

COPY MASTER 1: WORLD MAP



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COPY MASTER 2: CHINA MAP





COPY MASTER 3: MENG JIANGNU WEEPS

Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a young man called Fan Ziliang and his young sweetheart, Meng Jiangnu. They loved each other very much and looked forward to getting married and living happily ever after. But, on the day of their wedding, a terrible thing happened.

The Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people. He needed many thousands of men to build this Great Wall, and often he had to force them to work for him. Fan Ziliang was one of these man, and on the very day of his wedding he was dragged away to work on building the Great Wall.

For five long years, Meng Jiangnu waiting at home for her husband to return, but he never came. One night, while she was sleeping, Meng Jiangnu dreamed that she saw her husband, wearing very thin clothes and shivering with cold. When she woke up she immediately started to make some warm, padded clothes for Fan Ziliang, and as soon as they were made she set out to look for him.

Meng Jiangnu bravely made the very long journey on foot, crossing mountains and rivers in her search for her husband. When, after many moons, she came to the Great Wall, she looked everywhere for her husband, but she couldn't find him.

Eventually she found someone who had known her husband, but he sadly told her that Fan Ziliang had died and was buried somewhere under the Great Wall, along with many thousands of other men.

Meng Jiangnu was heart-broken. She sat down at the foot of the Great Wall and she wept. She wept day and night for her beloved husband, knowing that she would never see him again. She wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch of the Great Wall to fall down. In the rubble she found the bones of her husband, and she gathered them together so that he could be properly buried.

The Emperor was very angry that Meng Jiangnu had made his Great Wall fall down, and ordered that she should be brought to him, to be punished. But when he met her and saw how beautiful this sorrowful lady was, he fell in love and decided to marry her.

Meng Jiangnu had no choice but to agree, but she asked the Emperor for one favour before she married him: that Fan Ziliang be given a grand funeral. As soon as the funeral was over, she decided to escape the Emperor and to be with her husband forever, and she threw herself gladly into the sea, to drown. The people of China built a temple near the Great Wall in memory of this beautiful, loyal lady, who loved her husband so much.





COPY MASTER 4: TRUE OR FALSE

	This is what I though before	This is what I found out after reading
It is the longest structure that was made with many expensive machines.		
The Great Wall was built 500 years ago.		
It remains as perfect as when it was first built.		
The Great Wall was built to protect China from enemies.		
It is visible from the moon.		
The Great Wall stretches around all of the outside borders of China.		
It is one of the seven new wonders of the world.		
The Great Wall is one long continuous wall		

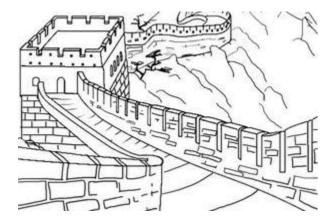


Fun facts that could be true or could be false

My buddies name	Buddies decision; True or false?	Are they correct?



COPY MASTER 5: THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA



The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is a very old wall made of stone. It is the longest structure that people have ever built. The Great Wall is 4.5-9 meters wide and up to 7.5 meters high. At one point the wall may have measured more than 8,000 kilometres long but it is so old that many parts of the wall have broken and disappeared. The great wall was built more than 2,000 years ago to protect northern China from enemy attacks. It aimed to keep invaders from entering China.

The Great Wall is not one long continuous wall; rather it is made up of a number of different sections. These sections were built by various dynasties over a long period of time. Watch towers and fortresses were built along the wall often on hilltops or other places with a long, clear view. These watch towers could be used to signal danger from a long way away. During the night, guards could light fires or lanterns that would shine brightly in the dark. During the say they could make smoke signals.

Today the Great Wall is no longer used to keep out enemies. Only about one-third of the original wall is still standing today. People come from all over the world to see it. Some people claim that The Great Wall is visible from the moon; however, this is not true. It is barely visible from 100 miles in space under perfect viewing conditions. It is one of the seven new



wonders of the world.

COPY MASTER 6: PORTRAIT OF CONFUCIUS





COPY MASTER 7: INFORMATION ABOUT CONFUCIANISM

In 551 B.C., a man by the name of Kongzi was born to a poor family in the province of Shandong. Kongzi is known in the Western world as Confucius.

Confucius saw many problems in the world. He wanted to help to change the world for the better. In order to get into a position of influence, Confucius set out as a teacher.

The most important things to Confucius were peace and order. He felt that everyone had a proper role in society, and that if people were willing to accept their role and fulfil it, that peace and harmony would thrive.

In order to help people accept their roles in society and establish order, Confucius laid out what he called ethics. These ethics outlined how individuals should treat one another. The most important of these ethics was the responsibilities of children to respect and listen to their parents and other elders.

He also shared ethics about how people should follow rulers, for how rulers should treat the people, how husbands and wives should treat one another, and how friends should treat each other.

During his own lifetime, Confucius' teachings were not widely accepted. However, within a hundred years they were being used by the emperor to help him rule. Confucianism remains a powerful force in Chinese history.







COPY MASTER 8: WHAT DID CONFUCIUS TEACH PEOPLE?

Confucius taught people five basic ideas:

Always be considerate to others.

Respect your ancestors.

Try for harmony and balance in all things.

Avoid extremes in behaviour and emotion.

If you live in peace and harmony, then you will be in contact with the spiritual forces of the universe, including nature.

Confucius taught five basic virtues:

- 1) kindness
- 2) righteousness
- 3) sobriety
- 4) wisdom
- 5) trustworthiness

Confucius also taught that your well-being depends directly on the well-being of others. This principle is called Jen. Jen stresses the importance of showing courtesy and loyalty to other people.

Those who practice Confucianism also believe the family and family values are very important. Children are taught to be very respectful of their parents and are taught to obey their parents.

Sourced from http://www.uri.org/kids/other_conf.htm



COPY MASTER 9: FESTIVALS RESEARCH GUIDE

Name/s of researcher/s:		
Name of Festival:		
The festivals Chinese name:	Date celebrated:	
Why is this celebrated? This is what it looks like:	What foods are eaten?	How is it celebrated?



COPYMASTER 10: TRADITIONAL GAMES

Catch the Dragons Tail

This traditional Chinese game is great fun for the playground. You will need a large group of children - at least 10, but the more the merrier!

The children all form a line with their hands on the shoulders of the child in front. The first in line is the dragon's head; the last in line is the dragon's tail.

The dragon's head then tries to catch the tail by manoeuvring the line around so that he can tag the last player. All the players in the middle do their best to hinder the dragon's head. Don't let the line break!

When the head catches the tail, the tail player takes the front position and becomes the new dragon's head. All the other players move back one position.

Catching Seven Pieces

You will need:

7 small inch-square bags filled with beans or rice.

How to play:

Take turns to play as follows:

Holds all seven pieces in one hand. Drop them onto the surface, trying to spread them out so that the pieces aren't touching.

Pick one of the pieces up and toss it in the air, grabbing another piece from the surface with the same hand before catching the original piece before it falls back to the surface. Still holding two pieces, throw one up in the air, grab another from the table, and catch the air-bound piece again.

Continue until you hold all seven in your hand.

If at any time one of the pieces falls out of your hand, the air-bound piece falls back onto the surface, or any of the pieces not being grabbed are touched or moved, play passes to the next player.

When you get good at this level, try picking up 2 pieces at once, then 3 pieces, and so on - until you are throwing one piece up into the air and scooping all remaining 6 pieces into your hand before catching that first piece again.



Chinese Ball

Children stand around in a circle with a ball as appropriate for the age group (such as a basketball).

The ball is thrown quickly around and across the circle. When a child caught the ball, the children on either side must raise one arm - the arm nearest the child with the ball - and hold it in the air until the ball is passed on to another child.

If a child fails to catch the ball, or fails to raise the correct arm when their neighbour catches the ball, or is too slow to pass the ball along, they drop out. When there are only 5 children left in the circle, they are all declared winners, and the game starts again.

Hopping Chicken

Each player or team (of two) has 10 sticks, each about 12 inches long. They are laid on the ground like a ladder, about 10 inches apart, one ladder for each player or team.

How to play:

One player from each team starts, hopping over the sticks without touching any of them. If a stick is touched, the player is disqualified.

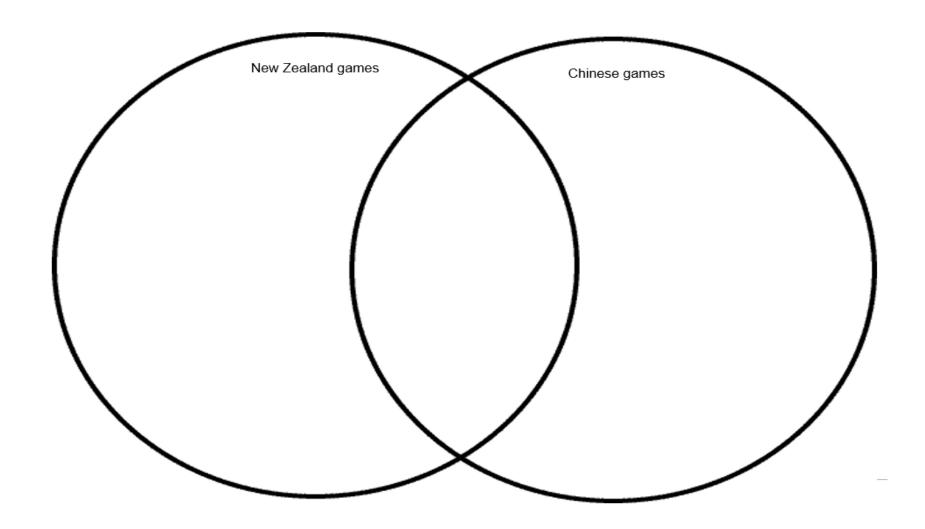
When the player has hopped over all the sticks he stops, still on one foot, and bends down to pick up the last stick. He then hops back over the remaining sticks.

Reaching the beginning again, he drops the stick and sets off again to hop over the nine remaining sticks, pick up the last one, and return.

Play continues until all of the sticks have been picked up. Remember, a player is disqualified if both feet are on the ground at any point during one turn, or if a stick touches the player's foot.



COPY MASTER 11: VENN DIAGRAM





COPY MASTER 12: SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

When receiving a gift, it is polite to receive it with both hands.

Never write things in red ink. It symbolizes severe disapproval. When you greet a group of people, you need to welcome to the oldest person first.

Do not back slap, hug or put your arm around someone's shoulder. It will make a Chinese feel uncomfortable. A handshake is the most common form of non-verbal greeting but you can also just a nod, though neither is necessary.

Many Chinese will look towards the ground when greeting someone.

Do not place chopsticks upright in your bowl. This symbolizes death. It is also not polite to tap your bowl with chopsticks.

When you are about to eat, wait to be told where to sit. The guest of honour will be given a seat facing the door.

When eating rice hold the bowl close to your mouth; Slurping or belching sounds while eating lets others know that you are enjoying your food.



COPY MASTER 13: PMI

Plus What are the positive things about schools in China?	Minus What are the negative things about schools in China?	Interesting What are the interesting things about schools in China?
schools in China:	schools in China?	apout schools in China?



COPY MASTER 15: FOLK STORY QUESTIONS

Who is your favourite character and why?
What is the moral of the folk story?
Why was it written?
How could you apply this to your own life?