**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 iron  Waterwheels to grind grain & corn  Paper (from hemp or rag pulp)  Wheelbarrow  Ship rudder-helped sea merchants  Acupuncture   * **Han Dynasty fell due to corrupt officials and massive civil war** |