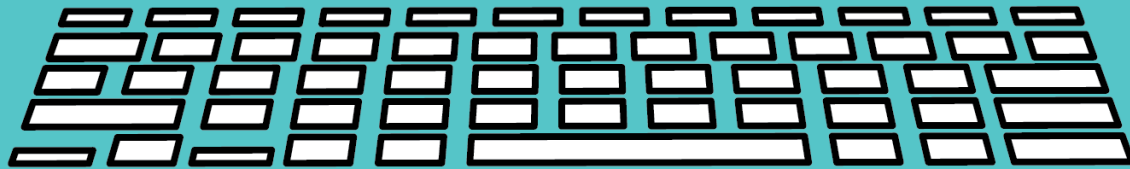




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many dynasties during Ancient China?	
2. Who was the first emperor of China?	
3. The Silk Road began during which dynasty?	
4. Who tied all of his ships together?	
5. What was the bubonic plague also known as?	
6. Who developed Confucianism?	
7. What was the name of the first dynasty?	
8. What year did farmers find the Terracotta Army?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many dynasties during Ancient China?		9. Merchants traveled along the Silk Road in caravans led by ____.	
2. Who was the first emperor of China?		10. Grand Canal connects the ____ River and the Yangtze River.	
3. The Silk Road began during which dynasty?		11. Romans called China the "land of ____".	
4. Who tied all of his ships together?		12. The ____ dynasty of Ancient China was the ____ dynasty.	
5. What was the bubonic plague also known as?		13. The Battle of the Cliffs took place during the ____ century AD.	
6. Who developed Confucianism?		14. ____ is the longest man-made waterway in the world.	
7. What was the name of the first dynasty?		15. The Ming wall is approximately 33 feet tall and ____ feet wide.	
8. What year did farmers find the Terracotta Army?		16. The Silk Road wasn't really a road, but a 4,000 mile ____ route.	



ANCIENT CHINA

Ancient China was one of the longest lasting ancient civilizations - and one of the most advanced at the time. There were 13 dynasties in ancient China beginning with the Xia dynasty and ending with the Qing. An emperor or king rules and then the heir takes over upon the emperor's death, usually the eldest son.

Starting with the beginning of the Han Dynasty, the Silk Road wasn't really a road, but a 4,000-mile trade route that existed from China to Eastern Europe (Rome). Instead of a simple route along the Silk Road, there were many underground routes. Some were safer but more dangerous. Some were safer, but took longer to travel and were used as a way to transport trade materials. Merchants and goods traveled along the Silk Road in caravans led by camels.

The Silk Road allowed trade and commerce of goods between lands. This allowed products, inventions, culture, and ideas to be shared. The trade route was named the Silk Road because a major product traded along the route was silk cloth. In fact, Romans called China the "land of silk".

Exported goods (taken out of China and sold elsewhere) included teas, sugar, porcelain, silk, and spices. In return, imported goods brought into China were expensive luxury goods like cotton, ivory, wool, gold, and silver. Unfortunately, sometimes disease was carried along the Silk Road, including the bubonic plague also known as Black Death.

The Great Wall The Great Wall of China is the longest man-made wall in the world. It was built to keep out northern invaders. While smaller walls were previously built, it was Qin Shi, the first Emperor of China, that ordered the wall with lookouts to protect his empire. The 5,000 mile long Great Wall of China, as we know it today, was rebuilt by the Ming Dynasty. Other dynasties added on to the wall making it 13,171 miles long. The Ming wall is approximately 33 feet tall and 15 feet wide.

Peasants, enslaved people, and criminals built the wall along with others that the emperor chose to punish. Millions built the wall over the course of 1,000 years. Unfortunately, builders were not treated well, received poor pay, and weren't given much food. There was disease, exhaustion, and accidents from falling rocks. Many died (up to a million) while building the wall and some were buried underneath the wall. The wall had over 7,000 watch towers, beacon towers to send signals, and blockhouses for soldiers.

The Grand Canal The Grand Canal is the longest man-made waterway in the world. It runs north and south in southeast China, from Beijing to Hangzhou. The

Grand Canal connects the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. The purpose of the canal was to ship grain from southern China to Beijing, the capital. It also served to feed the soldiers guarding the northern borders.

Terracotta Army Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China, wanted to live forever. He is known for building the largest single tomb in the history of the world. To protect him in his afterlife, he built the Terracotta Army with 8000 life size statues of soldiers that are buried with the emperor. There are also 150 life size cavalry horses, 130 chariots, and 520 saddled horses buried in other areas of the tomb.

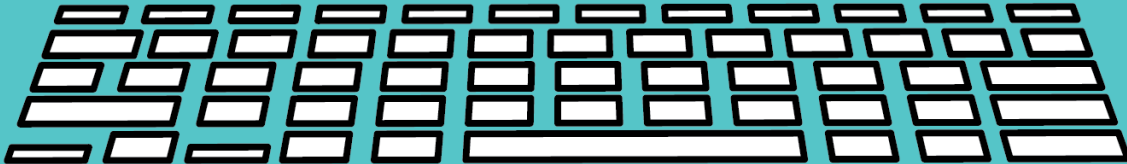
The soldiers in the Terracotta Army stand at about 5 feet 11 inches tall, with some as tall as 6 feet, 7 inches. All of the soldiers look different with hair styles, facial features, expressions, and ranks. They even have different armor and clothing. They held crossbows, daggers, maces, spears, and swords. The Terracotta Army was found by farmers digging a well in 1974, over 2000 years after the burial of Emperor Qin.

Confucius Confucius (551-479 BCE), of ancient China, believed in kindness, respect, and family. He was a great thinker, philosopher, and teacher who encouraged respect for elders and a family-focused life. He developed a philosophy called Confucianism that focused on treating others kindly, having good manners, following duty, practicing good morals and ethics, respecting family and ancestors, practicing integrity, righteousness, goodness, and loyalty, practicing moderation, and believing in a heaven and organized government.

Battle of Red Cliffs The Battle of Red Cliffs took place during the winter of 208 AD toward the end of the Han Dynasty. It is one of the most famous battles of ancient China.

The Han Dynasty was starting to collapse. Many wars fought constantly. Up to Cao Cao wanted to unify his own kingdom and unite China. He led 80,000 soldiers against 50,000 soldiers of the southern army. Sun Quan and Liu Bei and Zhuge Liang joined forces hoping to outsmart Cao Cao. A battle between the two sides led Cao Cao's men to retreat due to exhaustion. Cao Cao fled to the northern bank of the Yangtze River. Cao Cao decided to tie his ships together to stabilize them and his soldiers from getting sick on board the ships. However, a southern general sent a letter asking to want to change sides and surrender to Cao Cao.

The southern general sent his ships on fire to Cao Cao's fleet. However, the southern ship had no soldiers aboard. The fire spread to Cao Cao's fleet. Upon approaching Cao Cao's fleet, the ships were set on fire and the flames spread to Cao Cao's fleet. Meanwhile, the southern army attacked Cao Cao's fleet retreated, but got stuck in mud. This southern victory led to the Three Kingdoms period of China.





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