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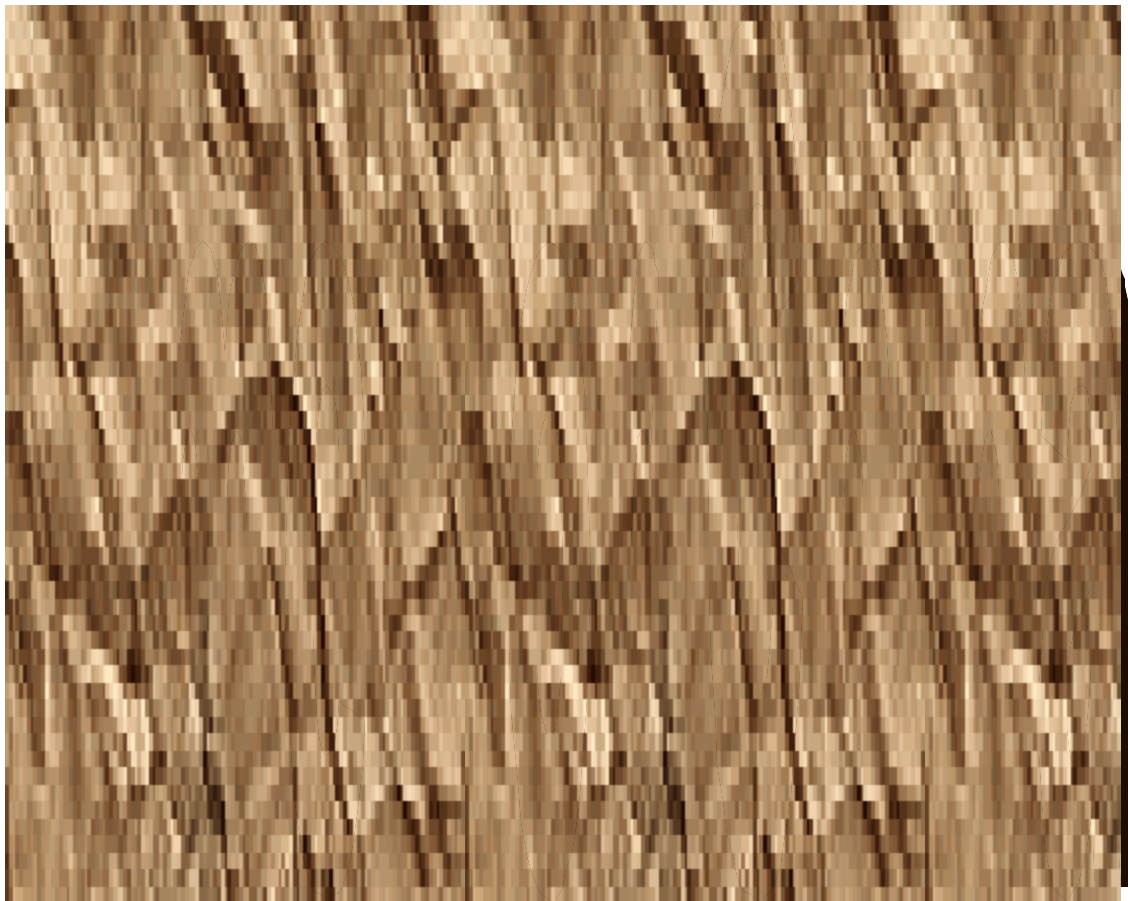


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Did you know?

- The Silk road was named after the most precious material in the world: Silk.
- The Chinese did not have horses until they traded with the West.
- Spices were incredibly important to the Europeans because that preserved their food. As a result, the Europeans traded more with the Chinese because they had lots of spices.

THE SILK ROAD

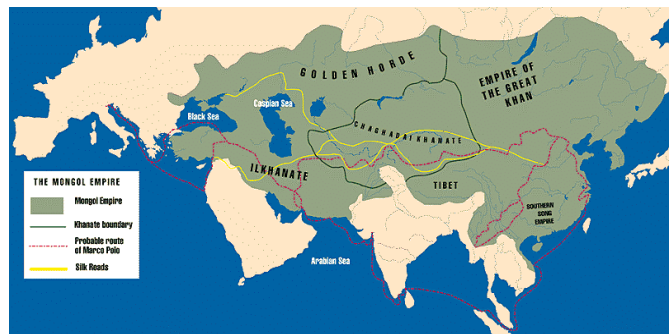
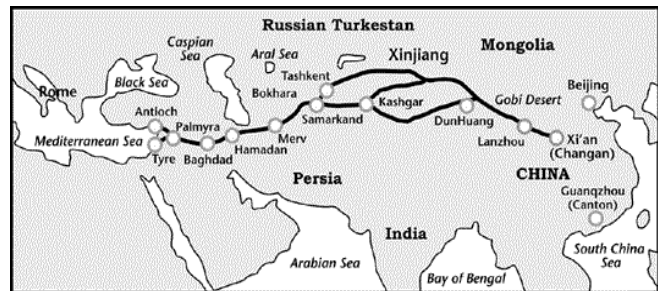
The Silk Road was a way of uniting the East and the West together. The two cultures brought their cultures from each side of the earth and mixed the two ideas together.

Silk was so valuable because there was only a limited supply of it. The truth was that if a person could get to China from Europe, that person would be rich.

The people that traveled along the Silk Road did not just import and export silk. The people also traded horses and many varieties of spices.

Silk was very valuable because there had to be many silkworms for just a pound of silk. Silk was also used for many things, like clothes and was used before the Chinese invented paper.

By Ted K



THE HISTORY OF THE SILK ROAD

In the beginning, the Western side of the Silk road developed more quickly because there were more empires. But, as time went on, things began to change.

The Western part of the world developed more

quickly because there were powerful empires like the Roman Empire and the Persian Empire. After those empires collapsed, the Chinese under the T'ang Dynasty became powerful and developed the Eastern part of the Silk Road. After the T'ang Dynasty fell,

the Silk Road became weak, but the Silk Road became prosperous under one fierce group of people: the Mongols.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SILK ROAD

The Silk Road developed under the Chinese in the T'ang Dynasty. In this period in the East, technology developed quickly because of new discoveries. The West had developed under the Roman Empire and the Parthian Empire before, but after the T'ang Empire fell, both sides became weak, until the Mongols came under the rule of Genghis Khan.

The Silk Road finally united under the strong rule of Genghis Khan. He conquered and threatened most of Eurasia. After his death, his grandson, Kublai Khan further expanded the empire.

The Eurasian Empire under the Mongols saw a great age of development. The Mongols made gunpowder (although it had been first made by the Chinese) and many other materials.

Ironically, the Mongol Empire that destroyed countries like a silkworm devours a leaf lasted only for 85 years. After the 85 years, there was an uprising in China, and the Mongols lost almost half of their land. Then, the West attacked the Empire, and the emperor was powerless. The strong empire that helped the western half of the Roman Empire collapse collapsed only after 85 years.

The takeover of the Silk Road by the Mongols had made great changes, though, in only a short amount of time. That empire was the last great empire that helped unite the Silk Road.

PAST CIVILIZATIONS OF THE SILK ROAD

The Mongols had, in fact, expanded their empire and help unite the Silk Road, but the Silk Road had also been united partly previously.

Alexander the Great had united most of the Silk Road and had been united for about a century, but it had collapsed. After the empire of Alexander the Great, China

became the most prosperous empire in the world and the East. Even the Mongols, who acquired a huge empire, copied the Chinese.

After the Chinese became weak, the Muslim Empire took over. They collided with the Chinese in a war and won, but that empire also began to collapse after

the war.

Nowadays, the Silk Road is still where it had been, but empires no longer control the area. The Silk Road is still used in contact with the West, though.

“Ironically, the Mongol Empire that destroyed countries like a silkworm devours a leaf lasted for only 85 years.”

ITEMS FOUND IN THE SILK ROAD

When people traveled around the Silk Road, people were not always careful to not drop stuff that is considered priceless today.

When archeologists dug the area, they found stuff like pottery and writing from many countries.

The pottery shows that people could make pottery very well, and many people had traded around the

Central Asian area.

There are still writing that needs to be deciphered, so people still do not know if these all mean the same thing, or if they all mean different things.

Some writing we do know, like the Chinese writing, but some writing might not be deciphered even with all of the technology that we have.

When people find pottery, they have to study it carefully because it might increase our knowledge about how people discovered to make pottery.

People also find other pieces of junk laying around the Silk Road, but there are lots of information about them that would fill up this magazine.

1. What was left on the Silk Road?

- A. Cars
- B. Soap
- C. Trash and documents
- D. Silk
- E. None of the above

2. Who was Genghis Khan?

- A. He was a weak Mongolian ruler.
- B. He was an unknown ruler who was violent.
- C. He was a strong Mongolian ruler who unified much of Asia.
- D. He was a farmer who became king.
- E. None of the above

3. What group of people united all of the Silk Road?

- A. Chinese
- B. Mongolian
- C. Greek
- D. Roman
- E. Nobody united the Silk Road.

4. Why was silk valuable?

- A. It was hard to transport along the Silk Road.
- B. There was very little of it.
- C. Genghis Khan forbids the use of silk.
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

5. What was traded along the Silk Road?

- A. Horse
- B. Silk
- C. Spices
- D. Religion
- E. All of the above

6. Which group of people invented gunpowder?

- A. Mongolian
- B. Chinese
- C. Roman
- D. Greek
- E. European



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Chinese Writing

The Chinese used ink brushes and careful strokes when they wrote on bamboo and other things such as silk.

Before you go and write the characters with a hard brush or a stick, the strips of bamboo were ready ahead of time, and tied together with strings to form a role.

These symbols were secondary to the sound value of words in the spoken language. Later on more symbols were made mainly on the root of the sound of the voice between words.

The Chinese symbols are better known in the west than any other non-Latin writing. People want to do many things with these symbols. People want to tattoo them on their body, hang them in places in the house, make them a screensaver on a computer, and many other things.

Under the Han dynasty there was so much pressure that the Chinese decided to make a dictionary. Chinese characters, with some changes, are also used in written Japanese and Korean, and were once used to write Vietnamese.

There are approximately 1,700 possible syllables in Mandarin, which compares with over 8,000 in English. As a result, there are many homophones - syllables which sound the same but mean different things. These are distinguished in Chinese writing by using different characters for each one.

Chinese verbs and adjectives



use one character, but nouns often use two characters.
(Left to right)

1. Xi - rhino.

2.(Left to right) Xi - rhino. Lu - deer. 3.Ma - horse.

4. Quan - dog.

Qi - banner. A pole with strips in the wind.

Chinese writing and cuneiform are different and the same in different ways. The same by that they were both originated by pictures then to form into words. The Chinese wrote in silk, bamboo. And the Egyptians wrote on clay, stone, and cave walls.

Do You Know ?

- In many silk scrolls the writing is sometimes more important than the painting.



QUESTIONS

1. What did the Chinese write on?

- A. clay
- B. silk
- C. stone

2. What does xi stand for?

- A. dog
- B. chicken
- C. rhino

3. What different things can you do with Chinese symbols?

4. What does quan stand for?

- A. dog
- B. car
- C. was

5. What does ma stand for?

- A. horse
- B. Man
- C. Woman

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Did you know ?

- Did you know that the grand canal is the longest man made canal!!!!
- Did you know that when they found the terra-cotta warriors in a pit that contained 1,400 warriors with horses.

Terra-cotta warriors

Chinese peasants were digging a well and accidentally discovered the terra cotta warriors. No one knows why the warriors were buried and lost among memories in the clay and in the minds of china. They found was the ancient burial-site of the first Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuangdi. These warriors were placed around Emperor Qin tomb. Before Qin Masters were buried with women, slaves, and soldiers. Qin wanted the afterlife to be the same as his life on earth. Qin made a warlike in china that brought him a lot of enemies. During his life time there were a lot of attempts to assassinate him, so he had to be protected in the afterlife. The first site was excavated in 1974. archaeologists discovered 6,000 pottery figures. The shaped site was 689 feet long, 197 feet wide. the soldiers are 14.8 to 21.3 feet deep. Each soldier was baked in a kiln. The soldiers uniform was painted red or green. They were found in a pit with

1,400 warriors with a horse and also it contained sixty-four chariots. The terra-cotta warriors were holding weapons that they took from the people so they would not revolt.



The grand Canal

The Grand Canal of China is the world's oldest and longest canal next two grand canals of the world: Suez and Panama Canal. The building of the grand canal started to be built in 486 B.C. during the Wu Dy-

nasty. It was extended during the Qi Dynasty the Emperor Yangdi of Sui Dynasty during six years of the construction was from 605-610 AD. The canal is 1795 km (1,114 miles) long with 24 locks and some of

60 bridges.



What did the terra-cotta warriors have in their hands?

- A. Whips
- B. Guns
- C. Candles
- D. Swords/Spears
- E. Canes

How long is the Grand canal?

- A. 1 meter
- B. 1 foot
- C. 1795 km (1,114 miles)
- D. 1000 km
- E. 1000 miles

How many terra-cotta warriors were there in the pit?

- A. 1
- B. 17
- C. 94
- D. 1,000,000,000
- E. 1,400

How was the grand canal made?

- A. animals
 - B. Man made
 - C. One person
 - D. Monkeys
 - E. Dinosaurs
-

What color was the soldiers clothes painted?

- A. pink/green
- B. Red/blue
- C. Red/green
- D. Black/white
- E. Rainbow

When did the grand canal start to be built?

- A. 486 B.C.
- B. 486 A.D.
- C. 487 B.C.
- D. 487 A.D.
- E. 2000 A.D.

How many warriors did the archaeologists discovered?

- A. 1,000,000,000,000,
 - B. 6,000
 - C. 60,000
 - D. 600,0000,0000
 - E. 2
-

How many locks were there on the grand canal?

A. 200

B. 4

C. 24

D. 245

E. 25

The History of Chinese Silk, Porcelain and Jade

By : Gina A.

JADE

Jade is considered to be the noblest gem in China. It is smooth, glossy, bright, and it is very hard stone. For many years it was considered to be the "Gemstone of Heaven". Many artifacts in china are carved from jade such as cups and brush holders. Chinese believe that supernatural forces of heaven created jade. It is also powerful if you use it in

ceremonies and rituals. Chinese thought that if they wore jade it would make them live longer. There are two types of jade, nephrite and jadeite. You could not find either of these jades in China. Nephrite is the most valued kind of jade. It is green brown and white. Some jade wear can be fake but it can look like the real thing. Jade where carving is very hard. It takes skill to carve it. Jade is very popular in China and it is very

valuable and expensive.

Silk

The Chinese legend gives the name Goddess of silk to His-Ling-Shih. She ruled China during 3000B.C. She is known to have been the first person to introduce the silkworm. A silkworm unearthed in 1927 from the loess soil along the Yellow River. The Chinese used the silk for decoration, they wore it and they also used it for industrial use. Chinese people new how to make silk by 100B.C.

(continue on next page)

Directions– Fill in the blank

1. Jade is the most valuable gem in China.
2. His-Ling-Shih ruled China during 3,000 B.C
3. Porcelain is bright , smooth and glossy
4. Jade is the "Gemstone of Heaven"
5. The first silkworm unearthed in 1927 along the Yellow River

By: Gina A

Silk was used in China for instruments, fishing lines and many other things to. Chinese silk is very expensive. Only wealthy people could afford silk. The process of making silk is, when the silkworm spun its cocoon the Chinese would unwind it and then weave the thread into the silk. The last step would be to pound the silk to make it soft.

Porcelain Chinese porcelain is made mostly in Jingdezhen, which is near the Chang River. Porcelain is bright and shiny. Porcelain is simply a

specialized form of pottery. The first piece of pottery was probably not produced until the Tang Dynasty. More than 60 million pieces of porcelain were exported by the 1800. Chinese would use porcelain to make plates with and cups.

Fun Fact

-Jade is more valuable than gold!

True or False Questions

Direction- Circle whether you think the question is true or false.

1. Acupuncture has been practiced in China for more than four thousand years. True or False.
2. There is one type of jade. True or False.
3. Steak and rice is included in the Chinese diet. True or False.
4. Chinese would use porcelain to make plates and cups with. True Or False.

Do You Know?

Directions- Try to figure out which one of these objects is made from jade. Circle the one you think.





-Above is a picture of the Yin Yang. The Yin-Yang represents the backbone of our body.

Herbs, Acupuncture, Anesthetics and Diet : By Gina A

Herbs

Over 4,000 years the Chinese have used herbs to prevent common diseases. Herbs can strengthen your body and make you live longer. Herbs are the best-researched immune boosters available.

Acupuncture

The Chinese describe acupuncture by a character called "Chen" which means to prick with a needle. Acupuncture has been practiced in China for 4,000 years. Acupuncture needles go into different parts of the body. Chinese use acupuncture to

prevent illness and pain and to maintain good health. It has prevented illness in China for more than 3,000 years. Most Chinese doctors think energy flows along the 12 lines of our body.

Anesthetics It has been practiced in China for more than 2,000 years. The first person who invented and used anesthetics was a man named Hua Tuo. There are more than 4,000 herbs you can use for anesthetics!

Diet

Soybeans, Millet, and corn were the most important sources of food for the ancient Chinese. There were several fruits and vegetables that were very popular in China. Barley, sweet potatoes and peanuts were minor that ancient Chinese included in their diet. All of these were the most important foods the Chinese included in their diet.

Directions– Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.

- 1. Acupuncture needles go into what part of the body?**
- 2. Herbs are the best boosters for what?**
- 3. What does the word "Chen" mean ?**



The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built. It is about 4,000 miles long, and

it was built entirely by hand. About 1, 200 - 1, 500 miles of the Great Wall were built during the reign of Emperor Shi Huangdi (Qin Dynasty). The Great Wall crosses northern China from the east coast to the central part of China.

The Chinese built walls along their borders as early as the 600's B.C. During the Shang and Zhou dynasties, walls were built between Chinese regions, which were fighting with each other. Walls were also built to protect China from outside invaders.

Emperor Shi Huangdi of the Qin dynasty (221 - 206 B. C.) is regarded as the first ruler to think of the idea of the Great Wall. He thought of connecting existing, older walls with sections of new wall. The building of the Great Wall continued into the Han and Sui dynasties.

Emperor Shi Huangdi ordered the building of the Great Wall to keep the enemy (the Mongols) from attacking his empire. The northern part of his empire did not have many people in it, so enemy invaders could move in easily. The people in that region were also nomadic which meant they moved from place to place.

Emperor Shi Huangdi stated that the wall should be six horses wide at the top, eight horses wide at the bottom and five men high. The emperor's soldiers grabbed criminals, troublemakers, musicians, teachers, writers, artists, and humble peasants to help build the Great

Wall. In all, about one million people marched north to build the Great Wall.

Every one hundred yards, the workers built watchtowers two stories high. From the watchtowers, the Mongols could be seen coming, and warning signals could be sent. This prevented the Mongols from making surprise attacks.

The Chinese worked throughout the day and night. Workers who complained or who tried to run away were buried alive. Many Chinese spent the rest of their life building the Great Wall. Many times, dead Chinese were buried in the wall. The Great Wall is sometimes called the "Long Graveyard" because so many people died while building the wall.

The Great Wall was so strong that the Mongols did not threaten China again for more than one thousand years. The last improvements to the wall were made between 1368 A.D. to 1644 A.D. Today, much of the wall lay in ruins. The wall no longer serves the purpose of defending China, but it does attract many tourists.

Questions for Great Wall OF China

A) How long is the great wall of china?

- 1)40,000 miles
- 2)14,000 miles
- 3)4,000 miles)

B) True of False The great wall of china was built entirely by hand?

C) Where was the great wall of china built?

- 1) Northern china, east china, central part of china
- 2) Himalaya Mountains
- 3) Gobi Desert

D) Why did they built The great wall f china

- 1) for decorations
- 2) To keep out invaders
- 3) For the war

E) What did they do every hundredth yard?

- 1) Rest
- 2) Built watch over towers
- 3) Built stairs

F) What happened to workers who complained?

- 1) Were fired
- 2) Were Burned A live
- 3) They made them work harder

Questions for Technology

The Chinese invented the parachute in what year?

- A. 2000 B.C
- B. 1,000 B.C
- C. 5,000 B.C

True or False. China was separated from the world

True or false. The first wheelbarrow had a wheel in it.

What year did the Chinese invented the wheelbarrow?

- A)100B.C
- 2)600 A.D
- 3)1200 BC

Ancient China Technology By: Megan D.

Ancient China Technology

Ancient Chinese played a major role in technology. Many devices that we use today were ideas borrowed from the Chinese. Some inventions such as the spinning wheel. Although the Chinese were very separate from the rest of the world, their discoveries have made a great impact on the world as we know today.

The Chinese also made great discoveries in engineering. For example, They discovered how to manufacture steel, They used steel for making the weapon and agricultural machine parts. Another important invention was the chain pump. It was used to haul enormous quantities of earth, sand, and water. Chinese inventions technology had a great affect on our lives. For example Chinese started printing. They also invented paper money around 900. They first paper money was actually used as a draft in 900.

Chinese also made great discoveries in physics. For instance they invented the compass during the Han dynasty. The compass was originally used for magical purpose, but today it has many uses. Transportation was another area in which Chinese made a significant and useful discoveries. The Chinese invented the parachute around 200 B.C.E. The idea of the parachute came from the egg shell that floated in the air balloon. They would make a balloon out of paper and fly them after planting rice. Around 100 B.C.E the Chinese invented the wheelbarrow. The first wheelbarrow had a wheel in the middle.

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

ARMY

COTTA

GREAT

QIN

WALL

CHAIN

DYNASTY

MONGOLS

TECHNOLOGY

WATCHTOWERS

CHINA

EMPEROR

PUMP

TERRA

WHEELBARROW

1. What was left on the Silk Road?

- A. Cars
- B. Soap
- C. Trash and documents
- D. Silk
- E. None of the above

2. Who was Genghis Khan?

- A. He was a weak Mongolian ruler.
- B. He was an unknown ruler who was violent.
- C. He was a strong Mongolian ruler who unified much of Asia.
- D. He was a farmer who became king.
- E. None of the above

3. What group of people united all of the Silk Road?

- A. Chinese
- B. Mongolian
- C. Greek
- D. Roman
- E. Nobody united the Silk Road.

4. Why was silk valuable?

- A. It was hard to transport along the Silk Road.
- B. There was very little of it.
- C. Genghis Khan forbids the use of silk.
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

5. What was traded along the Silk Road?

- A. Horse
- B. Silk
- C. Spices
- D. Religion
- E. All of the above

6. Which group of people invented gunpowder?

- A. Mongolian
- B. Chinese
- C. Roman
- D. Greek
- E. European