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.
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
Ancient China: The Qin and Han Dynasties *

- ________________ - Warring States Period
- ________________ comes to power in 246 BCE as king of state of ______
  - 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 ____________
    - Ends up ________________ him
- ____________ 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 ________________
  - Protected by the ________________ Army
- ________________ became emperor in 206 BCE following the fall of the Qin Dynasty
  - Became Emperor because of ________________________________
- Liu Bang was the first ________________ of the Han dynasty
- One of Liu Bang’s first acts was to eliminate ________________
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

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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
- Iron __________ were invented along with Iron __________
- __________ was manufactured at a much higher rate
  - __________ - A light, highly valued fabric
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246 BCE -
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  - Silk -