The Round Table

Topic: The Qin and Han Dynasties

Directions: Through this activity, you will be learning about the Qin & Han Dynasties of Classical China. On your own, you will research & answer the questions for a section of the notes. After you have finished researching, you will teach your group your section. You will fill in the answers to the other sections when your fellow group members teach their parts. You will need pages 97-101 & 181-187 from your textbook.

| 1) Who was Confucius? What was happening in China during Confucius's life that influenced the development of the political philosophy Confucianism? |
| 2) According to Confucius, what are the five basic relationships? |
| 3) Confucius stressed that children should practice filial piety, or: |
| 4) What three ideas make up Daoism? |
| 5) What does Shi Huangdi mean? Why did he use legalism? |
| 6) Shi Huangdi was determined to ______________ China. He acted decisively to crush ______________ ___________ at home. To prevent ___________, Shi Huangdi and his prime minister murdered hundreds of Confucian scholars. |
| 7) Shi Huangdi created an autocracy. What is an autocracy? |
| 8) Under Shi Huangdi’s program of centralization, what advancements, standards, or projects were created (p.109)? |
| 9) Who built the Great Wall? What choice did they have? Why was it built? |
| 10) What happened three years after the 2nd Qin emperor took power? Why did this happen? |
| 11) What three ideas make up Legalism? |
Han Emperors in China (P.200)

The Han Restore Unity to China
12. Who was Liu Bang?

13. What is a centralized government?

14. How did Liu Bang win popular support?

Liu Bang and Empress Lu

Wudi

The Martial Emperor
17. Why was Wudi called “The Martial Emperor?”

18. The ____________ were the first enemy of Wudi. They attacked villages and stole goods. Earlier emperors tried to stop them through b______________. Instead, Wudi sent warriors to fight them and try to make ________________ of their enemies.

19. Wudi also worked to expand the empire and formed ________________________.

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition:

1. right to command
2. line of rulers in the same family
3. the ideas of __ included a duty to participate in government
4. appointed government officials
5. head of family honored by other members
6. the teachings of Laozi are the basis of ___

A. dynasty  
B. bureaucracy  
C. mandate  
D. filial piety  
E. Daoism  
F. Confucianism

Structures of the Han Government
The Han emperor relied on ____________ to help him rule. Running a bureaucracy was expensive so the government levied ____________. A bureaucracy is:

Confucianism, the Road to Success
21. What did Wudi make prospective civil servants take/complete? Where did the Chinese go to learn the material that would be on their exam?

22. How long did Wudi’s system of civil service last?

Han Technology, Commerce, and Trade
23. The invention of paper helped with what two major aspects of society? What did the use of paper replace?

24. List three other inventions during this period? What was stated to be the most important occupation in China?

25. Why did ancient people value silk? (Global Impact) What were the Silk Roads? What 3 empires took part?

26. What is assimilation? How was it encouraged? Why?

27. Describe the difference between the lifestyles of upper and lower class women:

Lower: ___________________________

Upper: ___________________________
The Fall of the Han and Their Return

28. Why did each generation end up with less and less?

29. Why did the gap widen between the rich and poor?

30. Who was Wang Mang and how did he gain power? 

31. What efforts did Mang make to help the public problems?

32. What happened to Mang?

33. What was the fate of the 2nd Han Dynasty?

The Silk Roads