

NAME:_____DATE RECEIVED:_____

QUARTER 1

UNIT 3: RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

HOW DOES GEOGRAPHY AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CIVILIZATIONS?



****LESSONS MUST BE COMPLETED ON A DAILY BASIS****

4 - Exceeds	3 - Meets	2 - Approaching	1 - Beginning	0
<p>100-90% My work meets ALL the criteria for high quality consistently. All responses are in complete sentences.</p> <p>*All assignments were completed on time and are stamped</p>	<p>My work is 90-75% complete and/or misses 1-2 criteria sometimes. Most responses are in complete sentences.</p> <p>*Most assignments were completed on time and are stamped</p>	<p>My work is 75-50% complete. My work has evidence of quality but not consistently. Some responses are in complete sentences.</p> <p>*Some assignments were completed on time and are stamped</p>	<p>More than 50% of my work is not done or not yet meeting many criteria for quality.</p> <p>*No assignments were completed on time and are stamped</p>	<p>Minimal work completed; not enough to be given a grade.</p>

PACKET DUE: _____

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 1

Question Formulation Technique

Learning Target

- I can produce my own questions
- I can improve my questions
- I can prioritize my questions

Do Now: Why is it important to ask questions?

4 Rules Question Formulation Technique

1. Ask as many questions as you can.
2. Do not stop to discuss, judge or answer the questions.
3. Write down every question exactly as it is stated.
4. Change any statement into a question.



Directions...Round 1: Write down as many questions as you can about the photograph.	Circle One
1. _____	O or C
2. _____	O or C
3. _____	O or C
4. _____	O or C
5. _____	O or C
6. _____	O or C
7. _____	O or C
8. _____	O or C
9. _____	O or C
10. _____	O or C
11. _____	O or C
12. _____	O or C
13. _____	O or C
14. _____	O or C
15. _____	O or C

Directions...Round 2:

Categorize your questions as closed and open-ended:

- Closed-ended questions: They can be answered with yes or no or with one word.
Ex. Is this going to be on the test?
- Open-ended questions: They require an explanation.
Ex. What will be on the test?

Find the closed-ended questions. Mark them with C.
The other questions must be open-ended. Mark them with an O.

Select 2 closed ended questions and change them from closed to open-ended.

Question # _____

Question # _____

Directions...Round 3: What are the advantages and disadvantages of open and closed questions?

Closed questions	Open questions
Advantages? - -	Advantage? - -
Disadvantages? - -	Disadvantages? - -

Directions...Round 4: Go back to your list and CIRCLE 3 questions that are the most important and thoughtful? Then respond to the questions below.

Why is it important to ask questions?

When do you need to ask questions?

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 2

How does geography affect the development of human civilization of Mesopotamia?

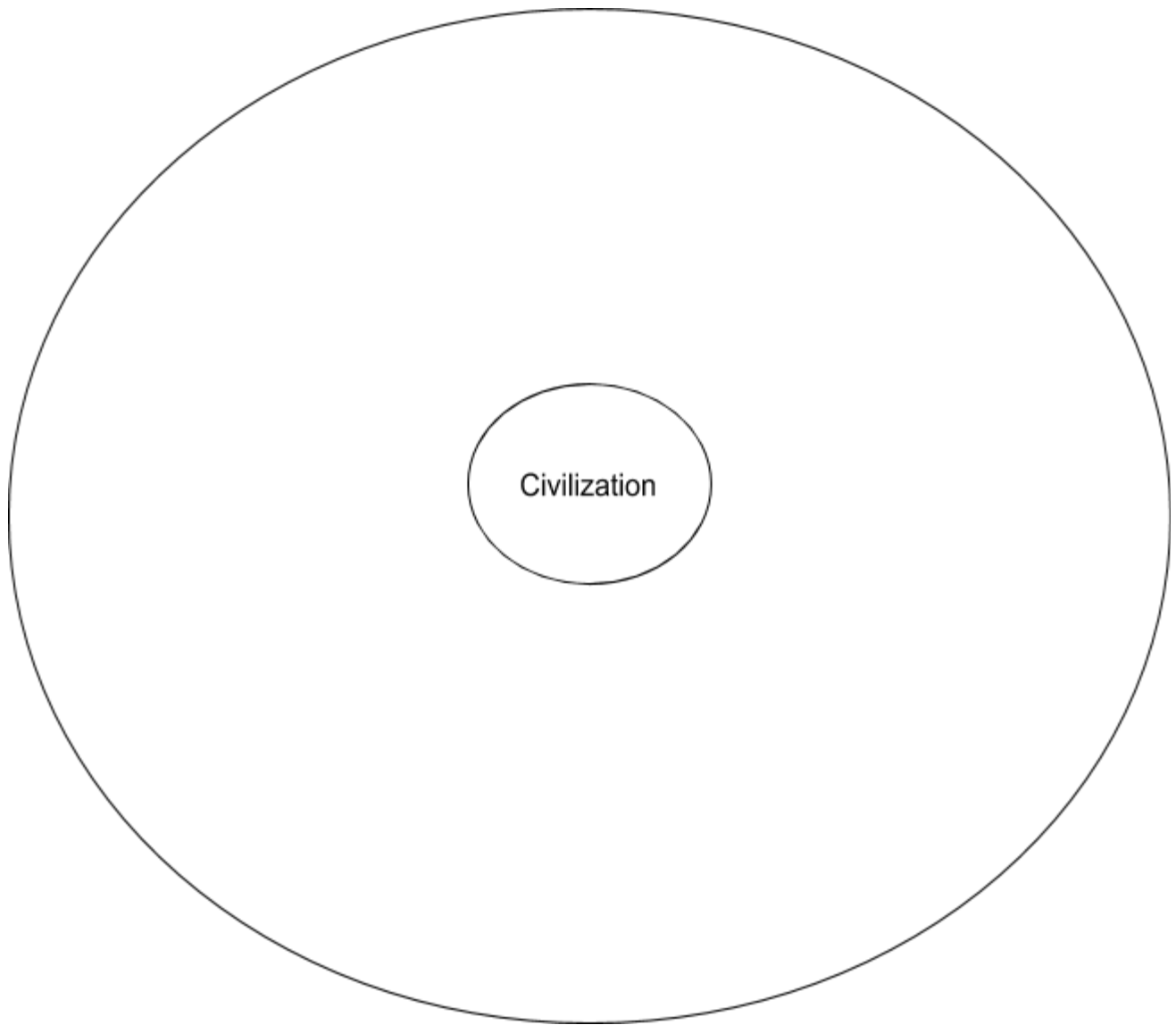
Learning Target:

- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Mesopotamia

Level of Understanding:

1 2 3 4

Do Now: Why do people settle in one place?



CIVILIZATION: _____

1.1

The Geography of Ancient Mesopotamia



Long after Çatalhöyük was settled, Southwest Asia was home to another group

of people. They lived between two flowing rivers in a fertile land. Because of the advances in government, culture, and technology that took place there, the region is often called a “cradle of civilization.”

MAIN IDEA

The geography of Mesopotamia helped create the conditions for civilization.

THE LAND BETWEEN THE RIVERS

As you have learned, the Fertile Crescent sweeps its way across Southwest Asia. In the west it bends down the coast of the Mediterranean. In the east it follows the course of the **Tigris** (TY-gruhs) **River** and the **Euphrates** (yu-FRAY-teez) **River** until they merge and empty into the warm waters of the Persian Gulf. Today this river valley lies mostly in the country of Iraq. Historians call this flat, fertile area **Mesopotamia** (meh-suh-puh-TAY-mee-uh), which means “land between the rivers.” The people who once lived there are known as Mesopotamians.

The people of Mesopotamia called the Tigris “swift river” because it flowed fast. The Euphrates flowed more slowly. It frequently changed course, leaving riverside

settlements without water. Both rivers flooded unpredictably. Mesopotamians never knew when or how much water would come. Too much, too little, or too late spelled disaster for crops.

On the plus side, the often-destructive floodwaters deposited **silt**, an especially fine and fertile soil, that was excellent for agriculture. In this way, the rivers brought life to the otherwise dry land of Mesopotamia and supported the early civilization that was developing there. As farming thrived in this river valley, populations grew and cities developed.

FARMING IN THE FERTILE CRESCENT

Farming began as early as 9800 B.C. in the Fertile Crescent. It eventually spread throughout Mesopotamia. However, Mesopotamia was far from perfect for agriculture. In addition to flooding, farmers had to deal with hot summers and unreliable rainfall. However, the region's fertile soils promised plentiful crops, such as wheat, barley, and figs—if the people could come up with a way to control the water supply.

Irrigation, or watering fields using human-made systems, was the answer. Farmers in Mesopotamian villages cooperated to dig and maintain irrigation canals that carried water from the rivers to the fields. Farmers also stored rainwater for later use and built walls from mounds of earth to hold back floodwaters. The people developed important new technology, such as the ox-driven plow, a tool that broke up the hard-baked summer soil and prepared large areas for planting. These creative methods enabled farmers to use the rich soil to their advantage.

The result was a reliable and abundant agricultural surplus. The ample food fed the area's growing population. Because food was plentiful, the people of Mesopotamia could afford to develop art, architecture, and technology. The agricultural surpluses allowed a great civilization to develop.

and technology. The agricultural surpluses allowed a great civilization to develop.

Independent Time: There was a lot of water available in Mesopotamia.		
Cause	→	Effect (result)
1. People found water as a resource (irrigation).	→	1. Food grew at faster rates because of a steady supply of water.
2.	→	2.
3.	→	3.

Exit Ticket
<p>Write 1 cause and 1 effect of settlement between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.</p> <p>One reason there was settlement between the _____ and _____ rivers was</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>This settlement led to _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 3

How does geography affect the development of human civilization of Mesopotamia?

Learning Target:





- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Mesopotamia

Level of Understanding:

1 2 3 4

Do Now: Imagine you always had to spend all your time hunting and gathering food. Suddenly you now have an abundance (a lot) of food. What would you do with all of your new free time?

Text Symbols for Annotations

<div>----- 1</div> <div>----- 2</div> <div>----- 3</div>	Number the paragraphs
	Circle unfamiliar vocabulary and use context clues to define
<div>Underline</div> <div>Highlight </div>	Underline or highlight main ideas and important details
	Write the questions or confusions you have
	Write the connections from reading to anything else

When reading, remember to keep the essential question in mind:

How does geography affect the development of human civilization of Mesopotamia?

1.2

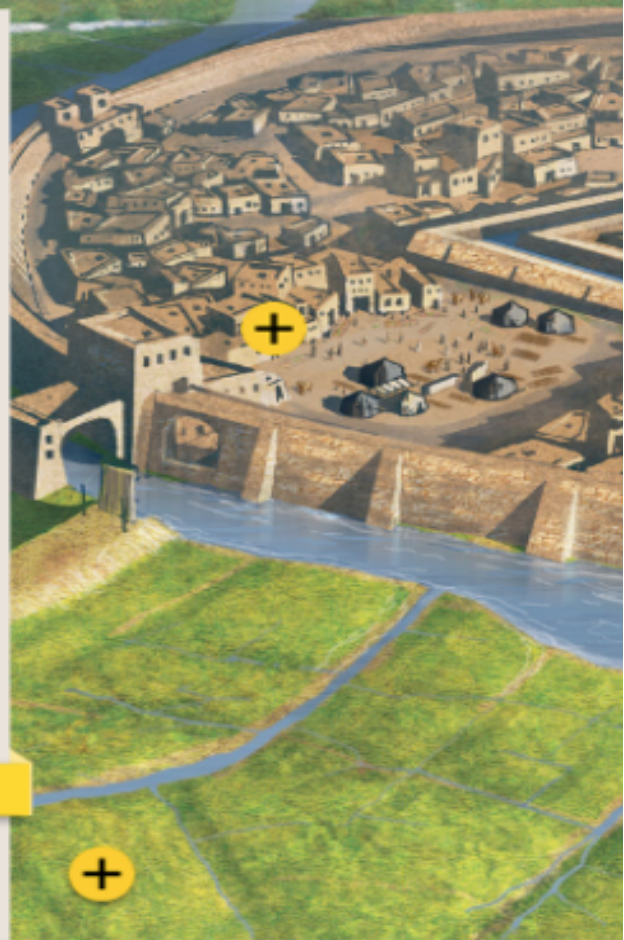
City-States Develop



The present-day location that was once Mesopotamia is made up of windswept deserts. It's hard to imagine that 5,500 years ago this dusty land was filled with people living their busy city lives. The city streets were not just filled with people—there were also buildings and temples so tall they seemed to rise up to the heavens.

MAIN IDEA

The city-states of Sumer formed Southwest Asia's first civilization.



nt SUMER

Around 3500 B.C., Mesopotamia's first civilization arose in **Sumer** (SOO-mur), an area in the southern part of the region. (See the map in Lesson 1.1.) Sumer was not controlled by a single, unified government. Instead, the area was made up of a dozen advanced, self-governing city-states. A **city-state** included the city and its surrounding lands and settlements. These units developed when villages united to build major irrigation projects.

Most of Sumer's 12 city-states, including Ur, were built on the Tigris or Euphrates rivers. City-states also clustered close to the coast of the Persian Gulf, where

the people developed fishing and trade. Frequent wars were fought between city-states to protect fertile land, limited natural resources, and profitable trade routes.

CENTERS OF CIVILIZATION mt

Surplus food gave Sumerians time to learn new skills and encouraged trade. Though Sumer had productive farmland, the area lacked important natural resources, such as tin and copper. These resources had to be acquired through trade. When combined, tin and copper produce bronze, a strong metal used by Sumerians to create tools and weapons. Because of the importance of bronze, the period around 3000 B.C. is called the Bronze Age.

Surplus food also led to a growth in population. New government systems had to be established to meet the challenge of managing so many people. Kings arose to provide strong leadership, and administrators supervised taxes and kept order. Because of the wealth created by agricultural surpluses, Sumerians could afford to support these government administrators.

Sumerian society was organized by **social class**, an order based on power and wealth. Kings ruled at the top, with priests just beneath them. Next came administrators, scribes, merchants, and **artisans**, or people who are skilled at making things by hand. These groups in turn looked down on farmers and less-skilled workers. However, even people at the bottom of this system ranked higher than Sumerian slaves.

Independent Time: How did city-states affect the development of agriculture?

Cause	→	Effect
1.	→	1.
2.	→	2.
3.	→	3.

Lesson 3 Exit Ticket

Define the following :

City State :

Social Class:

Artisan:

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 4

How does geography affect the development of human civilization of Ancient Egypt?

Learning Target

- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Egyptian civilization

Level of Understanding:

1 2 3 4

Do Now: Write down three observations and three questions about this map.



I notice...	I wonder...
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

1.1

The Geography of Ancient Egypt



"Hail to thee, O Nile! Who manifests thyself over this land and comes to give life to Egypt!" These words written 4,000 years ago emphasize the importance of the Nile River to Egyptians: No Nile, no life, no Egypt. It was that simple.

MAIN IDEA

The Nile was the source of life in Egypt's dry, barren deserts.



THE GIFT OF THE NILE

The **Nile River** was central to the civilization that developed in Egypt. At around 4,132 miles in length, it is the world's longest river. It flows northward from sources deep in Africa to the Mediterranean Sea. Six **cataracts**, rock formations that create churning rapids, break the river's smooth course. The 550 miles from the most northerly cataract to the Mediterranean Sea formed ancient Egypt's heartland, which was divided into two distinct regions: the Upper (southern) Nile and the Lower (northern) Nile. The Lower Nile region included the Nile Delta, next to the Mediterranean. A **delta** is an area where a river fans out into various branches as it flows into a body of water.

The Nile was generally a peaceful river. Its current carried ships gently downstream, while the winds above it usually blew upstream, making it easy for ships to row downstream or sail upstream.

Water was the Nile's greatest gift. Without it there could be no agriculture in Egypt's desert. Every year faraway rains sent a surge of water downstream to Egypt, swelling the river with the annual flood.

Unlike the rivers of Mesopotamia, the Nile's flood was predictable, occurring every summer. The waters spilled over the riverbanks, depositing another great gift: silt, or very fine particles carried from upriver. The silt-enriched soil was fertile, or full of nutrients to support abundant crops. This soil made agriculture extremely productive—a key to the development of Egyptian civilization. With good management and a little luck, the soil delivered huge harvests.

THE BLACK LAND AND THE RED LAND

Egypt's climate was consistently dry, and sunshine was plentiful. Seven months of hot, sunny weather were followed by a

winter of mild, sunny weather. The lack of rainfall created a landscape of striking contrast, made up of regions called the “black land” and the “red land.”

The black land was the narrow stretch that ran along both sides of the Nile. There, the river’s waters and nourishing dark silt allowed plants to grow and people to live.

The red land was a vast, scorching desert that surrounded the Nile. This desert formed a powerful barrier against invasion and helped separate Egypt from the world beyond. The seemingly empty desert also held a

treasure trove of raw materials, including stone for building and gold. The only major resource Egypt lacked was timber.

Egypt’s geography, its climate, and—above all—the Nile River all played parts in the kind of civilization that Egypt would become. The land was rich in resources, produced a huge food surplus, and had well-protected borders. In addition, Egypt was a crossroads for trade, lying along important trade routes connecting Africa, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Middle East. The scene was set for Africa’s most famous civilization of ancient times.

Independent Time

Directions: Jot down three observations about how the Nile River has affected Egyptian civilization

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Exit Ticket

Cite two pieces of textual evidence that showed the of the Nile River on ancient Egyptian civilization
Must be direct quotes.

- 1.

- 2.

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 5

How does geography affect the development of human civilization of Ancient Egypt?

Learning Target

- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Egyptian civilization

Level of Understanding:

1 2 3 4

1.2



Agriculture Develops

It's August, and all that can be seen of the flooded fields is water lapping at the

stones marking each farmer's boundary.

In the dark of night, a farmer paddles nervously out and shifts the stones to steal a few feet from his neighbor. It's a profitable but serious crime—the penalty is death. Farmland in Egypt is so valuable that some are willing to risk it.

MAIN IDEA

Agriculture encouraged the development of communities and kingdoms in Egypt.



THE FERTILE NILE DELTA

Five thousand years ago, the lives of most Egyptians revolved around farming. Along with raising livestock, Egyptians grew a wide variety of crops such as wheat, barley, beans, lentils, peas, onions, and leeks. Fruits included grapes, dates, figs, and watermelons. Farmers grew flax to make cloth. Fish and birds were plentiful, and even poor Egyptians could eat well.

The cycles of the river dictated the farming year. From July to October, the fields were flooded, so farmers did other work. When the floods receded, farmers plowed the soft ground, scattered seeds, and used animals to trample the seeds into the soil. The growing crops were carefully watered through irrigation. Farmers captured

floodwater in artificial lakes and channeled it to the fields. Later, the shaduf (shuh-DOOF) made irrigation easier. This tool was a long pole with a bucket on one end and a weight on the other. Farmers could use a shaduf to effortlessly lift water to their fields. The grain harvest started in mid-March. During the hot summer that followed, farmers prepared their fields before the next flood.

Irrigation and the Nile's fertile soil allowed for extremely productive farming. As in Mesopotamia, successful farming generated surpluses, which led to population growth, trade, and specialized jobs. Building and maintaining irrigation networks took a lot of labor, so farmers grouped together to create larger communities. Leadership was needed to coordinate and manage these increasingly complex societies. As villages grew into towns, village chiefs became kings.

TWO KINGDOMS ARISE

Some historians believe that by around 3200 B.C., two kings ruled over two separate kingdoms—**Upper Egypt** and **Lower Egypt**. Lower Egypt was the Nile Delta region with its wide expanse of fertile land and access to the Mediterranean Sea. Upper Egypt was the long, narrow stretch of the Nile south of modern Cairo and hemmed in by desert.

The Nile served as a superhighway, encouraging contact between Upper and Lower Egypt. Movement along the Nile was easy, and all the villages and towns were located near the great river. Goods and ideas were traded freely between the kingdoms, unifying Egyptians economically and culturally. Unlike Mesopotamia, Egypt would come to be a strong, unified state rather than a group of city-states.

However, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt remained proudly distinct. Even after Egypt was united, it was represented by a double crown. Every time Egypt descended into disorder, the two kingdoms were usually on opposite sides of the power struggle.

Independent Time: How did the Nile River affect geography?

Cause	→	Effect
1. Annual flooding from the Nile River	→	1.
2.	→	2.
3.	→	3.

Name _____

Map of Ancient Egypt

I. LABEL THE FOLLOWING:

- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Nile River
- Giza
- Memphis
- Thebes (the modern city of Luxor)
- Valley of the Kings
- Lower Egypt
- Upper Egypt
- Nubia/Kush
- Sinai Peninsula

2. DRAW an arrow that shows the direction the Nile River flows.

3. COLOR the Nile Delta and the banks of the Nile river green.

4. COLOR the extent of the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms and label the key below.

- ☐ Extent of Old Kingdom
- ☐ Extent of Middle Kingdom
- ☐ Extent of New Kingdom

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 6

How does geography affect the development of the Indus River Valley Civilization?

Learning Target:

- I CAN identify geographical features of ancient India
- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient India civilization

Level of Understanding:

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

Do Now:

Look at the map. What do you notice?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Lesson: When reading, remember to keep the essential question in mind:

How does the geography affect the development of human civilizations in the Indus River Valley Civilization?

*Highlight the cause and effect that geography plays on human civilization



1.1

The Geography of Ancient India



Geographically, India has it all. If you were to travel around India, you could climb snowcapped mountains, cross wide grassy plains, hack through dense tropical forests, sail down mighty rivers, and skirt around sun-scorched deserts. You might travel under a bright blue sky or get soaked by seasonal rains.

MAIN IDEA

South Asia's physical geography affected the development of Indus Valley civilizations.

mt

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, AND MONSOONS

Present-day India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan make up the large landmass, or **subcontinent**, of South Asia. This diamond-shaped landmass was originally an island. However, 40 million years ago, the large moving plates on which the continents lie drove the subcontinent into Asia. As the lands collided, they

pushed Earth's crust upward to form the Himalaya, a 1,500-mile mountain range.

The Himalaya are the world's highest mountains. Many Himalayan peaks rise about 24,000 feet. Thirty peaks, including Mount Everest—Earth's highest point—are over 25,000 feet high.

On either side of the Himalaya lie lower mountain ranges, including the Hindu Kush, which separates what was once northwest India from present-day Afghanistan. These northern mountains form a natural barrier against invaders. The Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and Bay of Bengal have provided further protection. The Deccan Plateau, which contains smaller mountain systems, makes up much of southern India.

The two major rivers of northern India, the **Indus** and the **Ganges**, both start in the Himalaya. Like the Tigris and the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, these rivers provide water for irrigation and deposit fertile soil for farming.

Strong seasonal winds called **monsoons** have long been an important element of the subcontinent's climate. These winds bring a dry season in winter. In summer, they bring a wet season with heavy rainfall.

INDUS RIVER VALLEY mt

Physical characteristics of the Indus River Valley offered nearly ideal conditions for agriculture. The valley's fertile soil and plentiful water supply most likely encouraged nomadic herdsman to settle there and farm. Villages emerged. Then, around 2500 B.C., some villages grew into cities—and a civilization developed.



Historians have studied ancient Egyptian civilization for many centuries. But evidence of ancient India's great civilization was not discovered until the early 20th century. Then, in 1921, archaeologists unearthed an Indian culture every bit as vast and sophisticated as that of ancient Egypt: the Harappan civilization.

MAIN IDEA

One of the world's earliest and most advanced civilizations emerged in ancient India's Indus River Valley.

mt WELL-PLANNED CITIES

Around 2500 B.C., civilization developed in the Indus Valley. Fertile soil and irrigation delivered food surpluses that generated wealth. As populations boomed, villages grew into large cities. **Mohenjo-Daro** (moh-HEHN-joh DAHR-oh), one of the civilization's major cities, covered over 250 acres. Another important city, **Harappa** (huh-RA-puh), gave the Harappan civilization its name. These cities were the largest of their time. Their influence spread across a 500,000-square-mile area, which was greater than that of either ancient Egypt or Mesopotamia.



Historians believe the Indus Valley suffered a series of earthquakes from which the Harappan civilization never recovered.

Other forces were also in play. Eventually, migrations of Aryan people from the north led to the establishment of another great Indian civilization.

MAIN IDEA

After the Harappan civilization declined, Aryan immigrants forged a new Indian civilization.



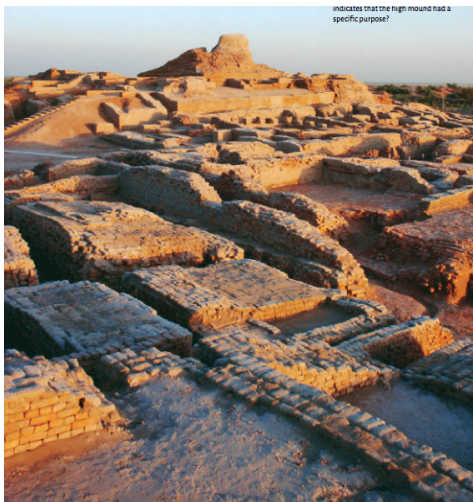
HARAPPAN SEAL

Found at Mohenjo-Daro, this soft stone seal was probably used to mark trade goods. The marks at the top are an example of the Harappan language, which archaeologists have not yet learned to read.

END OF HARAPPA mt

A combination of natural forces probably contributed to the Harappan civilization's downfall. First agriculture declined when rainfall diminished. Then earthquakes caused flooding and drastically changed the course of rivers. One river, the Sarasvati, no longer flowed near Harappan cities. With reduced access to river water for irrigation, agriculture became more difficult.

As food supplies declined, people abandoned the cities. By 1900 B.C., a simple village way of life had largely replaced the Harappans' advanced urban civilization.



Indicates that the high mound had a specific purpose?

Indus Valley cities were among the world's first **planned cities**. Many were built with the same layout and the same features. Such cities had an eastern housing and business area guarded by defensive walls. To the west were public buildings, as well as structures that may have been used to store grain. Main roads as straight as rulers intersected at right angles with streets exactly half their width. Wells were another common feature. People used bricks that were all the same size to build houses. Homes had indoor plumbing with a bathroom and a toilet that emptied into excellent underground sewers.

Independent Time: What were the consequences of the Indus River?		
Cause		Effect
1. One event was that the rainfall diminished.	→	1.
2. Another event was that earthquakes changed the course of the rivers that irrigated crops.	→	2.
3. Agriculture and food supplies declined because of these events.	→	3.

Activity: Synthesizing the River Valleys

List how geography affects development of human civilizations in the following countries. Explain your thinking.

Mesopotamia	Egypt	Indus River Valley (India)
Advantages:	Advantages:	Advantages:
Disadvantages:	Disadvantages:	Disadvantages:

EXIT TICKET: CIRCLE your Level of Understanding of the Learning Targets for today's lesson:

I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient India civilization

LEVEL 1- Confused	LEVEL 2- Approaching	LEVEL 3- Understand	LEVEL 4- Expert
I am having a hard time understanding this, even with help.	I am starting to understand this but still need some more practice. I am trying but still make mistakes.	I understand this and can do this by myself, making little to no mistakes.	I can do this quickly with no mistakes. I can easily explain it to someone else and apply it in new ways.

What factors came together around 2,500 BC that allowed a civilization in the Indus Valley to develop?

SS Q1 Unit 3 River Valley - Lesson 7

How does geography affect the development of Ancient China?

Learning Target:

- I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Chinese civilization

Level of Understanding:

1 2 3 4

Do Now: What are some geographical features (i.e. ocean, mountain, rainforest) on the island of O'ahu that you notice? What are their possible advantages and/or disadvantages towards our civilization?



Geographical Feature	Advantage and/or Disadvantage

1.1

The Geography of Ancient China



At about 240 years of age, the United States may seem like an old civilization, but it's young compared to

China. The Chinese civilization has continued for more than 5,000 years. China's geography helped set the stage for the early development of its civilization.

MAIN IDEA

China's deserts, mountains, and rivers helped shape its civilization.

mt NATURAL BARRIERS

In the beginning of its growth, natural barriers somewhat **isolated**, or cut off, China's civilization from much of the rest of the world. As a result, ancient China developed differently from other early civilizations, with relatively little outside cultural influence. This early isolation helped unify Chinese culture and allowed China to establish a firm foundation for its civilization.

Some of China's natural barriers included vast deserts. The Gobi to the north and the Taklimakan (tah-kluh-muh-KAHN) to the west discouraged invaders and peaceful immigrants alike. The Himalaya, Tian Shan, and Pamir mountain ranges formed a significant obstacle in the west. The waters of

the Pacific Ocean, Yellow Sea, and East China Sea on China's east coast separated the region from its nearest neighbors, Japan and Korea.

MAJOR RIVERS mt

Like the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India, China's civilization arose along fertile river valleys. It developed on the land between China's two great rivers: the **Huang He** (hwahng huh) and the **Chang Jiang** (chahng jyahng).

The 3,395-mile-long Huang He lies in northern China. It is also called the Yellow River because of its high concentration of yellow silt, or fine, fertile soil. The river deposits this silt along its floodplains, creating good farmland. However, the Huang He is unpredictable. Its course, or the direction in which a river flows, has changed many times. Throughout China's history, heavy rains have also caused the river to flood—with deadly results.

At about 4,000 miles long, the Chang Jiang, or Yangtze, in central China is the third longest river in the world. Like the Huang He, the Chang Jiang carries fertile yellow silt. Unlike the Huang He, the Chang Jiang maintains a relatively predictable course. For thousands of years, the river helped unify China by serving as a useful transportation and trade network within its borders.

The area between the two rivers, called the North China Plain, is the birthplace of Chinese civilization. In Chapter 2, you read about the Yangshao culture, which developed along the Huang He. Another important culture in the area was the Longshan, which developed around 3200 B.C. Other advanced Chinese cultures arose in other river valleys. These cultures include the Liangzhu (lyahng-jew) and the Hongshan. Archaeologists have uncovered beautifully carved jade objects from these cultures in other parts of China. All of these ancient cultures contributed to the development of China's unique civilization and to the rise of its earliest rulers: the Shang and the Zhou.



Geographical Feature	Advantage and/or disadvantage
Gobi Desert	
Taklimakan Desert	
Pacific Ocean, Yellow Sea, East China Sea	
Huang He River	
Chang Jiang River	

Exit Ticket

Directions: In 3-5 sentences, summarize your learning from today's lesson. Did you meet today's learning target? Explain.

Today's learning target: I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Chinese civilization

Today's learning target: I CAN explain how the geography affects the development of ancient Chinese civilization

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.