



Ancient China ABC Book

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A

Is for Anyang.

This is a palace and temple standing at the top of the city in the Shang empire.

Shang dynasty



B is for the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age was a period in ancient human culture when people began to make and use bronze.



Achievements

C is for Confucianism.

Confucianism is a system of beliefs based on teachings of Confucius.

Confucius



D is for dragons.

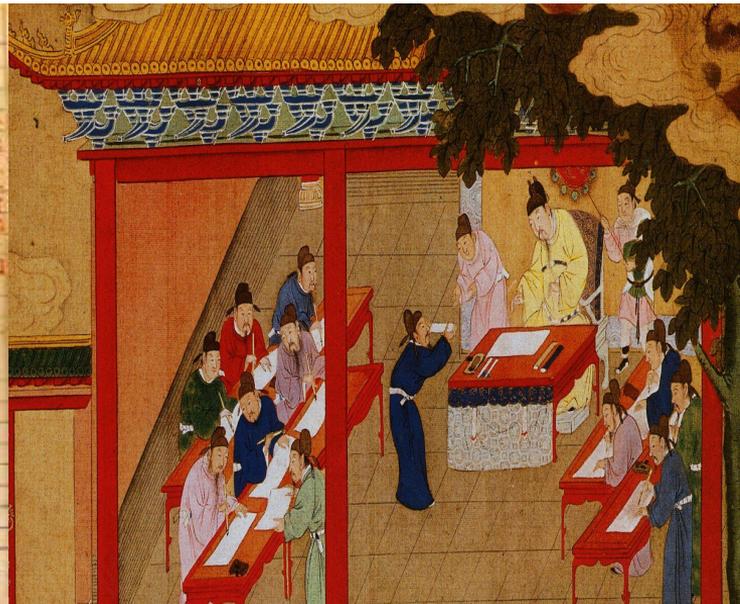
Dragons were used a lot in Chinese holidays, and looked at as wise, powerful, and benevolent.



Zhou dynasty

Ε is for education.

Citizens got educated is the Han dynasty to prepare for civil service, but they also studied law, history, and ideas of Confucius.



Han dynasty

F is for fulfill.

Confucius taught people to fulfill their duties and promises.



G is for the Great Wall.

The Great Wall was built to keep the northern border safe from invasion.

Qin dynasty





H

Is for the Himalayan mountains.

The Himalayas were a natural border that protects the southern border.

I is for ideographs.

Ideographs are symbols that China used in the writing system that described a thing or idea.

Tree **Forest**
木 → 森

Man **Prisoner**
人 → 囚

J is for jade.

Jade is very important in Chinese art. It is used to carve things like vases, statues, dishes, and much more.



Han dynasty

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K is for Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is the present day name for where Zang traveled to and started trading.



Han dynasty.

L

is for luxury goods.

Luxury goods were items like, fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, silk, and spices, which were things that were traded on the Silk Road.



m is for the Mandate of Heaven.



The Mandate of Heaven was a belief that the Chinese kings right to rule came from the gods.



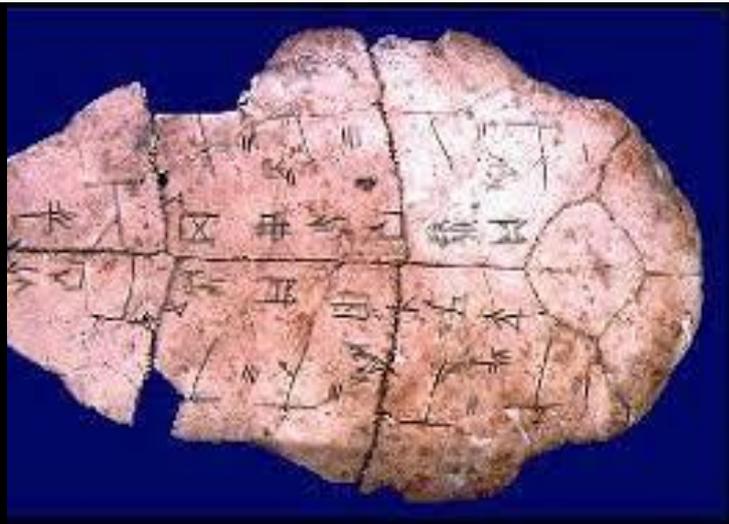
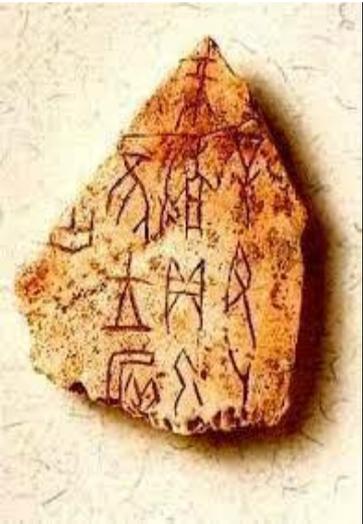
n

is for network.

Network is a connected group of trade routes and a system where all parts are connected.

O is for oracle bones.

Oracle bones are what the ancient Chinese use to write on and record history on and, they wrote questions that ancestors could answer.



P Is for population.

Ancient China is the most populated continent with a population of around 1.3 billion people.



Q is for the Qin Dynasty.

The Qin dynasty became the first Chinese empire, conquering the northern states of the country through the use of iron weapons and horses.



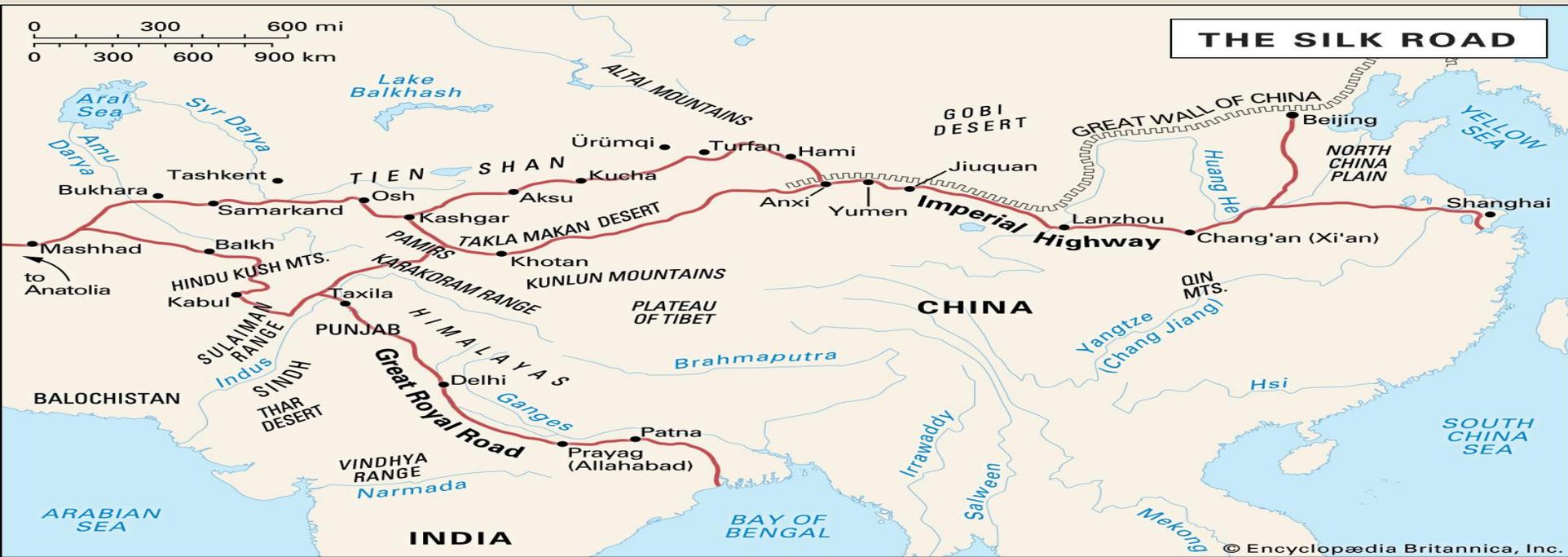


R Is for river.

China's two main river and water sources are the yellow and Yangzi river.

S is for Silk Road.

The silk road was very important in Chinese trade and It was used to transport goods and luxury items all over Central Asia.





T

is for Tomb.

Qin shi huangdi's tomb was very large with more than 8,000 life size terracotta soldiers, and 7,000 horses.



U

Is for unify.

Qin tried to unify and strengthen ancient China.



U is for variety.

There were a variety of herbs to treat medical illnesses.



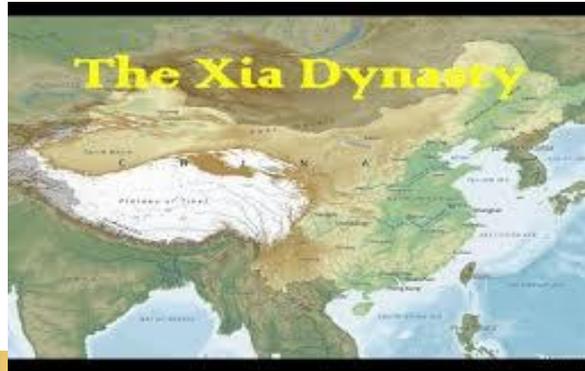


W Is for worship.

People in the shang dynasty
worshiped many gods and believed
they could bring them good and bad
fortune.

X

is for the Xia dynasty.



The Xia dynasty lasted from 2100BC - 1600BC and was a collection of similar villages and and cites, but most of this dynasty is a legend.



y

Is for Yu The Great.

Yu the great was the first emperor of the Xia dynasty and he controlled flooding from the yellow river.



Z is for the Zhou dynasty.



The Zhou dynasty was the longest dynasty and had great power because of its Bureaucracy.

