

The Asian World, 400-1500

TOPIC SUMMARY

During the period between 400 and 1500, China was reunited, trade routes were revived, technology advanced, and agricultural production increased. Japan, isolated by geography, created a unique and largely closed culture. Islam expanded into India. In that country, Hinduism was the strongest religious and social influence, but Islam and Buddhism also played important roles. In Southeast Asia, geography and cultural differences caused several states to develop.

Summarizing Dynasties

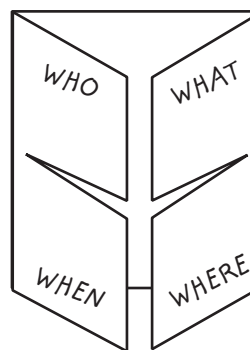
China Reunited	Contributions to Chinese Civilizations	Rulers
Sui Dynasty		
Tang Dynasty		
Song Dynasty		

1 Folded Table

After a period of about 300 years of chaos and civil war, new dynasties appeared to control China. Have students review the related text and create a Folded Table to summarize information about the rulers and contributions of three Chinese dynasties—the Sui, Tang, and Song.

Materials Needed: one sheet of 11" x 17" paper

Identifying Information

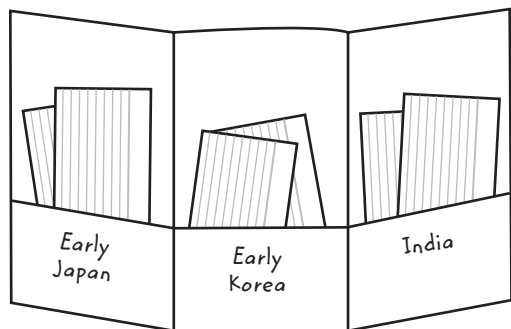


1 Four-Door Book

Have students select one of the leaders of the Mongol Empire—Kublai Khan or Genghis Khan. First, ask students to review the related text and conduct research to learn more about this leader. Then have them create a Four-Door Book to organize the information under the headings *Who*, *What*, *When*, and *Where*.

Materials Needed: one sheet of 8.5" x 11" paper and scissors

Organizing Information



1 Three-Pocket Book

Have students make this Three-Pocket Book, with a pocket for early Japan, early Korea, and India. Then have students review the related text, writing notes about terms, key locations, people, and events for each. Have students organize the notes by sorting them into the appropriate pockets.

Materials Needed: one sheet of 11" x 17" paper, scissors, and glue