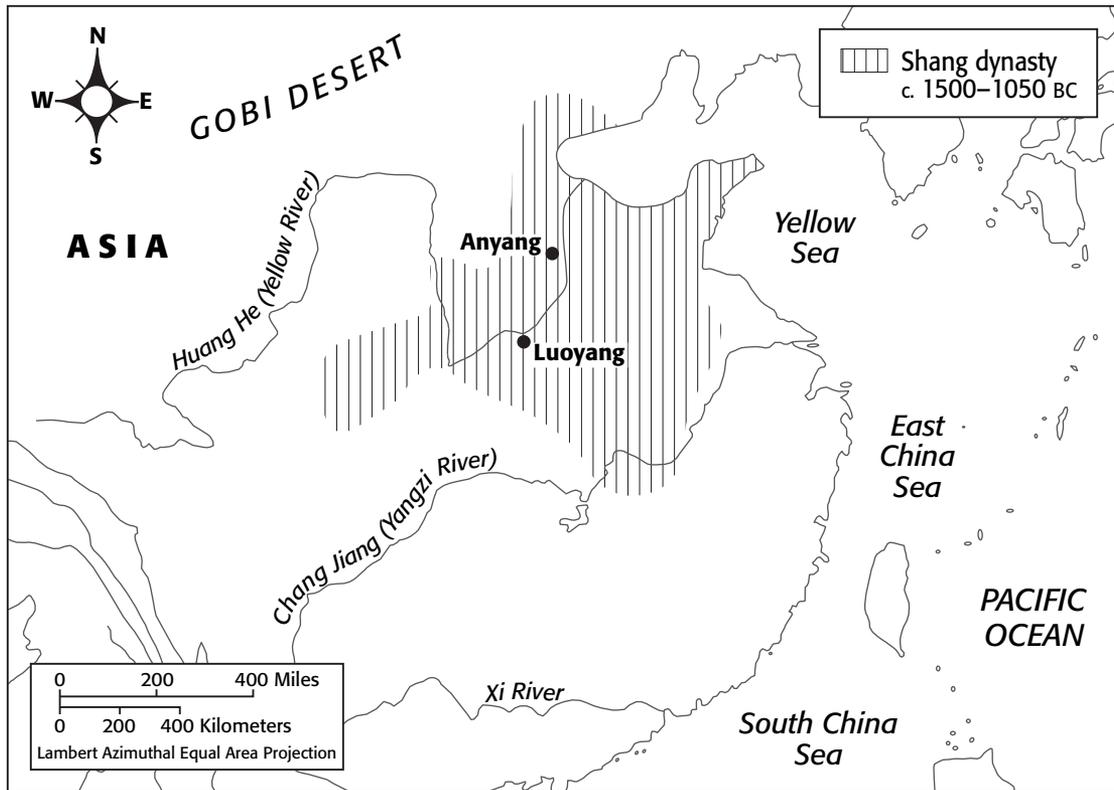


# Shang China

In northern China, the Huang He, or Yellow River, has long been the center of civilization. When the Huang He flooded, it deposited fertile silt. This made the land ideal for growing crops. Farmers began to settle along the river. The people also began to use the rivers to fish. They domesticated animals such as pigs and sheep. The population grew. Over time, settlements grew into cities and eventually into larger and more complex societies. One such society was the Shang dynasty. The Shang dynasty became the strongest kingdom in the Huang He Valley.



## MAP ACTIVITY

1. Use a light color to highlight the area of the Shang dynasty.
2. What is the name of the desert located north and west of the Shang dynasty area? Label it on the map.
3. Use a dark color to trace the Huang He River.
4. What sea is east of the Shang dynasty area? Label it on the map.

**ANALYZING MAPS**

**1. Movement** If you lived in Anyang, what is the number of miles you would have to travel to get to the Yellow Sea?

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**2. Location** What river in southwest China formed the boundary of the Shang dynasty?

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**3. Location** How many miles does the Huang He River stretch across northern China?

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**4. Regions** How far north did the Shang dynasty reach?

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**5. Movement** How did the changes in agriculture contribute to the development of the Shang dynasty?

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**ACTIVITY**

Answers will vary, but students should include important details from Liu Bang's life mentioned in the text.

**Biography****WUDI****WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**

1. possible answer—They had to pay the price for all of the wars. Wudi was gaining control, but they only gained higher taxes.
2. possible answer—I would like to have lived in ancient China because it would be interesting to practice Confucianism.

**ACTIVITY**

Answers will vary, but students' questions and responses should be based on what they read about Wudi.

**Biography****ADMIRAL ZHENG HE****WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**

1. possible answer—Emperor Yung Lo wanted to show China's power and demand tribute from the barbarian lands to the west.
2. possible answers—China might have discovered new lands and colonized other lands before the Europeans. China could have received more influence from other cultures and also could have been more of an influence.

**ACTIVITY**

Students' descriptions should show an understanding of Zheng He's voyages.

**Literature****ANALYZING LITERATURE**

1. nature
2. The poem encourages people to "climb higher" to see farther.

**ACTIVITY**

Students' pictures and poetry selections will vary.

**Primary Source****WHAT DID YOU LEARN?**

1. possible answer—The Mongols were a fierce warrior society and were willing to die for their leader. The text mentions animals from both the steppe and the mountains, so they probably relied on these animals.
2. possible answer—The Secret History of the Mongols was written about 13 years after the death of Genghis Khan. Therefore, it is possible that the writer talked to people who took the oath and that those people were telling the truth. They may not have meant everything in the oath to be taken literally.
3. possible answer—The oath promises tributes to Genghis Khan, and the warriors will die for him, which shows that the clans were devoted followers of Genghis Khan and were eager to serve him.

**Geography and History****MAP ACTIVITY**

1. The Shang dynasty should be highlighted.
2. The Gobi Desert should be labeled.
3. The Huang He should be traced in a dark color.
4. The Yellow Sea should be labeled.

**ANALYZING MAPS**

1. approximately 600 miles
2. Yangzi River
3. approximately 750 miles
4. nearly 3,000 miles
5. As farmers increased, the amount of food they could produce increased because of the fertile soil. They started to obtain food from the rivers, so their sources of food increased. This caused the population to grow, making the settlements larger. Over time, people became more advanced, and their settlements grew into large cities.