Teacher Name: Mr. Egenberger

Name of Class: Social Studies

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 3:

* Reading Chapter 8, Section 2.2 (complete answer sheet)
* Weekly News Updates (complete summary)

**Assignment Due: Friday May 1 via email to:** **Regenberger@tusd.net****, or “paper only” students turn in at school. Even if you are a student who got a paper copy, you can turn in on-line. For health and safety reasons, the more we can do on-line, the better.**

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of class: \_\_\_\_\_\_World History\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Assignment #: \_\_\_\_\_\_#2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Attached:

Chapter 8, Section 2.2 Worksheet

Chapter 8, Section 2.2 Reading Assignment

Reading Answer Sheet

News Summary Sheet

**Reading Instructions:** Please find the missing words on the Chapter 8, Section 2.2 Worksheet (numbered) and write or type them in on the corresponding number on the worksheet. The answers can be found by reading the attached reading assignment.

**Chapter 8 Lesson 2.2**

2.2

**Life in Yuan China**

You love your country but hate your rulers. The Mongols are in charge, and they discriminate against you. You pay higher taxes than foreigners, receive less justice, and are excluded from the best jobs—all because you’re Chinese.

**MAIN IDEA**

The Mongols set up strict rules to control China.

**YUAN GOVERNMENT**

Kublai **(1)** adopted a less destructive approach to governing than that of his **(2)**, trying to win over the Chinese people and preserve conquered towns instead of destroying them. Even so, any **(3)** was brutally punished. During the 1270s, **(4)** loyalists continued to fight the Mongols in southern China. The Mongols defeated the Song uprising of 200,000 troops—and then killed the entire population of **(5)** (hahng-joh) city. To avoid further suffering, remaining officials of the Song dynasty surrendered in 1279.

Kublai Khan was now ruler of all **(6)**—the first to unite all China since the end of the Tang dynasty, which ended in 907—and its first **(7)** ruler ever. He would rule for 15 years, until his death in 1294. His **(8)** dynasty led China for a century, but it was not an easy time for the Chinese.

The **(9)** were more used to fighting than governing, and controlling a country as large and sophisticated as China demanded a highly organized government. Under the Yuan **(10)**, Chinese government continued much as before, with a strong central state built around a bureaucracy with **(11)** rituals and ceremonies.

The big difference was that the Mongols excluded Chinese people from higher positions to stop them from having too much power. Instead, Mongols and foreigners, especially **(12)**, received the top jobs. Foreigners migrated to China, including the famous Italian merchant **(13)**, who served as a tax collector and special envoy to the emperor. However, Chinese scholars still had a strong unofficial **(14)**, and Kublai Khan relied on Chinese advisors.

**SOCIAL CLASSES**

Most Chinese hated living under the Mongols, who treated them as second-class **(15)** in their own country. Society was divided into four classes. At the top were the Mongols, followed by non-Chinese foreigners. Then came the northern Chinese, who had lived longest under Yuan rule. At the very bottom of society were the **(16)** Chinese, who made up 80 percent of the population.

Many **(17)** farmers in the bottom bracket of society were forced off their land when they could not pay their taxes. Unable to feed their families, many sold themselves into **(18)** far from home. The government forced peasants to work on extravagant imperial projects. The Yuan dynasty rebuilt **(19)** as a wealthy city filled with magnificent palaces and pleasure gardens enjoyed by rich foreigners.

All this **(20)** came at a cost for the Chinese. The Mongols feared rebellion because of the pressures they placed on the Chinese. Looking for signs of revolt, agents working for the government kept a close eye on **(21)**. They forced every ten Chinese families to share a single knife. The government banned meetings and fairs and **(22)** the Chinese from going out at night or playing sports, thinking it was too much like military exercise.

The Yuan dynasty did make **(23)** contributions, though. During its reign, trade and agriculture expanded. The Yuan built roads and extended the **(24)**. The Mongol postal service provided efficient **(25)**, and the government introduced an accurate calendar of 365.2 days. Also, with many Chinese scholars out of work, they had more time to write, and Chinese literature **(26)**.

Still, the Chinese remained **(27)** to Mongol rule and formed secret societies to plot rebellions. After Kublai Khan’s death in 1294, the Yuan dynasty gradually declined. There were seven **(28)** in 40 years, none of them as gifted as Kublai Khan. **(29)** started to break out, and, by 1368, China was poised for yet another change in dynasties.

REVIEW & ASSESS

1. READING CHECKHow did the Mongols treat the Chinese under their rule?

2. MAKE INFERENCESWhy did Kublai Khan exclude the Chinese from important jobs in government?

3. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT Under the Yuan dynasty, how did the Mongols open China to foreigners?

Word Bank: Bejjing, China, citizens, communication, Confucian, dynasty, emperors, flourished, foreign, Grand Canal, Hangzhou, hostile, influence, Khan, luxury, Marco Polo, Mongols, Muslims, neighborhoods, peasant, predecessors, prevented, Rebellions, resistance, significant, slavery, Song, southern, Yuan

Chapter 8 Lesson 2.2

2.2

**Life in Yuan China**

You love your country but hate your rulers. The Mongols are in charge, and they discriminate against you. You pay higher taxes than foreigners, receive less justice, and are excluded from the best jobs—all because you’re Chinese.

**MAIN IDEA**

The Mongols set up strict rules to control China.

**YUAN GOVERNMENT**

Kublai Khan adopted a less destructive approach to governing than that of his predecessors, trying to win over the Chinese people and preserve conquered towns instead of destroying them. Even so, any resistance was brutally punished. During the 1270s, Song loyalists continued to fight the Mongols in southern China. The Mongols defeated the Song uprising of 200,000 troops—and then killed the entire population of Hangzhou (hahng-joh) city. To avoid further suffering, remaining officials of the Song dynasty surrendered in 1279.

Kublai Khan was now ruler of all China—the first to unite all China since the end of the Tang dynasty, which ended in 907—and its first foreign ruler ever. He would rule for 15 years, until his death in 1294. His Yuan dynasty led China for a century, but it was not an easy time for the Chinese.

The Mongols were more used to fighting than governing, and controlling a country as large and sophisticated as China demanded a highly organized government. Under the Yuan dynasty, Chinese government continued much as before, with a strong central state built around a bureaucracy with Confucian rituals and ceremonies.

The big difference was that the Mongols excluded Chinese people from higher positions to stop them from having too much power. Instead, Mongols and foreigners, especially Muslims, received the top jobs. Foreigners migrated to China, including the famous Italian merchant **Marco Polo**, who served as a tax collector and special envoy to the emperor. However, Chinese scholars still had a strong unofficial influence, and Kublai Khan relied on Chinese advisors.

**SOCIAL CLASSES**

Most Chinese hated living under the Mongols, who treated them as second-class citizens in their own country. Society was divided into four classes. At the top were the Mongols, followed by non-Chinese foreigners. Then came the northern Chinese, who had lived longest under Yuan rule. At the very bottom of society were the southern Chinese, who made up 80 percent of the population.

Many peasant farmers in the bottom bracket of society were forced off their land when they could not pay their taxes. Unable to feed their families, many sold themselves into slavery far from home. The government forced peasants to work on extravagant imperial projects. The Yuan dynasty rebuilt Beijing as a wealthy city filled with magnificent palaces and pleasure gardens enjoyed by rich foreigners.

All this luxury came at a cost for the Chinese. The Mongols feared rebellion because of the pressures they placed on the Chinese. Looking for signs of revolt, agents working for the government kept a close eye on neighborhoods. They forced every ten Chinese families to share a single knife. The government banned meetings and fairs and prevented the Chinese from going out at night or playing sports, thinking it was too much like military exercise.

The Yuan dynasty did make significant contributions, though. During its reign, trade and agriculture expanded. The Yuan built roads and extended the Grand Canal. The Mongol postal service provided efficient communication, and the government introduced an accurate calendar of 365.2 days. Also, with many Chinese scholars out of work, they had more time to write, and Chinese literature flourished.

Still, the Chinese remained hostile to Mongol rule and formed secret societies to plot rebellions. After Kublai Khan’s death in 1294, the Yuan dynasty gradually declined. There were seven emperors in 40 years, none of them as gifted as Kublai Khan. Rebellions started to break out, and, by 1368, China was poised for yet another change in dynasties.

People in China still use the Grand Canal, shown in this photograph, to move goods up and down the river.

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. How did the Mongols treat the Chinese under their rule?
2. Why did Kublai Khan exclude the Chinese from important jobs in government?
3. Under the Yuan dynasty, how did the Mongols open China to foreigners?

Answer Sheet:

**FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**7.**

**8.**

**9.**

**10.**

**11.**

**12.**

**13.**

**14.**

**15.**

**16.**

**17.**

**18.**

**19.**

**20.**

**21.**

**22.**

**23.**

**24.**

**25.**

**26.**

**27.**

**28.**

**29.**

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. How did the Mongols treat the Chinese under their rule?

2. Why did Kublai Khan exclude the Chinese from important jobs in government?

3. Under the Yuan dynasty, how did the Mongols open China to foreigners?

**WEEKLY NEWS UPDATES:**

Students watch a news program or read a news article and write the following information:

* Date of story/publication
* Source (CNN, BBC, ABC, Fox, Reuters, AP etc)
* 1x “I noticed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* 1x “I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* You can either watch the news on television, an on line resource like CNN10, a newspaper or an on-line news agency.

**Example:**

**Date: April 2, 2020**

**Source: CNN10**

**I noticed that there over 329 million people in the United States and over 80% of them have been told to stay at home.**

**I wonder what will happen to people that do not follow the stay at home orders.**

**Your Summary:**

**Date:**

**Source:**

**I noticed:**

**I wonder:**