



Ancient China ABC Book

by: Zaidan Mayberry

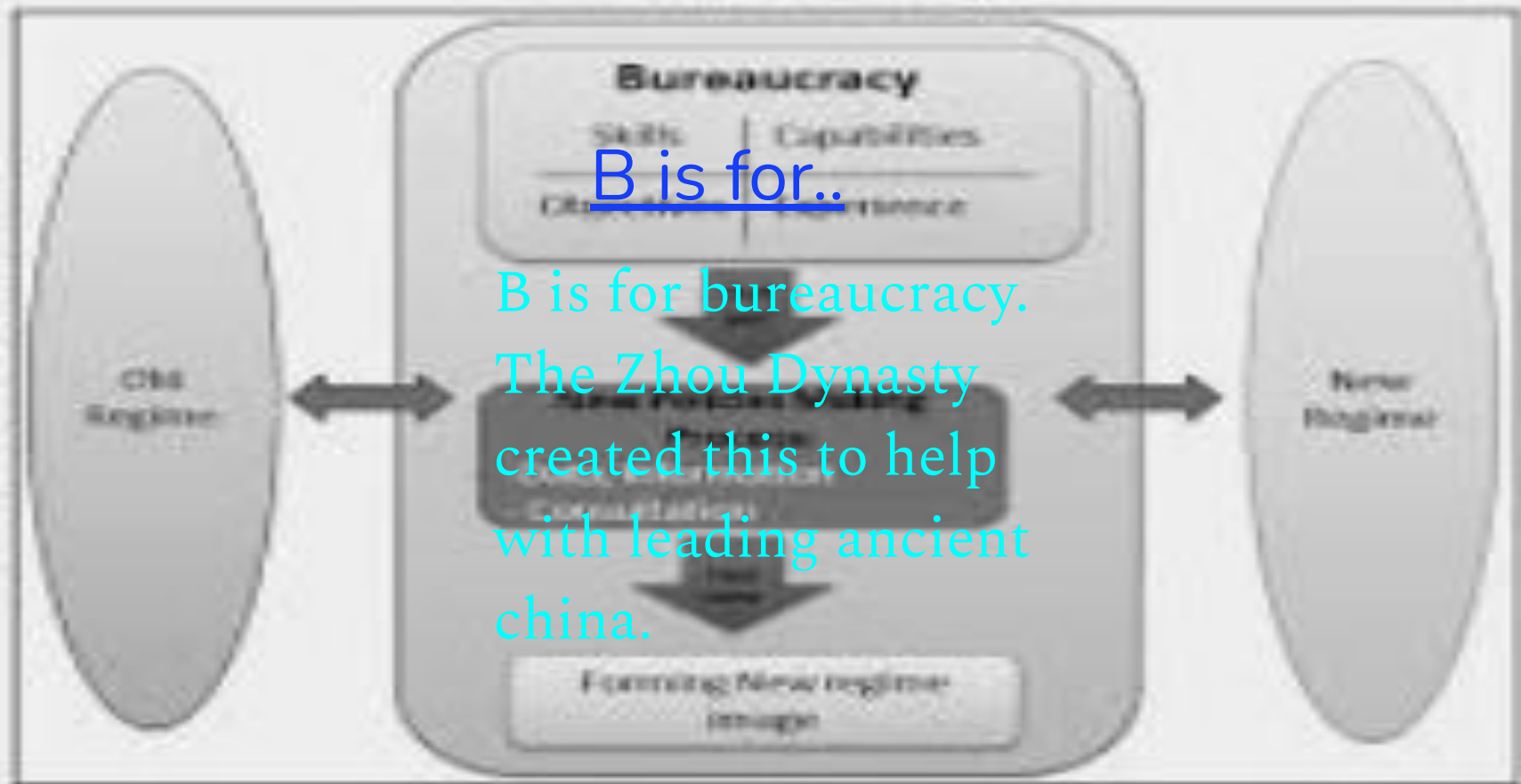




A is for..

A is for Achievement. The Great Wall of china was a great achievement as it was used as a form of protection from invaders.

Transitional period - Ecology



B is for..

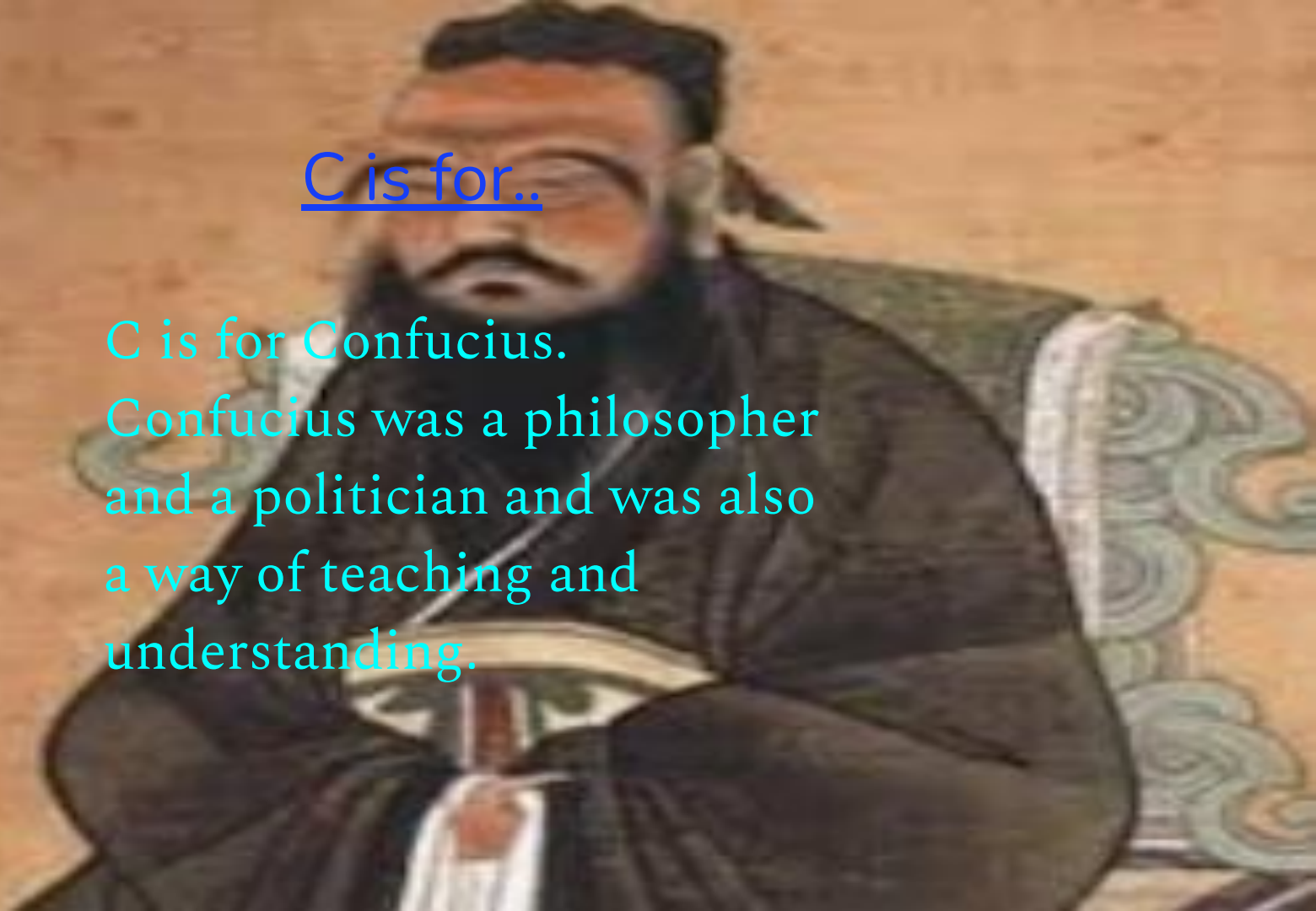
B is for bureaucracy.
The Zhou Dynasty
created this to help
with leading ancient
china.

Transitional period - Challenges

C is for..

C is for Confucius.

Confucius was a philosopher and a politician and was also a way of teaching and understanding.



D is for..

D is for dynasty. a
Dynasty was a ruling
family in ancient
China chosen by the
Mandate of Heaven.



E is for..

E is for eternity. In ancient China there was belief of eternal life in heaven.

F is for..

F is for filial piety. This was a practice performed by the ancient Chinese that refers to one's children and their responsibilities.



G is for..

G is for Great Wall of China. The Great Wall of china was used as protection from invaders and was helped built by the Qin Dynasty.



H is for..

The Han dynasty was one of the leading causes of the golden era for ancient China and.

l is for..

Ideographs, which were a kind of character used in Chinese writing and some were put together to form one word.

J is for..

Chang Jiang.

The Chang Jiang was a great river that flowed from east to west and was settled by ancient Chinese people.



K is for..

K

L is for..

Legalism gave rulers the authority to rule over territories and became a social of new law.



The Dynastic Cycle

New Dynasty

- Brings peace
- (Re)builds infrastructure
- Gives land to peasants
- Protects people

Old Dynasty

- Taxes people too much
- Stops protecting people
- Lets infrastructure decay
- Treats people unfairly



Over time, the Old Dynasty becomes weaker by, New Dynasty



New Dynasty claims
Mandate of Heaven



Old Dynasty loses
Mandate of Heaven

M is for Mandate of Heaven. The Mandate of Heaven chose who were going to be the next rulers and the first to receive and the creators of it were the Zhou Dynasty.



- Floods, earthquakes, etc.
- Peasant revolt
- Invaders attack empire
- Bandits raid countryside



N

N is for

O is for..

o

P is for..

P is for Philosophy. Philosophy played a role of education and teaching and helped ancient Chinese find better understandings of things and Confucius was an important philosopher.

Q is for..

Q is for Quinn Dynasty.
The Quinn Dynasty
built an army of
Terracotta Warriors
and helped build the
Great Wall of China.

R is for..

R is is for river. The geography of ancient China consisted of many rivers that contributed to the creation and development of ancient China and modern China.

S is for..

S is for Shang Dynasty. The Shang dynasty invented the late writing in ancient China and contributed to the reform of the government and development of bronze weapons in warfare.

T is for..

T is for trade. The Silk Road played a part in getting supplies imported from one place to another for trading.

U is for..

U is for united.

Ancient china was
united under a ruler
chosen by the
Mandate of Heaven.

V

v

W is for..

waterwheels.

This was an invention of ancient China to help with grinding grain and iron drill bits into salt.

X is for..

Xia Dynasty.

The Xia Dynasty were the first to irrigate build a strong army and produce cast bronze.

Y is for..

Yellow river.

The yellow river was a river that consisted of yellow thick layers of rich, fertile soil.

Z is for..

Z is for Zhou
Dynasty. The Zhou
Dynasty contributed
to ancient Chinese
culture and
education.