



7th Grade Social Studies Extended Assignments

Hello everyone! I hope that everyone is staying healthy and safe as we continue to go through this crazy time. Due to that, here is the next set of assignments for you to work on. You should be spending no more than 30 minutes on each assignment. Remember, these assignments are for a 2-week period, so you don't have to complete them all in one day. I have also created a Google Classroom that you can access, if you would rather do your work online. If you decide to complete the online work, it needs to be completed by the assigned day on Google Classroom. The packet work needs to be completed when we return to school.

I would like to have Zoom meetings with as many of you as I can on Mondays. I will send out the invitations later to your wildwoodisgreen.com email accounts. I will be starting these on Monday, April 13th from 1:00 to 1:30 to start. If we need to make it longer, we can. Log on if you have questions or just want to say "HI"! I can help you as best as I can.

As always, any questions, please feel free to email me at:
adranne.blaze@wildwoodisgreen.com.

***Google Classroom:**

1. To access Google Classroom, you first need to log in to your wildwoodisgreen.com email account. I have invited everyone by using your email. If for some reason I missed you, here is the code: **2wc1lfk.**
2. Once in Google Classroom, you will see all the assignments that I have assigned. There are 6 of them. Each one has specific instructions for each and have a set date to when they are to be turned into me. You should be able to submit them to me. If not, email me your work.

***Assignment Packet:**

If you decide to do the paper packet, your assignments are the same as the ones that are online. Only difference is these assignments will be due when we return to school. I have listed the 6 assignments in order that they need to be completed. Please do your best to complete them.

Number of Assignment	Instructions for Assignment	Days to Complete
1	Read pages 144-148. Define the vocab words from the reading in COMPLETE SENTENCES . As you reread each section, summarize the main points and write them on the lines provided.	2
2	Who was Confucius? Worksheet Read the 3 quotes and then write what you think it means. On the other side, match the definition to the word, and then draw an image to represent the word.	1
3	Read the article over Confucius and then answer the Comprehension questions and quiz.	1
4	Read the article over Taoism and Confucianism. Answer the Comprehensions Questions and Quiz.	1
5	Quotes on Confucius Activity Students will read through the page of quotes and pick 4 that they like. On the next page, students will then illustrate the meaning of the quote as it means to them. The pictures need to be colored and the quote needs to be written on the lines provided.	2
6	Review Questions Use all of the information that we have covered in the past 2 weeks to answer the review questions over Confucius. Please make sure to write your answers in COMPLETE SENTENCES .	2

Please let me know if you are experiencing any problems or concerns with any of these assignments and I will try to help you as best as I can. Stay safe and healthy and I hope to see you soon!!!



Confucius and His Teachings Vocab Words/ Notes

- I. Vocab Words: Read pages 144 to 148 and define the vocab words in a complete sentence.

1. Confucius:

2. Philosophy:

3. Confucianism:

4. Taoism:

5. Laozi:

6. Civil Service:

- II. Confucius Notes: AS you reread the section, summarize the teachings of Confucius and the influence his teachings had on China.

A. Life of Confucius:

- 1 _____

2

3

4

B. The Teachings of Confucius:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

C. The Influence of Confucius:

1

2

3

4

Confucius and His Teachings

Prepare to Read

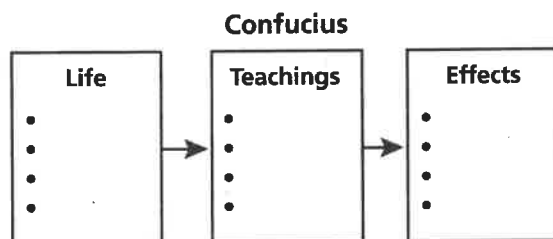
Objectives.

In this section you will

1. Learn about the life of Confucius.
2. Find out about the teachings of Confucius.
3. Understand the influence Confucianism had on Chinese society.

Taking Notes

As you read, summarize the teachings of Confucius and the influence they had on China. Copy the chart below, and use it to record your findings.



Target Reading Skill

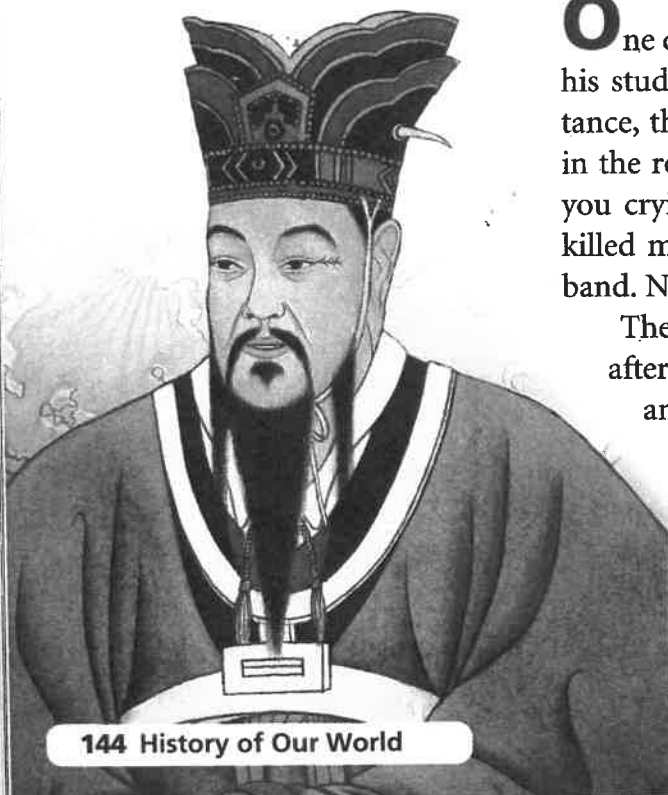
Identify Supporting Details

The main idea of a section of text is supported by details. These details may explain the main idea or give examples. On page 147, the main idea for the text under the heading The Life of Confucius is stated in this sentence: "Confucius was the most famous—and important—of the early Chinese thinkers."

As you read, note the details following each of the blue headings that tell more about the life of Confucius.

Key Terms

- **Confucius** (kun FYOO shus) *n.* (551–479 B.C.) a Chinese philosopher and teacher whose beliefs had a great influence on Chinese life
- **philosophy** (fih LAHS uh fee) *n.* a system of beliefs and values
- **civil service** (SIV ul SUR vis) *n.* the group of people whose job it is to carry out the work of the government



One day, the Chinese teacher and philosopher **Confucius** and his students were walking through the countryside. In the distance, they heard a woman crying. As they came around a bend in the road, they saw the woman kneeling at a grave. "Why are you crying?" they asked her. "Because," she answered, "a tiger killed my husband's father. Later, the tiger also killed my husband. Now, the tiger has killed my son as well."

They then asked the woman, "Why do you stay in this place after these terrible things have happened?" The woman answered, "Because there are no cruel rulers here." Confucius turned to his students and said, "Remember this. A cruel ruler is fiercer and more feared than a tiger."

After the death of Confucius, people told many stories about him. Like the story of the woman and the tiger, most stories contained an important lesson.

Confucius, c. 551–479 B.C.



The Life of Confucius

Confucius was the most famous—and important—of the early Chinese thinkers. The Chinese called him Kong Fu Zi (kong foo dzih), or “Master Kong.” *Confucius* is the Latinized version of this name.

The Early Years Confucius was born in 551 B.C. to a noble but poor family of the North China Plain. He loved learning and was mostly self-taught. He hoped to advance to an important government office, but he never succeeded in that way. Instead, he decided to try teaching.

A Pioneer Teacher Many historians think that Confucius was China’s first professional teacher. Confucius charged students a fee to take classes. He taught the students his views of life and government. He was a dedicated teacher:

“From the very poorest upward . . . none has ever come to me without receiving instruction. I instruct only a student who bursts with eagerness.”

—Confucius

Later in his life, Confucius searched for a ruler who would follow his teachings, but he could find no such ruler. He died in 479 B.C. at age 73. By the time of his death, he believed his life had been a failure. He had no way of knowing that his teachings would be followed for many centuries.

✓ Reading Check What kind of students did Confucius like to teach?

A Royal Welcome

A drawing shows Confucius meeting with leaders from various Chinese kingdoms. **Infer** In what ways does the artist suggest the importance of Confucius?



Identify Supporting Details

What detail in the paragraph at the left supports the idea that Confucius was an important Chinese thinker?

Relationships Based on the Teachings of Confucius

▼ Ruler and ruled



Five Human Relationships

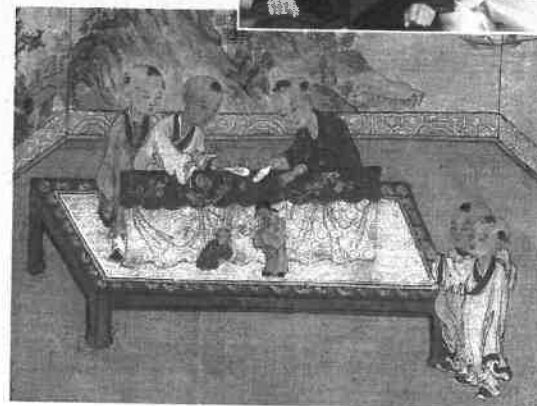
Confucius believed that Chinese society was built upon the five relationships shown above. **Conclude** According to Confucius, how does a fair and just ruler benefit society?



▲ Father and son

Older brother
and younger
brother ►

Husband and
wife ►



The Teachings of Confucius

Confucius did not claim to be an original thinker. He felt that his role was to pass on the forgotten teachings of wise people from an earlier age. In many of his teachings he tried to persuade rulers to reform. He also hoped to bring peace, stability, and prosperity to China's kingdoms.

Confucianism Confucius himself never wrote down his teachings. Instead, his students gathered a collection of his sayings after his death. Together, these writings made up a system of beliefs and values, or a **philosophy**. That philosophy became known as Confucianism. Confucianism was one of several important philosophies of ancient China. Over time, it began to govern many aspects of life there.

Bringing Order to Society Confucius lived during a time of frequent warfare in China. Powerful rulers of several Chinese states, or kingdoms, fought one another for the control of land. They seemed more interested in gaining power than in ruling wisely. Confucius hoped to persuade these rulers to change their ways and bring peace and order to China.

The goal of Confucius was to bring order to society. He believed that if people could be taught to behave properly toward one another, order and peace would result. Society would prosper.



Confucius' ideas were studied in books like this one.

▼ **Friend and friend**



Respecting Others Confucius said that people should know their place in the family and in society. They ought to respect the people above and below them and treat others justly. He described five human relationships: ruler and ruled; father and son; husband and wife; older brother and younger brother; and friend and friend. Then he explained how people should behave in each of these relationships. Confucius said that people in authority—princes or parents—must set good examples. For example, if a ruler was fair, his people would follow his

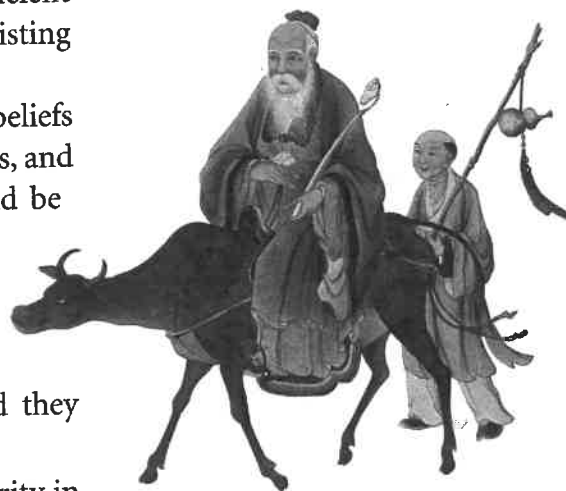
example and treat one another fairly, too. Confucius summarized his ideas about relationships in a simple way. It is similar to what Christians and Jews call the Golden Rule: “Do not do to others what you would not want done to yourself.”

Religious Traditions Although Confucianism is a philosophy, it has also functioned as a religion for many people. Like Hindus or Buddhists, those who practice Confucianism are part of a moral community. The teachings of Confucius helped guide many of the ancient Chinese in how to behave. But many ancient Chinese also practiced Confucianism alongside their existing religious traditions.

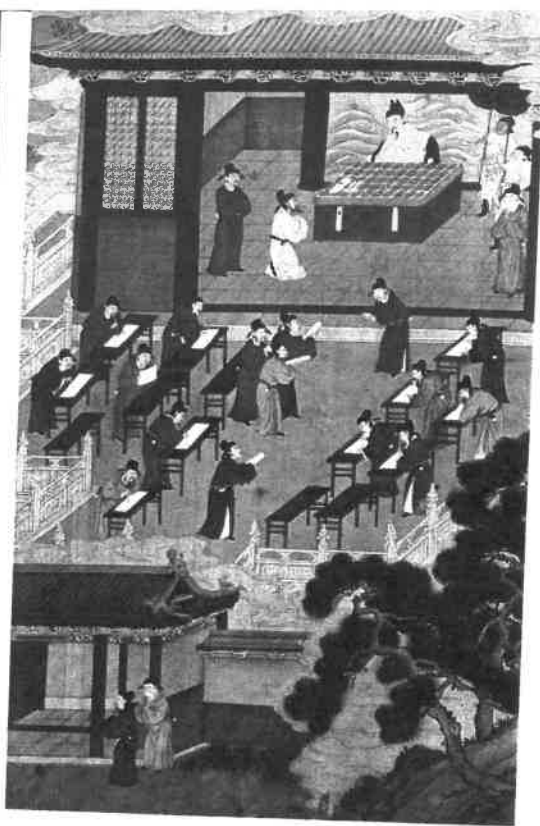
Ancient China was home to many kinds of religious beliefs and practices: the worship of ancestors, the honoring of gods, and the belief in spirits. Most Chinese believed that life should be lived in harmony with nature. Happiness came from living a balanced life. A religious philosophy known as Taoism (DOW iz um) supported these ideas. Taoism was based on the writings of Laozi (LOW dzuh), a Chinese thinker who lived in the 500s B.C. The Taoists loved nature, and they believed in leading simple and selfless lives.

At times, Taoism would rival Confucianism for popularity in China. But overall, the teachings of Confucius would remain the most widely studied of Chinese philosophies.

✓ **Reading Check** Describe the religious traditions of ancient China.



A painting of Laozi riding a buffalo, attended by a servant



A Chinese emperor oversees students at a civil service exam.

The Influence of Confucius

The teachings of Confucius came to have a major effect on Chinese government. They became part of the basic training for members of the civil service. The **civil service** is the group of people who carry out the work of government.

A Merit System Before the ideas of Confucius took hold, government posts were generally given to the sons of powerful people. Afterward, any man could hold a government post based on merit—that is, on how qualified he was or how well he did his job. Candidates for government jobs had to pass official examinations. These exams were based on the teachings of Confucius.

Rising to High Positions The examination system did not open government jobs to everyone. Candidates still had to know how to read. This rule made it difficult for a poor man to enter the government. But it was not impossible. Many talented but poor young men learned to read and rose to high government positions.

Confucius would have been surprised at the influence he had on China. He did not consider himself particularly wise or good. But he left a lasting mark on Chinese life.

✓ Reading Check Why was it difficult for poor men to work in the civil service?



Section 2 Assessment

Key Terms

Review the key terms at the beginning of this section. Use each term in a sentence that explains its meaning.



Target Reading Skill

State the details that support the main idea on page 145.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. (a) **Recall** How did Confucius become a teacher?
- (b) **Transfer Information** Confucius would teach only those students who wanted to learn. How does his rule apply to your experience as a student?

2. (a) **List** What were the basic teachings of Confucius?

(b) **Explain** Why did Confucius think it was important to teach rulers how to behave?

3. (a) **Describe** How did the ideas of Confucius change the way civil servants were chosen in ancient China?

(b) **Predict** Confucius hoped to become a government worker, but he became a teacher instead. Do you think his influence on Chinese society would have been different if he had gotten his wish? Explain your answer.

Writing Activity

Suppose that you are a government official in a small state in northern China. One day, a wandering teacher named Confucius arrives. Write a journal entry that describes what Confucius says and how your ruler reacts to him.

Go Online
PHSchool.com

For: An activity on Confucius
Visit: PHSchool.com
Web Code: lbd-2502

WHO WAS CONFUCIUS?

Confucius Quote Analysis

Name _____

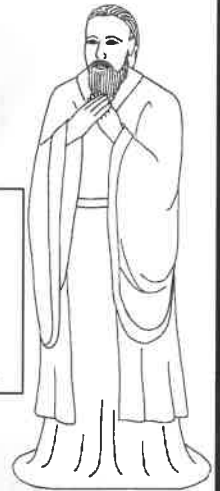
Directions: You will now analyze some quotes from Confucius. You will analyze two that have been provided for you and then you will search for a quote of your own to analyze in the Quote #3 area.

QUOTE #1

IT does NOT MATTER how slowly You go so long as
You do NOT STOP

Analysis

I think this quote means... _____

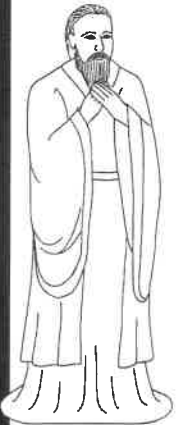


QUOTE #2

Wheresoever You go, go WITH all Your
Heart.

Analysis

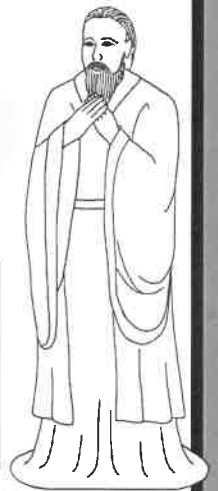
I think this quote means... _____



QUOTE #3

Analysis

I think this quote means... _____



word wall

Vocabulary

Name _____

Word

Definition

Image

Directions: Draw lines to match the following words and definitions.
Next, sketch an image of each word in the image column!

philosopher

An era of division in
Ancient China

Filial piety

the way in which two or
more concepts, objects,
or people are
connected, or the state
of being connected.

Mandate of
Heaven

a person engaged or
learned in philosophy,
especially as an
academic discipline

Warring
States

The Chinese philosophical
concept of the
circumstances under which
a ruler is allowed to rule

relationship

the important virtue and
primary duty of respect,
obedience, and care for
one's parents and elderly
family members

Philosophers: Confucius

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.29.16

Word Count **619**

Level **1060L**



TOP: Confucius, circa 1770, Gouache on paper. Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. BOTTOM: Temple of Confucius of Jiangyin, Wuxi, Jiangsu. This is a wénmiào (??), that is to say a temple where Confucius is worshipped as Wéndì (??), "God of Culture".

Synopsis

Kong Qiu, better known as Confucius, was born in 551 B.C., in the Lu state of China. He became an important philosopher, someone who studies knowledge, truth and the meaning of life. His teachings, preserved in his collection of sayings called the "Analects," also called "Lunyu," focused on creating models for good behavior and setting educational standards. He died in 479 B.C. Confucianism later became the official philosophy of the Chinese empire, and was extremely influential during the Han, Tang and Song dynasties.

Early Life

Confucius, also known as Kong Qiu or Kongzi, was born around 551 B.C., in present-day Qufu, Shandong Province, China. Little is known of his childhood. "Records of the Historian," written by Ssu-ma Chi'en, offers the most detailed account of Confucius' life. However, some modern historians question the record's accuracy, regarding it as myth, not fact. According to "Records of the Historian," Confucius was born into a royal family of the Chou Dynasty. A dynasty is a line of

rulers from the same family. Other accounts describe Confucius as being born into poverty. What is undisputed about Confucius' life is that he existed during a time of crisis in China.

Philosophy And Teachings

During the sixth century B.C., competing Chinese states undermined the authority of the Chou Empire, which had held supreme rule for over 500 years. Traditional Chinese principles began to decay, resulting in a period of moral decline. Confucius recognized an opportunity — and a responsibility — to strengthen the values of love and tradition. His ideas were based primarily on the principle of "ren," or "loving others," while exercising self-discipline. He believed that ren could be put into action using the Golden Rule: "What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others."

Confucius' political beliefs were also based on the idea of self-discipline. He believed that a leader needed to exercise self-discipline in order to remain humble and treat his followers with care. In doing so, he would lead by positive example. According to Confucius, leaders could motivate their subjects to follow the law by teaching them moral excellence and the unifying force of proper conduct.

His principles of education focused on the "Six Arts": archery, handwriting, math, music, chariot-driving and ceremony. To Confucius, the main goal of being an educator was to teach people to live with honesty and decency. Through his teachings, he tried to bring back the traditional values of kindness and good manners.

Major Works

Confucius is credited with writing and editing some of the most influential traditional Chinese texts. These include a rearrangement of the "Book of Odes" as well as an edited version of the historical "Book of Documents." He also compiled a historical account of the 12 dukes of Lu, called "The Spring and Autumn Annals." "Lunyu," which sets forth Confucius' philosophical and political beliefs, is thought to be compiled by his followers. It contains Confucius' sayings and ideas and is one of the "Four Books" of Confucianism that Chinese philosopher Zhu Xi published as "Sishu" in 1190. Far-reaching in its influence, "Lunyu" was later translated into English under the title "The Analects of Confucius."

Death And Legacy

Convinced that his teachings had not had a significant influence on Chinese culture, Confucius died in 479 B.C., in Qufu, China. His followers held a funeral and established a mourning period in his honor. As of the fourth century B.C., Confucius was regarded as a man of wisdom who had deserved greater recognition in his time. By the second century B.C., during China's first Han Dynasty, his ideas became the foundation for the state government. Today, he is widely considered one of the most influential teachers in Chinese history.



Philosophers: Confucius Comprehension Questions

Name: _____

Period: _____

1. What values did Confucius want to bring back?

2. Why did he feel this was important?

3. What impact did he make on people? Use details from the article to support your answers.

4. Pick a detail from this article. Explain how it helps you understand the bigger ideas in the article. Write out your answer.

Quiz

1 Which section in the article highlights the writings of Confucius?

- (A) "Early Life"
- (B) "Philosophy And Teachings"
- (C) "Major Works"
- (D) "Death And Legacy"

2 Read this paragraph from the section "Philosophy And Teachings."

Confucius' political beliefs were also based on the idea of self-discipline. He believed that a leader needed to exercise self-discipline in order to remain humble and treat his followers with care. In doing so, he would lead by positive example. According to Confucius, leaders could motivate their subjects to follow the law by teaching them moral excellence and the unifying force of proper conduct.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this paragraph?

- (A) Confucius thought that leaders should be models of ethical and ideal behavior.
- (B) Confucius thought that effective leaders should deal strictly but fairly with their subjects.
- (C) Confucius thought that most leaders were inclined to take advantage of their power.
- (D) Confucius thought that subjects would rebel unless they felt fearful toward their leaders.

3 Confucius would be MOST likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) The purpose of an education is to have knowledge.
- (B) The purpose of an education is to live a good moral life.
- (C) The purpose of an education is to gain wealth and power.
- (D) The purpose of an education is to learn six core subjects.

4 Which of the following MOST influenced Confucius' ideas?

- (A) traditional Chinese values
- (B) the Chou Dynasty
- (C) the Han Dynasty
- (D) the philosopher Zhu Xi

Taoism and Confucianism — Ancient Philosophies

By USHistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 06.27.17

Word Count **826**

Level **930L**



A representation of the three philosophies in China. Confucius presenting the young Buddha to Lao-tzu. Photo from Wikimedia.

Lao-tzu and Confucius were China's most famous philosophers. Their sayings are still used today.

"Those who know do not say; those who say do not know." - Lao-tzu

"The superior men are sparing in their words and profuse in their deeds." -Confucius

These great thinkers are believed to have lived and taught at the same time during the sixth century B.C. Each developed a belief system, or philosophy, that has fascinated people and attracted followers over the past 2,500 years.

The "Old Master"

The name Lao-tzu means either "Old Master" or "Old Boy." This name comes from the myth that he was already a wise old man with white hair when he was born, around 604 B.C. Lao-tzu was head librarian at China's great museum. So little is known about Lao-tzu's life that it is not certain that he really existed.

Saddened by a lack of goodness in society, Lao-tzu left his home in Luoyang to live a quiet life alone beyond the Great Wall of China, possibly near Tibet. As he was leaving, the keeper of the city gates asked Lao-tzu to write down his final thoughts. The "Old Master" agreed and returned three days later with a small book and then never returned again. This book, the "Tao Te Ching," became the most important text of Taoism.

Taoism

According to Taoism, a mysterious force called the Tao flows through everything in the universe. Tao is translated as "The Way" although it has many different meanings: it describes what is truly real, it explains the powers that drive the universe, and it explains the wonder of human nature.

Taoists believe that everything is actually one, though it may not appear that way. When people forget this oneness, opinions of good and evil or true and false happen. Taoists try to remember their oneness. However, Lao-tzu reminds believers that the Tao is difficult to grasp: "the Tao that can be spoken is not the true Tao."

Taoism changed as it became a religion. Taoists began to worship many gods and ancestors. They paid attention to the energy in the body, called "chi," or sought to live forever by following certain practices of the mind, body, and spirit. Also, a system of morals was created. Taoism changed from a folk religion to China's state religion in A.D. 440. It gained popularity, and many people continue to practice Taoism today.

Confucius

Confucius was born in 551 B.C. He wandered throughout China as a government employee and a political adviser to the ruling Chou family. He was also a musician and philosopher who taught a small group of students.

After Confucius died in 479 B.C., his students wrote down his teachings on ethics and morals and called them the Lun-yü, or Analects, which means edited conversations. Many of his clever sayings are still followed today. "It is as hard to be poor without complaining as to be rich without becoming arrogant." The philosophy of Confucius was known as Confucianism.

Confucianism

The goal of Confucianism is to learn to be human and act with virtue, or goodness, in society. Good relations with family, community, state, and kingdom ensure order and unity. Man's virtue in all its forms is called "jen." Since "jen" is all-inclusive and hard to define, it has some similarities to the Tao.

Confucian texts such as the "I Ching," or "Book of Changes," explain rigid and specific procedures for events in society, like birth, marriage, and death. For example, when someone dies, a willow branch that symbolizes their soul is always carried behind them.



However, the Analects remain the best known writings: "Not to teach a man who can be taught, is to waste a man; to teach a man who cannot be taught, is a waste of words. The wise will lose neither men nor words." This kind of saying made Confucianism the social philosophy of China for a long time, from when the Han family ruled in 202 B.C. until A.D. 1911.

Rival philosophies

Taoism and Confucianism have lived together in China for well over 2,000 years. Confucianism is concerned with social interactions, while Taoism is concerned with the search for meaning. They share common beliefs about man, society, and the universe. Both were philosophies first and religions later. Lao-tzu was unimpressed by the beautiful robes worn by Confucius, and did not agree with looking back on the past, as he said when they met: "Put away your polite airs and your vain display of fine robes. The wise man does not display his treasures to those he does not know. And he cannot learn justice from the Ancients."

Both Taoism and Confucianism have served as guides. They have led China through the peaks and valleys of its vast history, the longest continuing story on the planet.



1. Who were Lao-tzu and Confucius?

2. What are some key differences and similarities between Taoism Confucianism?

II. Comparison: Choose two groups of people that were described in the article. How was their experience of the event similar? How was it different? Write a response that compares the two groups of people using the details from the article.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery.

Quiz

- 1 Which selection from the section "The Old Master" shows HOW Lao-tzu tried to find happiness?
- (A) This name comes from the myth that he was already a wise old man with white hair when he was born, around 604 B.C. Lao-tzu was head librarian at China's great museum.
 - (B) Saddened by a lack of goodness in society, Lao-tzu left his home in Luoyang to live a quiet life alone beyond the Great Wall of China, possibly near Tibet.
 - (C) As he was leaving, the keeper of the city gates asked Lao-tzu to write down his final thoughts.
 - (D) The "Old Master" agreed and returned three days later with a small book and then never returned again.
- 2 Which sentence from the article suggests that Confucius believed all different kinds of people needed to work to become better humans?
- (A) "It is as hard to be poor without complaining as to be rich without becoming arrogant."
 - (B) The goal of Confucianism is to learn to be human and act with virtue, or goodness, in society.
 - (C) Confucian texts such as the "I Ching," or "Book of Changes," explain rigid and specific procedures for events in society, like birth, marriage and death.
 - (D) This kind of saying made Confucianism the social philosophy of China for a long time, from when the Han family ruled in 202 B.C. until A.D. 1911.

- 3 Read the selections from the article.

Taoism changed from a folk religion to China's state religion in A.D. 440. It gained popularity, and many people continue to practice Taoism today.

This kind of saying made Confucianism the social philosophy of China for a long time, from when the Han family ruled in 202 B.C. until A.D. 1911.

HOW do these details develop a CENTRAL idea of the article?

- (A) by explaining the time periods when people stopped following Taoism and Confucianism
 - (B) by describing the rulers who supported the beliefs of Taoism and Confucianism
 - (C) by illustrating that Taoism and Confucianism had many differences in their beliefs
 - (D) by showing that Taoism and Confucianism were practiced by many people for a long time
- 4 Which sentence from the article would be MOST important to include in its summary?
- (A) However, Lao-tzu reminds believers that the Tao is difficult to grasp: "the Tao that can be spoken is not the true Tao."
 - (B) He wandered throughout China as a government employee and a political adviser to the ruling Chou family.
 - (C) Taoism and Confucianism have lived together in China for well over 2,000 years.
 - (D) Confucianism is concerned with social interactions, while Taoism is concerned with the search for meaning.

Your Name _____ **Period** _____

Instructions:

**Choose 4 quotations and illustrate them
on the other side of this paper.**



Quotes of Confucius

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

A superior man is modest in his speech, but exceeds in his actions.

Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.

Everything has beauty, but not everyone sees it.

I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand.

It does not matter how slowly you go, so long as you do not stop.

It is easy to hate and it is difficult to love. This is how the whole scheme of things works. All good things are difficult to achieve; and bad things are very easy to get.

It is more shameful to distrust our friends than to be deceived by them.

Never give a sword to a man who can't dance.

The object of the superior man is truth.

To be wronged is nothing unless you continue to remember it.

To know what is right and not to do it is the worst cowardice.

To see and listen to the wicked is already the beginning of wickedness.

What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.

When anger rises, think of the consequences.

Wherever you go, go with all your heart.

You cannot open a book without learning something.

Quote 1 _____

_____.

Quote 2 _____

_____.

Quote 3 _____

_____.

Quote 4 _____

_____.



Confucius Teachings Review Questions

Name: _____

Period: _____

Use all the information that we have discussed and read about Confucius to answer the following questions. Write your answers in **COMPLETE SENTENCES**.

I. Key Terms:

1. Confucius:

2. Philosophy:

3. Confucianism:

4. Taoism:

5. Laozi:

6. Civil Service:

7. Philosopher:

8. Filial Piety:

9. Mandate of Heaven:

10. Warring States:

11. Relationship:

II. Review Questions:

- **Textbook Reading**

1. Who was Confucius and explain the story of the woman and the tiger? Why did Confucius tell his students to remember it?

2. How long did Confucius live and rule in Ancient China?

3. What does the name Confucius mean?

4. What did Confucius want to do when he got older? What did he end up doing instead?

5. What did Confucius teach his students about?

6. As Confucius got older, how did he feel about his life and his teachings?

7. Using the quote on pg. 145, What type of students did Confucius like to teach?

8. What did Confucius see as his role as a teacher and what did he try to persuade the people to do?

9. What did he want to try and bring to the Kingdoms of China?

10. How do we know about Confucius's teachings if he never wrote things down?

11. What was Confucianism and why was it so important?

12. What happened during the time that Confucius was alive in China? What were these rulers interested in?

13. What was Confucius's goal in Ancient China?

14. What did Confucius believe about the people of China?

15. What were Confucius's 5 Human Relationships?

16. What was Confucius's theory about people in authority positions should treat the people?

17. What is the "Golden Rule"?

18. If you believed in the religion of Confucianism, what did they believe in?

19. What are the 3 things that the Ancient Chinese believed or practiced?

20. Explain the religion of Taoism and who created it?

21. Out of all the religions, which one remained the most widely studied Chinese philosophies?

22. How did the teachings of Confucius effect the government?

23. How did the Merit system change the way people got jobs in Ancient China?

24. What was the one thing that people had to know how to do to be considered for a government job?

25. Do you think if Confucius had become a government worker instead of a teacher, his influence on Chinese society would have been different? Explain your answer.

- Philosopher: Confucius-

1. What was Confucius's real name?

2. What was the name of his teachings and sayings that focused on creating good behaviors and setting educational standards?

3. What royal family is Confucius said belong to?

4. What were the Six Arts Confucius believed in?

5. What were the 4 books Confucius was credited in writing during his life time?

- Taoism and Confucianism- Ancient Philosophies:

1. Who are China's most famous philosophers?

2. What was the "Tao Te Ching" and why did Laozu create it?

3. Explain the religion of Taoism and what the people who follow it believe?

4. What was the "Chi" of the Taoism religion?

5. What do the texts "I Ching" or "Book of Changes" explain?

6. How long has both Taoism and Confucianism lasted in China?

7. What is one that Taoism and Confucianism have in common and one thing they have that are different?
