



A is for Acupuncture

One of Ancient China's Inventions was the practice of relaxing muscles by poking pins in the muscles as a form of massage.



B is for Barren Landscape

Part of Ancient China's geography is its many deserts that provide a geographical form of protection.



C is for Currency in the Qin Dynasty.

The leader of the Qin Dynasty, Qin, put out a form of currency to make buying and trading easier.



D is for Dynasty in The Xia Dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty was powerful and was regarded as the first dynasty of ancient China.





E is for Excellent Spread of ideas with the Silk Road.

The ancient Chinese used the Silk Road for trade reasons and while they traded they slowly started to spread their ideas and culture.



F is for Confucius

F because Confucius was the Founder of Confucianism.



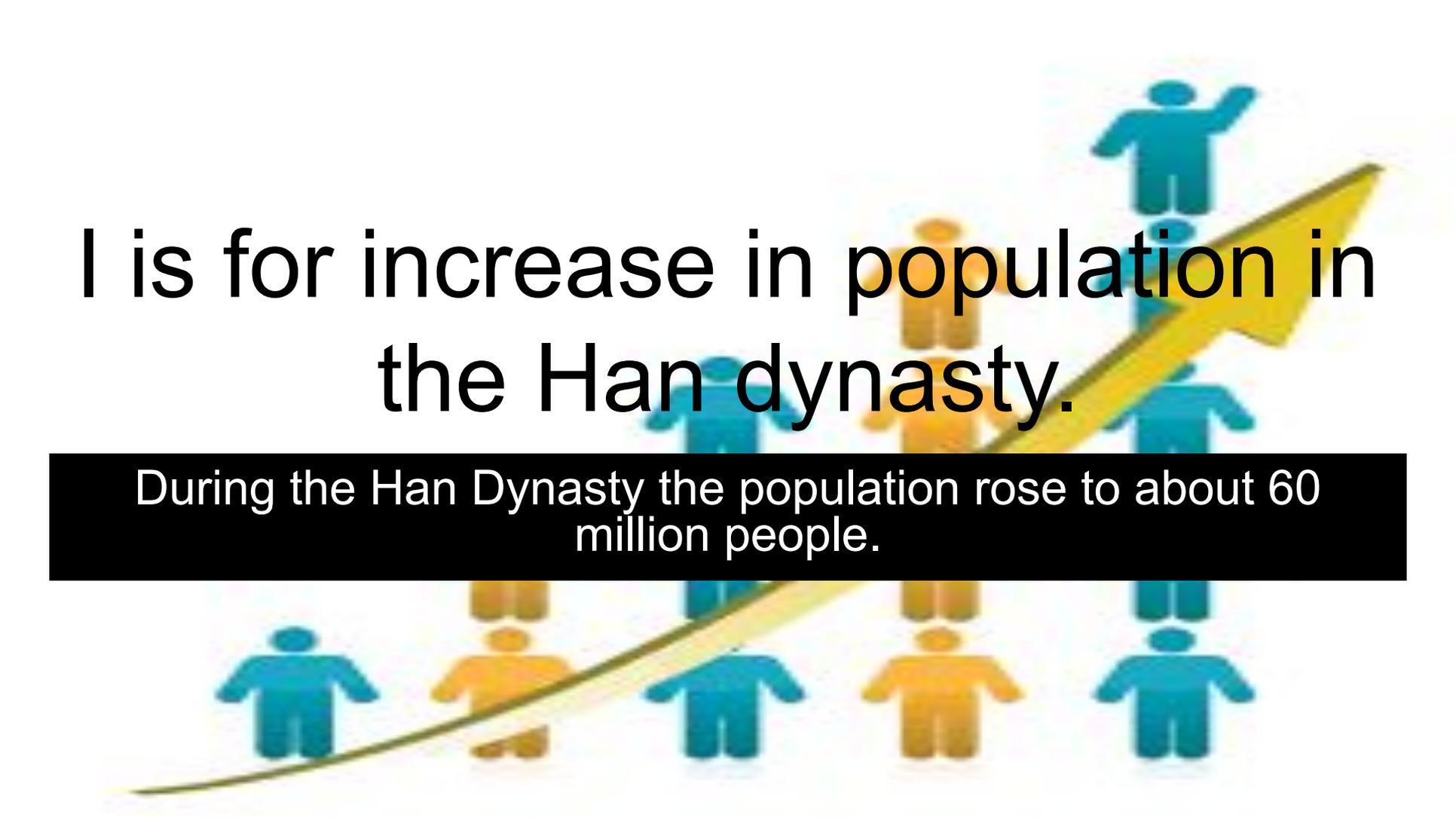
G is the Great Wall Of China in Inventions.

The Great Wall of China was a massive wall that was built to keep out nomadic invaders from pillaging their land.



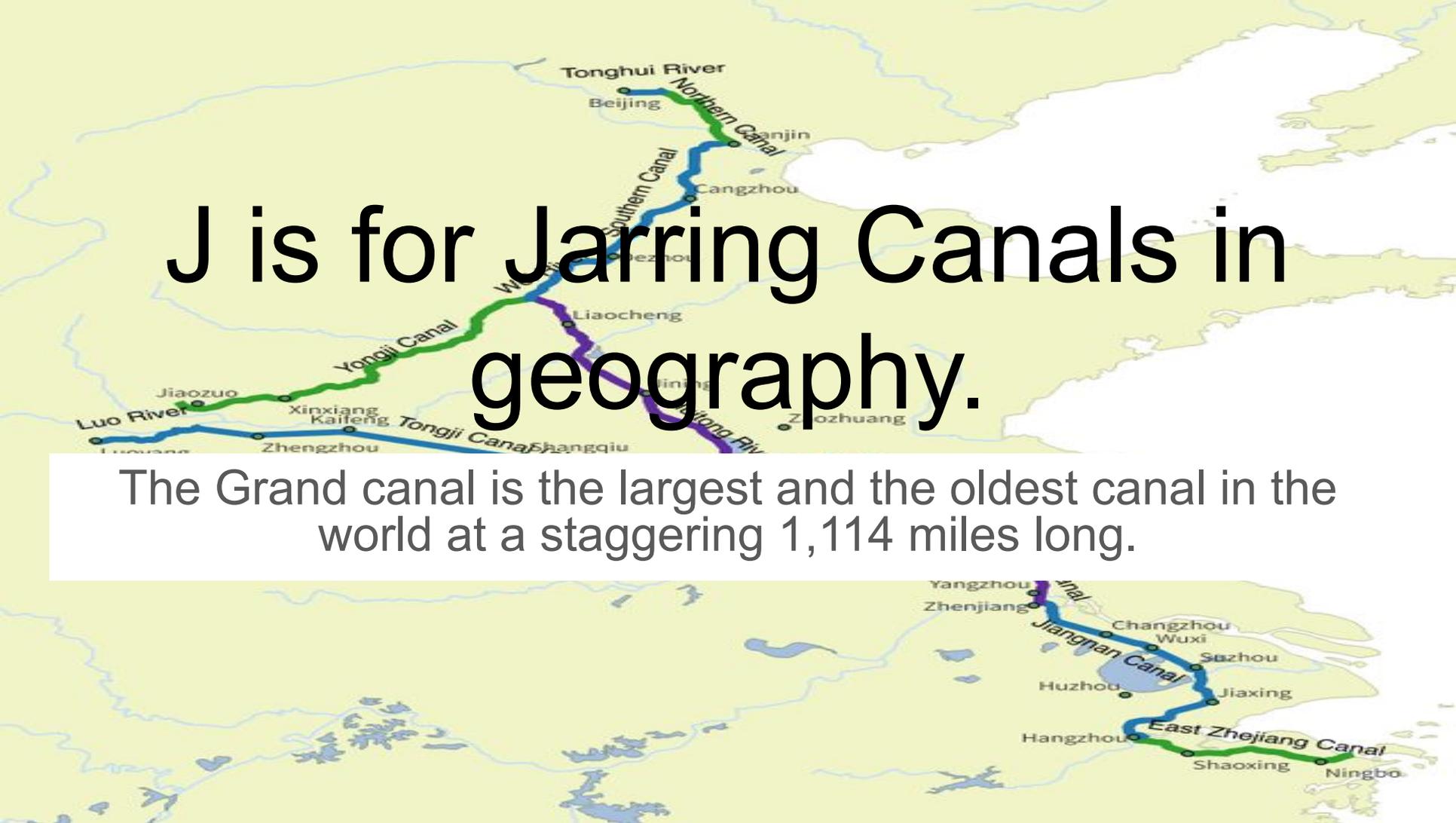
H is for Han in the Han Dynasty.

Han Wudi was the first strong and smart emperor of the Han dynasty, hence its name.

The background features a large, yellow, upward-pointing arrow that starts from the bottom left and extends towards the top right. Scattered around the arrow are several stylized human figures in blue and orange colors, some appearing to be in motion or stacked, suggesting growth and population increase.

I is for increase in population in
the Han dynasty.

During the Han Dynasty the population rose to about 60
million people.

A map of China showing the Grand Canal system. The canal is highlighted in various colors: green for the Northern Canal, blue for the Southern Canal, purple for the Yongji Canal, and blue for the Tongji Canal. Major cities like Beijing, Cangzhou, Wuxi, Liaocheng, Jiaozuo, and Zhengzhou are marked. Rivers like the Tonghui River, Luo River, and Yellow River are also shown.

J is for Jarring Canals in geography.

The Grand canal is the largest and the oldest canal in the world at a staggering 1,114 miles long.

A detailed map of the Jiangnan Canal and East Zhejiang Canal. The Jiangnan Canal is shown in blue, connecting Yangzhou to Hangzhou. The East Zhejiang Canal is shown in green, connecting Hangzhou to Ningbo. Other cities like Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Huzhou, Jiaxing, and Shaoxing are labeled.

Yangzhou
Zhenjiang
Changzhou
Wuxi
Suzhou
Huzhou
Jiaxing
Hangzhou
Shaoxing
Ningbo

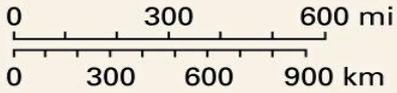
Jiangnan Canal
East Zhejiang Canal



K is for Kites in the Zhou Dynasty.

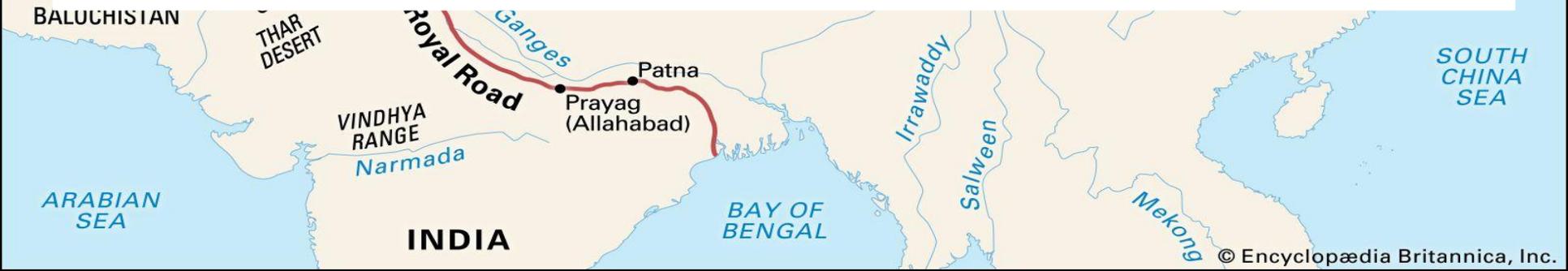
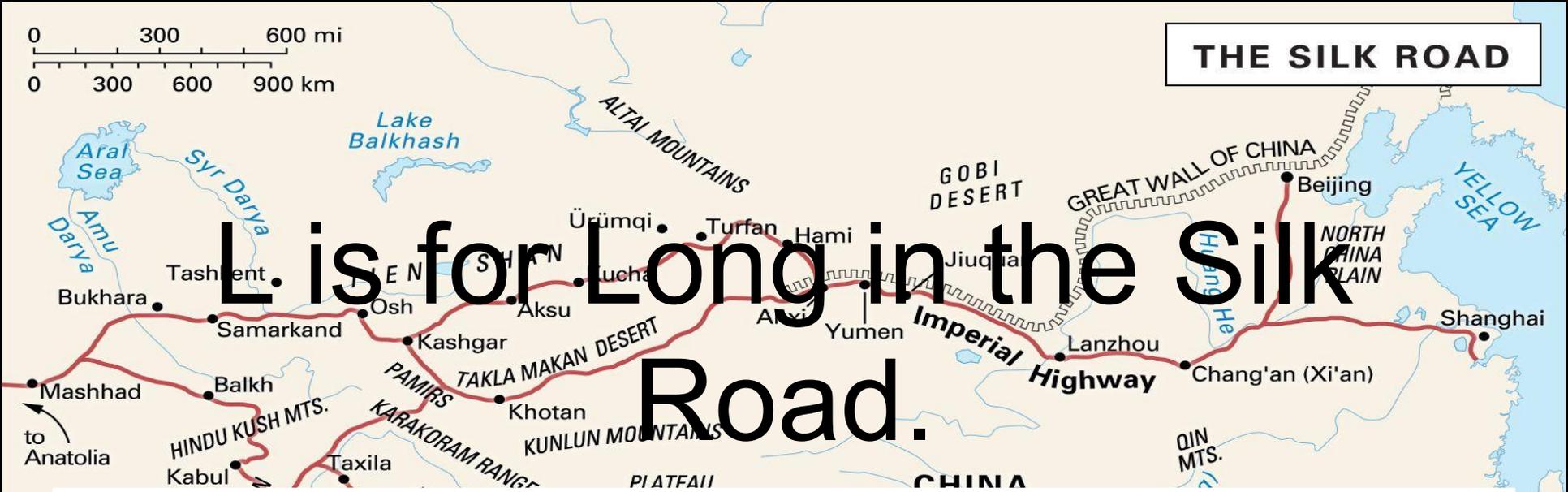
The Zhou came up with the kites for military purposes but nowadays it is used for good fun and celebrations.

THE SILK ROAD



L is for Long in the Silk Road.

The Silk Road was the longest trade route ever made at 4,000 miles long.





M is for Mandate Of Heaven in the Zhou Dynasty.

The Mandate of Heaven is how people would chose the emperor in ancient China.

N is for noodles in inventions.

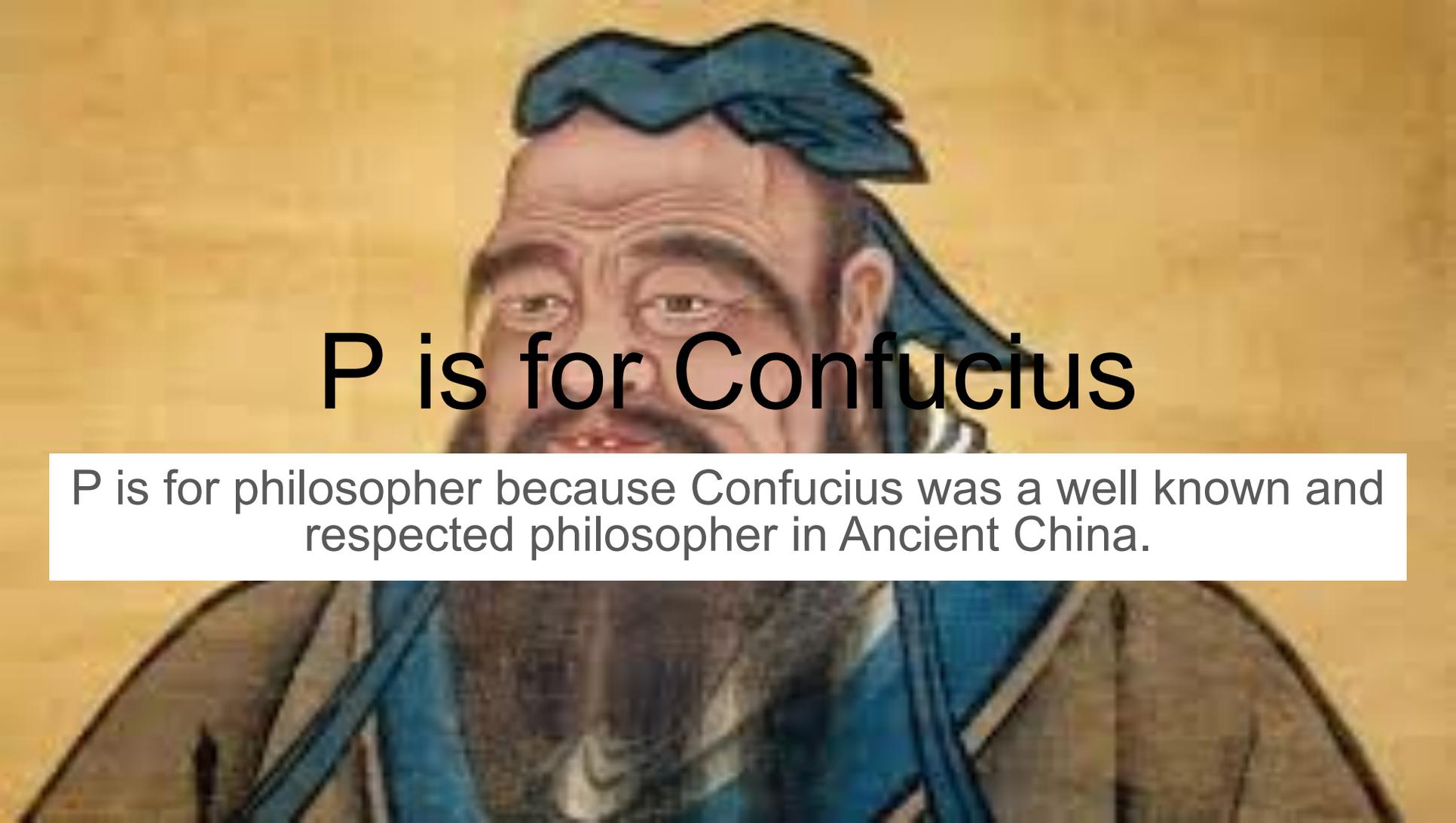


Noodles are a very large part of China's food and culture.

The image shows two pieces of ancient oracle bones, likely made of tortoise shell or animal bone, with inscriptions in Chinese characters. The bones are light brown and have a rough, irregular shape. The inscriptions are arranged in columns and are somewhat faded. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

O is for Oracle bones in the Shang Dynasty.

The Shang used the oracle bones cracks to tell people what their future would be.



P is for Confucius

P is for philosopher because Confucius was a well known and respected philosopher in Ancient China.

A traditional Chinese portrait of Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. He is depicted with a long black beard and mustache, wearing a black official's cap with a wide brim. The background features vertical columns of Chinese text. The text overlaid on the image reads: "Q is for Qin in the Qin Dynasty."

Q is for Qin in the Qin Dynasty.

He is well known for his work on trying to strengthen and unify Ancient China.



Huang He
(Yellow River)

R is for Rivers.

The Ancient Chinese had to major river systems they relied on, the Yangtze and Yellow rivers.



S is for Soldiers in the Achievements.

The Terracotta Soldiers was a vast army of clay soldiers found in ancient China's land.



Europe

Mediterranean Sea

Egypt

This is for trade on the Silk Road.

Arabia India

Road.

China

The Silk Road was a large trade route that traded practically everything.

Indian Ocean

Java



U is for unify in the Qin dynasty

when Qin tried to unify ancient China.



A map of East Asia showing the Han Dynasty territory in purple and the Xiongnu territory in pink. The Han territory covers a large area in the south and east, while the Xiongnu territory is located to the north and west. The map also shows the Yellow Sea, the Korean Peninsula, and the Japanese archipelago. The text "V is for very long rule in the Han Dynasty." is overlaid on the map.

V is for very long rule in the
Han Dynasty.

The Han dynasty lasted more than 400 years.

Han dynasty (60 BC)

W is for Warring states period in the Zhou Dynasty.

The Warring states period was when the Chinese all each other.

X is for preceded by Xia dynasty in Shang Dynasty

After the Shang rule ended the Xia came and took over as
emperors.

Y is for Yu in the Xia Dynasty

Yu because he was the founder of the Xia Dynasty.

Z for the Zhou People in Zhou Dynasty.

Zhou because they have such amazing military smarts like horseback riding and crossbows.