**Chapter 7: Ancient China Lesson 3 Study Guide**

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| **Qin** (*chin*) **Dynasty** | **Han Dynasty** |
| * Qin’s ruler sent a large cavalry force to end the Zhou Dynasty in **221 B.C**.
* The first emperor changed his name to Qin Shihuangdi
* Qin wanted to **unify China** and took control of all provinces and ruled harshly.
* Qin appointed **censors**, government officials who made sure government workers did their jobs
* Created **currency**, which is a type of money, that everyone had to use
* Simplified the **Chinese writing system**
* To keep China safe from invasion, he began to connect all the walls that protected each province. This would become *The Great Wall of China*. However, The Great Wall we see today would not be built until the **1400s by the Ming rulers.**
* The Qin Dynasty ended after **Qin’s death in 210 B.C.**
 | * **202 B.C.**
* Founder: **Liu Bang***,* farmer turned soldier
* Ruled more than **400 years**
* 1st strong Emperor: **Han Wudi** (141 B.C.-87 B.C.)
* Improved government by recruiting people for **civil service** based on skills, not family relationships
* **People had to pass a written civil service** **exams**, which still favored rich because they were the only ones educated
* Created **schools** to prepare people for civil service exams
* Sent **Gen. Zhang Qian** to explore areas west of China--this increased trade and brought better **horses** to China
* Population rose to **60 million**
* More people meant more farming but as farms were divided among surviving sons, each farmer had less land until the **average farm size was 1 acre**
* Farmers became **tenant farmers**, those who paid people to farm land other than their own
* Conquered more land, including parts of **Korea and India**
* **Peace, literature, and the arts** flourished
* Trade increased due to the **Silk Road,** which was a series of roads that connected China to the Roman Empire--the **main trade link** between Asia and Europe
* **Buddhism** spread from India to China
* **Contributions:**

Cast iron plow--new technology of ironWaterwheels to grind grain & cornPaper (from hemp or rag pulp)WheelbarrowShip rudder-helped sea merchantsAcupuncture* **Han Dynasty fell due to corrupt officials and massive civil war**
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