

PRINT & GO!

Clue # 3

Did you know?

Emperor Qin Shi Huang is the first emperor of Xi'an's first feudal dynasty.

TERRACOTTA ARMY

Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China, wanted to live forever. He is known for building the largest 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 in other areas of the tomb.

The soldiers of the Terracotta Army stand at about 5 feet 11 inches tall, with some as tall as 6 feet. The soldiers look different with hair styles, facial features, expressions, and armor. They even have different armor and clothing. They held crossbows, 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 daily rituals; having good morals and ethics; respecting family and ancestors; focusing on integrity, righteousness, goodness, and loyalty; practicing moderation; and believing in a strong and organized government.

The soldiers of the Terracotta Army had different ____.

- A. Hair styles
- B. Ranks
- C. Facial features
- D. All of the above

There are four main pits that house the Terracotta Army...

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1

READ THE
PASSAGE

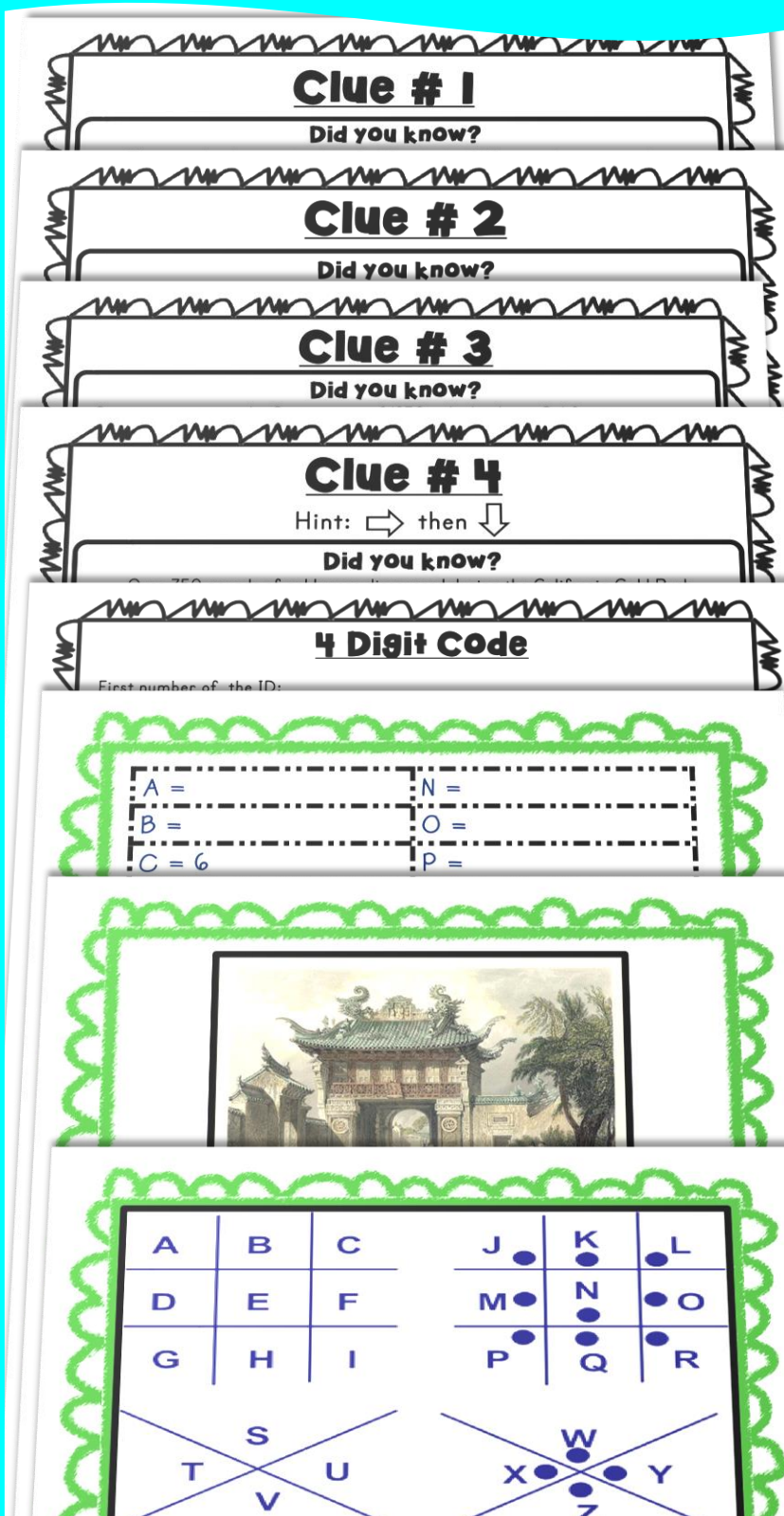
2

ANSWER
QUESTIONS

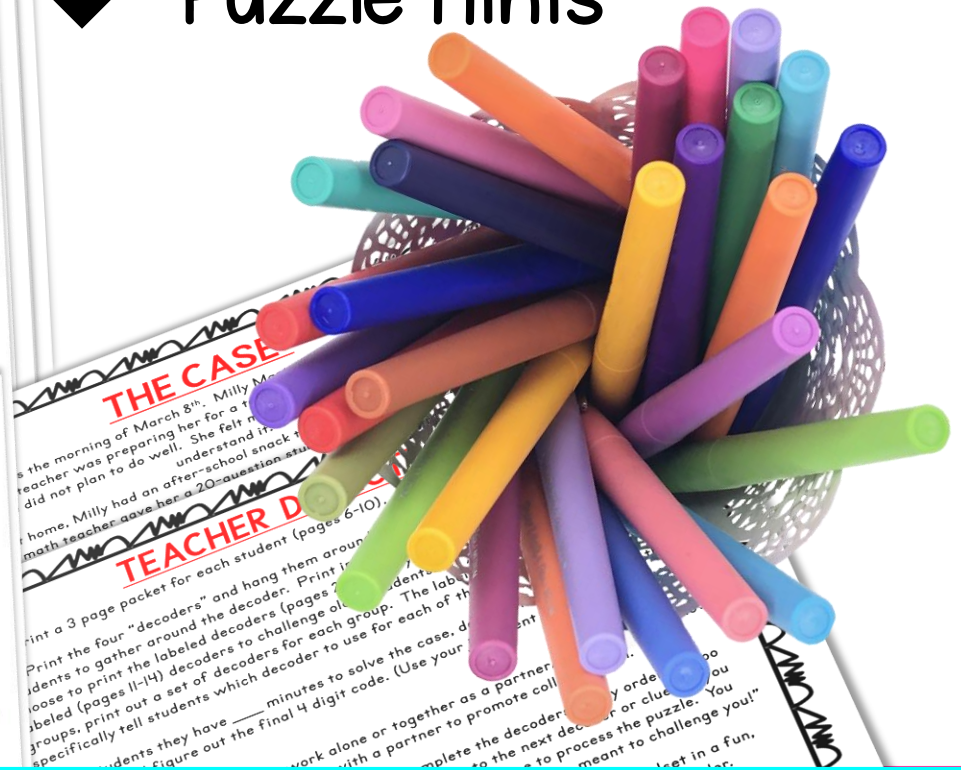
3

DECODE
PUZZLES

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✓ 4 Half Page Passages
- ✓ 4 Puzzle Decoders
- ✓ Differentiated Version
- ✓ Completion Signs
- ✓ 10 Multiple Choice
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide
- ✓ Puzzle Hints



4 PASSAGES

Clue # 1

Did you know?

A dynasty is when a family rules a region or country for a long length of time.

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 ruler's death - usually the eldest son.

SILK ROAD

The Silk Road began during the Han Dynasty. The Silk Road wasn't really a road, but a 4,000 mile trade route that extended from China to Eastern Europe (Rome). Instead of a single route along the Silk Road, there were many unpaved routes. Some were shorter, but more dangerous. Other routes were safer, but took longer to travel. The Silk Road served as a way to transfer and trade materials. Merchants and tradesmen traveled along the Silk Road in caravans. This allowed them to transport goods like silk, spices, salt, sugar, and other expensive goods. Diseases were also spread along the route.

Clue # 3

Did you know?

Emperor Qin Shi Huang is the founder of Xi'an's first feudal dynasty.

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, maces, spears, and swords. They held crossbows, daggers, and bows. The Terracotta Army was found by farmers digging a well in 1974, over 2000 years after the burial of Emperor Qin.

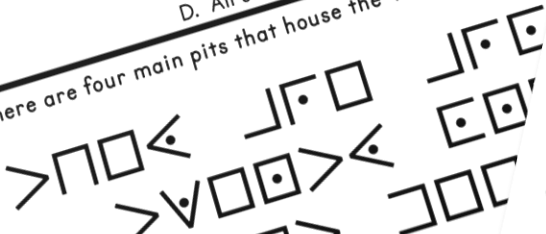
CONFUCIUS

Confucius (551-479 BCE), of ancient China, was a philosopher and teacher. He was a great thinker, philosopher, and teacher. He focused on Confucianism that focused on ethics, family, and social harmony. He emphasized the importance of filial piety for elders and a family-focused life. He emphasized the importance of filial piety for elders and a family-focused life. He emphasized the importance of filial piety for elders and a family-focused life.

Question

- B. Rams
- C. Facial features
- D. All of the above

There are four main pits that house the Terracotta Army.



Clue # 2

Did you know?

The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.

THE GREAT WALL

The Great Wall of China is the longest man made structure in the world. It was built to keep out northern invaders. While smaller walls were previously built, it was Qin Shi, the Emperor of China, that ordered the wall with lookouts to protect his empire. The 5,000 mile Great Wall of China, as we know it today, was rebuilt by the Ming Dynasty. Other dynasties added on to the wall making it 13,177 miles long. The Ming wall is approximately 33 feet tall and 15 feet wide.

Peasants, enslaved people, and criminals built the wall. The emperor chose to punish them. Millions built the wall.

Clue # 4

Hint: → then ↓

Did you know?

The Battle of Red Cliffs is one of the largest naval battles in history.

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. Warlords fought constantly. Up north, Cao Cao wanted to establish his own kingdom and unite China. He led 220,000-800,000 soldiers into battle. Cao Cao's army was much larger than the southern warlords Liu Bei and Sun Quan's 50,000 soldiers of the southern army. Southern warlords Liu Bei and Sun Quan's 50,000 soldiers of the southern army. Southern warlords Liu Bei and Sun Quan's 50,000 soldiers of the southern army.

The battle between the two armies was a naval battle. Cao Cao's men to retreat due to exhaustion. They headed to the northern bank of the Red River. Cao Cao decided to tie his ships together to stabilize them and stop soldiers from falling overboard. Hearing this, a southern general wrote a letter claiming to want to join Cao Cao. He sent his ships to join Cao Cao's large fleet. The southern ship had no soldiers aboard - only kindling and oil. Upon approaching Cao Cao's fleet, the southern ships were set on fire and the wind carried the flames 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.

Cao Cao's men were forced to retreat due to _____.

- A. Exhaustion
- B. Disease
- C. Shipwreck
- D. None of the above

Cao Cao's entire fleet...

514333544254143111 4352
145543 1432433454413311
554124544

Question

Question

4 DECODERS

A = 1
B = 2
C = 3
D = 4
E = 5
F = 6
G = 7
H = 8
I = 9
J = 10
K = 11
L = 12
M = 13
N = 14
O = 15
P = 16
Q = 17
R = 18
S = 19
T = 20
U = 21
V = 22
W = 23
X = 24
Y = 25
Z = 26

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Europe, Mediterranean Sea, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, India, China, Somalia, Indian Ocean, Java

1 2 3 4 5
D B E C
K H I/J F
P N O M
R Q S

**INCLUDES DIFFERENTIATED
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