




# The Qin and Han Dynasties

Four Chinese Dynasties				
	SHANG	ZHOU	QIN	HAN
<b>When</b>	1750–1122 B.C.	1045–256 B.C.	221–206 B.C.	202 B.C.–A.D. 220
<b>Important Leaders</b>	Numerous kings with large armies and control over the land; ruled from capital city of Anyang	 Wu	 Qin Shihuangdi	 Liu Bang
<b>Main Ideas and Accomplishments</b>	Developed social classes that included farmers, merchants, aristocrats, and royal family	Longest-lasting dynasty in Chinese history; established Mandate of Heaven	Strengthened central government; created single monetary system	Population and landmass grew under Han; opened China to trade and commerce by building Silk Road
<b>Influences on Chinese Culture</b>	Influenced Chinese religion and culture; created Chinese written language	Developed irrigation and flood-control systems to help farmers grow more crops	Introduced use of censors to check on government officials; Qin built the first Great Wall to keep out invaders	Created government's civil service examination; major inventions: steel, paper, acupuncture, advanced sea travel

## 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 Shihuangdi** – 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 Shihuangdi

- \* Qin was a ruler of a local state during the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty
- \* He gradually took over neighboring states and declared himself \_\_\_\_\_ Shihuangdi, 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?

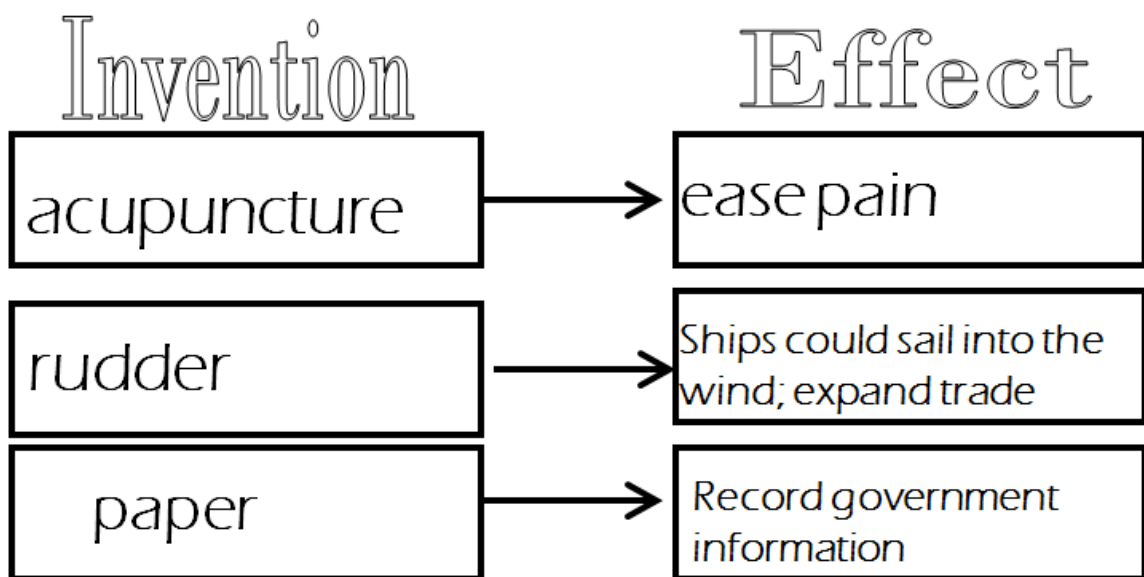
Why did Qin Shihuangdi have the Great Wall built?

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?





### Terra-Cotta Soldiers



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.

