

Name _____

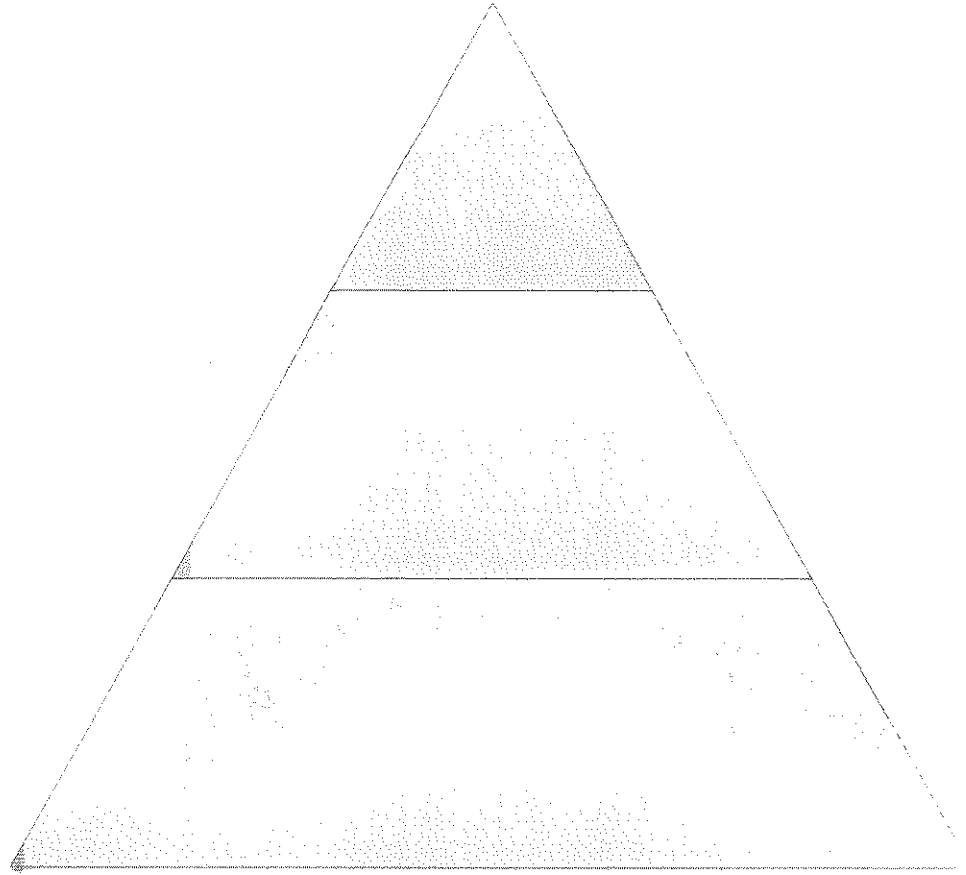
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Qin and Han Dynasties Notes

What was Life Like in a Chinese Family?

Chinese Feudalism Diagram- Title & Fill-in with details



- _____ was the basic building block of Chinese Society
- Chinese families practiced _____
- Children had to _____ their parents and older relatives
- _____ placed their needs of the family before their own.
- _____ went to school, grew crops, ran the government, and fought in wars
- _____ raised children and managed the household.

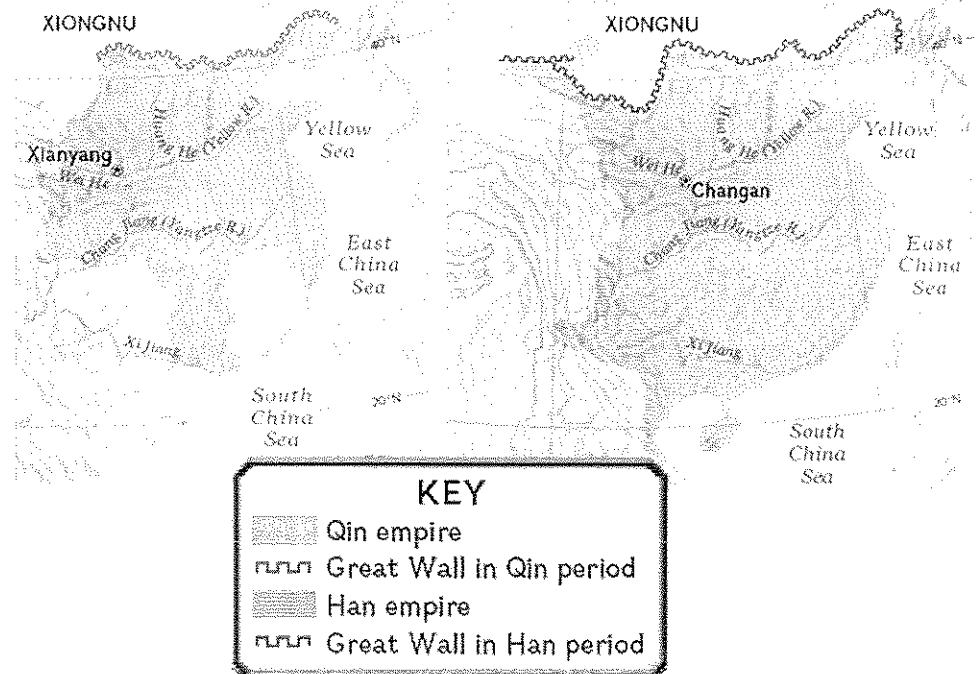
Additional Notes on early Chinese Families:

Geography Review

1. Which geographic area did both empires include?

2. Which Empire expanded furthest west?

Qin and Han Empires 221 B.C. – 220 A.D.



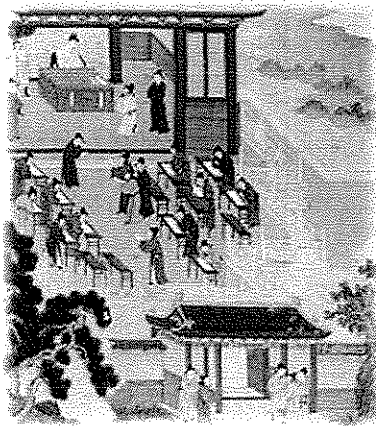
Emperor Qin Shihuangdi



- He was a ruler of a local state called Qin during the Zhou dynasty
- He gradually took over neighboring states and declared himself Qin Shihuangdi, or _____.
- Qin's rule was based on _____.
- Qin abolished the officials' authority to pass their posts on to their sons.
- He became the only person authorized to fill empty posts.
- Qin _____ China, created one type of currency, ordered the building of _____ and _____, and connected the Chang Jiang to central China by _____.
- The _____ was built to protect the Chinese from the Xiongnu (Mongols), a nomadic people living north of China.
- Chinese people believed Qin Shihuangdi was a harsh ruler, and they overthrew his dynasty after his death. In other words, the Qin lost the _____ of Heaven.

Additional Notes on the Qin Dynasty:

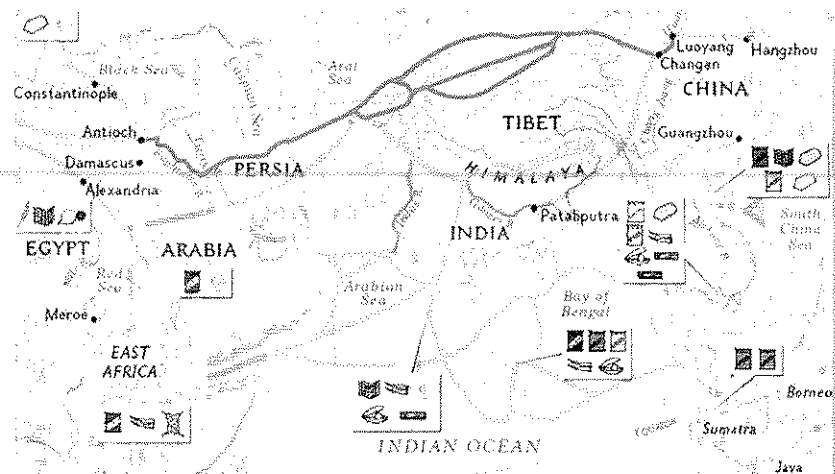
Han Dynasty



- _____ founded the Han dynasty in 202 B.C.
- _____ began when Han Wudi started testing potential government employees.
- Students prepared for many years to take the exams.
- The population _____ during the Han dynasty.
- _____ had to divide their land among more and more sons, which left them with very little land.
- Farmers sold their land to _____ and became tenant farmers to survive.
- The Chinese invented many new products during the Han dynasty, such as the waterwheel, the rudder, drill bits, steel, and _____.
- Chinese doctors began practicing _____, the practice of easing pain by sticking needles into patients' skin.

Additional Notes on the Han Dynasty:

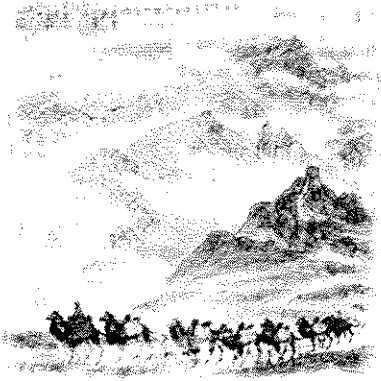
The Silk Road



KEY			
Silk Road	Cloves	Grains	Pearls
Other trade routes	Copper	Horns/Tusks	Sandalwood
Black pepper	Cotton cloth	Leopard skins	Semiprecious stones
Cardamom	Frankincense/Myrrh	Nutmeg	Silk
Cinnamon	Gold	Oils	Teakwood
	Ginger	Papyrus	

The Silk Road

(Continued)



- The Silk Road was an overland trade route extended from _____ to _____
- _____ was the most valuable product trade
- Traders also carried _____, _____, and _____ (china)
- Merchants had to pay _____ to the kingdoms they travelled through and had to always be on the lookout for _____
- Emperor Han Wudi sent _____ west to find allies to fight the Xiongnu (Mongols)
- His trip took 13 years
- He found people with strong horses in Central Asia
- He visited the _____

Additional Notes on the Silk Road:

Major Changes in China



- _____ spread from India to China.
- The Han dynasty fell after wars, rebellions, and plots against the emperor. _____
- Civil war began, and _____ invaded the country before the government collapsed.
- Buddhism helped people cope with the chaotic times.

Additional Notes about Major Changes in China: