The Qin and Han Dynasties

### Four Chinese Dynasties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SHANG</th>
<th>ZHOU</th>
<th>QIN</th>
<th>HAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Important Leaders</strong></td>
<td>Numerous kings with large armies and control over the land; ruled from capital city of Anyang</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>Qin Shi Huangdi</td>
<td>Liu Bang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Ideas and Accomplishments</strong></td>
<td>Developed social classes that included farmers, merchants, aristocrats, and royal family</td>
<td>Longest-lasting dynasty in Chinese history; established Mandate of Heaven</td>
<td>Strengthened central government; created single monetary system</td>
<td>Population and landmass grew under Han; opened China to trade and commerce by building Silk Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influences on Chinese Culture</strong></td>
<td>Influenced Chinese religion and culture; created Chinese written language</td>
<td>Developed irrigation and flood-control systems to help farmers grow more crops</td>
<td>Introduced use of censors to check on government officials; Qin built the first Great Wall to keep out invaders</td>
<td>Created government’s civil service examination; major inventions: steel, paper, acupuncture, advanced sea travel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Locating Places:
- Guangzhou – a ________ city in southern China on the Chang Jiang.
- ________ Road – a large network of trading routes stretching from western China to southwest Asia.
- Luoyang – ________ in northern China on the Huang He.

### Meeting People:
- **Qin Shi Huangdi** – means “the First Qin Emperor”; ruler who declared himself ruler in _____ B.C. and he based his ideas upon Legalism.
- **Liu Bang** – founded the _____ dynasty and declared himself Han Gaozu, which means “Exalted Emperor of Han”; divided the empire into provinces and counties.
- **Han Wudi** – name means, “Martial Emperor of Han”; led the Han Empire to its ________.

### Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi
- Qin was a ruler of a local state during the ________ dynasty.
- He gradually took over neighboring states and declared himself _____ Shi Huangdi, or First Qin ________.
- Qin’s rule was based on ________.
- Qin abolished the officials’ authority to pass their posts on to their ________.
- He became the only person authorized to ________ empty posts.
- Qin united China, created one type of currency, ordered the building of roads and buildings, and connected the Chang Jiang to central China by ________.
* The _______ Wall of China was built to protect the Chinese from the Xiongnu, a nomadic people living north of China.
* Chinese people believed Qin Shihuangdi was a harsh ruler, and they overthrew his dynasty after his ____________.

What are some examples of Qin Shihuangdi’s cruelty in ruling his people?

**The Han Dynasty**
* Liu Bang founded the _______ dynasty in 202 B.C.
* Civil service examinations began when Han Wudi started ___________ potential government employees.
* Students prepared for many years to take the ____________.
* The population ____________ during the Han dynasty.
* Farmers had to divide their land among more and more sons, which left them with very little ____________.
* Farmers sold their land to aristocrats and became ____________ farmers to survive.
* The Chinese invented many new products during the Han dynasty, such as the waterwheel, the rudder, ____________ bits, steel, and ____________.
* Chinese doctors began practicing ____________, the practice of easing pain by sticking needles into patients’ skin.

How did the invention of the rudder change Chinese trade?

**The Silk Road**
* ____________ was the most valuable trade product.
* The Silk Road was an overland trade route extended from western China to southwest ________.

What empire had General Zhang Qian encountered during his 13-year trip west and how did he describe it upon his return?

**Major Changes in China**
* Buddhism spread from India to ____________.
* The Han dynasty fell after wars, rebellions, and ____________ against the emperor.
* Civil war began, and nomads invaded the country before the government collapsed.
* Buddhism helped people ____________ with the chaotic times.

How did Buddhism become popular in China?

Why did Qin Shihuangdi have the Great Wall built?
What were civil service examinations and why were they created?

What barriers did merchants who used the Silk Road have to cross?

How did Qin Shihuangdi make China’s central government stronger?

Why did the Qin dynasty fall?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invention</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acupuncture</td>
<td>ease pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudder</td>
<td>Ships could sail into the wind, expand trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>Record government information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qin Shi Huang believed he was a very important man. So, he wanted to have a tomb that would show how powerful he was. He had artists create over 7,000 terra-cotta soldiers. These soldiers would stand guard over him after he died.