

China Study Guide

You need to know the names of the Chinese Dynasties, the names of some people and places, and the inventions of the Chinese. Study the following guide:

<p>Qin (<i>chin</i>) Dynasty 221 - 206 B.C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shihuangdi was the first emperor • He <u>began construction of the Great Wall of China- to keep out invaders.</u> • He established a <u>common language, calendar, measurement system, and money.</u> He also built roads. • He inflicted horrible <u>punishments, burned</u> all the philosophy, history, and literature <u>books, killed 460 scholars, sent his son away,</u> and <u>caused the deaths of many Chinese</u> whom he forced to build the Great Wall. • His tomb was guarded by <u>7,000 terra cotta figures</u>
<p>Han Dynasty 206 B.C.- 220 A.D.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They <u>traded in silk and spices</u> • <u>The Silk Road began- a system of trails that stretched thousands of miles across the mountains and deserts of central Asia used by traders.</u> • <u>Paper</u> was invented
<p>Tang Dynasty (<i>tahng</i>) 618-907</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tea</u> becomes popular • <u>Paper money</u> developed • <u>Wood block printing</u> invented- <u>books are printed</u> • <u>Gun powder</u> is discovered and used for <u>fireworks</u> • This was the "Golden Age" of literature, art, music, and poetry. • Calligraphy
<p>Song (<i>soong</i>) Dynasty 960-1279</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>compass</u> was invented • <u>Education</u> became important • <u>Abacus</u> used • <u>Rice</u> the most important food • Continues the "Golden Age" of painting and precelain • <u>Silk painting</u> important • A <u>new calligraphy</u> invented
<p>The Mongol Invasion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Chinggis Khan</u> (<i>CHIN giss Kahn</i>) and later his grandson <u>Khubilai Khan</u> (<i>KOO bee lye Kahn</i>) take over north and south China

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were <u>fearsome</u> warriors who could <u>endure great hardships</u> • The Mongols were herders from Central Asia who conquered large parts of Asia, southern Russia, and parts of the Middle East • <u>The Golden Horde</u>- <i>A group of Mongols who ruled over Russia for over a hundred years. The sons and grandsons of Chinggis Khan created the largest empire in the world- from the Pacific Ocean to eastern Europe.</i> • <u>Khubilai Khan</u> established a <u>capital city</u> at what is now <u>Beijing</u> • <u>Khubilai Khan</u> lived a life of <u>luxury</u>, was interested in <u>science</u>, and developed a <u>postal system</u> • <u>Marco Polo</u>- <i>Marco Polo was a European who traveled to China during the reign of Khubilai Khan. He stayed for 17 years, serving the Khan as governor of a province and as a diplomat. After returning to Venice, he wrote a book about his travels, which helped stimulate European interest in exploration.</i>
<p>Ming Dynasty 1368-1644</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "<u>Forbidden City</u>" built in Beijing. <i>It had a palace in the center, 75 buildings, yellow roofs, statues of dragons, and you had to walk between 2 lines of elephants to enter</i> • <u>Zheng He</u> (jung huh), a trusted soldier, became the "<u>Admiral of the Western Seas</u>". He traveled to Africa and brought back Lions, leopards, camels, zebras, rhinos, and giraffes • <u>Zheng He</u> was known for being one of the <u>greatest explorers in history</u> • extended and <u>strengthened the Great Wall of China</u>