

Asian Studies

Origins to 200 CE

Essential Questions:

How did agricultural societies, pastoral societies, and nomadic societies interact with one another in ancient China, and how are they characteristics of advanced civilizations?

What is the dynastic cycle and does it explain why dynasties rise and fall?

What contributions did the Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han dynasties make to Chinese civilization and how do they still influence Chinese thought today?

How did the different schools of Chinese philosophy develop and influence government and society in Ancient China?

How was Islam introduced and spread and what impact it had on East Asian society?

Was Qin Shi Huangdi a good leader?

What were some positive and negative aspects of the Qin dynasty?

Can Han Wu Di be seen as the greatest emperor in China?

What were the role of women during the Han dynasty and can feminist Confucists exist?



Enduring Understandings:

Understand how Ancient Asian cultures and societies interacted with one another and were deeply influenced by physical geography, the shift toward a more sedentary lifestyle, and by spirituality and philosophy. Identify the vibrant, unique, ancient civilizations emerged and fully developed in the Huang He and Chang Jiang river valleys.

Explain the achievements of the Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han dynasties and how the dynastic cycle explains the rise and fall of dynasties throughout Chinese history.

Distinguish how different schools of Chinese philosophy and spread that influenced the cultural characteristics practiced throughout East Asia.

Determine how Islam was introduced to East Asia and the impact it has had on societies.

Understand the impact Qin Shi Huangdi had on Chinese history

What contributed to the rise of the Han dynasty

The importance of the dynastic cycle especially when looking at the fall of the Han dynasty

