

Ancient China: The Qin and Han Dynasties**

- 246BCE - Warring States Period
- Zhou Dynasty has almost no power in China
 - Qin Shi Huangdi comes to power in 246BCE as king of state of Qin
 - Conquers other Warring States in 25 years
 - Had been fighting for over 200 years!
- Qin Shi Huangdi unites all states into 1 empire in 221BCE
 - First time China is united as an Empire
- Sets up a very strong government
 - Huangdi is a firm believer in Legalism
 - Very strict laws and harsh punishments
- Many achievements during this time
 - This is when the first Great Wall of China is started
 - Network of roads and canals
 - Unified language, laws, and currency
- Qin Shi Huangdi dies in 210BCE
 - Drinks a potion meant to make him immortal
 - Ends up killing him
- Second son takes over empire
- Revolt against the Dynasty takes place
 - Qin Dynasty overthrown in 206BCE
- The country falls into Civil War (again)
- Qin Shi Huangdi is buried in elaborate tomb
 - Protected by the Terracotta Army
 - Large map of China
 - Money and gemstones everywhere
 - Buried with those who worked on the tomb
 - They were buried alive
 - With all of Huangdi's childless wives
- Liu Bang became emperor in 206BCE following the fall of the Qin Dynasty
 - Was a peasant in the Rebel Army
 - Became Emperor because of Mandate of Heaven
- Liu Bang was the first emperor of the Han dynasty
 - First emperor to start as a common person
- One of Liu Bang's first acts was to eliminate Legalism
 - People greatly respected him
- Liu Bang lowered taxes, gave large plots of land to supporters, and set up a government that expanded on the ideas of the Qin.

- 140BCE - Emperor Wudi becomes emperor
 - 5th emperor of Han Dynasty
 - Became the most powerful emperor of Han Dynasty
- Wudi was a firm believer in Confucianism
 - Confucianism became the official government philosophy
 - Built a university that taught Confucian ideals
 - Rewarded his officials with higher rank if they were familiar with Confucian principles
- Wudi spent much of his time as emperor expanding the Chinese empire
- Wudi raised taxes and expanded trade in order gain money for his constant warfare
- Wudi started trading for Central Asian horses to use them in war
 - He traded silk for horses
 - This is the first version of the Silk Road
- Upper Class: The Emperor, his court, and his scholars
- Second Class: The peasants, who farmed on a daily basis
- Third Class: The artisans, who made goods
- Fourth Class: The merchants, who bought and sold what others made
- People were taught to respect their elders
- The more respect you gave to elders, the higher you climbed in society
- Rulers: It was a crime to disobey a ruler
- Men: Men were head of the household
- Women: Women were taught to obey their husbands
- Art: The Han made realistic scenes from everyday life and very realistic figures.
- Invention of Paper: The Han made paper by grinding plant fibers into a paste and then setting the paste out to dry in sheets. Later they rolled the dried pulp into scrolls.
- Sundial: A device for telling time, using the sun.
- Seismograph: This device measures the strength of an earthquake.
- Acupuncture: Acupuncture is the practice of inserting needles into the skin to cure disease or relieve pain. This practice is still widely used today.
- Farming and manufacturing expand a lot
 - The Iron Plow was created, which helped in farming
 - The wheelbarrow was able to haul more products
 - Iron swords were invented along with Iron Armor
 - Silk was manufactured at a much higher rate
 - Silk – A light, highly valued fabric

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

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 - Conquers other Warring States in _____ years
- Qin Shi Huangdi unites all states into 1 empire in _____
 - First time _____ is united as an Empire
 - Huangdi is a firm believer in _____
 - Very strict laws and harsh _____
- Many _____ during this time
 - This is when the first _____ of China is started
 - Network of roads and _____
 - Unified _____, laws, and _____
- Qin Shi Huangdi dies in _____
 - Drinks a potion meant to make him _____
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- _____ son takes over empire
- _____ against the Dynasty takes place
 - Qin Dynasty overthrown in _____
- The country falls into _____ (again)
- Qin Shi Huangdi is buried in elaborate _____
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- _____ became emperor in 206^{BCE} following the fall of the Qin Dynasty
 - Became Emperor because of _____
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- _____ - Emperor Wudi becomes emperor
 - Became the most powerful emperor of _____ Dynasty
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- Wudi spent much of his time as emperor _____ the Chinese empire
- Wudi started trading for Central Asian _____ to use them in war
 - This is the first version of the _____
- Upper Class: The _____, his court, and his scholars
- Second Class: The _____, who farmed on a daily basis
- Third Class: The _____, who made goods
- Fourth Class: The _____, who bought and sold what others made
- The more _____ you gave to elders, the higher you climbed in society
- Rulers: It was a _____ to disobey a ruler
- Men: Men were head of the _____
- Women: Women were taught to _____ their husbands
- List the Han Achievements:
 - _____ - Realistic figures and realistic scenes
 - _____ - Grinding plant fibers
 - _____ - Device for telling time using the sun
 - _____ - Measures the power of an earthquake
 - _____ - A form of medicine involving needles
 - The _____ was created, which helped in farming
 - The _____ was able to haul more products
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