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The Great Wall Of China

The Great Wall Of China was built in China over 2000 years ago. It was built between the 6th and 7th century and was finish between the 16th and 17th centuries. Today you can easily experience the beautiful walk site from Jinshanling to Simatai. It is about a 2 hour drive from Beijing to Jinshangling or Simaotai. The walk takes between 3 and 5 hours.

No one wanted to build the wall. They where forced to by an emperor named Qin. Qin made people work nonstop. This was called the longest cemetery because so many people died working on the wall. Qin made it so big that it can be viewed from space .The wall is 4000! miles long.

By :Corey Simpson

Questions

1. Who made the people work on the wall?
2. How long is it to walk the wall and how long is it to drive it?
3. What was the wall called



THE GRAND CANAL

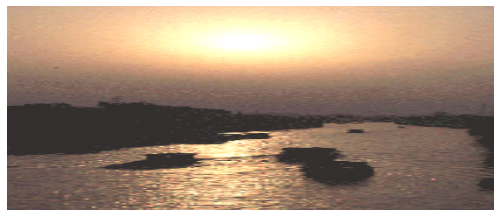
THE OLDEST CANAL IN THE WORLD



The Grand Canal is the world's longest and oldest canal. The canal is almost about 2,500 years old. There's no other canal like this one in the U.S. The Erie Canal was the biggest until the Grand Canal came into the picture. The Grand Canal has tons of tour rides that take you on the canal. Ninety boats would take you up the canal and teach you how to make Chinese food. There are many types of tourist attractions that will show you old buildings and monuments. There are different historical sites you can go to on the Grand Canal. Or maybe you just want to go for a ride on the canal. You can do all sorts of things on the canal. The Canal was built by the emperor Yang Di (569-618) during the Shang Dynasty. The Canal was built to transport soldiers and all kinds of goods, example, grain. The canal was used for all sorts of things and always will be.



The Grand Canal!!



TRY ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE GRAND CANAL

How many boats can take you up the canal?
_____.

What kind of things would you see on the tour of the Grand canal?
_____.

(Hint) You could just look at them.

How long is the Canal? _____

Who built the Canal? _____.

What was the Canal used for?

_____.

System Of Writing

s o c s d



CALLIGRAPHY BY ANTHONY P

Did you ever wonder what it was like to read Chinese writing? We'll, here's your chance. The big kind of writing is called "Calligraphy". Calligraphy is a kind of brush painting. In China, it was the first fine art. Over thousands of years, the style of Chinese Calligraphy has changed so much. Chinese Calligraphy is not just used in China. It is also used in Korea and Japan. Both countries adore Calligraphy as an important treasure to their heritage. Many Japanese schools still have their students write and learn Calligraphy. Chinese Calligraphy was formed over 6,000 years ago. Many Chinese characters were all picture symbols. But the symbols changed until they

reached their present shape. Chinese writing has always been known as art in China, and always will .

Did you know that China and Egypt have different writing systems. China has Calligraphy and Egypt has Hieroglyphics. Calligraphy is fine art and Hieroglyphics are squiggly lines.



QUESTIONS

DID YOU KNOW THAT TO READ A CHINESE NEWS PAPERS, YOU WILL HAVE TO MEMORIZE THOUSANDS OF WRITING SYMBOLS AND CHARACTORS?

-

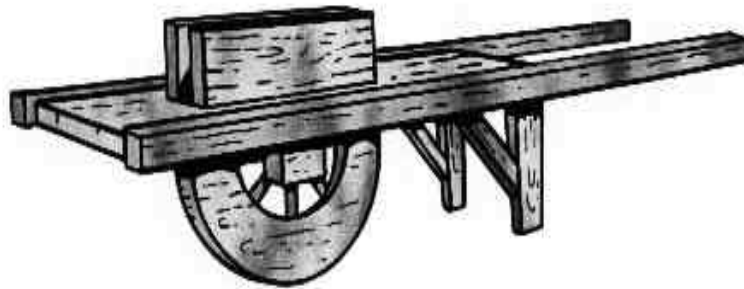
Calligraphy is a type of _____

It is China's first fine _____

How many years ago was Calligraphy formed? _____

What schools have their students learn to read and write Chinese Calligraphy?





The Wheel Barrow Was Invented Ancient China

1. *What did farmers use the wheel barrow for?*
2. *What did the wheel barrow look like?*
3. *What did the soldiers use it for?*
4. *Who invented the wheel barrow?*
5. *What did the workers use it for?*

Wheel Barrow

The Chinese invented the wheel barrow. It had a single wheel in the front of it. Farmers used it to carry heavy loads. The workers used it to transport loads of stones and supplies. Soldiers used it to carry dead people and injured soldiers after the battle.

Paper

China's greatest invention was paper. During Han Dynasty around 200 B.C the Chinese used plant materials and silk rags to make paper. The Chinese made durable, long lasting paper by 105 A.D it became the common for writing books and blue prints.

By Eddie C.

1. When was paper invented?
2. When was long lasting paper made?
3. What did the Chinese use the long lasting paper for?
4. What was the first paper made of?
5. What dynasty was paper made in?

Sesismograph



Questions

1. How does the sesismograph work
2. Why was it so important for the Chinese ?
3. What comes out of the dragon's mouth?
4. Where does the metal ball land in?
5. Why does the sesismograph help the Chinese?

During the Han Dynasty the sesismograph was invented. It was a device to give warning of an earthquake. It looked like a bronze vase covered with dragons and toads. When an earthquake would occur, the vase would show the direction the earthquake occured. A pendulum would hit a rod inside and a metal ball would fall out of the dragon's mouth and drop in to the toad's mouth. This helped the Ancient Chinese know which direction they needed to go to help the people in danger.

Gunpowder/Fire Works



Questions

1. What was the Chinese man trying to make instead of the fire works?
2. Why did the Chinese use gun powder for the battle fields.
3. What the Chinese use the fires for?
4. Was gun powder made by accident?
5. During what time period was the gunpowder made?

The Chinese invented gunpowder during the time of the Han dynasty. Gun powder was invented by accident when a Chinese man was trying to make elixir. Fire works were used for the new year and other festivals where people celebrated with fire works. The Chinese use gunpowder so they can shoot arrows and to fight the enemies with the noise and smoke to distract them.

BY Eddie C.

Art with the Chinese

By: Nicole Y

Questions

- What is the real name for jade?

- The largest piece of jade ever found was _____ tons?
- Where and when was Jade found?

Jade

Have you ever wondered about jade and how it is made? If you have, keep on reading. Jade has many colors like white, green, brown, orange, and lilac. The real Spanish name for jade is *pedra de hijada*. Jade comes in two varieties: jadeite, originally found in Guatemala and carved by early In-

dian civilizations, and nephrite, most famously carved by the Chinese. The largest piece of jade ever found was a 636-ton lens of nephrite jade unearthed in Canada's Yukon Territory in 1992.



Jade People and Jade Dragon

One of the things made from jade is the Jade Dragon. The ancient Chinese valued jade, the "Stone of Heaven," above all other materials. Dragons, which

were believed to have special powers, appeared frequently in their art made. Another thing of jade is the People of Jade. Hard jade stone was diffi-

cult to work with. It was shaped with a bamboo drill tipped with bronze, rubbed smooth with abrasive rock sand, and buffed on wood and leather polishing wheels.

Art with the Chinese

by: Nicole Y

Chinese silk

According to archeological evidence, silk and silk fabric emerged in China at least 5,500 years ago. The cultivation of the silkworm can be traced back to the third century B.C. It was said that the demigod Leizu, a legendary figure of prehistoric China, started the planting of mulberries and the raising of silkworms.

During the Zhou Dynasty, a special administration was set up to manage sericulture and silk production. The famous Silk Road to the

Middle East and Europe started under Zhang Qian. Under imperial order, he started his diplomatic mission to the west from 138 B.C. to 126 B.C. Gradually, sericulture and silk production techniques spread to other countries. Chinese silk was high prized among the wealthy of ancient Rome. Chinese silk still enjoys its reputation for high quality through the world.

