



ANCIENT CHINA ABC BOOK

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A IS FOR ANCESTORS

Shang kings believed that they got their wisdom to rule from their ancestors.



B IS FOR BUREAUCRACY

The government that the Zhou Dynasty used was a bureaucracy; it was made up of officials that carry out the tasks of the government.



C IS FOR CENSORS

In the Qin dynasty censors made sure that government officials did their work.



D IS FOR DAINTY PORCELAIN

Porcelain was made by clay baked at high temperatures, and it was later traded worldwide.



E IS FOR EDUCATION

Education was a big part in the Han Dynasty because of this there were schools created to prepare students for civil service.



F IS FOR FILIAL PIETY

Filial Piety means “people’s responsibility to respect and obey their parents”, this was a central idea that Confucius taught.



GIS FOR THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall Of China was built in the Qin Dynasty, and it was built to keep out nomads.



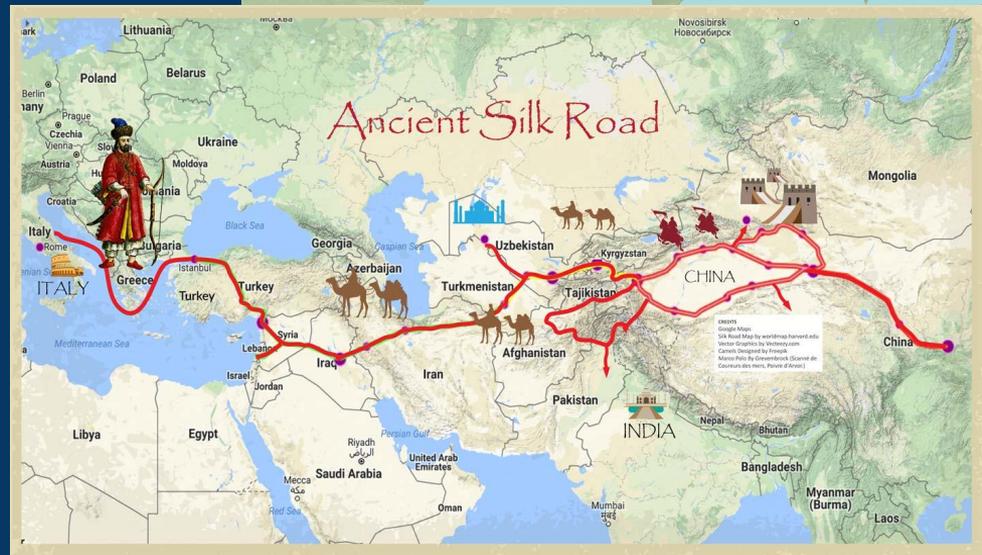
H IS FOR HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS

The Himalayan Mountains protected Southern China with all of its rugged mountains, including Mount Everest.



I IS FOR IDEAS

Ideas traveled along the Silk Road, like knowledge, culture, and religions.



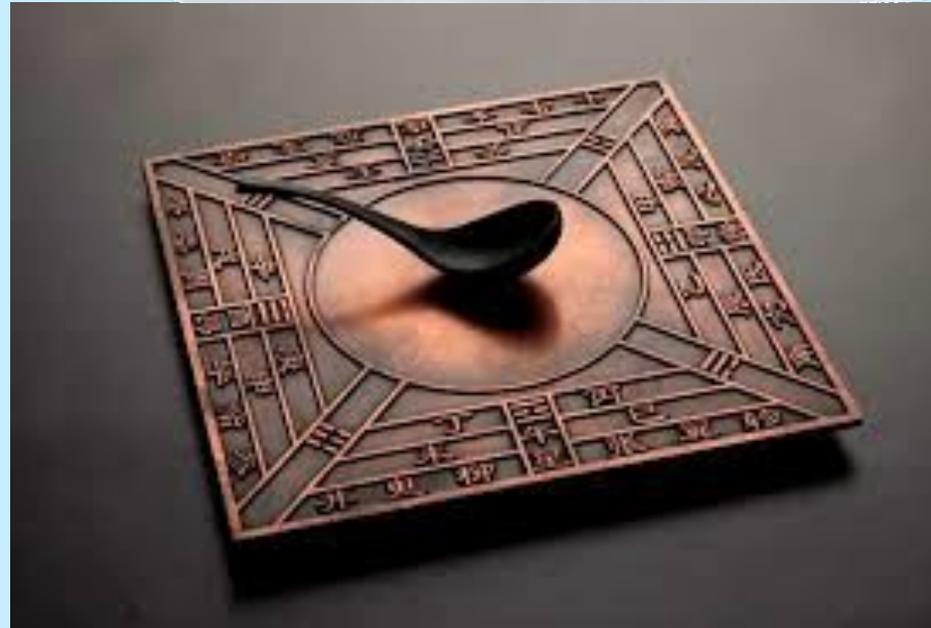
J IS FOR JADE

Jade was one of China's most precious stones, and was symbolized as purity and moral integrity.



K IS FOR KNOWLEDGABLE COMPASS

The compass was made by Han inventors and became a central tool for navigation.



L IS FOR LUOYANG

Luoyang was the capital of the Han capital, and it was later destroyed in 190 C.E.



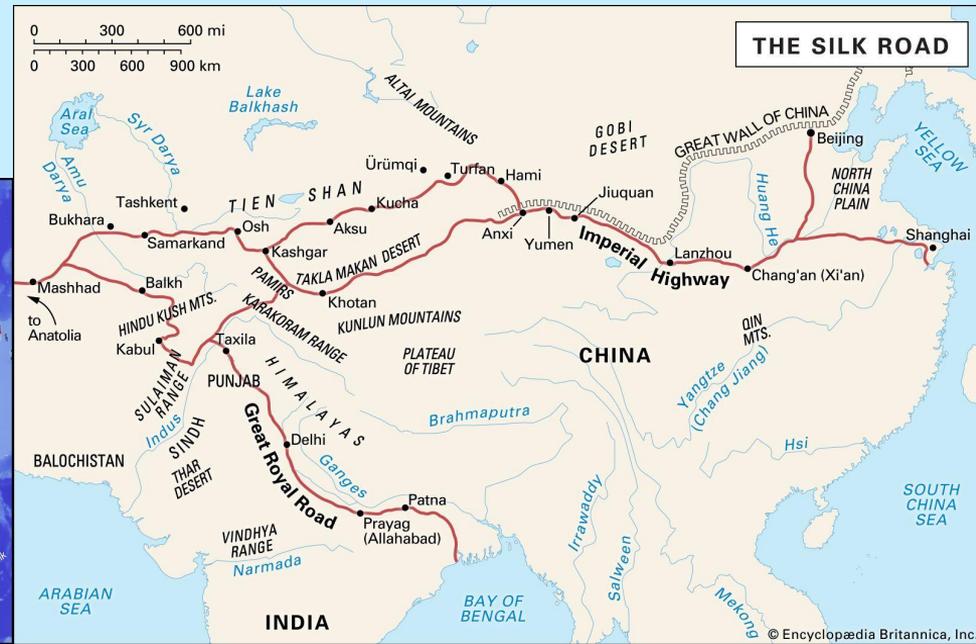
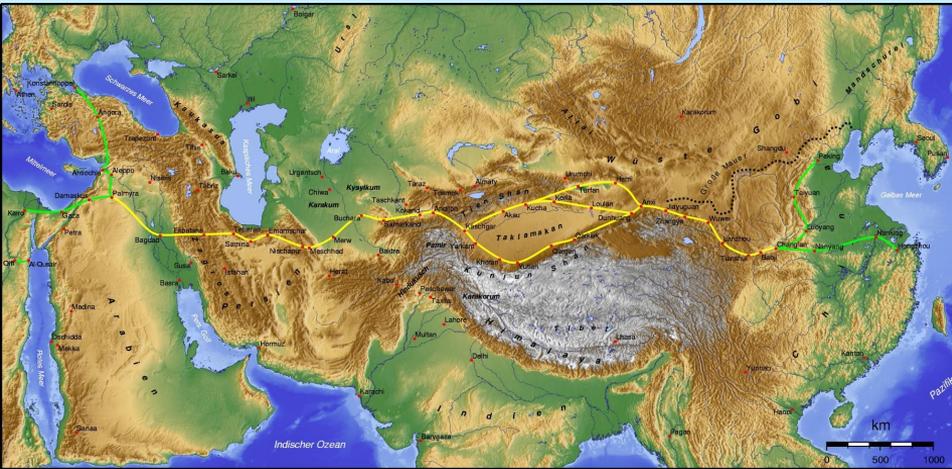
M IS FOR MANDATE OF HEAVEN

The Mandate of Heaven is the belief that a king has a right to rule if it comes from the gods because of this it changed what the Zhou people expected from their king



N IS FOR NETWORK

The Silk Road wasn't just one road it was a network of trade routes that was 4,000 miles long.



O IS FOR ORACLE BONES

Shang kings asked for help by using oracle bones; they scratched the question onto the bone and burned it to read the cracks for their answer.



P IS FOR POPULATION

In the Han rule the population of China rose to 60 million meaning that farmers had to work very hard to accommodate the needs of the people.



Q IS FOR QIN

Qin ruled China with absolute control with harsh punishments, he also increased his power by appointing censors.



R IS FOR RUDDER

The rudder allowed ships to sail without wind and allowed them to travel at faster speeds.



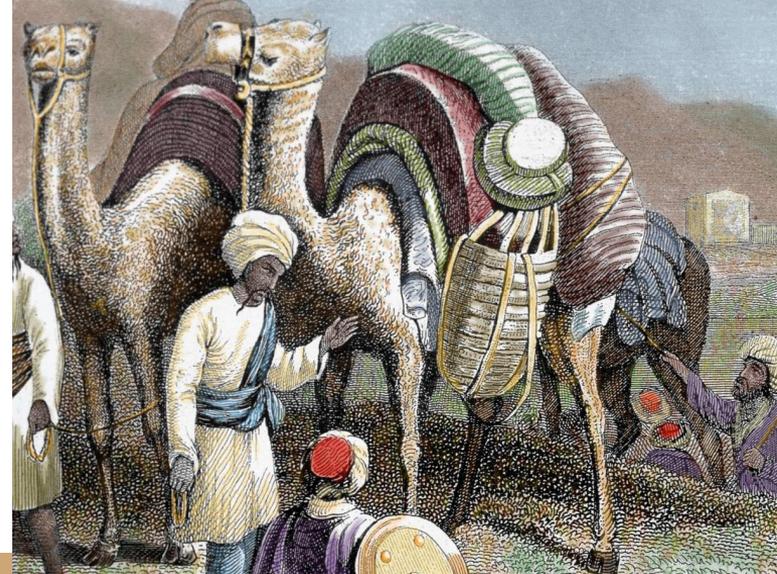
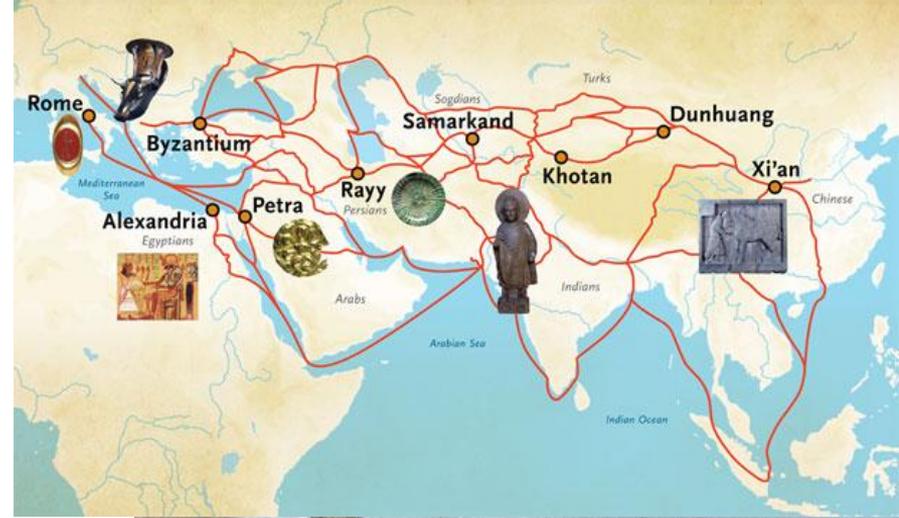
S IS FOR STRANGE MYTHS

The Ancient Chinese created myths to explain how their world was made.



T IS FOR TRADE

The Silk Road expanded trade for the Han people, and it helped their connections with other kingdoms grow.



U IS FOR UNIFY

After the Warring States Period Qin helped unify China by taking control of each province.

WARRING STATES



453 BC

V IS FOR VAST DESERTS

One of China's deserts is the Gobi desert it lying in the northern part of China.



W IS FOR WARRING STATES PERIOD

During the Warring States Period rival states fought killing men, woman and even children.



X IS FOR XIA DYNASTY

The Xia Dynasty is only said to be a myth because there are no historical records of it.



Y IS FOR YELLOW RIVER

The Yellow River got its yellow river was called China's Sorrow because it flooded a lot and killed many lives.



Z IS FOR ZHOU

The last of the Shang rulers was a mean tyrant, so an aristocrat named Wu Wang overthrew the Shang dynasty.

