



Ancient China ABC Book

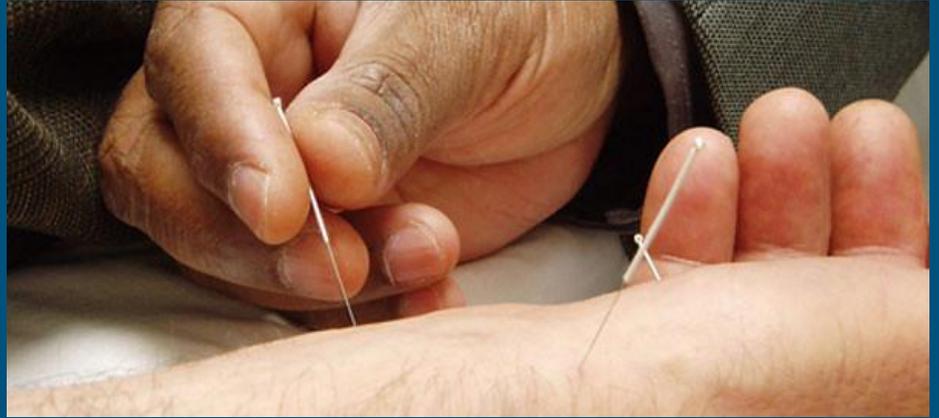
中国书 = Book of China

By: Aitan Martinez



A is for Acupuncture.

In the Han dynasty of Ancient China doctors relieved pain by using acupuncture or pricking people's skin with needles which increases the flow of energy.



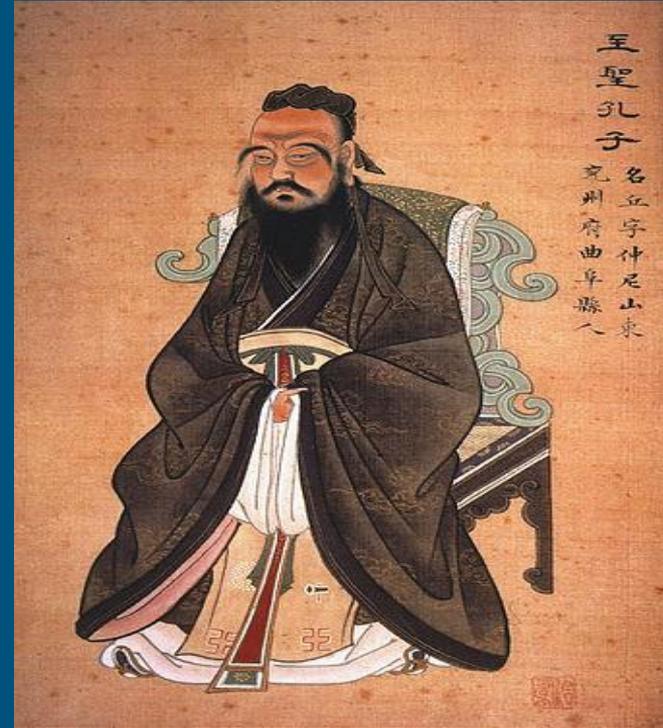
B is for Beliefs.

The Ancient Chinese of the Shang dynasty were polytheistic or believed in many gods as well as honoring their ancestors to convince them to bring the people good fortune.



C is for Confucius.

Confucius was a philosopher in Ancient China that thought that you should, “Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.”



D is for Draining Technology.

During the Han dynasty people came up with a way to drain water from swamps and turn that land into farmland.



E is for Economical Improvement.

During the Han dynasty the economy flourished as trade increased.



F is for Filial Piety.

Confucius believed in **Filial Piety** or the idea that children should respect and obey their parents.



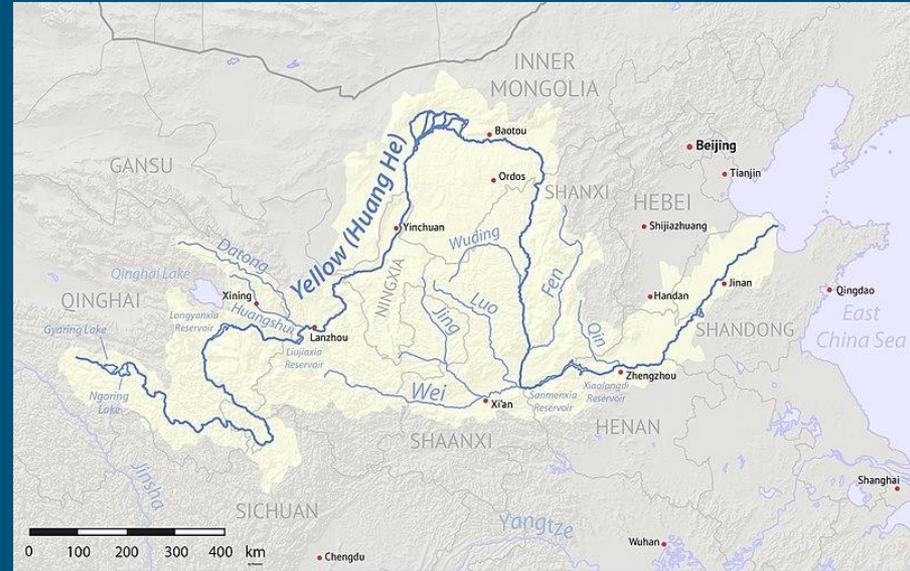
G is for The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China was a huge achievement of the Qin dynasty that protected them from invading nomadic tribes.



It is for Huang He River Valley.

The Huang He River Valley is a small valley next to the yellow river where the early Chinese civilization began.



I is for In Between.

Wealthy Aristocrats gained power during the Zhou Dynasty and when it fell they each formed their own states that fought each other for control of China.



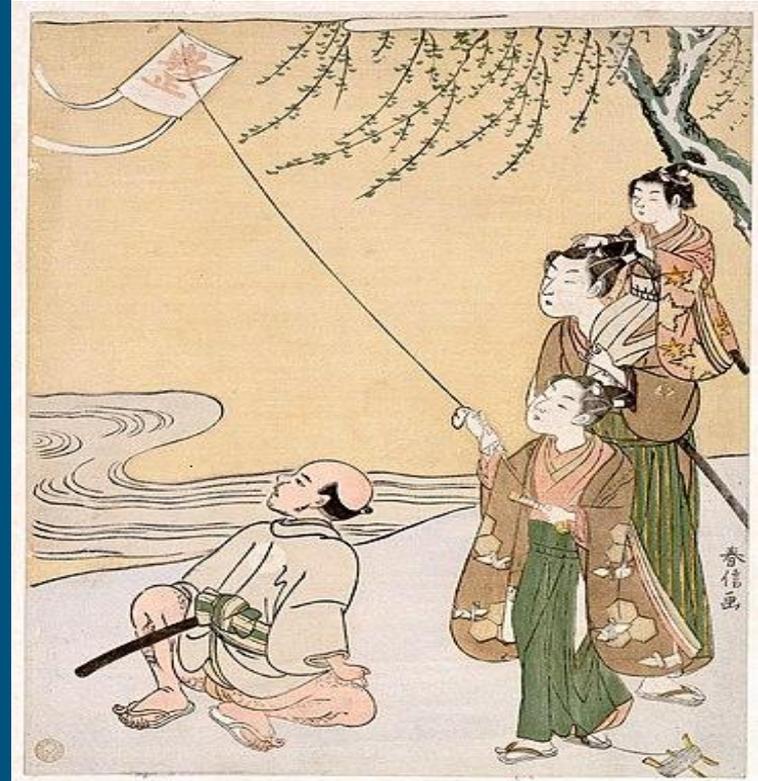
J is for Jade Statues.

The Ancient Chinese invented a way to carve statues from a stone called jade.



K is for the Kite.

The Ancient Chinese invented the kite to send military signals that one could see from afar.



L is for Link.

Because the Ancient Chinese were isolated they used trade systems like the silk road to link with other civilizations and form alliances.



M is for the Mandate of Heaven.

The Mandate of Heaven is the idea from the Zhou dynasty that the person in charge were given the right to rule by divine forces.



N is for Network.

The main trade network in Ancient China was a set of roads called the Silk Road.



O is for Origin.

The Ancient Chinese believed that they originated from a mythical hero named Yü, but historians believe that nomads wandering through the area may have settled here to farm.



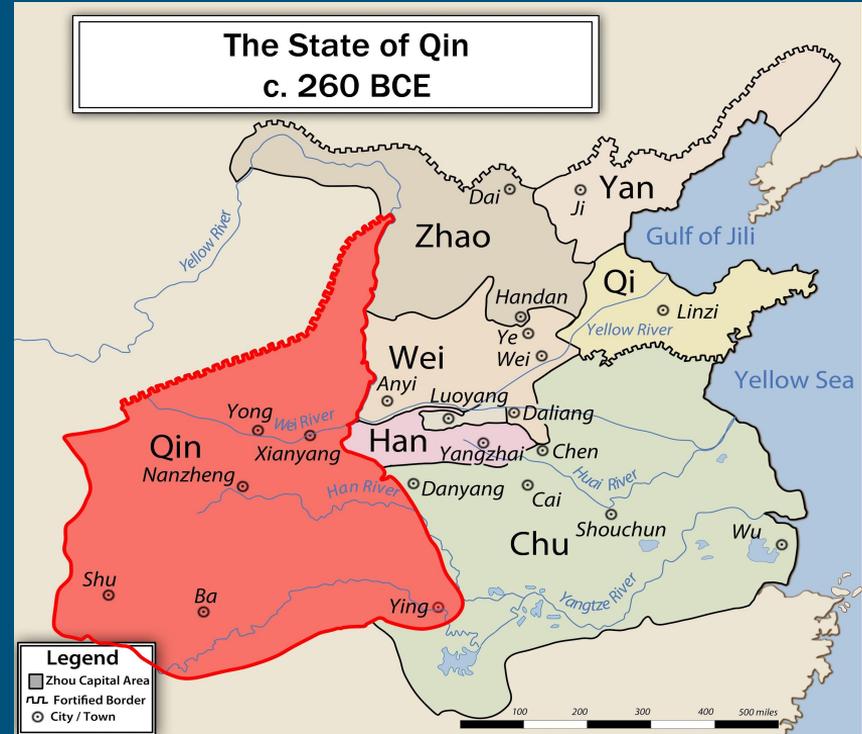
P is for Protection.

China's geography naturally protects and isolates it by presenting barriers such as the Himalayan Mountains, and the Gobi and Taklamakan Deserts.



Q is for the Qin Dynasty.

The Qin Dynasty was the dynasty that took over after the warring states period and that helped unify all of china



R is for Rivers.

The two main rivers in China, the Yellow and Yangtze, provided fertile land that allowed early people to settle in the area as farmers.



S is for Shang Dynasty.

The Shang dynasty is the first documented dynasty of China and the first group to rule over the Huang He valley.



T is for Trade

The Ancient Chinese traded many things such as silk, and spices along different routes the most famous being the Silk Road.



U is for Unify.

The Qin dynasty was the first dynasty to truly unify all of china into one large empire and make everything the same.



V is for Victor of the Warring States.

The Qin dynasty began when the state of Qin beat all of the other states that had been formed during the warring states period.



W is for Writing.

The Ancient Chinese achieved a form of writing using Pictographs and Ideographs.

福建

X is for Xia Dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty is the mythical first dynasty of China that was apparently created with the help of dragons by Yü a great hero.



Y is for Yellow River.

The Qin dynasty relied on the Yellow River for transportation, fertile soil, and water.



Z is for Zhou Dynasty.

The Zhou dynasty is the second documented dynasty in China's history, they overthrew the Shang and introduced the Mandate of Heaven.

