



CHINA

Historical Thinking Skills Assessment
Review

Part 1: Identifications

- Identifications are a short paragraph that explains what a term is and why it is significant to the topic of study
- Identifications test both your content knowledge and your critical thinking.

Identifications Response:

- First, explain everything you know about the term.
- Next, explain the significance of the term. Why is this term important? How does it impact Chinese history -- socially, politically, environmentally, culturally or socially?

IDENTIFICATIONS RUBRIC

ID's	E/4	M/3	NM/2	B/1-0
Term #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Definition is accurate and detailed-Shows detailed and accurate understanding of the significance of the term and makes at least two connections to SPICE elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Definition is accurately identified but details are lacking.-Shows understanding of the significance of the term and makes connections to SPICE elements but details are lacking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Definition has minor errors or is lacking details.-Shows little understanding of the significance of the term or connections to SPICE elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Definition is inaccurate or unclear.-Does not show understanding of the significance of the term and no connections are made to SPICE elements

Terms to Study

- The Four Modernizations -- *Deng Xiaoping and the Creation of Modern China Notes*
- Communism -- *Economics Notes*
- The Nationalists -- *Chinese Civil War Notes*
- The Chinese Communist Party -- *Chinese Civil War Notes*
- The First Opium War -- *China and the West Notes*
- Propaganda -- *Propaganda Handout*
- The Great Leap Forward -- *Great Leap Forward Reading and Video Guide*
- The Cultural Revolution -- *Cultural Revolution Reading, Video Guide and DBQ Handout*

Example: Propaganda

Propaganda is the use of a variety of communication techniques that create an emotional appeal to accept a particular belief or opinion, to adopt a certain behavior or to perform a particular action. Chinese propaganda was employed by the Chinese Communist Party during the Chinese Civil War and throughout Mao Zedong's rule. Propaganda is socially significant because it was used as the main form of recruitment and persuasion by the party as it represented the enormous illiterate population. The CCP benefited politically from propaganda because it helped persuade Chinese citizens to join the CCP fight against the Nationalists, but also was beneficial in recruiting Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

Part 2: Cause and Effect

- This skill asks you to identify key causes and effects of major historical events.
- You want to try to discuss at least two causes and two effects of each event, all linked to the SPICE elements of China.

CAUSE & EFFECT RUBRIC

Category	E/4	M/3	NM/2	B/1-0
Causes	Provides detailed and accurate historical factors that led to the key event.	Provides accurate historical factors that led to the key event, but detail is lacking.	Provides limited, vague or non-specific historical factors that led to the key event.	Provides inaccurate or unspecific historical factors that led to the key event.
Effects	-Provides detailed and accurate historical factors that explain the effects of the key event.	-Provides accurate effects of the key event, but detail is lacking.	-Provides limited, vague or non-specific historical factors effects of the key event.	-Provides inaccurate or unspecific effects of the key event.

Events to Study

- **The Fall of Dynastic China** -- *China and the West Notes*
- **The Chinese Civil War** -- *Chinese Civil War Notes*
- **The Great Leap Forward** -- *Great Leap Forward Reading and Video Guide*
- **The Cultural Revolution** -- *Cultural Revolution Reading, Video Guide and DBQ Handout*

Example for “Cause”: The Chinese Civil War

Cause:

The first political cause of the Chinese Civil War was the 1911 Revolution, which led to the fall of dynastic China. From the ashes of the 1911 Revolution, the Nationalist and Communist parties were born, who both wanted to gain control of chaotic China and establish their own regime and ideologies. The overall economic and political disagreement and hatred between the two parties ultimately led to the Chinese Civil War.

Part 3: Change and Continuity

- In this skill you are evaluating historical change over time. You are going to be asked to evaluate themes in Chinese History (think SPICE elements) that have changed as China has modernized and what themes have remained the same.
- Focus on China under Mao Zedong and what we learned about Dynastic China.

CHANGE AND CONTINUITY RUBRIC

Part III: CHANGE & CONTINUITY

Category	E/4	M/3	NM/2	B/1-0
Continuity	Provides detailed and insightful ways that ___ has remained the same.	Provides accurate ways that ___ has remained the same.	Provides limited or unclear ways that ___ has remained the same.	Provides inaccurate ways that ___ has remained the same.
Change	Provides detailed and insightful ways that ___ has changed.	Provides accurate ways that ___ has changed.	Provides limited or unclear ways that ___ has changed.	Provides inaccurate ways that ___ has changed.

With a partner, you will be assigned one of the terms or events from the study guide. You are to find as much information about your topic using notes, readings and Google Slides found on garfieldtheteacher.weebly.com/china. Put the information you've found on the collaborative Google Slides Review.