

Ancient Book of China!

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A is for Acupuncture



Acupuncture was developed in the Han Dynasty and was a medical advancement still used today which renews the body by increasing the flow of energy.

B is for Ban Zhao



Ban Zhao was the first historian that was a female Chinese and she served as the imperial historian during the Han Dynasty.

C is for Confucius



Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who believed that people should put the needs of their family and their community first.

D is for Dragon



Dragons were and still are a big part of Chinese mythology and represent auspiciousness and luck as well as were used in Imperial China as a symbol of strength and courage.

E is for Expanded Cultures



When the Silk Road became a thing, it connected China with India, Tibet, Persia, Arabia, and Egypt for resources and trading.



F is for First Empire

The Qin Dynasty was officially the first Chinese empire which began in 230 B.C.



G is for Great Wall Of China



The Great Wall of China is around 13,171 miles long and was created by slaves in the Qin dynasty.

H is for Huang He River



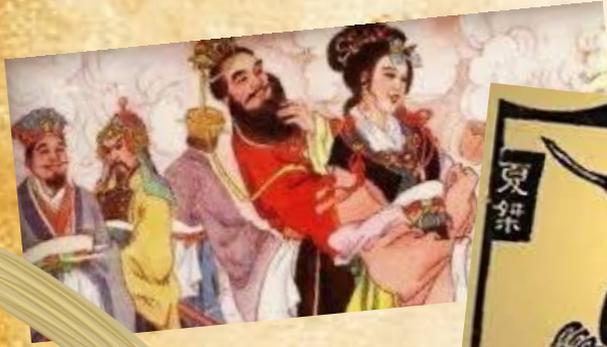
The Huang He River is also known the Yellow River and is the sixth longest river in the world at around 3,395 miles long.

1 is for Influential



The Zhou dynasty was the most influential dynasty because it was the longest, started three huge religions, and gained a lot of economic and political power.

J is for Jie of the Xia Dynasty



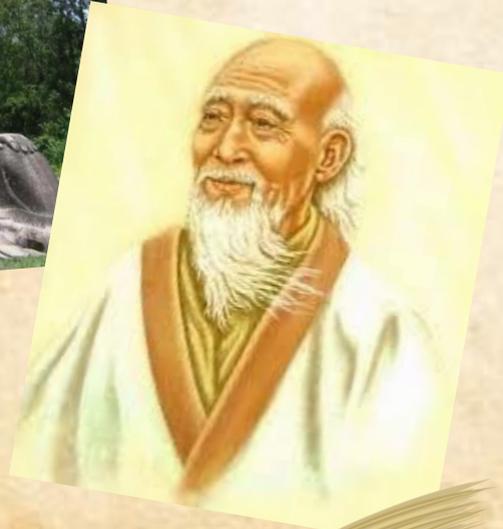
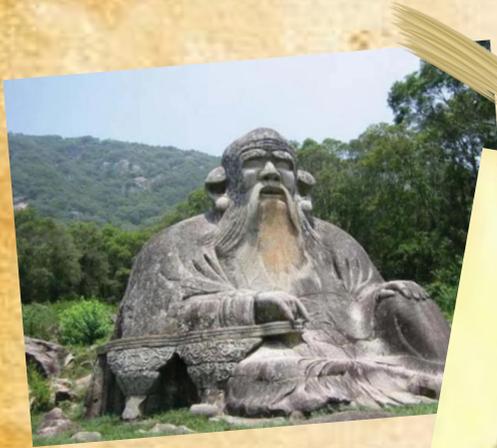
Jie was a not-so-sweet ruler and was the 17th, or last, ruler of the Xia dynasty, and he brought wars and depression as well as abused his power as a tyrant.

K is for Kaolin



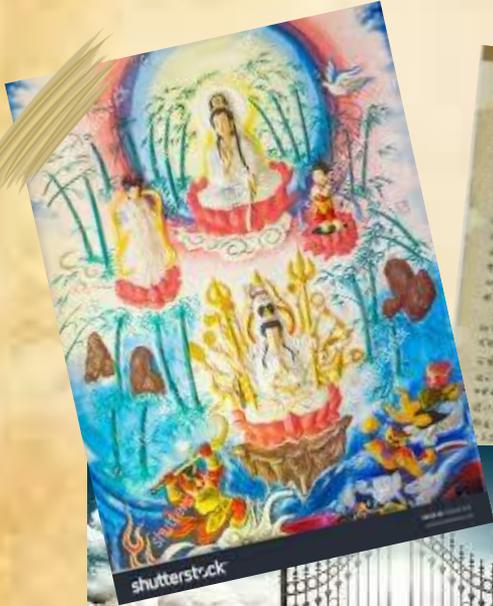
Kaolin is a material that is similar to fine clay in the shade of white which was used almost always by artisans to build vases and dishes.

L is for Laozi's Philosophy



Laozi had a philosophy about the central ideas of Daoism and it goes like this; "I have three precious things...The first is gentleness, the second is frugality, and the third is humility...and you can be a leader among men."

M is for Mandate of Heaven



The Mandate of Heaven was for the dynastic rulers and was about how the gods would choose if this ruler was wise and good enough to have the right to rule.

N is for Nujiang River



The Nujiang River, also known the Salween River, is 2,044 miles long and is in the southwestern region.

O is for Oracle Bones



Oracle bones were bones that were large and flat, that had Chinese-character questions on them and were burned which revealed cracks used to guide the Chinese because it was believed as an answer from the heavens.

P is for Philosophy



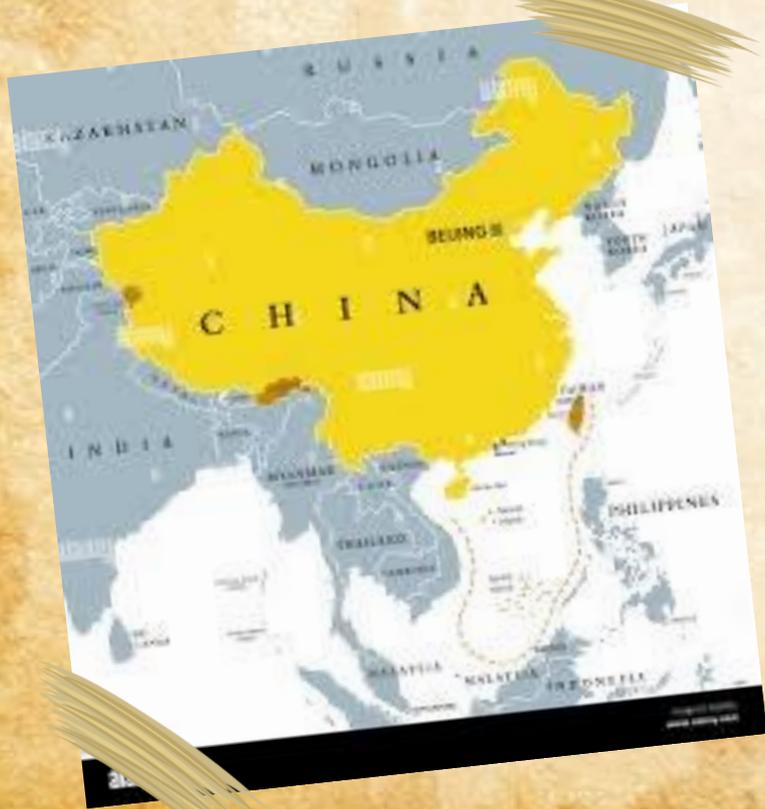
Philosophy was created by philosophers and they studied wisdom-related basic ideas on society, culture, food, government, and more.

Q is for Qin the Cheerless



Emperor Qin Shi Huang was powerful and ruthless leader who burned many books and killed many historians and scholars because he didn't want them to study him and write records, but instead write them himself.

R is for Reunion of China



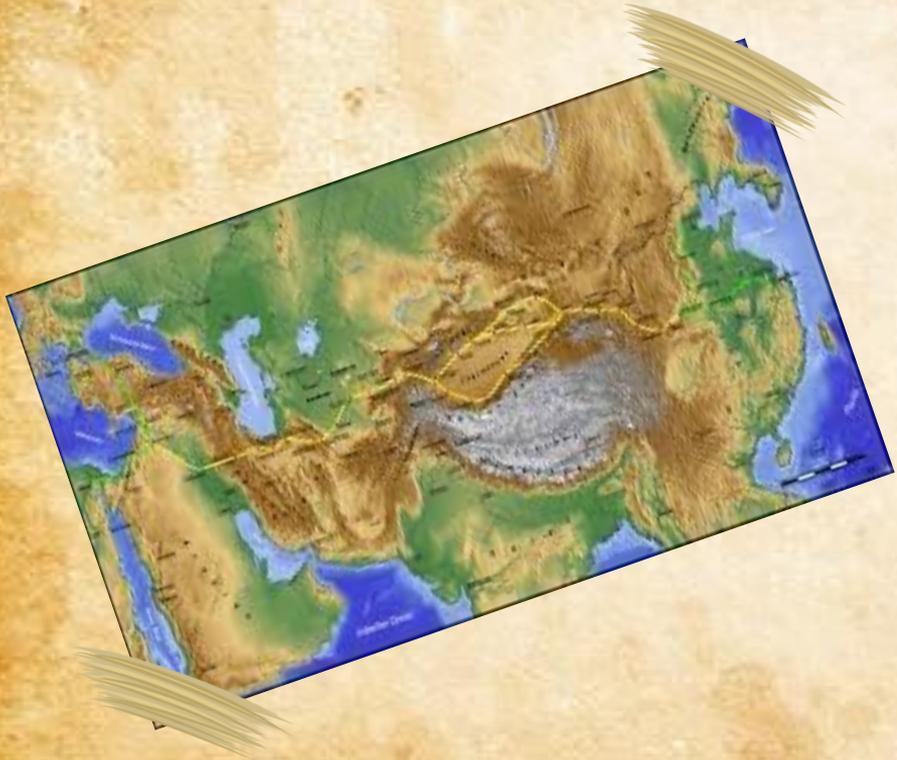
The Qin Dynasty was the dynasty that stopped all havoc and connected the many shattered and individual states.

S is for Soldiers of Terracotta



The soldiers of Terracotta were life sized, handcrafted memorials of each and every soldier that fought, and the detailing was incredibly different and precise to match the specific soldier.

T is for Trade Route



The Silk Road was a very influential trade route that got China advanced in merchandise, architecture, diversity, materials, and general life.

U is for Utilizing Resources



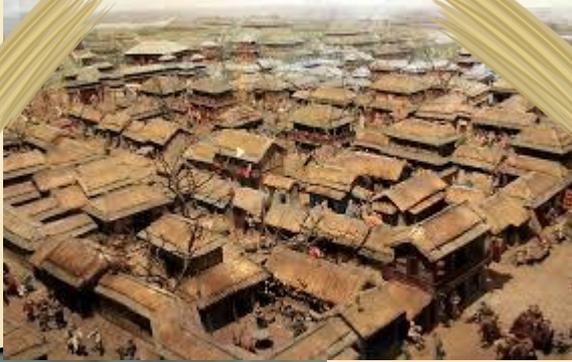
The Zhou dynasty was good at utilizing resources because they knew exactly where each and every resource came from on the Silk Road.

V is for Various materials



The Silk Road showed many great destinations to gain multiple resources and materials to manufacture great things.

W is for Warring States



After the fall of the Han dynasty, the country broke into a long period of war, shattered states, and independence.



X is for Xiongnu



The Xiongnu are what the Mongolians and outsiders who wanted to invade and rob were called and they were the reason why the Great Wall Of China was built.

Y is for Yangtze River



The Yangtze River is the third longest river in the world and played a large role in the history, population, and economy of China.

Z is for Zhuanxu

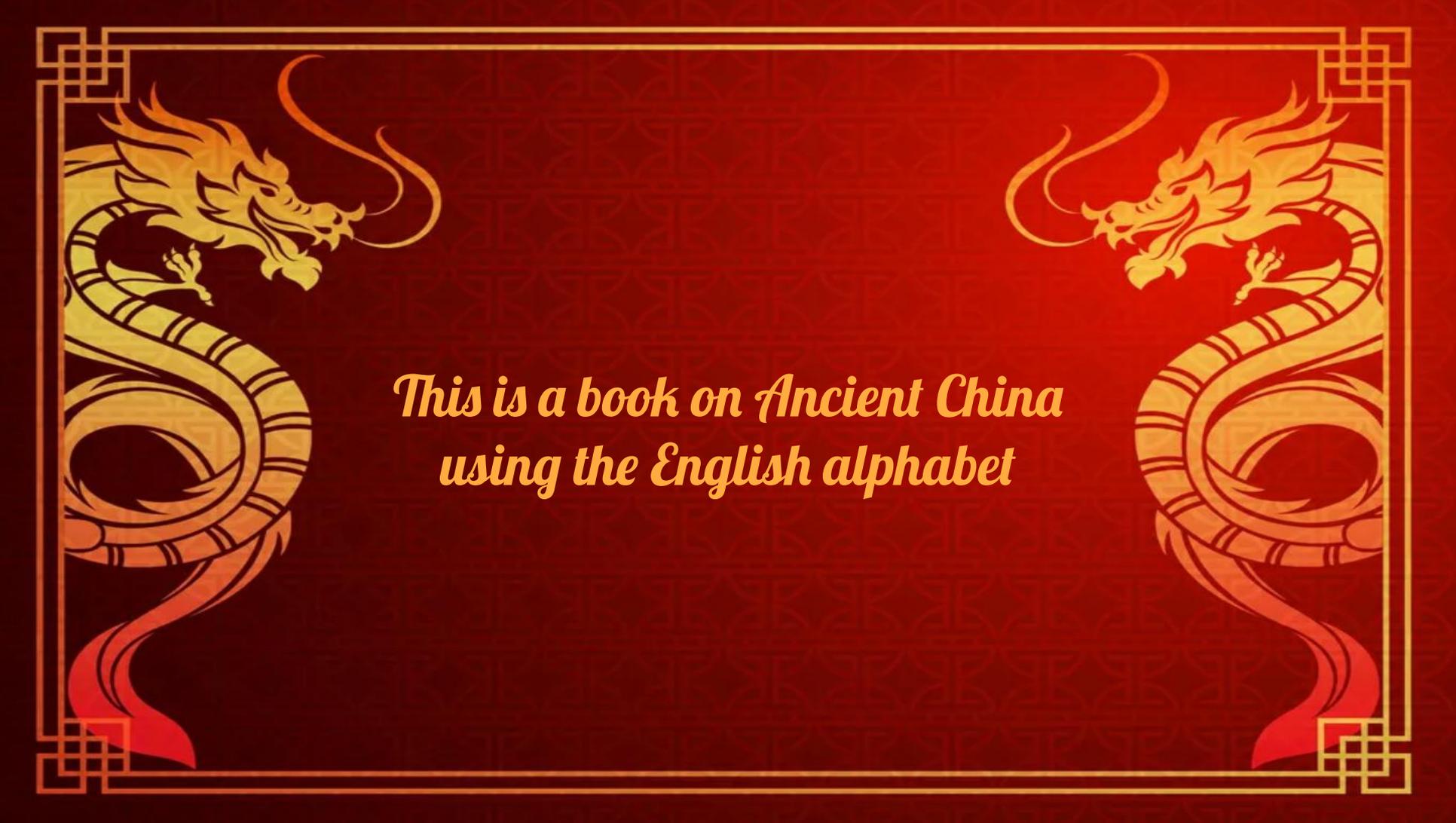


Zhuanxu was a semi-mythological emperor who was the starter of the Qin Dynasty.

Let me put my ink pen down...



Thank you for reading!



*This is a book on Ancient China
using the English alphabet*