

# CHINESE DYNASTIES

## CUBE CODE

What dynasty was the first used?  
A. Yu the Great  
B. Zhu Yuanzhang  
C. Emperor Taizong  
D. None of the above

How long did the Period of Disunion last for?  
A. 350+ years  
B. 450+ years  
C. 550+ years  
D. 650+ years

What emperor was buried with the Terracotta Army?  
A. Liu Bang  
B. Qin Shi Huang  
C. Wu Zetian  
D. Yu the Great

What dynasty became known as the "Golden Age" of Ancient China?  
A. Yin  
B. Tang  
C. Ming  
D. Song

The FIRST number of the lock is the number of years the Qin dynasty lasted MINUS 10.

The THIRD number of the lock is the total number of dynasties Ancient China went through MINUS 12.

4	plastic	7	mache
5	Rice	8	clay
6	Cabbage	9	money

The Song dynasty brought China back together again. This dynasty was founded by Zhao Kuangyin. Bi printing of money was first allowed for mass production in the Song dynasty.

### STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

### STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the statement. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. Once you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. Code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

- A The Qin dynasty was the 4th dynasty lasting 15 years.
- B The Tang dynasty (from 618 to 907) became known as the "Golden Age" of Ancient China.
- C The first Greek philosopher was Socrates.
- D After the Qin dynasty, the country was not united.
- E The first emperor of the Qin dynasty was Qin Shi Huang.
- F The first emperor of the Tang dynasty was Li Shimin.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

- A 75 A. The Shang dynasty was sometimes referred to as the Yin dynasty.
- B 25 B. The name Gaozu means "high ancestor."
- C 50 C. The Zhou dynasty was the shortest dynasty of all major Chinese dynasties.
- D 100 D. Ancient China was ruled by 26 different emperors.
- E 75 E. Puyi of the Qing Dynasty was the last emperor of Ancient China.
- F 50 F. The first emperor of the Qing Dynasty was established by Kangxi.
- G 25 G. The first emperor of the Tang dynasty, the ruler was Li Shimin.
- H 100 H. The first emperor of the Tang dynasty, the ruler was Li Shimin.
- I 75 I. The first emperor of the Tang dynasty, the ruler was Li Shimin.

### 4 DIGIT CODE

What was the first dynasty?  
A. Yu the Great  
B. Zhu Yuanzhang  
C. Emperor Taizong  
D. None of the above

How long did the Period of Disunion last for?  
A. 350+ years  
B. 450+ years  
C. 550+ years  
D. 650+ years

What emperor was buried with the Terracotta Army?  
A. Liu Bang  
B. Qin Shi Huang  
C. Wu Zetian  
D. Yu the Great

What dynasty became known as the "Golden Age" of Ancient China?  
A. Yin  
B. Tang  
C. Ming  
D. Song

4 DIGIT CODE:

### DYNASTIES OF ANCIENT CHINA

Ancient China was one of the greatest and longest civilizations to exist in Asia, dating back thousands of years. There were 13 dynasties in ancient China beginning with the Xia dynasty and ending with the Qing. A dynasty is a family who remains in power and rules over a country or land for an extended period. During each dynasty, the ruler was called the "Huangdi" or emperor. When an emperor died, the power was usually passed down to the oldest son.

During the first three dynasties of China, the country was not united, with different rulers in each area. The first dynasty was the Xia, founded by Yu the Great. Very little is known about this dynasty, and some don't believe it existed. Following the Xia was the Shang dynasty, sometimes referred to as the Yin dynasty. This dynasty ruled along the Yellow River.



### STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning skills to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. Each missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

### STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an ODD numbered paragraph, leaving only EVEN numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

### STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds with that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. One digit of the code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 would go in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

### STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

### STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, simply put a zero in the box.

### STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

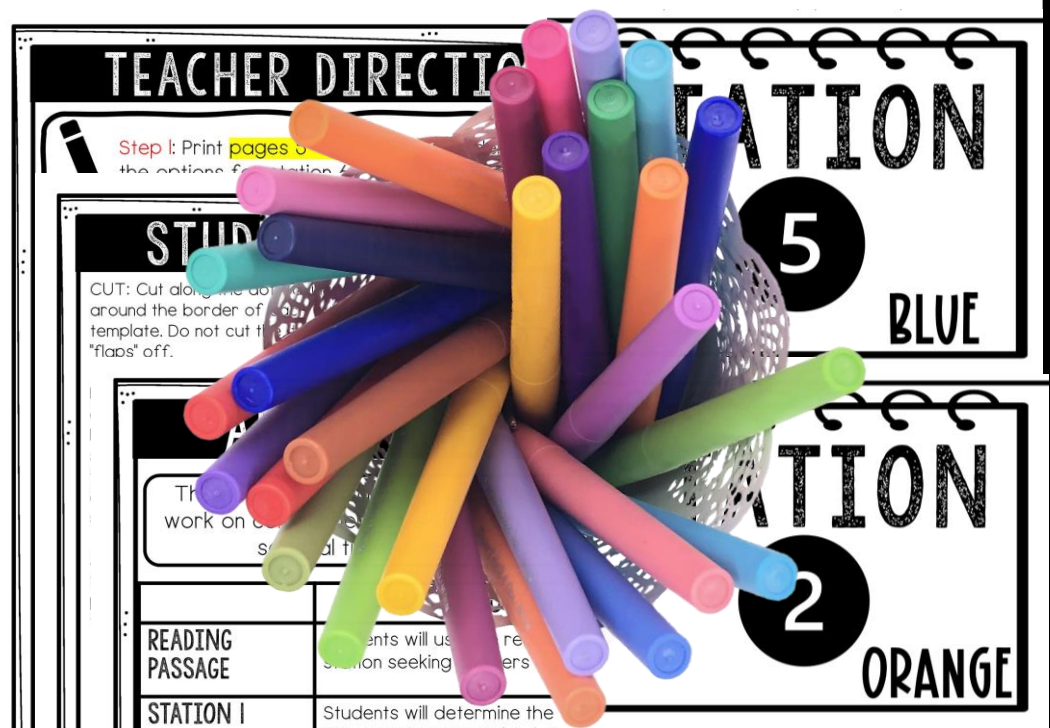
# STATION

# 1

# RED

## WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- READING PASSAGE
- 6 STATIONS
- TEACHER GUIDE
- STATION CARDS
- ANSWER KEY
- STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- TEXT MARKING OPTION
- ALTERNATE STATION
- ASSEMBLY TIPS





# 6 STATIONS

## STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. The missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

1	Zhou	4	plastic	7	mach
2	Tang	5	Rice	8	clay
3	Yuan	6	Cabbage	9	money

The Sona dynasty brought China back together again. The \_\_\_\_\_ was made of \_\_\_\_\_ and iron. They introduced printing to Europe. They compass \_\_\_\_\_ as the \_\_\_\_\_ became an important \_\_\_\_\_ because it was drought.

STATION

1

RED

## STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

MAIN IDEA

STATION

6



SUPPORTING DETAIL #2

## STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

The LAST number of the lock is the year Kublai Khan established the Yuan dynasty MINUS 1268.

The SECOND number of the lock is

STATION

4

GREEN

4 DIGIT CODE

## STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, put a zero in the box.

During what dynasty was the Silk Road first used?

- A. Zhou dynasty
- B. Yuan dynasty
- C. Shang dynasty
- D. Han dynasty

Who founded the Xia dynasty?

- A. Yu the Great
- B. Zhu Yuanzhang

The Shang dynasty lasted for over 500 years.

- A. Yellow River
- B. Yangtze River
- C. Seine River
- D. Thames River

What dynasty was the "Great Wall" first built as the "Great Wall of China"?

- A. Yin
- B. Tang
- C. Ming
- D. Song

- A. Liu Bang
- B. Qin Shi Huangdi
- C. Wu Zetian
- D. Yu the Great

STATION

5

BLUE

A  B  C  D

## STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the statement. If the statement is false, do not color or shade the coin. One coin has been colored to show you how to do it. The first coin is colored yellow.

STATION

3

YELLOW

A  
75

B  
25

C  
50

D  
100

- C. The Zhou dynasty was the shortest Chinese dynasty.
- D. Ancient China was ruled by 26 different dynasties.
- E. Puyi of the Qing Dynasty was the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty.
- F. The Sui dynasty was established by Emperor Khan.
- G. During each dynasty, the emperor was called the "Huangdi" or "Emperor of Heaven".
- H. During the Tang dynasty, the only man to ever rule as emperor was Wu Zetian.

4 DIGIT CODE

## STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final answer. The final answer is the sum of the remaining numbers.

STATION

2

ORANGE

- A. The Zhou dynasty was the shortest Chinese dynasty.
- B. The Sui dynasty was established by Emperor Khan.
- C. The Zhou dynasty was the shortest Chinese dynasty.
- D. Ancient China was ruled by 26 different dynasties.
- E. Puyi of the Qing Dynasty was the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty.
- F. The Sui dynasty was established by Emperor Khan.
- G. During each dynasty, the emperor was called the "Huangdi" or "Emperor of Heaven".
- H. During the Tang dynasty, the only man to ever rule as emperor was Wu Zetian.

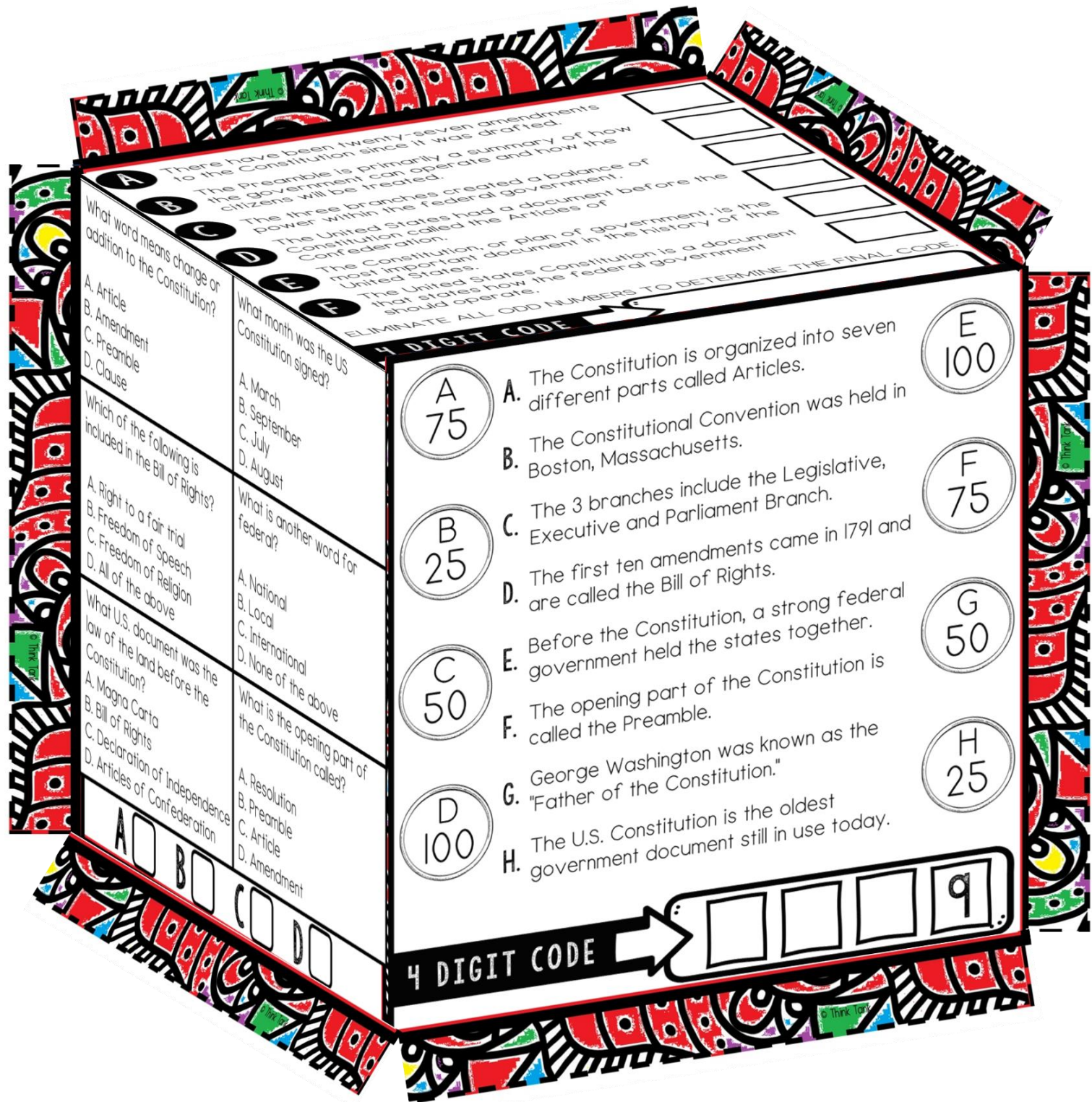
ELIMINATE ALL EVEN NUMBERS TO DETERMINE THE FINAL CODE.

4 DIGIT CODE





# SAMPLE CUBE






# STATIONS

STATION 1	Students will determine the missing words in the paragraph to reveal a 4 digit code.
STATION 2	Students will number the paragraphs and browse the passage to determine where the answers can be found (paragraph number). After eliminating EVEN numbers, a 4 digit code will be revealed.
STATION 3	Students will read each statement and determine if it is true or false. They will then ADD all TRUE values to find the 4 digit code.
STATION 4	Students will do some basic math here, read the passage to find the answers and then determine the 4 digit code.
STATION 5	Students will answer 6 multiple choice questions which lead them to a 4 digit code based on the number of times they used each "answer".
STATION 6	Option 1: Main idea writing activity Option 2: Color and add topic
TEXT MARKING	OPTIONAL: A color code chart is included in case you want students to mark the text citing evidence of where they found their answers.

**STUDENTS WILL  
USE THE SAME  
READING  
PASSAGE AT  
EACH STATION  
SEEKING  
ANSWERS AND  
TEXT EVIDENCE.**



# HOW IT WORKS



## ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

1

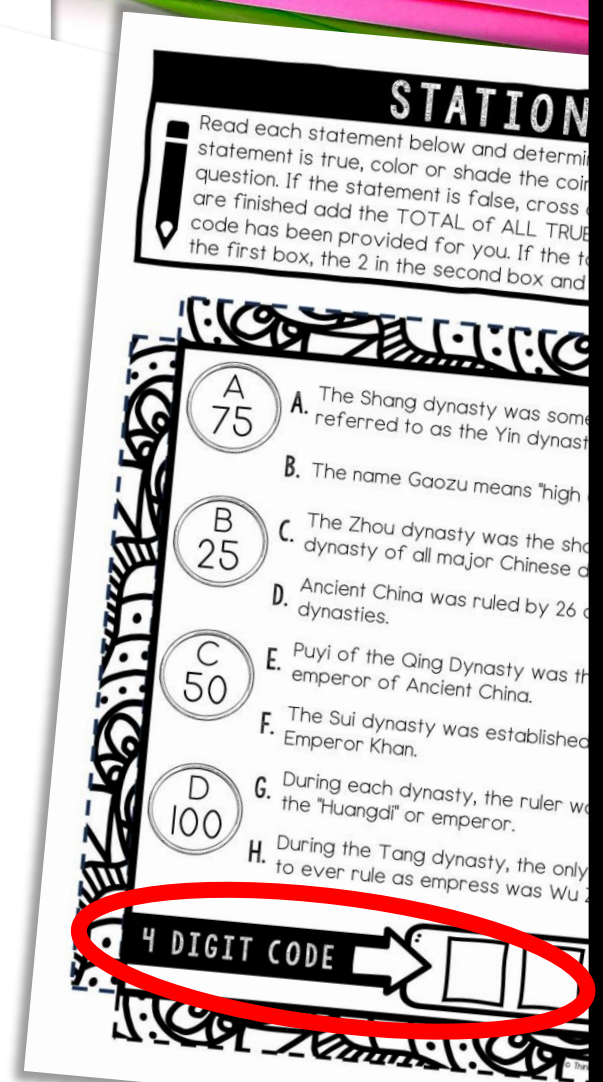
Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 6 stations, grabbing one side of their cube at each station.

2

Students will answer the questions (found directly in the passage) on their cube sheet before assembly. Students will revisit their reading passage at EACH station!

3

Students will reveal 4-digit codes to move on to the next station. When they finish all stations, they can color and assemble their cube.



**STATION**

Read each statement below and determine if the statement is true, color or shade the corresponding question. If the statement is false, cross it out. When all questions are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE statements. A 4-digit code has been provided for you. If the total is 75, the 4 in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

**A**  
75

**B**  
25

**C**  
50

**D**  
100

**A.** The Shang dynasty was sometimes referred to as the Yin dynasty.

**B.** The name Gaozu means "high".

**C.** The Zhou dynasty was the shortest dynasty of all major Chinese dynasties.

**D.** Ancient China was ruled by 26 dynasties.

**E.** Puyi of the Qing Dynasty was the last emperor of Ancient China.

**F.** The Sui dynasty was established by Emperor Khan.

**G.** During each dynasty, the ruler was called the "Huangdi" or emperor.

**H.** During the Tang dynasty, the only woman to ever rule as empress was Wu Zetian.

**4 DIGIT CODE** →



# COMBINATION



**Each Cube Code is a winning combination of:**

- stations and movement
- close reading
- comprehension skills
- coloring and stress relief
- secret codes
- cut and paste
- citing evidence
- critical thinking

**Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!**



# BENEFITS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  HANDS-ON
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

