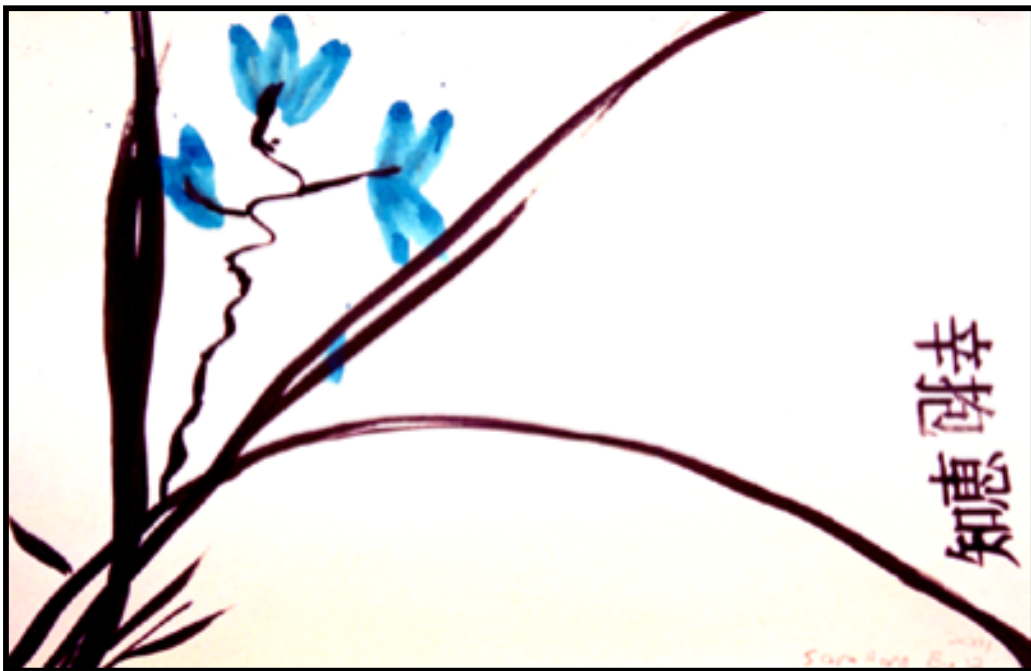


China

*Cultural Research
Based on Themes*



Research Worksheet Culture:	<i>Notes</i>
Question: What resources are found in the environment and how are or were they used by people for survival?	Since China experiences desert like conditions, they had to conserve whatever water they had. However, South China used the flooded areas that were created by tsunamis to farm rice crops. They also used the land materials to create the Great Wall of China and other structures such as homes.
Theme 1: People and the Environment	
Land and climate	Climate ranges from desert to tropical to subarctic . Northwest China experiences desert conditions and south China experiences weather similar to us in the south. China is the world's third largest country . China's land features: plateaus, plains, basins, foothills, and mountains. Tsunamis pose a big threat to Chinese people. They have learned to conserve the water the tsunamis bring.
Animals	The giant panda is considered a national treasure to China. It is an endangered species. Another well known animal who is also endangered is the Siberian tiger. The Siberian tiger become endangered because many Chinese hunters killed them for their fur and for medicine use.
Clothing	Chinese people enjoy wearing bright colors, particularly red . They prefer wearing long gowns. Wealthy people in ancient China would wear silk to show their economic status.
Food/crops	Rice paddies are abundant in southern China. Rice paddies are fields where rice is grown. They use flooded fields to grow the rice in. The Chinese take advantage of the water tsunamis bring.
Architecture	The Great Wall of China is an essential part of Chinese architecture. It was made to protect China from Mongolian invaders. Another important architectural work include Forbidden City in Beijing. It was built to honor the different Chinese Dynasties.

Tools/Transportation	The most popular mode of transportation in China is the train . This method is widely used because it is cheap and it accommodates the large population.
Question: What are or were the various roles the individual plays in the social and political structure and contributions?	People held leadership positions such as Emperor and President. There were/are also advisors of the leadership positions; treasurer, military leader, and court advisors for example. Women were often found in their homes, caring for their children, or working in the fields occasionally with the men. Overall, men did and currently do hold most political and economic positions.
Theme 2: People in Society	
People, Origins and Language	Qin Shi Huang (First Emperor of Qin). Kublai Khan (launched raids into present-day China). Mao Zedong (founding member of Communist Party). Mandarin.
Political and Social Structure	Around 1600 B.C the Shang dynasty (the first recorded dynasty). Mao Zedong is head of Communist party. Richard Nixon becomes first U.S. President to visit Communist China.
Economy	1958-1961 Mao's plan to change China's economy fails. 2010 China surpassed Japan and becomes world's second largest economy.
Games and Sports	Beijing hosts the XXIX Olympiad, Lion Dance, Horse Race, Bamboo Pole Dance of Li ethnic group, Dragon Boat Race.
Achievements	Between 1368-1644 A.D Painting, Calligraphy, Pottery and other arts took off. Three Gorges River Dam is completed in 2009.
Historical Events	China and Western nations battle between 1839-1860, Civil War breaks out in 1931-1945,
Question: What are or were the belief systems; and how are or were they manifested in other areas?	Religion has always been a big part of China's community. They mainly practice Buddhism and Taoism and typically forbid any mention of Christianity, though people in China have slowly been introducing and practicing Christianity in

	(known as Underground Christians sometimes). Religion was usually brought over to China when they conquered another area or, sometimes, by a new Emperor.
Theme 3: People and Their Beliefs	
Beliefs	Buddhism, Christianity, Taoism
Myths/Literature	Confucianism, Pangu and the creation of the world, the cosmic egg/ Late Qing literature, republican era, Maoist era, post Mao, and book market literature
Rituals/Ceremonies	Ceremonies for weddings, funerals, births, Chinese tea rituals, worship of heavenly bodies, the earth, the wind and others
Dance/Regalia	Traditional dance, modern, ballet, folk, 56 recognized groups for dance
Music/Instruments	eight categories are: Bamboo wood, stone, metal, clay, silk, gourd and hide
Art/Materials	Chinese painting is a combination in the same picture of the arts of poetry, calligraphy, painting, and seal engraving

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