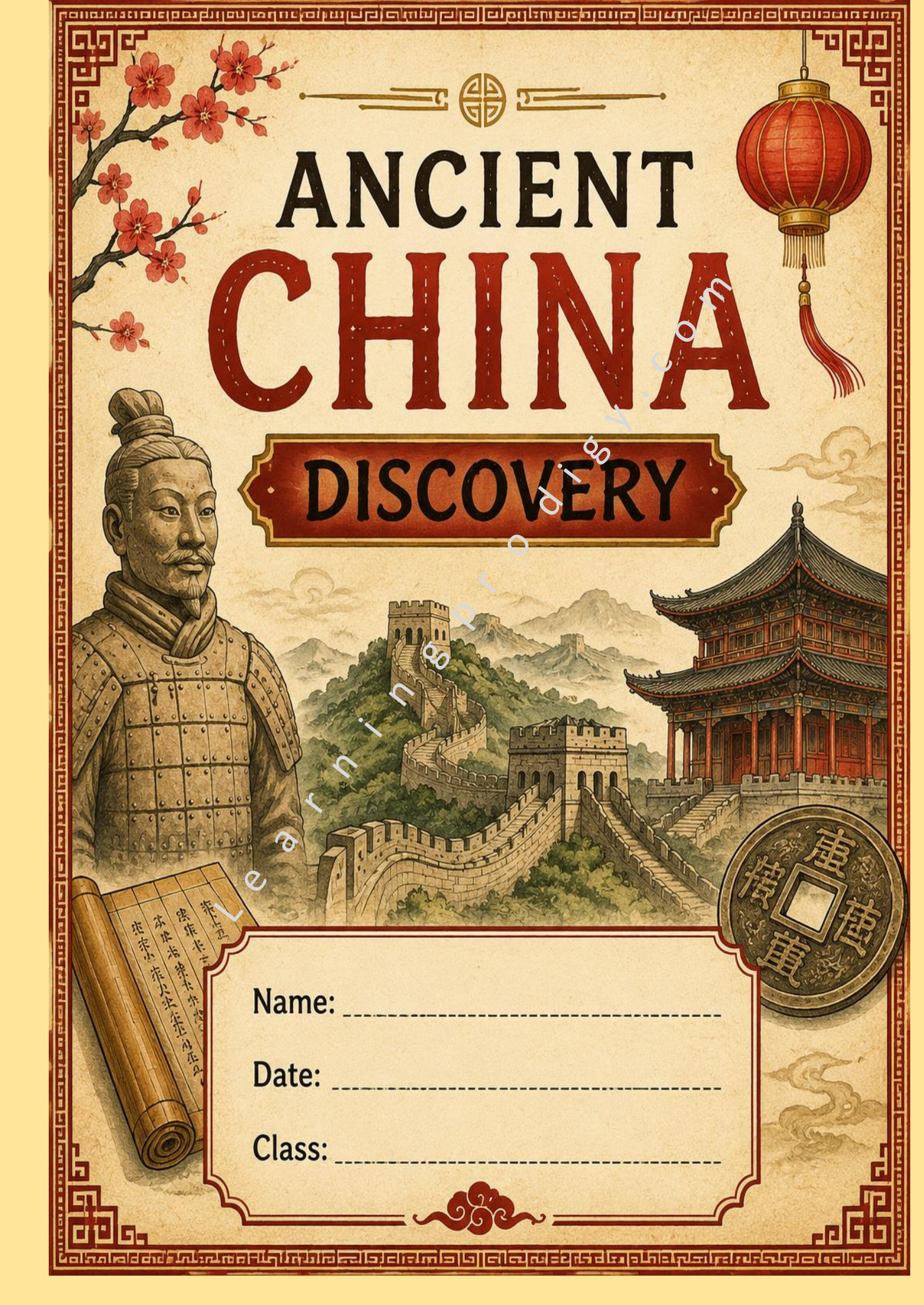




ANCIENT CHINA

DISCOVERY

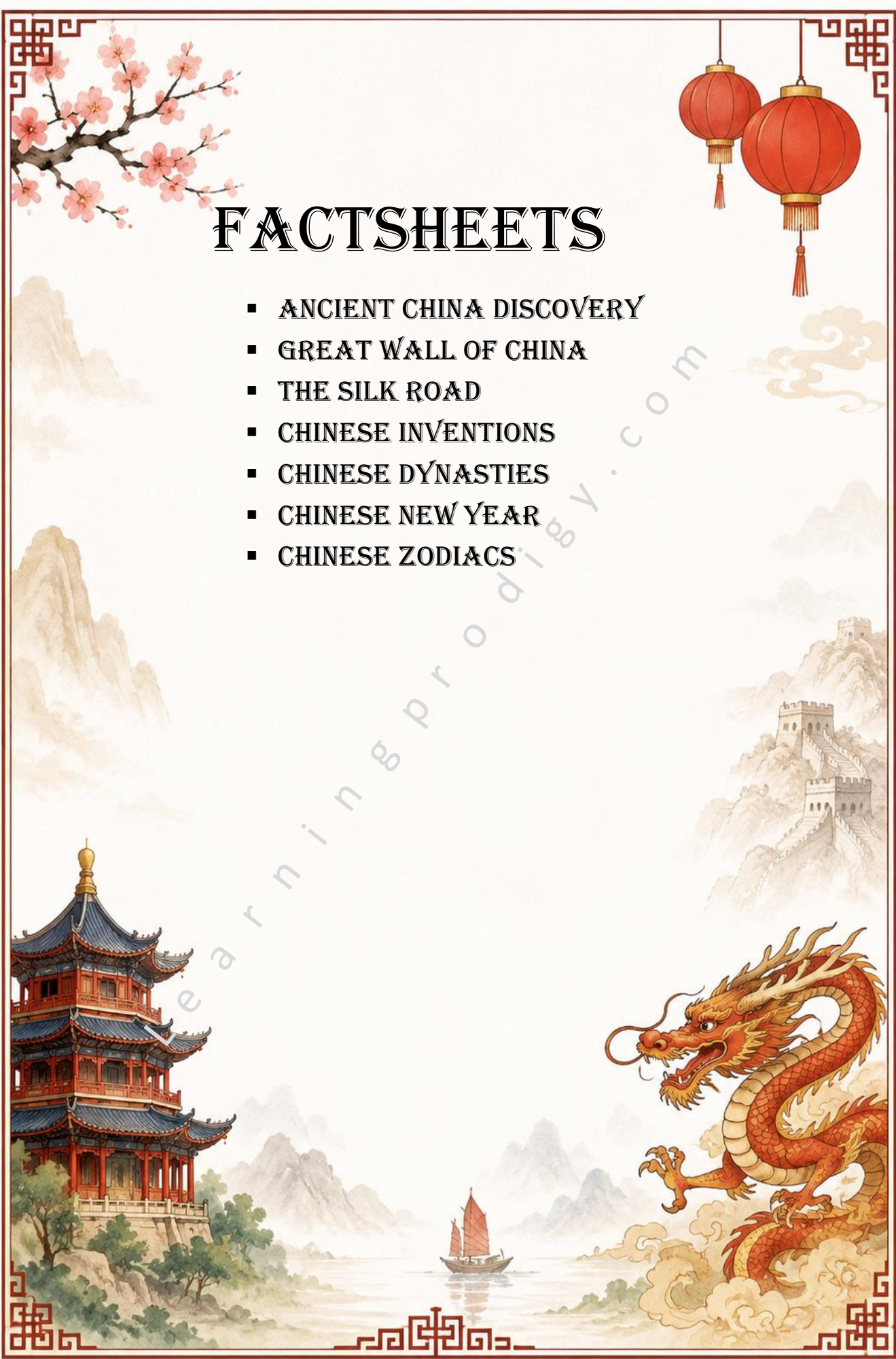


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S.NO.	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
1	FACTSHEETS	3
	▪ ANCIENT CHINA DISCOVERY	4
	▪ GREAT WALL OF CHINA	5
	▪ THE SILK ROAD	6
	▪ CHINESE INVENTIONS	7
	▪ CHINESE DYNASTIES	8
	▪ CHINESE NEW YEAR	9
	▪ CHINESE ZODIACS	10
2	TIMELINE	11
3	VOCABULARY	12
4	ACTIVITIES	13
	▪ WORDSEARCH	14
	▪ QUIZ	15
	▪ DRAGON CRAFT	19
	▪ COLOURING	20
	▪ MAP	22
	▪ PAPERFOLD	24
5	MINI BOOK	25
6	REFLECTION SHEET	26
7	CERTIFICATE	27



FACTSHEETS

- ANCIENT CHINA DISCOVERY
- GREAT WALL OF CHINA
- THE SILK ROAD
- CHINESE INVENTIONS
- CHINESE DYNASTIES
- CHINESE NEW YEAR
- CHINESE ZODIACS

ANCIENT CHINA DISCOVERY

UNEARTHING THE SECRETS OF A GREAT CIVILIZATION



Ancient China is one of the world's earliest and most influential civilizations, with a rich history that shaped East Asia and beyond.



OVERVIEW

Ancient China began along the fertile valleys of the Yellow River (Huang He) and the Yangtze River. Early kings and leaders built organized societies, strong armies, and great traditions. Their achievements in culture, technology, and philosophy continue to influence the world today.

AMAZING DISCOVERIES FROM ANCIENT CHINA

BRONZE ARTIFACTS



Exquisite bronze vessels used in rituals and ceremonies have been found in royal tombs.

TERRACOTTA ARMY



Thousands of life-sized clay soldiers buried with China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang, to protect him in the afterlife.

ANCIENT WRITING



Oracle bone script, carved on animal bones and turtle shells, is one of the earliest forms of Chinese writing.

SILK TEXTILES



Fragments of silk fabric reveal advanced weaving skills and the origin of the ancient Silk Road trade.

JADE TREASURES



Jade was highly valued and used for tools, jewelry, and symbolic objects.

QUICK FACTS



LOCATION

East Asia
(modern-day China)



TIME PERIOD

c. 2000 BCE – 221 CE
(Over 2,000 years)



CIVILIZATION TYPE

Early River Valley Civilization



MAJOR DYNASTIES

Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han



WRITING SYSTEM

Chinese characters
(developed c. 1200 BCE)



LEGACY

Laid the foundation for modern Chinese culture, government, and inventions.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS



INVENTIONS

Paper, gunpowder, the compass, seismograph, and printing.



GOVERNMENT

Developed early systems of law, taxes, and civil service.



PHILOSOPHY

Ideas from Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism shaped society and ethics.



ENGINEERING

Built the Great Wall, canals, and advanced irrigation systems.



JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

XIA DYNASTY
c. 2000–1600 BCE

Legendary first dynasty; early settlements and flood control.

SHANG DYNASTY
c. 1600–1046 BCE

Strong kings, bronze culture, and early writing.

ZHOU DYNASTY
c. 1046–256 BCE

Golden Age of philosophy, arts, and science.

QIN DYNASTY
221–206 BCE

Unified China, built the Great Wall, and standardized laws and currency.

HAN DYNASTY
206 BCE–220 CE

Expanded trade on the Silk Road and flourished in culture and learning.



DID YOU KNOW?

• Paper was invented in China around 105 CE by Cai Lun.



• The magnetic compass was used in navigation over 1,000 years ago.



• Fireworks were first created in ancient China for festivals and celebrations.



IMPACT TODAY

Ancient China's discoveries in science, technology, art, and philosophy laid the foundation for thousands of years of progress. Its legacy can still be seen in language, culture, traditions, and innovations used around the world today.



Language & Writing



Philosophy & Values



Architecture & Engineering



Art & Traditions

Discover the past. Understand the present. Inspire the future.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

— A TIMELESS WONDER OF THE WORLD —



QUICK FACTS



LOCATION

Northern China



BUILT

7th century BC –
16th century AD



LENGTH

About 21,196 km
(13,171 miles)



HEIGHT

6–10 meters
(20–33 feet)



MATERIALS

Stone, brick, tamped
earth, wood



UNESCO STATUS

World Heritage Site
since 1987



OVERVIEW

The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications that were built across the historical northern borders of China to protect Chinese states and empires from invasions and raids by nomadic groups. It is one of the world's most iconic landmarks and a symbol of China's rich history and enduring spirit.



HISTORY

Construction of the Great Wall began as early as the 7th century BC, with many small walls built by different states. The Qin Dynasty (221–206 BC) was the first to connect these sections. Later, the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) rebuilt and strengthened much of the wall we see today.



PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Great Wall was to defend against invasions, control trade along the Silk Road, and protect Chinese territory. It also served as a means of communication through watchtowers and signal fires.



KEY FEATURES

- Watchtowers placed at regular intervals
- Beacon towers for sending smoke signals
- Built along mountain ridges, deserts, and grasslands
- Varies in width from 4.5 to 9 meters



DID YOU KNOW?



The Great Wall is visible from space with the naked eye.

MYTH!

It is not visible from space without special equipment.



Millions of workers, including soldiers, farmers, and prisoners, were involved in its construction.



The Great Wall attracts millions of visitors every year and is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.



THE SILK ROAD

THE ANCIENT ROAD THAT CONNECTED THE WORLD



QUICK FACTS



LOCATION

Connected Asia, Europe, and Africa



TIME PERIOD

c. 2nd century BCE to 15th century CE



TYPE

Network of trade routes (land and sea)



LENGTH

Over 6,400 km (4,000 miles)



MAJOR ROUTES

From Chang'an (China) to Mediterranean regions and beyond



ALSO KNOWN AS

The Silk Route



OVERVIEW

The Silk Road was a vast network of trade routes that connected the East and West for over 1,500 years. It linked China with the Mediterranean world, passing through Central Asia, the Middle East, and beyond. While silk was one of the most famous goods traded, the Silk Road also facilitated the exchange of ideas, culture, technologies, and religions.



KEY GOODS TRADED



Silk



Porcelain



Spices



Precious Stones & Metals



Horses



Glassware



IMPORTANCE

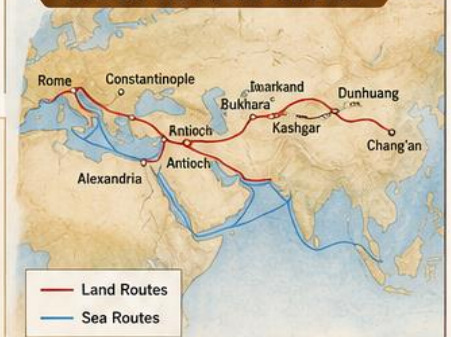
- Enabled trade and economic growth across continents.
- Facilitated cultural exchange, spreading religions like Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and ideas in art, science, and philosophy.
- Promoted the exchange of technologies such as papermaking, gunpowder, and the compass.



LEGACY

- Helped build connections between diverse civilizations.
- Laid the foundation for globalization long before modern times.
- Remains a symbol of human ingenuity, travel, and cooperation.

MAJOR SILK ROAD ROUTES



DID YOU KNOW?



The name "Silk Road" was coined in the 19th century.



Camels were called the "ships of the desert" and were vital for overland trade.



Merchants, travelers, monks, and diplomats all traveled the Silk Road.

KEY REGIONS ALONG THE SILK ROAD

CHINA



Starting point of many Silk Road routes.

CENTRAL ASIA



A crossroads of cultures and civilizations.

PERSIA (IRAN)



A major hub for trade and culture.

ARABIA



Connected trade routes to Africa and beyond.

MEDITERRANEAN



The gateway to Europe and North Africa.



TIMELINE HIGHLIGHTS

2nd century BCE

Early trade routes established between China and the West.

1st century CE

The Silk Road flourishes under the Han Dynasty.

7th–10th century

Peak of trade and cultural exchange during the Tang Dynasty.

13th–15th century

Decline of overland routes due to wars, plagues, and the rise of sea routes.

Today

Revived in spirit through modern initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative.



"Many roads, one world."

CHINESE INVENTIONS

BRILLIANT IDEAS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

Ancient China has given the world countless inventions that have shaped human history, improved daily life, and advanced science and technology.

QUICK FACTS

-  **Origin:** Ancient China
-  **Time Period:** As early as 2000 BCE – 1000 CE
-  **Impact:** These inventions spread across Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and the world.

GREAT INVENTIONS OF ANCIENT CHINA

1 PAPER



Made from tree bark, hemp, and rags, paper was first created during the Han Dynasty. It revolutionized writing, education, and record-keeping.

 c. 105 CE

2 PRINTING



Woodblock printing was developed during the Tang Dynasty and later improved with movable type during the Song Dynasty. It spread knowledge and culture widely.

 c. 7th century

3 COMPASS



The earliest known compass used lodestone to point south. It greatly improved navigation, travel, and exploration.

 c. 2nd century BCE – 1st century CE

4 GUNPOWDER



Discovered by Chinese alchemists, gunpowder was first used for fireworks, then in weapons that changed warfare and military technology.

 c. 9th century

5 PORCELAIN



Chinese people perfected the art of making strong, beautiful porcelain during the Tang and Song Dynasties. It was valued around the world.

 c. 7th century

6 SILK



Silk was first produced in China over 4,000 years ago. It led to the famous Silk Road and was treasured across the ancient world.

 c. 2700 BCE

7 ABACUS



The abacus was an early calculating tool that helped merchants, scholars, and officials perform complex calculations quickly.

 c. 2nd century BCE

8 CROSSBOW



Stronger and more accurate than a bow, the crossbow became a powerful weapon in ancient China's military.

 c. 4th century BCE

9 SEISMOCOPE



Invented by Zhang Heng in 132 CE, this device could detect earthquakes and show the direction of tremors.

 132 CE

10 WHEELBARROW



Used for farming, construction, and transporting heavy loads, the wheelbarrow improved labor and efficiency.

 c. 1st century CE

WHY THEY MATTER

-  They improved daily life, from communication and travel to farming and building.
-  They spread knowledge, culture, and technology across continents.
-  They laid the foundation for many modern innovations we use today.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Paper made learning possible for millions.
- The compass made long-distance sailing and exploration safer.
- Gunpowder was first used in fireworks to scare away evil spirits!
- Porcelain from China was once more valuable than gold in Europe.



A LEGACY THAT LIVES ON

The creativity and ingenuity of ancient Chinese people continue to inspire innovations and improve lives around the world.



A TIMELINE OF INNOVATION

- 2700 BCE
Silk production begins
- 2nd Century BCE
Compass and abacus appear
- 1st Century CE
Paper is invented
- 7th Century
Printing technology emerges
- 9th Century
Gunpowder is discovered
- 132 CE
Seismoscope is created



CHINESE DYNASTIES

A TIMELINE OF OVER 4,000 YEARS OF HISTORY

China's dynasties represent a rich and continuous civilization shaped by rulers, innovations, culture, and traditions that influenced the world.

QUICK FACTS



Time Span
c. 2070 BCE – 1912 CE



Total Dynasties
24 major dynasties (including unified and regional dynasties)



Location
Ancient China (East Asia)



Known For
Continuous civilization, innovations, philosophy, arts, and culture.

MAJOR DYNASTIES OF CHINA

DYNASTY	TIME PERIOD	KEY FEATURES & ACHIEVEMENTS
 XIA DYNASTY (Legendary)	c. 2070 – c. 1600 BCE	- Considered the first dynasty of China. - Known from legends and archaeological discoveries. 
 SHANG DYNASTY	c. 1600 – c. 1046 BCE	- First dynasty with written records. - Used bronze tools, chariots, and ritual vessels. - Oracle bone script – earliest form of Chinese writing. 
 ZHOU DYNASTY	c. 1046 – 256 BCE	- Longest dynasty in Chinese history. - Introduced the Mandate of Heaven. - Golden age of philosophy: Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism emerged. 
 QIN DYNASTY	221 – 206 BCE	- First dynasty to unify China. - Built the Great Wall and the Terracotta Army. - Standardized writing, currency, and measurements. 
 HAN DYNASTY	206 BCE – 220 CE	- China's territory expanded greatly. - Silk Road trade flourished. - Advancements in science, medicine, and technology. 
 TANG DYNASTY	618 – 907 CE	- Golden age of Chinese culture. - Poetry, art, and music flourished. - Chang'an (Xi'an) was a great international city. 
 SONG DYNASTY	960 – 1279 CE	- Economic and cultural prosperity. - Innovations: compass, gunpowder, printing, and paper money. 
 YUAN DYNASTY	1271 – 1368 CE	- Founded by the Mongols. - China became part of a vast global empire. - Encouraged trade and cultural exchange. 
 MING DYNASTY	1368 – 1644 CE	- Restored Han Chinese rule. - Built the Forbidden City. - Voyages of Zheng He reached Asia and Africa. 
 QING DYNASTY	1644 – 1912 CE	- Last imperial dynasty. - China's territory reached its greatest extent. - Ended in 1912 with the Chinese Republic. 

ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH THE AGES



WRITING
From oracle bones to regular script, writing preserved history and culture.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Inventions like paper, gunpowder, compass, and printing changed the world.



GOVERNANCE
Developed advanced systems of law, bureaucracy, and civil service.



PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION
Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism shaped ethics, society, and daily life.



ARTS & LITERATURE
Poetry, painting, calligraphy, and architecture flourished in every era.



TRADE & EXPLORATION
Silk Road connected China to the world, promoting trade and cultural exchange.

DID YOU KNOW?



- ★ China has one of the world's longest continuous civilizations.
- ★ Many inventions we use today were first developed in ancient China.
- ★ Dynasties rose and fell, but Chinese culture and heritage endured.

DYNASTIC TIMELINE (AT A GLANCE)

Xia c. 2070– c. 1600 BCE	Shang c. 1600– c. 1046 BCE	Zhou c. 1046– 256 BCE	Qin 221– 206 BCE	Han 206 BCE– 220 CE
Tang 618– 907 CE	Song 960– 1279 CE	Yuan 1271– 1368 CE	Ming 1368– 1644 CE	Qing 1644– 1912 CE

LEGACY

The wisdom, creativity, and achievements of ancient China continue to inspire and influence the modern world.



CHINESE NEW YEAR

A CELEBRATION OF NEW BEGINNINGS

Chinese New Year, also known as the **Spring Festival** (春节, Chūnjié), is the most important traditional holiday in China and for Chinese communities around the world. It marks the beginning of the lunar new year and a time for family reunions, traditions, and welcoming good luck.

WHAT IS CHINESE NEW YEAR?

It celebrates the end of winter and the arrival of spring, symbolizing new beginnings, fresh hope, and good fortune for the year ahead.



THE LUNAR NEW YEAR

Chinese New Year follows the **lunisolar** calendar. The date changes each year but always falls between:



January 21
and
February 20

QUICK FACTS



When

Between late January and mid-February



Based On

Lunar calendar



Importance

Most important festival in Chinese culture



Celebrated In

China and many countries worldwide



Duration

15 days of celebrations



Also Known As

Spring Festival

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS



Family Reunion



Families come together for a reunion dinner on New Year's Eve, the most important meal of the year.



Red Decorations



Red lanterns, couplets, and paper cuttings are used to ward off evil spirits and bring good luck.



Red Envelopes



Elders give red envelopes filled with money to children and unmarried younger people as a blessing.



Lion and Dragon Dances



These dances are performed to bring good luck, drive away bad luck, and create a festive atmosphere.



Firecrackers



The loud sounds are believed to scare away evil spirits and welcome good fortune.

THE ZODIAC ANIMALS

Each year is represented by one of the 12 Chinese zodiac animals. People believe a person's zodiac sign influences their personality and fortune.



Rat



Ox



Tiger



Rabbit



Dragon



Snake



Horse



Goat



Monkey



Rooster



Dog



Pig

2025 – YEAR OF THE SNAKE



People born in the Year of the Snake are believed to be wise, intelligent, charming, and thoughtful.

Years of the Snake:

... 1965, 1977, 1989,
2001, 2013, 2025, 2037 ...

15 DAYS OF CELEBRATION

The celebration starts on New Year's Eve and ends with the Lantern Festival.

Highlights include:

- ✓ Cleaning the house to sweep away bad luck
- ✓ Visiting relatives and friends
- ✓ Enjoying traditional foods
- ✓ Lantern Festival on the 15th day, symbolizing the end of festivities



TRADITIONAL FOODS



Dumplings

Symbolize wealth



Fish

Symbolizes abundance



Nian Gao
(Sticky Rice Cake)

Symbolizes growth



Mandarins

Symbolize good luck and prosperity



DID YOU KNOW?

- The character "福" (fú) means "good fortune" and is often displayed upside down during New Year because the word for "upside down" (倒, dào) sounds like "arrive" (到, dào) – meaning "good fortune has arrived."
- Over 1.5 billion people around the world celebrate Chinese New Year.
- It is a time for gratitude, respect, and hopes for a better year ahead.



Wishing you happiness, good health, and prosperity in the New Year!

新年快乐 Xīnnián kuàilè • Happy New Year!

CHINESE ZODIAC

WHEEL ACTIVITY

Learn about the 12 Chinese zodiac animals and make your own zodiac wheel!

WHAT IS THE CHINESE ZODIAC?

The Chinese zodiac is a 12-year cycle. Each year is represented by an animal and is believed to influence the personality and luck of people born in that year.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Printed zodiac wheel template (right)
- Scissors
- Brass fastener (paper fastener)
- Crayons, markers, or colored pencils

HOW TO MAKE YOUR ZODIAC WHEEL

- 1 Color the 12 animals and the center circle.
- 2 Carefully cut out the large circle and the inner window circle.
- 3 Place the small circle (with years) on top of the large circle.
- 4 Line up the holes in the center.
- 5 Insert a brass fastener through the holes and open the prongs at the back.
- 6 Turn the wheel to find your animal and discover the years and traits!

DID YOU KNOW?

The zodiac cycle repeats every 12 years. Each animal has special characteristics that are said to influence people's personalities and fortunes!

SHARE & CELEBRATE!

Show your wheel to your family and friends.
Which animal are you?



ANIMAL PERSONALITY GUIDE

RAT Smart, quick, adaptable	OX Strong, reliable, hardworking	TIGER Brave, confident, competitive	RABBIT Kind, gentle, peaceful	DRAGON Confident, strong, lucky	SNAKE Wise, calm, mysterious
HORSE Energetic, free, independent	GOAT Calm, kind, creative	MONKEY Clever, playful, curious	ROOSTER Observant, honest, hardworking	DOG Loyal, honest, protective	PIG Kind, generous, optimistic

Happy New Year! Wishing you good health, happiness, and good fortune!



CHINESE TIME LINE



A JOURNEY THROUGH THE HISTORY OF CHINA

c. 2070 –
c. 1600 BCE

XIA DYNASTY
(Legendary)



Traditionally considered the first dynasty of China. Little archaeological evidence survives, but it marks the beginning of Chinese civilization.

c. 1600 –
c. 1046 BCE

SHANG DYNASTY



The first dynasty with written records. Known for bronze art, oracle bone inscriptions, and a developed system of government.

c. 1046 –
256 BCE

ZHOU DYNASTY



Introduced the "Mandate of Heaven". China was divided into feudal states under Zhou rule. A time of philosophy, art, and culture.

221 –
206 BCE

QIN DYNASTY



Qin Shi Huang unified China, created a centralized government, standardized writing, money and weights, and began the construction of the Great Wall.

206 BCE –
220 CE

HAN DYNASTY



A golden age of China. The Silk Road opened, Confucianism became the state philosophy, and many inventions were developed.

618 –
907 CE

TANG DYNASTY



A time of great prosperity, art, poetry, and cultural diversity. China's influence spread across Asia.

960 –
1279 CE

SONG DYNASTY



Known for technological innovations like gunpowder, the compass, and printing. Economy, trade, and culture flourished.

1271 –
1368 CE

YUAN DYNASTY



Established by the Mongols under Kublai Khan. China became part of a larger empire and saw cultural exchange with the West.

1368 –
1644 CE

MING DYNASTY



China experienced stability and growth. Zheng He's voyages explored the seas; the Great Wall was rebuilt.

1644 –
1912 CE

QING DYNASTY



The last imperial dynasty. China faced internal challenges and foreign pressures leading to the end of imperial rule.



CHINESE CIVILIZATION

VOCABULARY CHART



WORD	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING	EXAMPLE / CONTEXT	IMAGE
Dynasty	/ˈdɪn.ə.sti/	A series of rulers from the same family who govern a country.	The Xia Dynasty is considered the first dynasty in China.	
Mandate of Heaven	/ˈmæn.dəɪt əv ˈhev.ən/	The belief that rulers are chosen by Heaven to govern.	Chinese emperors ruled under the Mandate of Heaven.	
Confucianism	/kən.fjuː.fə.nɪ.zəm/	A philosophy and way of life based on the teachings of Confucius.	Confucianism teaches respect, kindness, and good behavior.	
Silk Road	/sɪlk roʊd/	An ancient trade route linking China with the rest of Asia, Europe, and Africa.	The Silk Road helped China trade silk, tea, and porcelain with other countries.	
Terracotta Army	/ˌter.əˈkɑː.tə ˈɑːr.mi/	A collection of thousands of clay soldiers buried with Qin Shi Huang to protect him in the afterlife.	The Terracotta Army was discovered near the tomb of the first emperor of China.	
Great Wall	/ɡreɪt wɔːl/	A long wall built to protect China from invasions.	The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders of the world.	
Invention	/ɪnˈven.fən/	Something new created or developed.	The Chinese invented paper, compass, and gunpowder.	
Porcelain	/ˈpɔːr.səlɪn/	A type of fine ceramic made in China.	Chinese porcelain was highly valued around the world.	
Calligraphy	/kəˈlɪɡ.rə.fi/	The art of beautiful handwriting.	Calligraphy is an important part of Chinese culture.	
Feng Shui	/fəŋ ˈʃuː.i/	The practice of arranging things to bring harmony and balance.	Feng Shui is used in homes and buildings to bring good luck and energy.	
Emperor	/ˈem.pə.ər/	The ruler of an empire.	The emperor had absolute power in ancient China.	
Qin Shi Huang	/tʃɪn ʃɪ ˈhwɑːŋ/	The first emperor to unify China.	Qin Shi Huang unified China and started the construction of the Great Wall.	



DID YOU KNOW?

Ancient China has one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations, with a rich history of culture, innovation, and wisdom that still influences the world today.

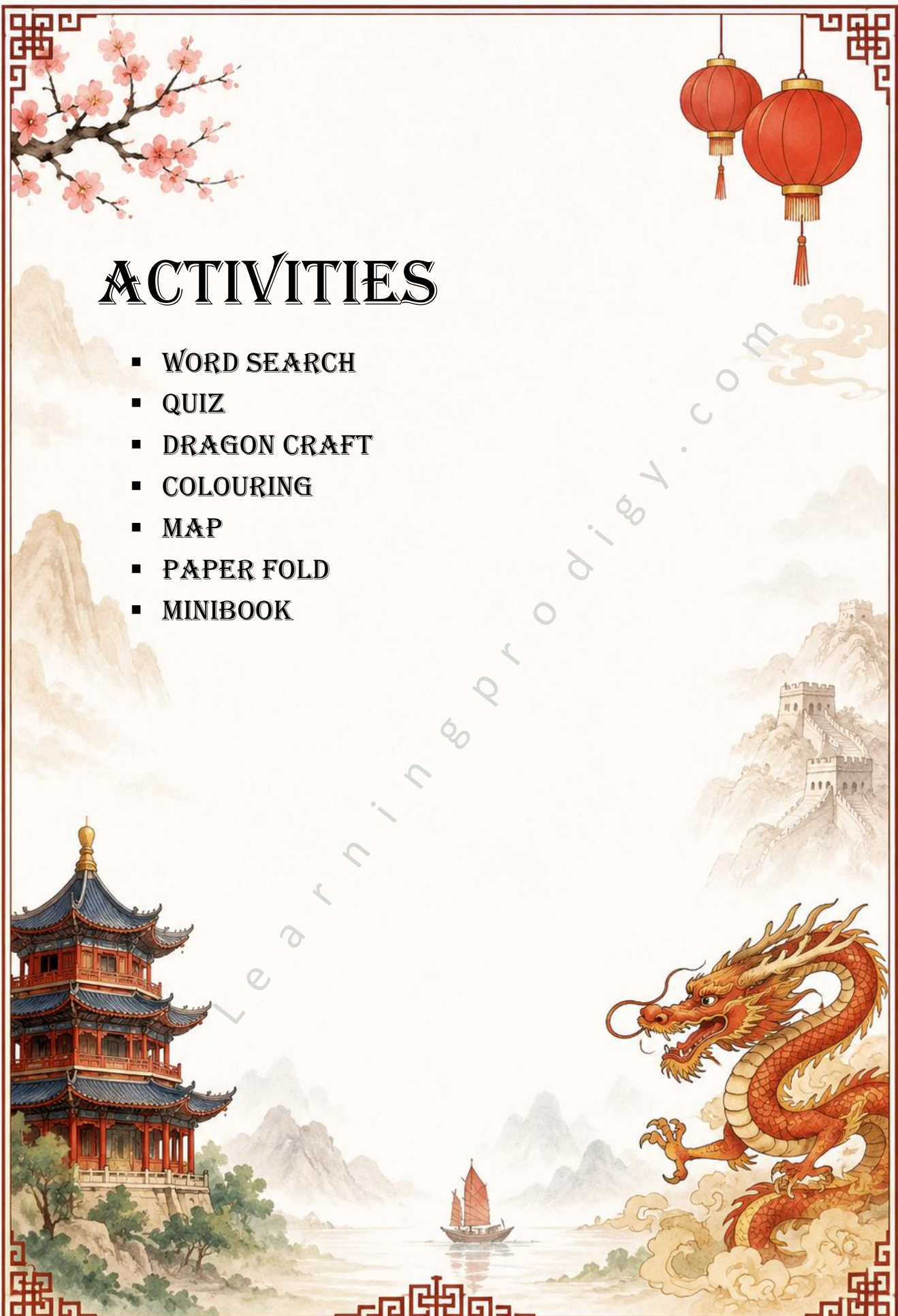
KEY THEMES

- Strong Dynasties
- Great Inventions
- Rich Culture
- Philosophy & Beliefs
- Trade & Exploration



"Learn as if you will live forever, live like you will die tomorrow."
– Confucius



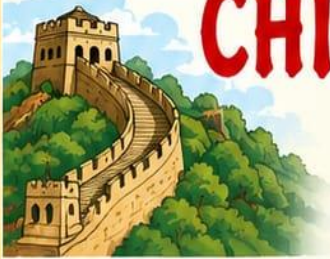


ACTIVITIES

- WORD SEARCH
- QUIZ
- DRAGON CRAFT
- COLOURING
- MAP
- PAPER FOLD
- MINIBOOK

Name: _____

Date: _____



CHINESE CIVILISATION

WORD SEARCH

Find and circle the words in the puzzle.
Words may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.



C O N F U C I U S A G R E A T W A L L
B A M B O O Z L Y E L L O W R I V E R
P A P E R K Q I N S H I H U A N G D I
R R E Y J A D E C L T E A S I L K R E
I I C H A N G A N I D R A G O N B U N
N C B R O N Z E C A S T I N G X C S A
T E R R A C O T T A A R M Y F G U H S
I N V E N T I O N S H A N D Y N A S T Y
N G R A N D C A N A L Z X M I N G Y U
G T C H O P S T I C K S J F L O T U S
C A L E N D A R T U S U N T Z U O P D
H A N D Y N A S T Y B I I A C U P U D
I D U N H U A N G A J F O O D Q M E L
N Y P O R C E L A I N G W U G O B I N A
A S I L K R O A D P E K I N G O P E Z

WORDS TO FIND

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. CHINA | 16. PRINTING |
| 2. YELLOW RIVER | 17. COMPASS |
| 3. GREAT WALL | 18. GUNPOWDER |
| 4. SILK ROAD | 19. CHOPSTICKS |
| 5. CONFUCIUS | 20. TEA |
| 6. QIN SHI HUANG | 21. LOTUS |
| 7. HAN DYNASTY | 22. BRONZE CASTING |
| 8. TANG DYNASTY | 23. GRAND CANAL |
| 9. MING DYNASTY | 24. DUNHUANG |
| 10. CHANG AN | 25. SUN TZU |
| 11. BEIJING | 26. CALENDAR |
| 12. TERRACOTTA ARMY | 27. INVENTIONS |
| 13. JADE | 28. BAMBOO |
| 14. PORCELAIN | 29. DRAGON |
| 15. PAPER | 30. GOBI |

DID YOU KNOW?



* Ancient China has a history of over 5,000 years.



The Chinese were the first to invent paper, printing, gunpowder, and the compass.



The Silk Road connected China with Asia, the Middle East, and Europe.



* The Terracotta Army was buried to protect China's first emperor in the afterlife.

ANSWERS

C O N F U C I U S A G R E A T W A L L L
B A M B O O Z L Y E L L O W R I V V E R
P A P E R K Q I N S H I H U I F B D I
T R R R J J A D E C L T E S I L K Z F R
T I C H A N G A N N D R A G G O N B U N
T C B B R O N Z E C A S T I N G X C S A
I T E R R A C O T T A R Y X I F N M Y X
I I N N V E N T I O N S A A R K I N Y
H M Q G R A N D C A N A L B I T A C N D
S C L C L E B M D T K S J O O V U P D
H A N D Y N A S T Y I J A P O V O U E
D D U N H A E A I N J F P C G B Y N A
A S I L K R O A D P P E K I N G O P E Z



THINK AND ANSWER

1. Which invention from ancient China do you think has had the greatest impact on the world? Why?

2. What part of Chinese civilisation do you find most interesting? Why?



CN Ancient China Civilization Quiz

Name: _____

Class: _____

Score: ____ / 20

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which river is known as the "Cradle of Chinese Civilization"?

- A. Nile River
- B. Yangtze River
- C. Yellow River
- D. Indus River

2. What is another name for the Yellow River?

- A. Huang He
- B. Ganges
- C. Tigris
- D. Euphrates

3. Who was considered the ruler of Ancient China?

- Pharaoh
- Emperor
- King
- Sultan

4. What famous structure was built to protect China from invaders?

- Colosseum
- Great Wall of China
- Pyramid
- Parthenon

5. Which writing system was used in Ancient China?

- A. Hieroglyphics
- B. Cuneiform
- C. Chinese Characters
- D. Alphabet

6. Which invention was NOT developed in Ancient China?

- A. Paper
- B. Compass
- C. Printing
- D. Steam Engine



7. What animal is often associated with Chinese culture?

- A. Lion
- B. Tiger
- C. Dragon
- D. Elephant

8. Which philosophy was founded by Confucius?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Confucianism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Christianity

9. What material was highly valued and traded from China?

- A. Gold
- B. Silk
- C. Silver
- D. Cotton

10. The Silk Road connected China with:

- A. Africa
- B. Australia
- C. Europe and Asia
- D. Antarctica

True or False

11. Ancient Chinese farmers grew rice. _____

12. The Great Wall of China can be seen from the Moon with the naked eye. _____

13. Paper was invented in Ancient China. _____

14. Chinese civilization developed along major rivers. _____

15. The compass was first invented in Ancient China. _____



Bonus Questions

16. Name one invention from Ancient China.

17. What was the Silk Road used for?

18. Name one famous Chinese philosopher.

19. What is the name of the longest wall built in Ancient China?

20. Draw a Chinese dragon in the box below. 



✓ Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. Paper / Compass / Printing / Gunpowder
17. Trade between China and other regions
18. Confucius (or Laozi)
19. Great Wall of China
20. Student drawing activity 



DRAGON CRAFT

Activity



Make your own colorful dragon!

This fun and easy craft is perfect for Chinese New Year or anytime you want to celebrate!

YOU WILL NEED:

- Colored paper (red, yellow, green, orange)
- Toilet paper roll or cardboard tube
- Scissors
- Glue or tape
- Markers or crayons
- Googly eyes (optional)
- Pipe cleaners or string (for whiskers)
- White paper



TIPS

- ★ Use bright colors to make your dragon look more festive.
- ★ Add patterns or drawings for extra details.
- ★ Work together with friends or family to make a long dragon!



EXAMPLE



DID YOU KNOW?

In Chinese culture, dragons are symbols of power, strength, and good fortune. They are believed to bring rain for crops, happiness, and success!



STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

1 MAKE THE HEAD

Cover one end of the toilet paper roll with red or yellow paper. This is the dragon's head.



2 ADD THE FACE

Cut out eyes, eyebrows, and a nose from colored paper. Glue them on. Add pipe cleaners for whiskers and draw a mouth.



3 CREATE THE BODY

Cut colored paper into strips (about 2-3 cm wide). Loop and glue or tape the strips together to make a long chain.



4 ATTACH THE BODY

Glue or tape the first loop of the chain to the back of the head. This is your dragon's body!



5 ADD DETAILS

Cut out spikes, wings, or scales from colorful paper. Decorate your dragon however you like!



6 PLAY & DISPLAY!

Your dragon is ready to slither, dance, and bring good luck! Display it proudly or use it for a dragon parade!

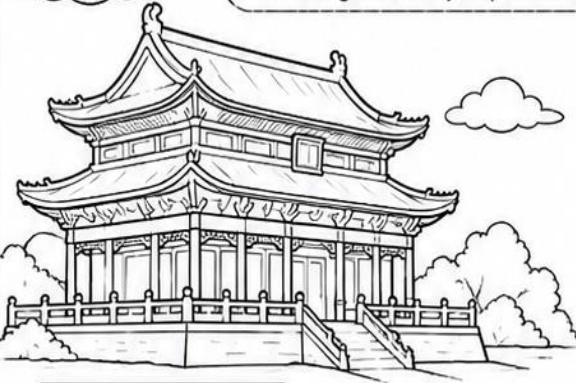


BE CREATIVE, HAVE FUN, AND HAPPY CRAFTING!

CHINESE CIVILIZATION

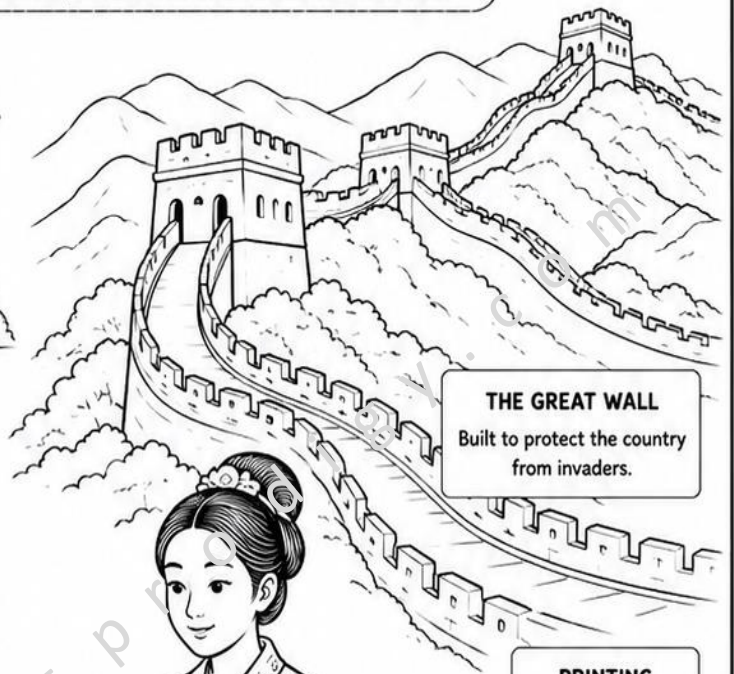
COLOURING ACTIVITY

Chinese Civilization is one of the world's oldest and greatest civilizations.
It has given many important ideas, inventions and values to the world.



GREAT ARCHITECTURE

The Chinese built amazing palaces, temples and cities.

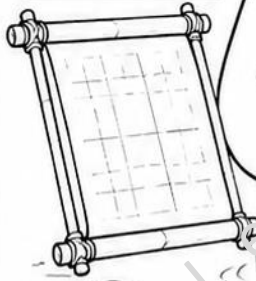


THE GREAT WALL

Built to protect the country from invaders.

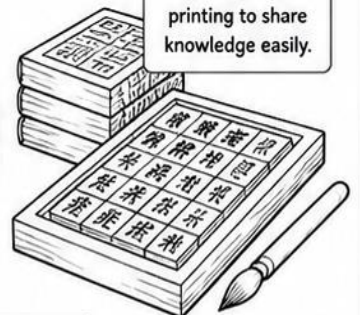
PAPER

Chinese people invented paper over 2,000 years ago.



PRINTING

They invented printing to share knowledge easily.



VALUES

Chinese Civilization teaches respect, kindness, hard work and harmony.



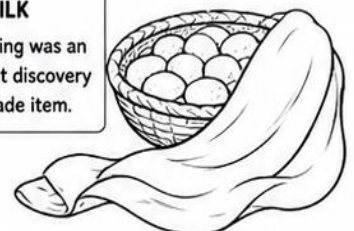
COMPASS

The compass helped people find directions while travelling.



SILK

Silk making was an important discovery and trade item.



DID YOU KNOW?



Dragons are a symbol of power and good luck in Chinese culture.



Bamboo represents strength, flexibility and growth.



Red lanterns are used in festivals to bring joy and happiness.



The Yin-Yang symbol shows balance and harmony.

你好

(Nǐ hǎo)

Hello in Chinese!

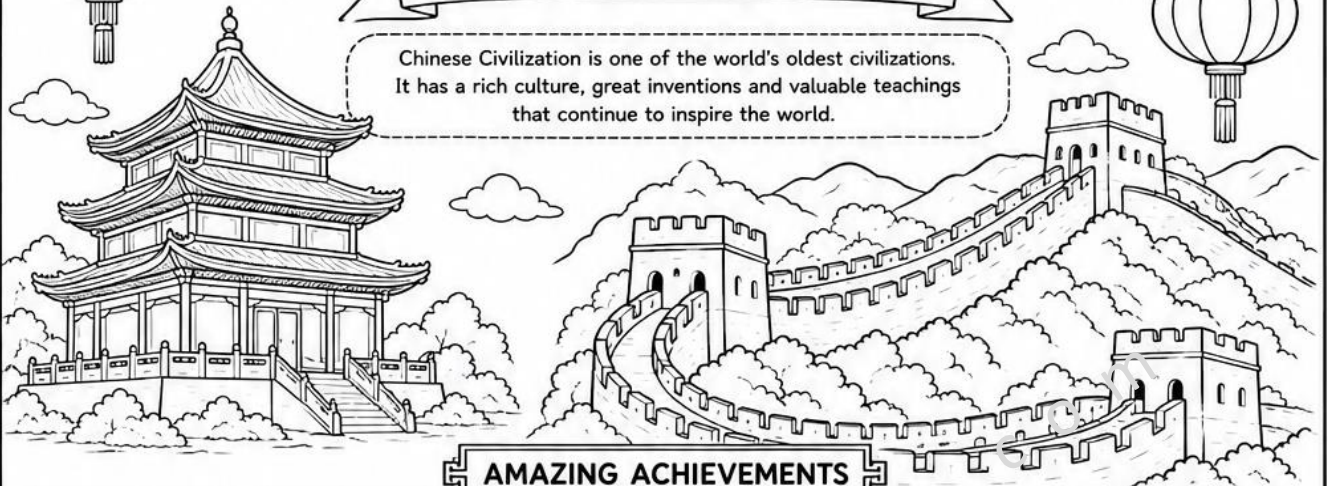


COLOUR the pictures beautifully and learn more about the amazing Chinese Civilization!

CHINESE CIVILIZATION

COLOURING ACTIVITY

Chinese Civilization is one of the world's oldest civilizations. It has a rich culture, great inventions and valuable teachings that continue to inspire the world.



AMAZING ACHIEVEMENTS

GREAT WALL OF CHINA



Built to protect the Chinese Empire from invaders.

PAPER



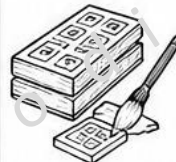
Invented over 2,000 years ago, paper changed the way knowledge is shared.

COMPASS



Helped sailors and travelers find directions accurately.

PRINTING



Made it easier to print books and spread ideas quickly.

SILK



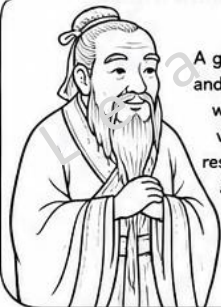
Fine silk was highly valued and traded along the Silk Road.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES



From gunpowder to the seismograph, China has given many gifts to the world.

CONFUCIUS



A great teacher and philosopher who taught values like respect, kindness and wisdom.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

TRADITIONAL CLOTHING



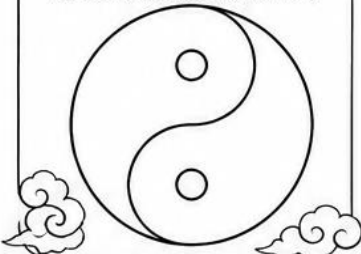
DRAGON



Dragons are a symbol of power, strength and good luck in Chinese culture.

COLOUR THE SYMBOL

Colour the Yin-Yang symbol that represents balance and harmony.



DECORATE THE LANTERN

Colour and design the lantern beautifully.



THINK AND ANSWER

- What is one new thing you learned about Chinese Civilization?

- What did you find the most interesting? Why?

- How can you use what you learned in your daily life?



★ MY REFLECTION ★

What does Chinese Civilization mean to you? Draw or write your thoughts.



MAP ACTIVITY: CHINESE CIVILISATION

Locate and label the important places and features associated with Chinese Civilisation on the given map.

PLACES TO LABEL

1. Huang He (Yellow River)
2. Yangtze River
3. Chang'an (Capital of Shang, Zhou, Han, Tang)
4. Anyang (Shang Capital)
5. Luoyang
6. Beijing (Peking)
7. Xian (Xi'an)
8. The Great Wall of China
9. East China Sea
10. South China Sea
11. Yellow Sea

COLOUR CODE

- Rivers
- The Great Wall of China
- Seas
- Important Cities

FUN FACTS

- Chinese civilisation is one of the oldest in the world.
- The Huang He (Yellow River) is known as the "Cradle of Chinese Civilisation".
- The Great Wall of China was built to protect the Chinese Empire from invaders.
- Chinese civilisation has given the world inventions like paper, compass, gunpowder and printing.



Task: After completing the map, write 3–4 sentences about any one feature of Chinese Civilisation.



Name: _____

Date: _____



THE SILK ROAD

MAP ACTIVITY



Explore the ancient Silk Road! Follow the routes, discover important cities and trade goods, and learn about this amazing journey across Asia and beyond.



1. TRACE & LABEL

- ☐ Color and label these regions: China, India, Persia, Arabia, Europe
- ☐ Draw the main Silk Road route (land) from China to Europe.
- ☐ Mark and label these important cities: Chang'an (Xi'an), Dunhuang, Kashgar, Samarkand, Baghdad, Constantinople
- ☐ Add a compass rose and complete the map key.

2. GOODS ALONG THE SILK ROAD

Draw and label where these goods came from.



3. TRAVELER'S JOURNEY

Imagine you are a merchant traveling the Silk Road.

- ☐ Mark 5 stopping points on the map (you can choose any of the cities or other places).
- ☐ Write one sentence about each stop.
- ☐ Draw a camel caravan on the route.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



4. COLOR-CODING

Use different colors to show:

- ☐ Land routes
- ☐ Sea routes
- ☐ Deserts (Gobi, Taklamakan)
- ☐ Mountain ranges (Himalayas)

5. SILK ROAD CHALLENGE

Fill in the fact box.

Length of the Silk Road: _____

Main goods traded: _____

Famous traveler: _____

Why the Silk Road was important: _____

DID YOU KNOW?

The Silk Road was not just one road. It was a network of trade routes that connected Asia, the Middle East, and Europe for over 1,500 years!



ACCORDION MINI-BOOKLET (6 PANELS)

GLUE HERE

6. LEGACY



Ancient China's inventions, ideas, and philosophy continue to influence the world today—over 3,000 years of wisdom and innovation.



PANEL 6 (BACK)

GLUE HERE

5. IMPORTANT PHAROAHs

QIN SHI HUANG  First Emperor of China who united the country.	CONFUCIUS  Great philosopher who taught kindness and morality.	CAI LUN  Inventor of paper who improved communication.	ZHANG QIAN  Explorer who traveled the Silk Road.	YELLOW EMPEROR  Legendary ruler and ancestor of the Chinese people.
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PANEL 5

GLUE HERE

4. ACHIEVEMENTS

PAPER MAKING  Invented by the Chinese to record and share knowledge.	PRINTING  First used movable type printing.	COMPASS  Helped in navigation and exploration.	GUNPOWDER  Used for fireworks first and later in weapons.	THE GREAT WALL  Built to protect ancient China from invaders.
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PANEL 4

GLUE HERE

3. DAILY LIFE

HOMES  People lived in courtyard houses made of wood and brick.	FARMING  The Yellow River plains were perfect for farming.	CLOTHING  Silk was very valuable and used for clothes.	FOOD  Rice, millet, vegetables and tea were common foods.	ENTERTAINMENT  Music, dancing, games and storytelling were popular.
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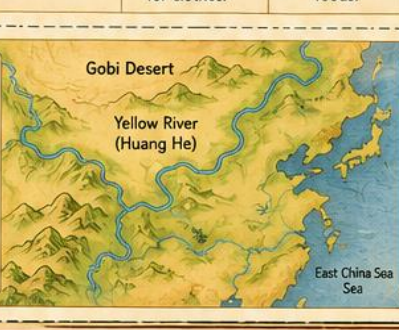


PANEL 3

GLUE HERE

2. LAND OF THE YELLOW RIVER

Ancient China began along the Yellow River (Huang He). It provided water, fertile soil and transportation.



DID YOU KNOW?

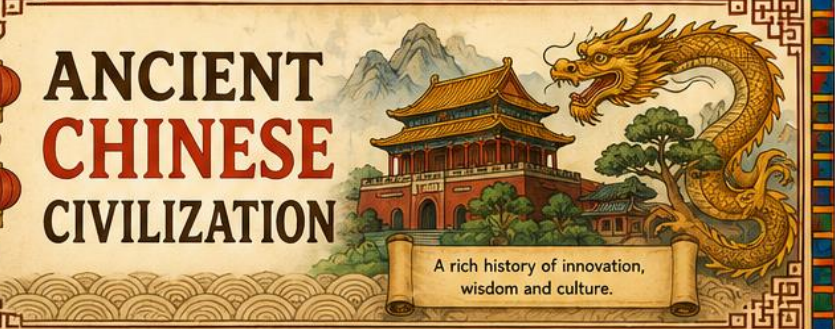
The Yellow River was called the "Cradle of Chinese Civilization" because it gave life to the land and people.



PANEL 2

GLUE HERE

PANEL 1 (COVER)



A rich history of innovation, wisdom and culture.

PANEL 1 (COVER)





HOW TO MAKE:

1. Cut along the outer border.
2. Fold along the dotted lines in an accordion style.
3. Glue the tabs to the inside to connect the panels.
4. Enjoy your mini-booklet!

GLUE HERE

IMPORTANT CHINESE FIGURES



CONFUCIUS
Great philosopher who taught kindness and morality.



QIN SHI HUANG
First Emperor of China who united the country.



CAI LUN
Inventor of paper who improved communication.



ZHANG QIAN
Explorer who traveled the Silk Road.

ACHIEVEMENTS



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Invented by the Chinese to record and share ideas.



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First used movable type printing.



COMPASS
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GUNPOWDER
Used for fireworks first and later in weapons.



THE GREAT WALL
Built to protect ancient China from invaders.

MAP OF ANCIENT CHINA



DID YOU KNOW?

The Silk Road connected China with Asia, the Middle East, and Europe for trade and cultural exchange.



THOUGHTS & VALUES

仁

REN (KINDNESS)
Be kind and respect others.

礼

LI (RESPECT)
Good manners and respect are important.

和

HE (HARMONY)
Live in peace and harmony.



FOLD

GLUE HERE

ANCIENT CHINESE CIVILIZATION

One of the world's oldest civilizations with rich history, wisdom, and innovation.



GLUE HERE

DAILY LIFE IN ANCIENT CHINA



HOMES
People lived in houses made of wood and brick.



FARMING
They grew rice, millet, and vegetables.



CLOTHING
People wore silk and cotton clothes.



FAMILY
Family and respect for elders were very important.

ARTS & CULTURE



CALLIGRAPHY
Beautiful writing is considered an art.



PAINTING
Nature and people are common themes.



MUSIC
Traditional instruments create harmony.



FESTIVALS
Celebrated lunar new year and other traditions.

LEGACY & INFLUENCE

Ancient Chinese inventions, ideas, and values still influence the world today.



FOLD

GLUE HERE



Reflection Sheet

CHINESE CIVILISATION



Reflection helps us think about what we have learned, how we learned it and how we can use it in the future.



Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1 WHAT DID I LEARN?

List **three** new things you learned about Chinese Civilisation.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



2 KEY TAKEAWAYS

What are the most **important** ideas or achievements of Chinese Civilisation?



3 HOW DID I FEEL?

Circle the face that best shows how you felt about learning this topic.



Excited



Interested



Okay



Confused



Challenged

Why did you feel this way?

4 WHAT IMPRESSED ME MOST?

What part of Chinese Civilisation did you find the most interesting or inspiring? Why?



5 CONNECTIONS

How does what you learned about Chinese Civilisation connect to:



Your Life

(e.g., values, choices, habits)



Our World Today

(e.g., inventions, culture, society)



Other Subjects

(e.g., math, art, science, etc.)



6 WHAT WILL I DO DIFFERENTLY?

What will you do differently because of what you learned?

7 MY GOAL

One goal I have after learning about Chinese Civilisation is:

I will achieve this by: _____



FINAL THOUGHTS

Write one or two sentences about what Chinese Civilisation means to you.

JUNIOR CHINA EXPLORER

★ AWARD ★

探索
·
学习
·
成长

This certificate is proudly presented to

for showing great curiosity, learning about
Chinese Civilization and exploring its
amazing history, culture, inventions and values.

Keep Exploring! Keep Learning! Keep Growing!

Teacher's Signature

Date



RICH HISTORY



GREAT
INVENTIONS



WONDERFUL
CULTURE



VALUABLE
VALUES