**Teacher for a day**

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DIRECTIONS: Think, Pair, Share:

1. Individually: You will read your assigned section and answer the following questions in detail on your own paper. (These answers should be a minimum of a paragraph each). As you are reading, include notes, questions that might come to you as you read.
2. Pair: You will be put in a group. As a group you will discuss each question and determine the best way to present/teach each question and answer. You will teach as a concept. (This is where you will determine how to teach the material and what you will need, ie. Maps, pictures, music, etc.
3. Share: You will be required to teach this information to your class in an entertaining, informative, creative way. IMPRESS ME!

**The Civilization of East Asia 220-1500**

**GROUP 1: Lesson 1, ORANGEBOOK pages 250-254: China under the Sui, Tang, and Sung Dynasties**

1. How did the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties bring order to China between periods of chaos and instability?
2. What were the reasons for the collapse of the three dynasties?
3. How did the Chinese government and economy develop and change over the time period of the three dynasties?
4. What principles from former dynasties did the Sui, Tang, and Song use to shape government?
5. Which group replaced the landed aristocracy as the elite in Chinese society? Why?

Define/identify the following: Scholar-gentry, dowry

**GROUP 2: Lesson 2, ORANGEBOOK pages 255-259: The Mongols and Chinese Culture**

1. How did the Mongols create the world’s largest land empire?
2. What effect did the Mongol invasion of the Arab Empire have on Islamic civilization?
3. Why were the Mongol rulers successful in ruling China?
4. Why was neo-Confucianism embraced by the state government?
5. What factor made forms of art such as painting and ceramics available to more Chinese people than literature?

Define/identify the following: Khanates, neo-Confucianism, porcelain

**GROUP 3: Lesson 3: ORANGEBOOK pages 260-264: Japan and Korea**

1. How did Japan’s geography affect its economy and culture?
2. What influenced the rise and fall of central rule in medieval Japan?
3. At the conclusion of the twelfth century, what ended Japan’s civil war?
4. What was life like in early Japan? Why were Shinto and Buddhism important to the development of Japanese culture?
5. How was Korea influenced by China and Japan?

Define/identify the following: Archipelago, samurai, Bushido, shogun, daimyo, Shinto, zen

**The East Asian World 1400-1800**

**GROUP 4: Lesson 1, ORANGEBOOK pages 454-459: The Ming and Qing Dynasties**

1. What were the main achievements of the Ming dynasty and explain the importance of each?
2. How did the Qing adapt to gain acceptance of the people? How did Kangzi exemplify the adaptability of the Qing leaders?
3. How did the changing economy affect society during the Ming and Qing dynasties?
4. How did the Qing dynasty adapt to the presence of Europeans?
5. Relate advances in literature to economic advances during the period?

Define/identify the following: queue, clan, porcelain

**GROUP 5: Lesson 2, ORANGEBOOK pages 460-463: The Reunification of Japan**

1. What changes took place in Japan after its political unification?
2. How did the rule of Japan shift from the rule of the daimyo to the rule of the three great commanders?
3. What forms of art flourished under the Tokugawa rule?
4. What was the social structure that developed during the Tokugawa shogunate?
5. How does Kabuki theater appear similar to or different from Western theater?

Define/identify the following: daimyo, hans, hostage system, eta

**GROUP 6: Lesson 3, ORANGEBOOK pages 464-467: The Kingdoms of Korea and Southeast Asia**

1. What characterized Korea’s culture in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
2. Why was Korea called the “Hermit Kingdom?”
3. What factors influenced the emerging kingdoms in Southeast Asia beginning in the sixteenth century?
4. How did religion influence the forms of government in the kingdoms of Southeast Asia?
5. How did the arrival of Europeans affect Southeast Asia and Korea? How did they respond to Europeans?

Define/identify the following: isolationist, mainland states, bureaucracy

**Challenge and Transition in East Asia 1800-1914**

**GROUP 7: Lesson 1, ORANGEBOOK pages 620-625: The Decline of the Qing dynasty**

1. What factors influenced the decline of the Qing Empire?
2. Why do you think the Qing dynasty wanted to limit contact with foreign nations?
3. Why did Guang Xu’s reforms fail to achieve the modernization of the government and military?
4. What were the responses to imperialism in China?
5. Did the Boxer Rebellion do anything to reduce the foreign presence in China? Explain your answer.

Define/identify the following: extraterritoriality, self-strengthening, spheres of influence, Open Door policy, indemnity

**GROUP 8: Lesson 2, ORANGEBOOK pages 626-630: Revolution in China**

1. What led to the fall of the Qing dynasty?
2. Compare and Contrast the reforms of Empress Dowager Ci Xi with those proposed by Sun Yat-sen?
3. Why did rebellions occur in China after Yuan Shigai became president of the new republic in 1911?
4. How did Western influences change Chinese society and culture?
5. How did education reforms during the late Qing dynasty contribute to intellectual and cultural innovations following the revolution?

Define identify the following: provincial, commodities

**GROUP 9: Lesson 3, ORANGEBOOK pages 631-635: The Rise of Modern Japan**

1. How did Japan respond to foreign pressure to end its isolationist policies?
2. What led to the collapse of the shogunate system in Japan?
3. How did the Meiji Restoration change Japan?
4. How did Meiji reforms reflect a mix of Western and traditional values?
5. Why did Japan turn itself into an imperialist power and how did this benefit Japan?

Define and identify the following: concessions, prefecture