

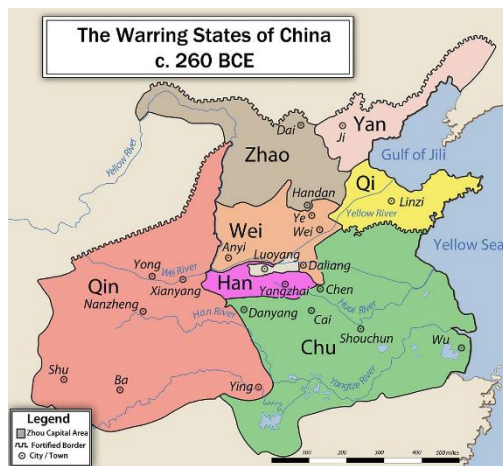
5.1: Classical China: Great Wall & Silk Road

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can describe the political and ideological achievements of the _____ and _____ Dynasties in China and explain the economic and cultural impact of the _____ throughout Eurasia by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Warring States Period

- After the _____ Dynasty lost power in 260 BCE, the “Warring States Period” of Chinese history begins and lasts for over _____ years



Qin Dynasty

- Qin state will begin to conquer the other states of China led by Ying _____ in 230 BCE
- After the fall of Qi in 221 BCE, China was _____ under the rule of Qin
- Zheng declares himself “Qin Shi Huang” (First _____ of Qin) and begins the Qin Dynasty

China Under Qin Dynasty

- Qin Shi Huang cracked down on free _____, moved nobles to the capital, created _____ policies with harsh punishments
- New standards for law and currency systems, built canals, expanded trade, unified China
- All critics of Qin Shi Huang were _____, jailed, or sent to work on _____ the Great Wall
- Burned all books of Confucian thinkers and _____ Confucian scholars alive

The Great Wall

- 700s BCE sections of a protective _____ had been built, designed to keep northern _____ out
- Qin Shi Huang ordered the wall to be fortified, to close the _____, and eventually to cover the entire northern border of the empire
- Forced _____ (criminals serving a punishment) and high taxes were utilized to build the wall
- It took over _____ years for the wall to be completed
- _____ were added later along the Great Wall for guards to light fires and _____ to each other that an attacker was approaching



Tomb of Qin Shi Huang

- Discovered in the 1970s, the _____ of Qin Shi Huang was discovered with almost _____ terracotta warriors, chariots, and horses
- Each terracotta soldier had a unique face and took thousands of sculptors to create over many years



Qin Dynasty Ends, Han Dynasty Begins

- Qin Shi Huang died in 210 BCE, his son took over as the new emperor but was not a strong ruler and was _____
- A rebel leader, Liu Bang, united Chinese states after the civil war that takes place after the Qin Dynasty ended and takes the title of Emperor _____ of Han
- Harsh rule of the Qin Dynasty replaced by the Han Dynasty

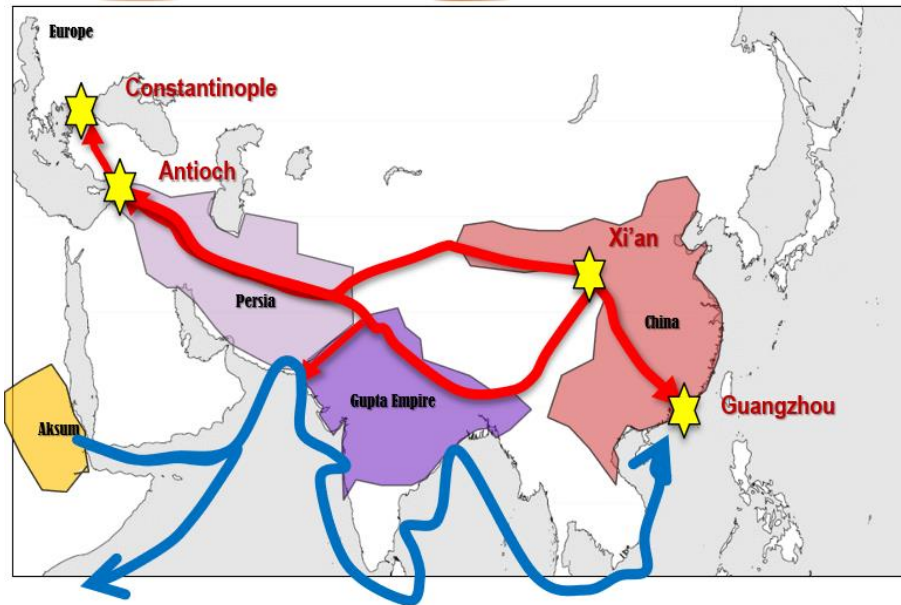
Han Dynasty

- _____ taxes and forced labor, promoted Confucianism, _____, and moved away from the harsh style of the Qin Dynasty
- Emperor Wu ruled from 141-87 BCE, most influential Chinese emperors and led China into a _____
- _____ China to its greatest extent, past the Great Wall
- Started Civil Service Exams, the first standardized test based on Confucianism, to show a person's _____ rather than taking positions in government based on family connections
- Civil Service Exams did not end in China until the _____ – one of the longest lasting impacts of the _____ Dynasty

Han Society

- Agriculture was the most important profession, but _____ began to thrive
- Technological improvements included the _____ of paper, the _____, iron tools, and waterpower to grind grain
- Government monopolies on _____, iron, and salt
- Silk workers were not allowed to leave China under penalty of _____, China trying to protect the secrets of the silk creation process
- The Silk Road was established as a _____ route connecting China across the continent to _____

Mapping the Silk Road



Stability Brings Trade

- Classical civilizations develop stability
- Strong _____ in China, India, the Mediterranean provide order and safety which led to the development of _____ routes that were fairly safe to travel _____ the different civilizations
- These connected trade networks became known as the _____
- Began in eastern _____ during the Han Dynasty, with the discovery of creating _____ fabric from the silkworm, which reached the markets of Greece and Rome over _____ miles away

Goods Traded on Silk Road

- Silk, which China held a _____ on the creation of for over _____ years, was a luxurious fabric and highly valuable
- From China and Eastern Asia, spices, _____ and porcelain goods moved west towards Europe
- From the west, olive oil, _____, cloth, _____, & foods moved east towards China
- Precious metals, _____, timber, tortoise shells were traded from all over, even _____ civilizations, along the Silk Road
- Central Asians acted as _____ and merchants along the Silk Road

Traveling Along the Silk Road

- Deserts and mountainous terrain made _____ the Silk Road very _____
- _____ became the main mode of transportation, not needing to stop for _____ for multiple days
- Merchants usually only traded along short 20-30 mile sections of the Silk Road and _____ were formed to provide food and safety as well as a place to trade goods
- Caravanserais developed into _____ and eventually into wealthy _____ along the Silk Road



Ideas Spread Along Silk Road

- Ideas, beliefs, and _____ begin to spread from cross-cultural contact
- From _____: Buddhism and Hinduism spread through Asia, also the concept of zero and the _____ system
- From Middle Eastern civilizations: advanced _____ and surgical knowledge, advanced _____, ancient religion Zoroastrianism spreads into Asia
- From _____: silk, _____, compass, books, and gunpowder spread west toward _____
- From Byzantine Empire: _____ spreads, arts and relics, concept of a simple set of _____ from Justinian's Code, scholars shared Greek and Roman learning and philosophies

Impact of the Silk Road

- Millions of lives changed by _____ and new goods shared and _____ along the Silk Road
- Science, religion, and _____ spread
- Bubonic _____ would spread from rats on the trade ships in the east to Europe and would kill _____ during the Middle Ages



Watch the Silk Road video in 5.1 Review and answer the following questions as you watch.

1. What was one of the most important stretches along the Silk Road between Sardis and Susa called?
2. What did China send to trade with Persia and India?
3. List at least **five** goods that were traded across the Silk Road.
4. Which religions spread across the continent of Asia?
5. What time period did Europeans begin after the decline of the Silk Road?
6. The Silk Road is now known as the world's first what?