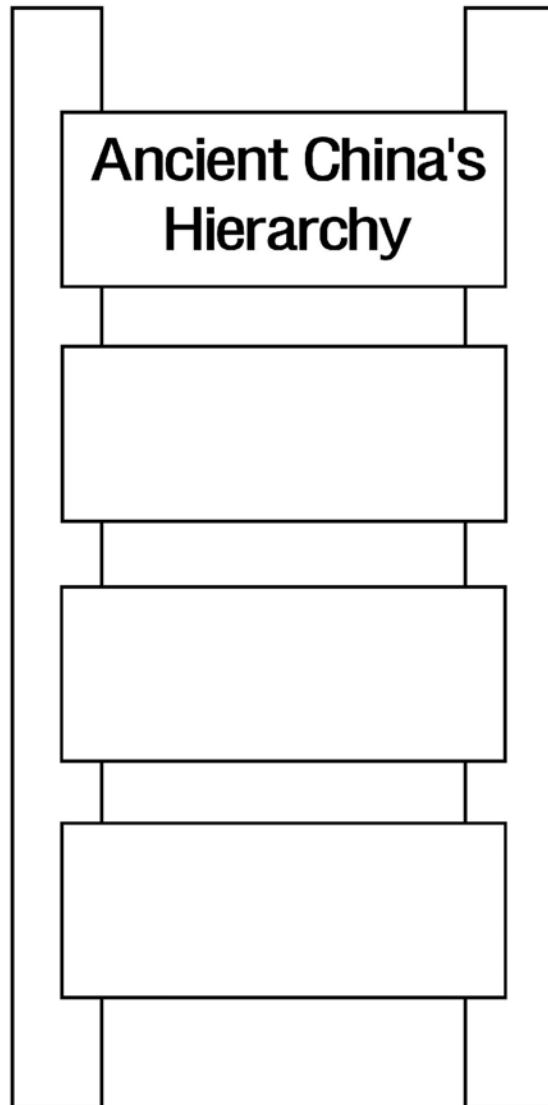
Ancient China Activities

1. Vocabulary
2. Create your own timeline of ancient China
3. What were the two early ancient civilizations of China? Briefly describe each.
4. Give highlights of each ancient dynasty with simple notations of the government, religion, and inventions associated with each.
5. Who were some of the rulers of ancient China?
6. Choose one emperor from ancient China and write a brief biography about him.
7. What did archaeologists find in the tomb of the Emperor Zheng?
8. What were the three steps of the hierarchy in ancient China? (Emperor, nobility, peasants).
9. What is feng shui and how did it affect where the ancient Chinese built their homes?
10. Describe typical Chinese family life in ancient China.
11. Describe the common foods or drinks from ancient China.
12. Describe the clothing worn by the wealthy and the peasants in ancient China.
13. Describe the practice of ancestor worship.
14. What were oracle bones and how were they used?
15. List and describe the "Three Ways."
16. What were the beliefs about the Chinese horoscope?
17. What types of artwork were created in ancient China?
18. Draw a picture of a building from ancient China.
19. Give an overview of the Great Wall; what is it? Why was it built? When did the Chinese start building it? How long is it?
20. What was the Silk Road?
21. What things were invented in ancient China? How many of those inventions do you have in your home?
22. Paper was an important invention of the ancient Chinese. List five different ways that paper is used today.

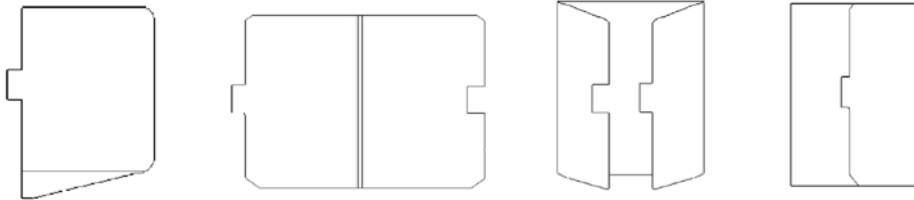
Activity 8

What were the three steps of the hierarchy in ancient China?

- Fill in the rungs on the ladder with each step in the hierarchy.



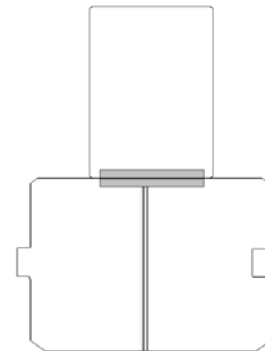
Instructions to Re-fold a Folder



Normal Fold:

Open folder flat

Fold both the right and left edge to the center crease creating a shutter
Cut a folder in half OR use a piece of cardstock to form your extension
Lay the extension in the center of the shutter fold folder
Attach at the top end using clear packing tape



Double Folder:

Open folder flat

Fold both the right and left edge in toward the center crease creating a shutter

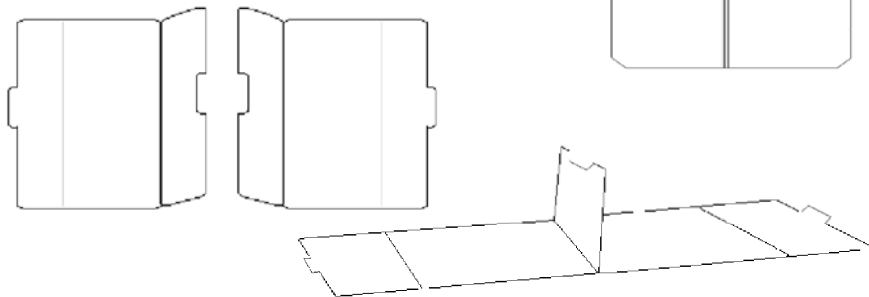
Do this again with a second folder

Set both folders side by side with their shutters opened (pointing straight up not flat)

In the center where the two folders meet glue the outer flaps of each shutter together connecting the two folders

Fold both shutters closed and flip over and close

The back of one of the folders becomes your cover



***You can add extensions to a double folder using the same method as for a single folder.



What's in
Zhang's Tanshi?



Vocabulary
A list of words used often precisely,
usually arranged alphabetically
and defined or translated





Uses of Paper

A Report About

Family Life



The Dynasties of Ancient China

Ancient Chinese Inventions in My Home



The Silk Road

The Three Boys



The Great Wall

Wonders of the World
