

Ancient China

Lapbook



Designed by
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L-AC



Ancient China Lapbook

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

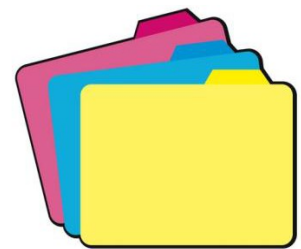
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

Ancient China Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

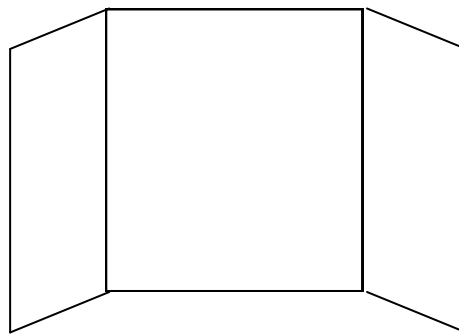
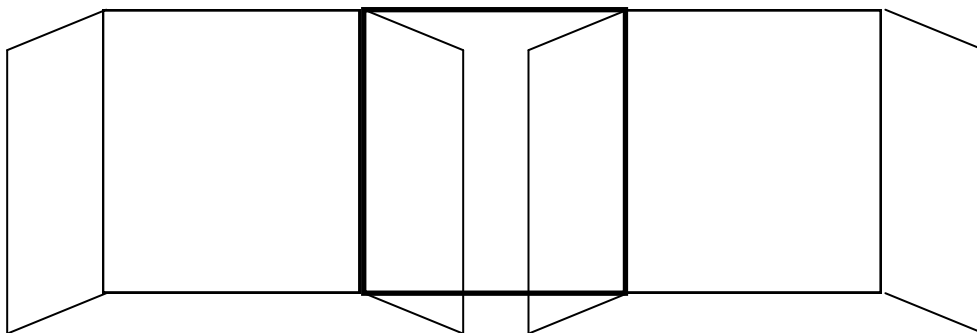


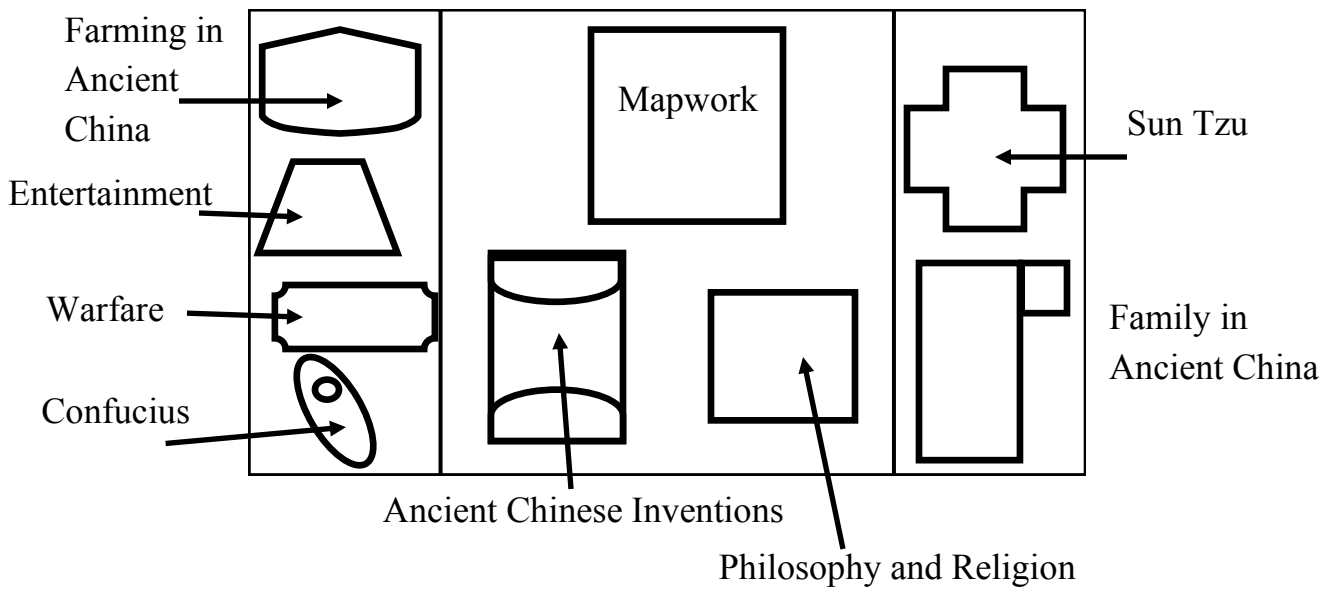
Figure 2



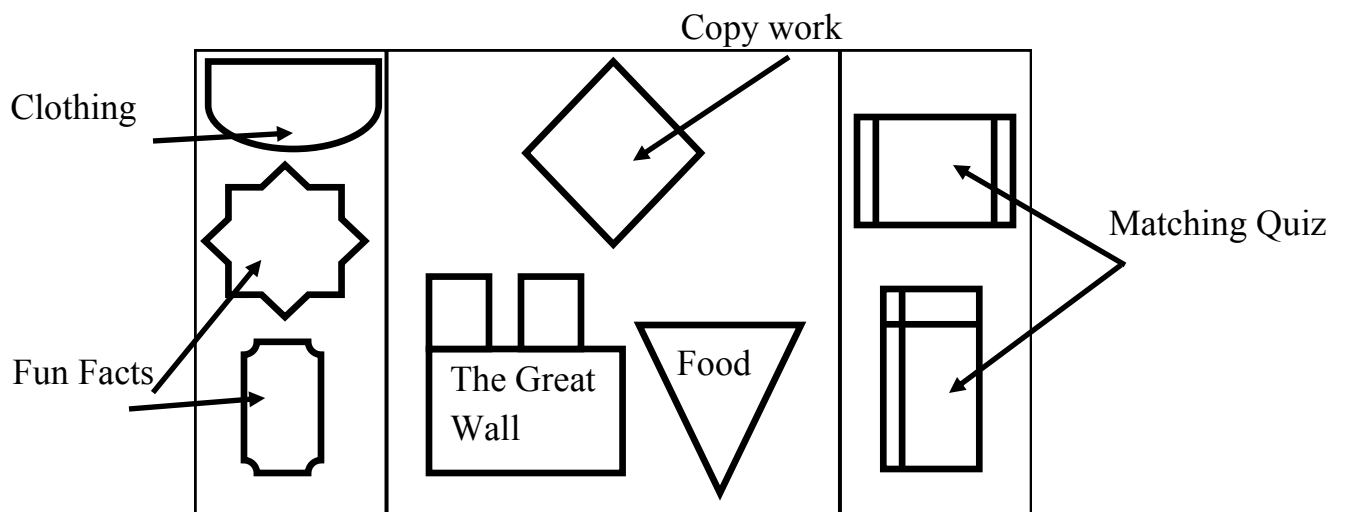
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

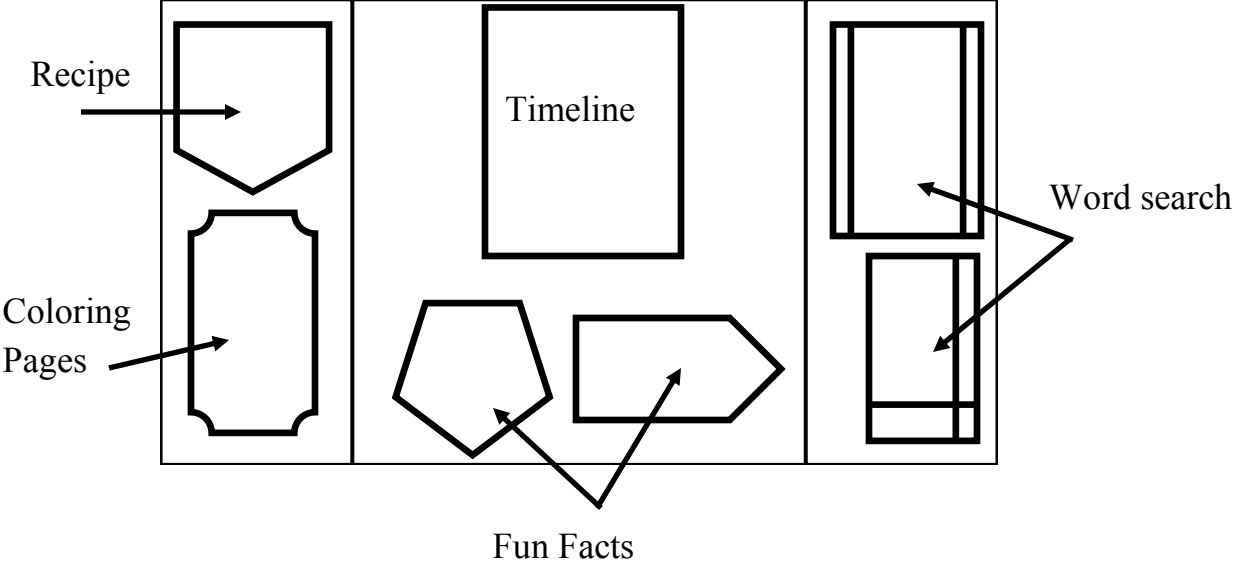
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

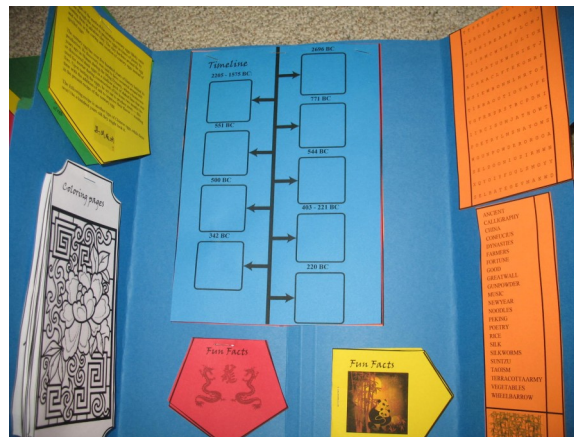
Folder 1



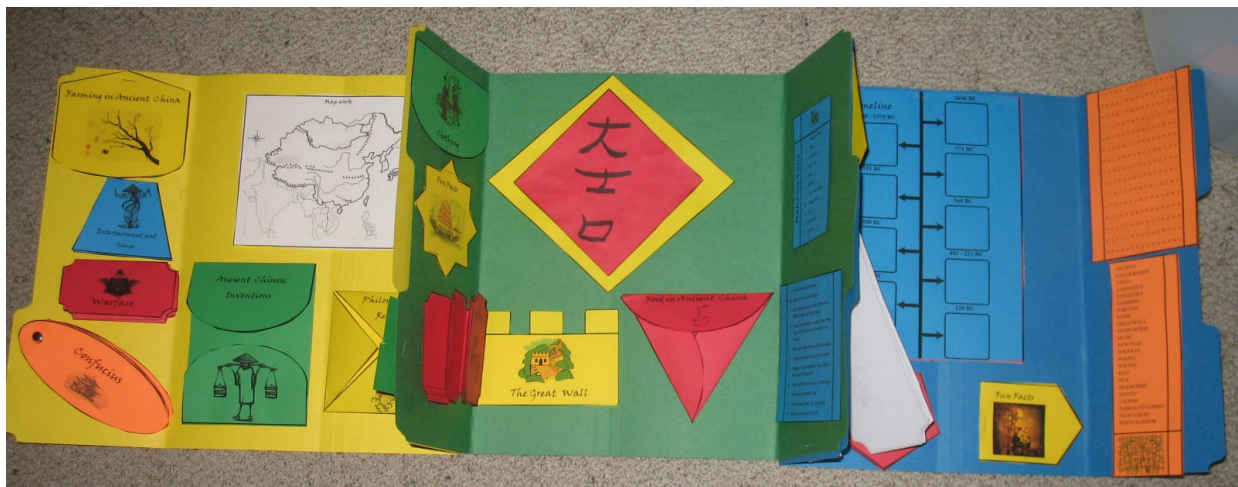
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



Ancient China Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** The Family in Ancient China

***Student Instructions:**

Tab A :What was family life like in ancient China? How did it differ from our times? Discuss your answers in this tab of booklet #1.

Tab B: How did life differ between men and women? Discuss your answer in this tab of the booklet.

Tab C: How was life different for boys ? How were boys treated differently than girls? Discuss your answers in this tab of the booklet.

Tab D: What happened to girls around age 4? What were the consequences of this? Discuss your answers in this tab of the booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Answers go on blank pages, attach cover page on top, stack pages and secure with staple on bottom side

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Farming in Ancient China

***Student Instructions:** What was life like for poor farmers in Ancient China? What livestock did they keep? What crops did they grow? What tools did they use? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all three pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.



*The Family in
Ancient China*



A.

Blank rectangular area for response A.

B.

Blank rectangular area for response B.

C.



D.



Farming in Ancient China



Life in Ancient China



Ancient Chinese civilization began along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers around 2000BC. Written Chinese history begins between 1700 and 1046 BC during the Shang Dynasty. Because of its thousands of years of continuous culture, China is considered by many to be the oldest civilization in the world.

Ever since various warring kingdoms were united to create the first Chinese empire, dynasties developed bureaucratic systems which allowed the emperor to directly control vast territories. A dynasty is a type of government run by a family of rulers closely related to one another.

The ancient Chinese believed that Heaven was a type of universal force. This force chose the emperor to rule over the people. Heaven sent natural disasters and rebellions as warnings if he was evil. If he didn't listen, heaven might withdraw its mandate, or support, from him. Social order would break down and there might be a revolution. Heaven would then choose someone else to rule.

Ancient Chinese civilization was very isolated from other cultures. China is surrounded by vast deserts, high mountains to the west, dense jungle to the south, frigid climates to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the east. The fertile land provides plenty of food so people often found little reason to leave or explore.

The Family in Ancient China

In an ancient Chinese family the father had complete authority over his wife and children. Women were completely ruled by their fathers, husbands and even their sons if they had been widowed. Marriages were arranged by one's parents with the help of a matchmaker. The children had no choice in the matter.

Children were taught to be obedient. Male heirs were the most important as they carried on the family. Girls were much less valued and often baby girls would be left outside to die of exposure or deliberately drowned. People had many children but because of disease and starvation, not all of them lived to adulthood.

Only boys went to school. Here they learned the teachings of Confucius. Only a minority of boys attended school. Instead, most boys labored in the fields on family farms.

When they were four or five years old, girls had their feet bound to make them smaller. The Chinese felt this made them more attractive as women. Over time their feet became so deformed that they had trouble walking.



Farmers in Ancient China

Most farmers in Ancient China were very poor. They owned chickens, pigs and maybe an ox or mule. Regular flooding of the Yellow River deposited rich soil for farming. In the north crops of wheat and millet were grown, while rice dominated crops in the south. Other crops that were grown were tea, sugar and cotton

The ancient Chinese also fished the rivers. Some used cormorants, birds trained to catch fish. These birds had rings around their necks so they could not swallow the fish they caught.

The wealthy in ancient China dined on rice, wheat or millet. They ate plenty of meat, including pork, chicken, duck, goose, pheasant and dog. They ate yams, soy beans, broad beans, turnips, garlic and onions. They ate a lot of fish. They made soups out of shark's fin, bird's nests, bear paws and sea slugs. They drank rice wine and tea. The poor ate rice in the south and noodles in the north. They were often lucky if they had enough to eat. Rich people lived in large wooden houses arranged around a courtyard. They had large, beautiful gardens. Poor people lived in two-room thatched houses with very little furniture.



Warfare in Ancient China

Before 600BC chariots were the main form of war equipment in ancient China. After this time cavalry began to replace the chariots. Rulers began to raise large infantry armies. Peasants were often conscripted into these armies. Around 500 BC, General SunTzu wrote The Art of War, the world's first military manual. The crossbow was invented in China around 400 BC. Gunpowder was also invented there, around 900AD. It was used for rockets, grenades and bombs which were placed against the wooden gates of enemy cities. The first sections of the Great Wall of China were started around 220-206 BC. Construction of the wall continued up to 1644AD. The wall provided a secure military station as well as the ability to tax merchants moving Chinese goods to Europe. It is 13,170.69 miles long.