

Ancient China ABC Book

by: Ava Kramer



A is for acupuncture



The act of using needles to prevent disease and help relieve pain,

One of the inventions in the time period.



B is for Buddhism



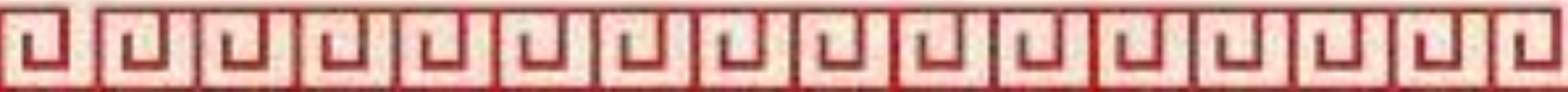
Buddhism is a religion that is very popular in china that came from trade on the Silk Road.



C is for Confucian Analects



The Confucian Analects were books that Confucius's students wrote about his teachings.



D is for Dynasty



A dynasty is a line a rulers from a single family that rule because that is their birthright from god, and example of this the Qin Dynasty.



E is for Expanded Culture



Expanded culture represents how the Silk Road carried goods, traditions, and culture.



F is for Filial Piety



The responsibility of children to respect those that are older than them.



G is for Great Wall of China



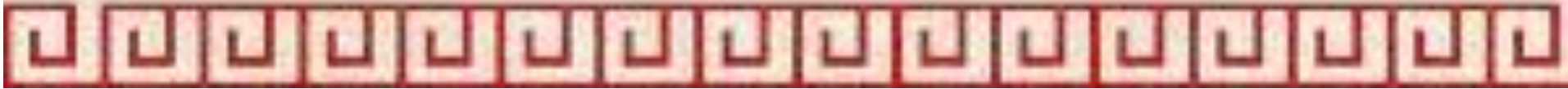
The Great Wall of china was built in the Qin Dynasty to prevent the mongols from invading.



H is for Hereditary



Dynasties passed down rule through hereditary passing meaning through familie.



I is for Iron Weapons



Iron Weapons were first used in the Qin Dynasty and were new, powerful tools.



J is for Jade



Jade was commonly used in china as a precious gem.



K is for Korean Peninsula



The Korean Peninsula is a area of land that is surrounded by water on 3 sides that is attached to china.



L is for Legalism

Legalism is the reason that people had authority



M is for Mongols



The Mongols were a powerful nation that invaded China many times causing them to make the Great Wall to defend themselves.



N is for Network of trade



The networks of trade were the reason that china had so many different supplies from all over.



O is for Oracle Bones



Oracle Bones animal bones that people would write on then burn and read the message through the cracks.



P is for Porcelain



Porcelain is a type of material often used to make plates, this was used and created in china.



Q is for Qaidam Basin



A basin in mid-west china



R is for Religion



Religion from china includes Confucianism and Daoism.



S is for Soldiers at the Tomb of Shi Huangdi



The terracotta soldiers at the Tomb of Shi Huangdi are soldiers created to protect a leader in The afterlife.



T is for Trade Routes



The trade routes that were called the Silk Road that went from Europe through Asia to China, these roads lead to new innovations and beliefs in China and all the places the road went to.



U is for Unique Art



Art was very prominent in china and they used many unique art forms.



U is for Valuable Minerals



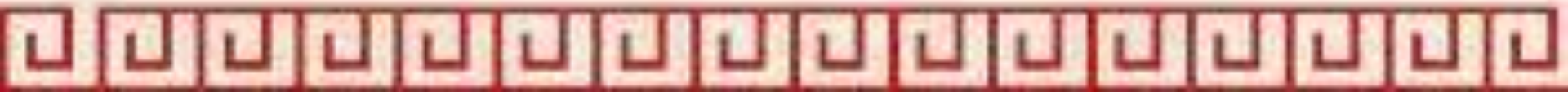
Many different minerals were used in china including most notably bronze.



W is for writing



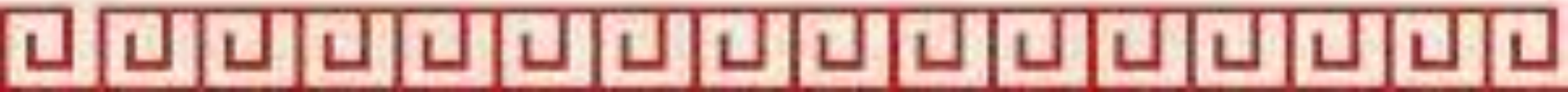
China had one of the first languages ever that became wide spread so early with evidence.



X is for Xia Dynasty



The Xia Dynasty lasted 470 years



Y is for Yü



yü The great was the person that apparently founded the Xia dynasty.



Z is for Zhang Qian



Zhang Qian was the general who was ordered to explore west of china.



*Thanks for reading
to the end!*

