

Ancient China ABC Book

by: Ethan J

a



A is for achievement.

Ancient China created bronze which helped shape China with new tools and ideas.



B

B is for barricade.

During the Qin Dynasty, Emperor Qin barricaded China by building The Great Wall Of China.



C

C is for currency.

Emperor Qin created a currency that everyone had to use.

D



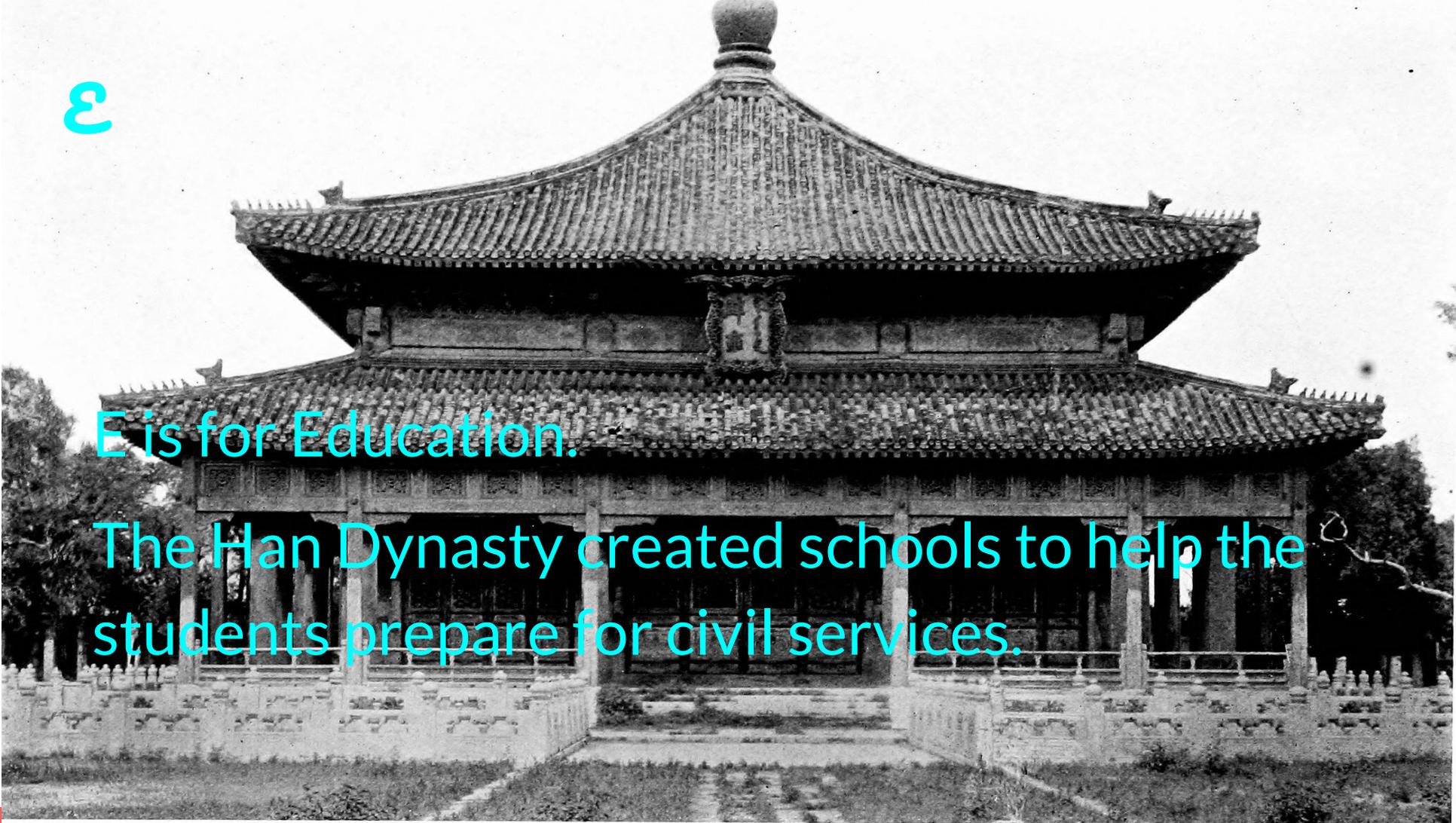
D is for Dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty was the first
dynasty of Ancient China.

2

E is for Education.

The Han Dynasty created schools to help the students prepare for civil services.





F



F is for features.

China's natural features helped block invaders.

A traditional Chinese painting depicting a battle scene. In the foreground, a large, ornate chariot with a red and gold body and a multi-tiered, patterned roof is being pulled by several horses. Soldiers in colorful armor are visible around the chariot. In the background, a large group of soldiers on horseback is engaged in combat on a sandy, hilly terrain. The scene is filled with action, with many figures on horseback and some on foot. The overall style is characteristic of traditional Chinese art, with a focus on narrative and historical events.

G

G is for generations.

The Zhou Dynasty lasted for many generations.

A high-angle photograph of a vast Himalayan mountain range. The peaks are rugged and covered in snow, with some areas appearing dark due to shadows. The foreground is dominated by thick, white clouds that fill the valleys and partially obscure the lower slopes of the mountains. The sky is a clear, deep blue. The overall scene conveys a sense of grandeur and isolation.

H

H is for Himalayas.

The Himalayas separated Ancient China from other ancient civilizations.

I



I is for inventions. The ancient chinese invented gunpowder which was also used to shoot fireworks which they also invented.

J

J is for jade. Ancient China was the first to invent or find jade and made jade figurines.



K

K is for kite.

The ancient Chinese used these for military purposes to inform leaders.





L

L is for link.

The Silk Road acted as a link from Ancient China to other ancient civilizations.

m

M is for Mt. Everest

The Himalayas which is a mountain range, contains the tallest mountain in the world which is Mt. Everest.



n

N is for new materials.

The Shang Dynasty brought new materials,
such as silk, into the world



O

O is for ongoing

Confucianism still exists to this day with modern Chinese people cherishing the religion made by Confucius

妙法蓮華經常不輕菩薩第六

七

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尊劫名離棄國名大成其威音王佛於世
中為天人阿脩羅說法為末聲聞者說四
諦法度生老病死究竟涅槃為末辟支佛者
說應十二因緣法為諸菩薩目阿耨多羅三
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P

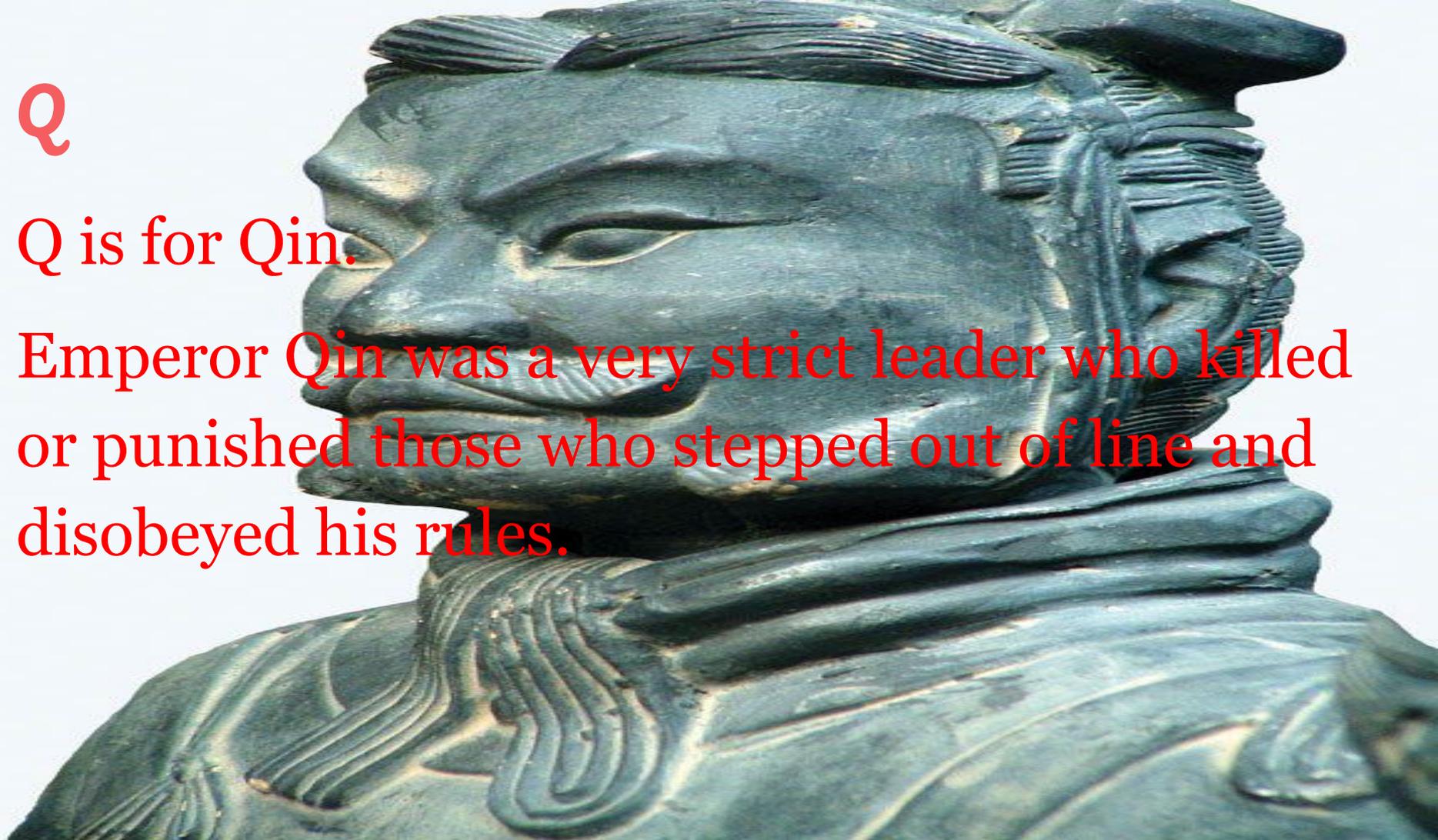
P is for Pictographs

The Shang. Dynasty invented writing which used pictographs

Q

Q is for Qin.

Emperor Qin was a very strict leader who killed or punished those who stepped out of line and disobeyed his rules.



R

R is for ruler.

The first strong ruler of the Han Dynasty was
Han Wudi





S

Europe

S is for Silk Road

The Silk road was a network of roads used for trade

Persia

China

Egypt

Arabia

India

Somalia

Indian Ocean

T

T

T is for Tenant.

Tenant farmers were farmers that worked the land owned by other, wealthier landlords



THE SITUATION MAP OF QIN'S WAR.

u

U is for unify

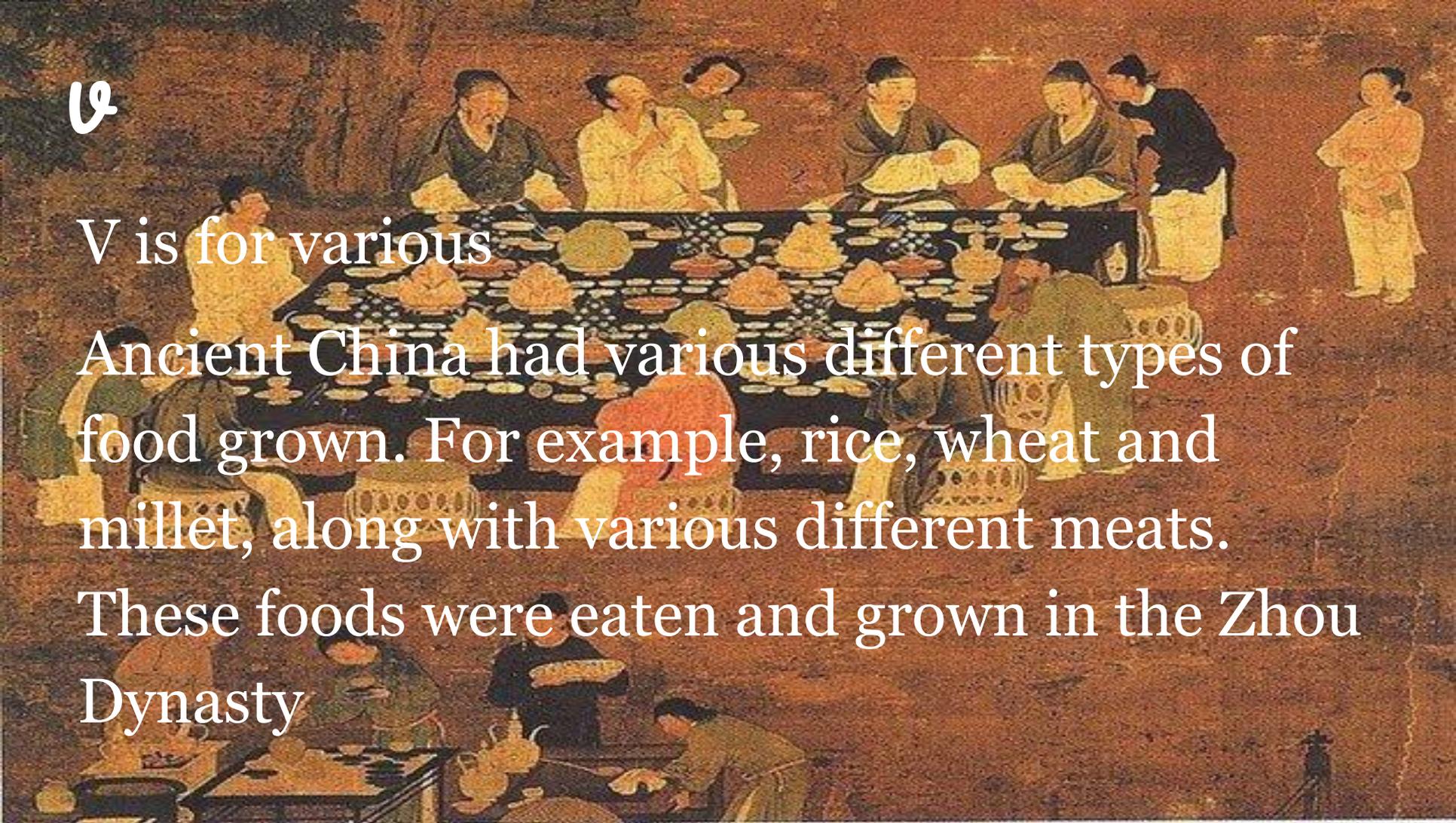
Emperor Qin of the Qin Dynasty wanted to unify Ancient China which was why he took direct control of China's provinces



V

V is for various

Ancient China had various different types of food grown. For example, rice, wheat and millet, along with various different meats. These foods were eaten and grown in the Zhou Dynasty





W

W is for Warring States Period

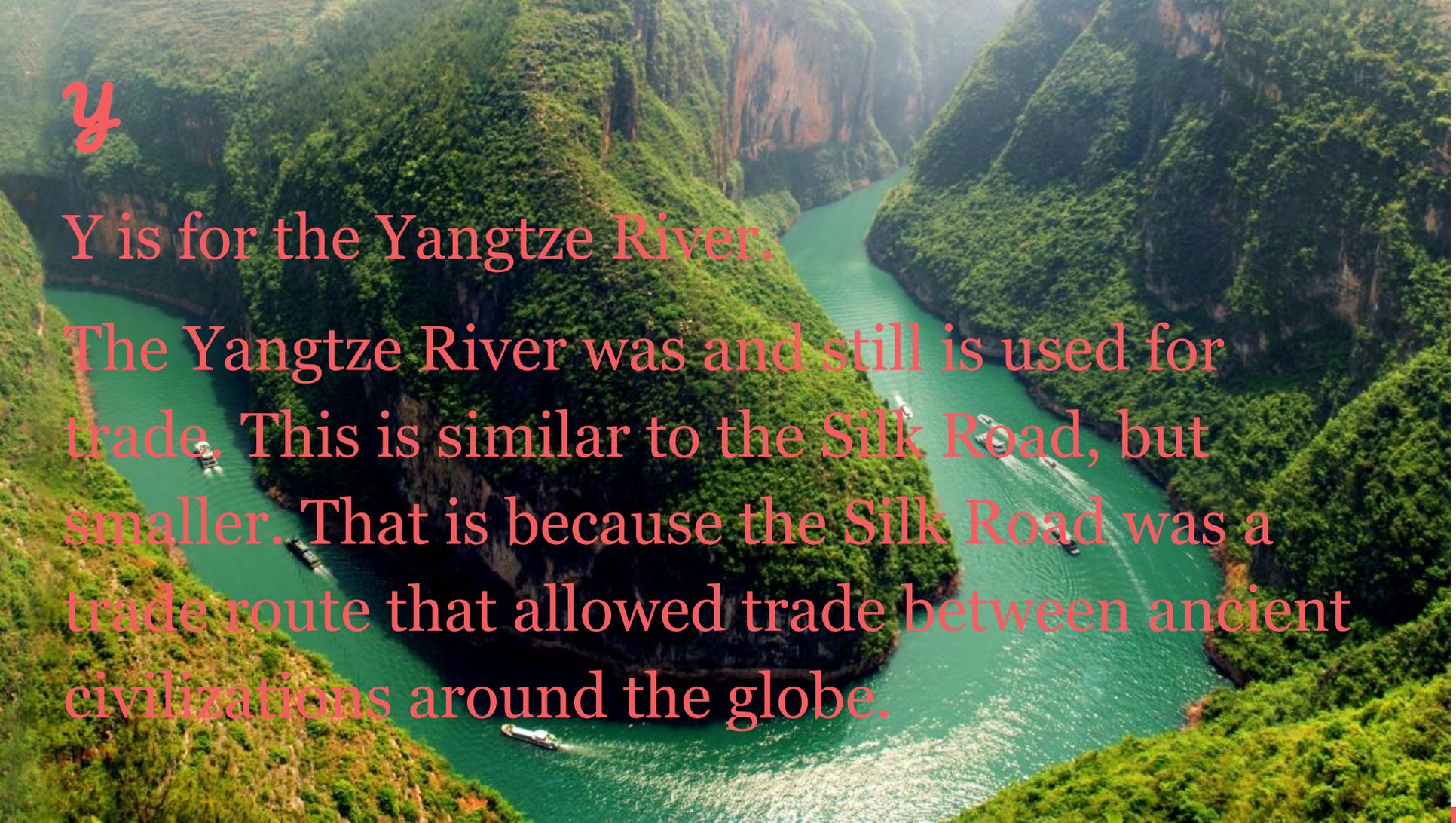
During the Warring States Period, 3 major philosophies developed which included Confucianism. Confucianism was based on the teachings of a man called Confucius.

X

X is for Xia

Legend has it that Yü was the founder of the Xia dynasty which doesn't have physical evidence of its existence.



An aerial photograph of a river flowing through a deep, narrow canyon. The river is a vibrant turquoise color, contrasting with the lush green vegetation on the steep, rocky walls. Several small boats are visible on the water, and the overall scene is one of natural beauty and dramatic geography.

y

Y is for the Yangtze River.

The Yangtze River was and still is used for trade. This is similar to the Silk Road, but smaller. That is because the Silk Road was a trade route that allowed trade between ancient civilizations around the globe.

Z

Z is for Zhou

The Zhou Dynasty was the longest dynasty of Ancient China. However, it was not only the longest, but one of the or **the** most influential dynasties of Ancient China

