

Social Studies Mrs. Horsburgh

Week 7--9 May 4-22- you will find all of this on Mr. Corell's website and your google classroom as well!

Week 7

___ Read Chap 22- *The First Emperor of China* –you will find this on Mr. Corell's website under week number 4. **Named History Alive! Chap 22**

___ Fill in Power Point for Chap 22

___ Complete the open book google quiz chapter 22

___ Read article on China, *Defending China* and answer the questions on the included worksheet.

Week 8

___ Read Chapter 24 the *Silk Road*

___ Fill in Power Point for Chap 24

___ Complete the open book google quiz Chapter 24

___ Read the Article on the Terra-cotta Army, title *Still on Guard* and answer the questions on the included worksheet.

- ◀ China's first emperor, Qin Shihuangdi, was both a strong and a cruel ruler.

The First Emperor of China

22.1 Introduction

In Chapter 21, you learned about three Chinese philosophies and how China fell into disorder at the end of the Zhou dynasty. In this chapter, you will learn about the **unification of China** under **Qin Shihuangdi**.

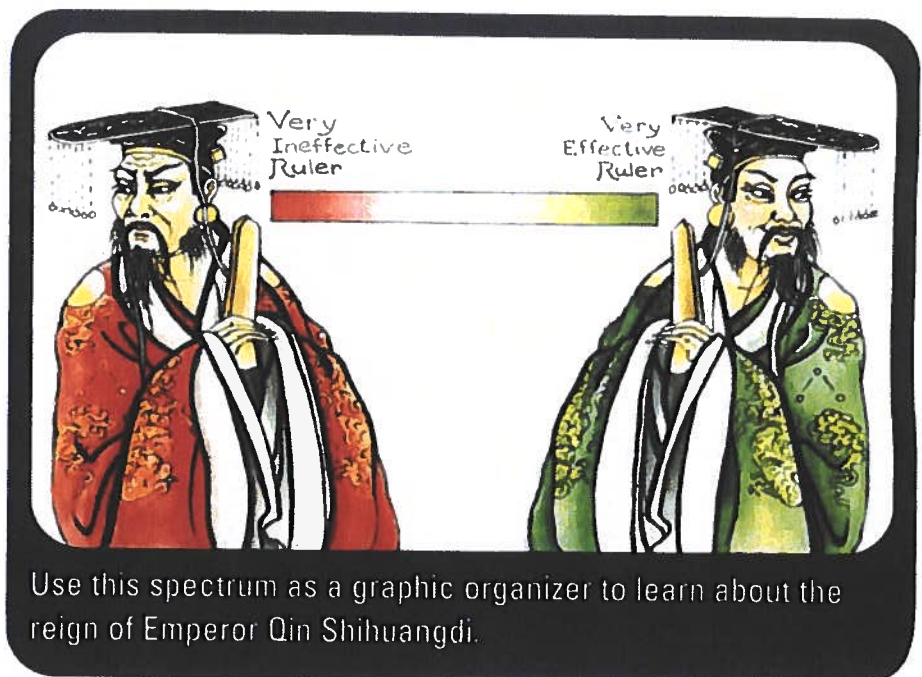
The Emperor of Qin (pronounced *chin*) ruled over a united China from 221 to 210 B.C.E. His reign was marked by great contrasts. He executed hundreds of enemies, and his building projects killed thousands of his own people. But he also unified Chinese government and culture. And his construction projects were among the most spectacular in the world.

The emperor's most ambitious project was the building of the Great Wall along China's northern border. The purpose of the wall was to protect the north China border from invasion. The Emperor of Qin set about building the wall like a general trying to win a war. Supply camps were set up to bring food and materials to the mountains and deserts of the northern frontier. Soldiers were posted to fight off bandits and to stop workers from running away.

Thousands of Chinese were marched from their homes and forced to work on the wall. It is said that many of them never returned.

Clearly, the Emperor of Qin was both a strong leader and a cruel one. It's little wonder that later Chinese historians had very differing opinions of him.

In this chapter, you'll find out more about the Emperor of Qin's reign. Then you can form your own opinion of China's first emperor.



22.2 Creating an Empire

China's first emperor began life as Prince Zheng of the royal family of the state of Qin. He was born in 259 B.C.E., near the end of the Warring States period. In 256 B.C.E., Qin took over the state of Zhou, ending the Zhou dynasty. Ten years later, 13-year-old Prince Zheng became king.

Sometimes called the Tiger of Qin, Zheng was an extremely ambitious man. He used military might, spies, bribery, and alliances to conquer the remaining rival states. His empire became far larger than the kingdoms of earlier dynasties. In 221 B.C.E., he gained control of all of China. He decided then to take a new title, Qin Shihuangdi, or First Emperor of Qin.

As a ruler, the Emperor of Qin was greatly influenced by Legalism. Recall that Legalists believed in strict laws, harsh punishments, and a strong central authority. The emperor adopted these ideas. So that he would not be threatened by powerful lords, he replaced the old system of feudalism with a government he controlled personally. He divided his vast territory into 36 districts. Three officials were appointed to govern each district. One was responsible for the army. Another took care of the laws and agriculture. The third reported what was going on to the emperor.

The Emperor of Qin used harsh measures to maintain his power. When he discovered plots against his life, he had the leaders of the plots and their families killed. He even exiled his own mother from court when he feared she was plotting against him.

The Emperor of Qin's wars of conquests cost many millions of lives.



22.3 Standardizing the Culture

The Emperor of Qin wanted to unify China. One way he did this was by **standardizing** cultural practices that differed from place to place.

One key step was to create a unified system of laws. Many of the emperor's new laws were aimed at government officials. For example, officials were punished if the grain in storehouses spoiled or if a wall built under their supervision collapsed. Other laws governed everyday life. For example, widows were not allowed to remarry.

The emperor's laws were based on Legalist beliefs. They were very detailed, and they spelled out exact punishments for bad behavior. Rich and poor were punished equally. Typical punishments included fines paid in suits of armor, shields, or gold. But there were also physical punishments, including forced labor, whippings, and beheadings.

To make it easier to trade, the emperor standardized money, weights, and measures. Throughout China, people had used various types of items as money, including shells, pearls, silver, tin objects, and coins.

Under the Emperor of Qin, the only acceptable form of money became metal coins made of gold or bronze. The coins had holes in the center so that people could carry several of them together on a cord. The emperor also ordered measuring cups to be made so they held the same amount. To standardize weights, he had metalworkers create bell-shaped weights out of bronze or iron in a variety of standard sizes.

The emperor also simplified the writing system. He got rid of many of the written characters that were in use across China. A later dictionary listed 9,000 approved characters.

standardize to make the same



The Emperor of Qin frequently went on inspection tours to make sure his orders were being obeyed. During his tours, he performed sacrifices and erected stone tablets that told of his achievements.

22.4 Protecting the Northern Border

To protect his empire from invaders, the Emperor of Qin ordered a long wall to be built along China's northern border. Earlier kingdoms had already built smaller walls of their own. The emperor had long sections built to connect these walls. He also extended the wall to the west. It was called the "10,000 Li Long Wall." (One *li* is about three tenths of a mile.) Later it became known as the Great Wall.

Few traces of this Great Wall survive. (The Great Wall as we know it today was built by later rulers.) Most likely, it was made of layers of earth pounded into wooden frames that held everything together.

Construction of the wall took 10 years. A workforce of 300,000 men was assembled to build it. Some were soldiers. Many were peasants who were forced to leave their fields to work on the project. Still others were musicians, teachers, writers, and artists that the emperor sent into **exile** in the north.

The workers who built the wall labored under difficult conditions. The wall crossed high mountains, desert, swampland, and quicksand. The weather was bitterly cold in the winter and blazing hot in the summer. According to later accounts, tens of thousands of men died while working on the project. Their bodies were buried in the wall.

When the Chinese armies to the south were strong, the Great Wall proved very effective at stopping invasions. The nomads living to the north could not move sheep or cattle over it, and horses could not jump over it. So invaders were left without supplies or a cavalry.

exile living away from one's native country



Later Chinese rulers rebuilt and added to the Great Wall. Soldiers guarded the frontier from the watchtowers you see here. They lit fires to warn of approaching invaders.

22.5 Ending Opposition

The changes introduced by the Emperor of Qin to unify and protect China aroused a great deal of opposition. They were especially unpopular with Confucian scholars. The Confucians believed in proper behavior and good example, not harsh laws.

The emperor was determined to end opposition to his rule. It is said that he executed 460 Confucian scholars for plotting against him.

The conflict between the emperor and the scholars came to a head during a royal banquet in 213 B.C.E. During the banquet, a Confucian scholar criticized the emperor. He warned that the Qin dynasty would not last unless the emperor followed the ways of the past.

The scholar's comments angered the emperor's trusted advisor, Li Si. Li told the emperor that the scholars' criticisms were causing trouble and must be stopped. No one, he said, should be allowed to learn about Confucianism. All Confucian books should be brought to the capital city and burned. Only books dealing with medicine, farming, and the history of the Qin kingdom should be spared.

The Emperor of Qin agreed to order the book burning. He said that scholars who disobeyed the order would be marked with a tattoo on their faces and sent to do forced labor. Anyone who discussed ancient teachings to criticize the government would be executed.

The emperor's brutal action shocked China. Some scholars chose to die rather than give up their books. Even the emperor's son became a victim of the campaign to end opposition. When he criticized the killing of the scholars, he was sent to oversee work on the Great Wall.



Later emperors said the Emperor of Qin crushed opposition to his rule by executing Confucian scholars. According to legend, some scholars were buried alive. Others were buried up to their necks and then beheaded.

22.6 The Emperor's Death and the End of the Qin Dynasty

Despite the Emperor of Qin's many achievements, ancient Chinese writings say that he was unable to find happiness. Above all, the emperor was afraid to die. He called magicians to his court, asking them how he could become **immortal**. Some magicians said that he must find a magic potion. The emperor searched far and near for the potion. Once he sent an expedition to islands in the sea east of China, but the potion was never found.

immortal able to live forever

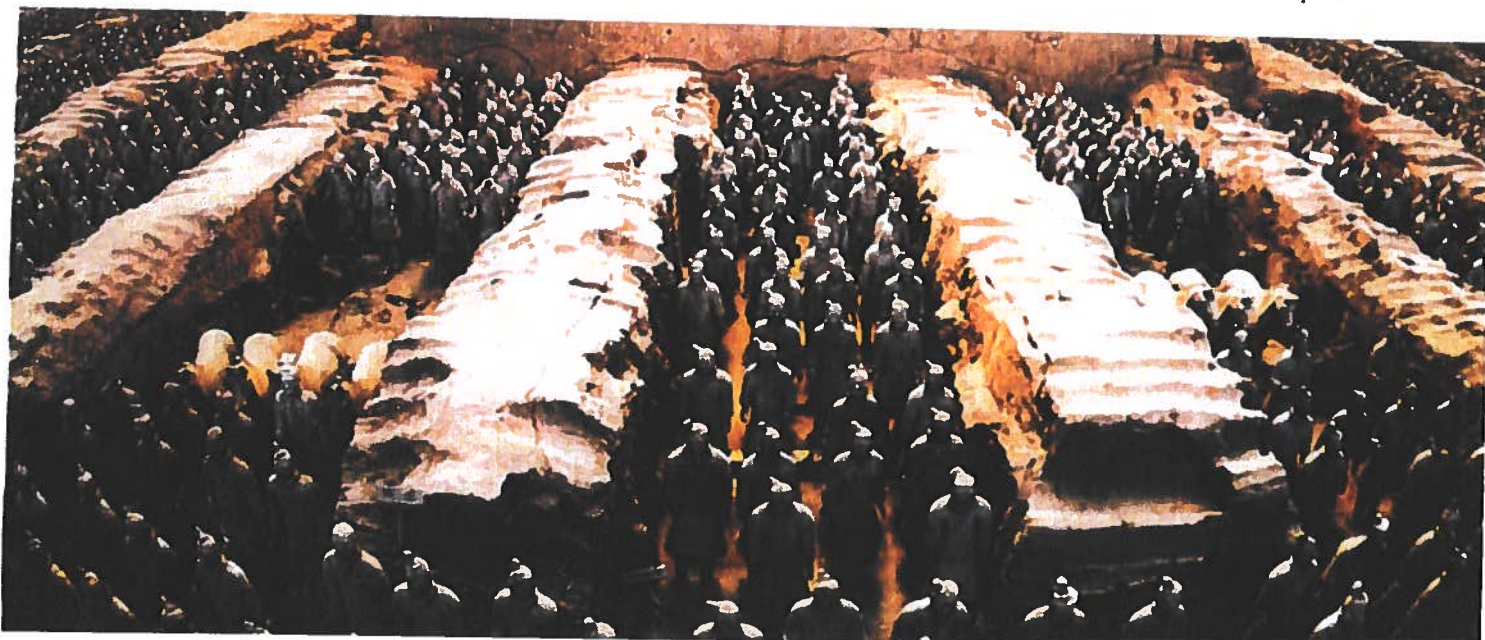
The Death and Burial of the Emperor of Qin

In 210 B.C.E., after just over 10 years as ruler of China, the Emperor of Qin died. He had been searching for the magic potion and was 600 miles from the capital city. No one knows the cause of his death. He may have been poisoned.

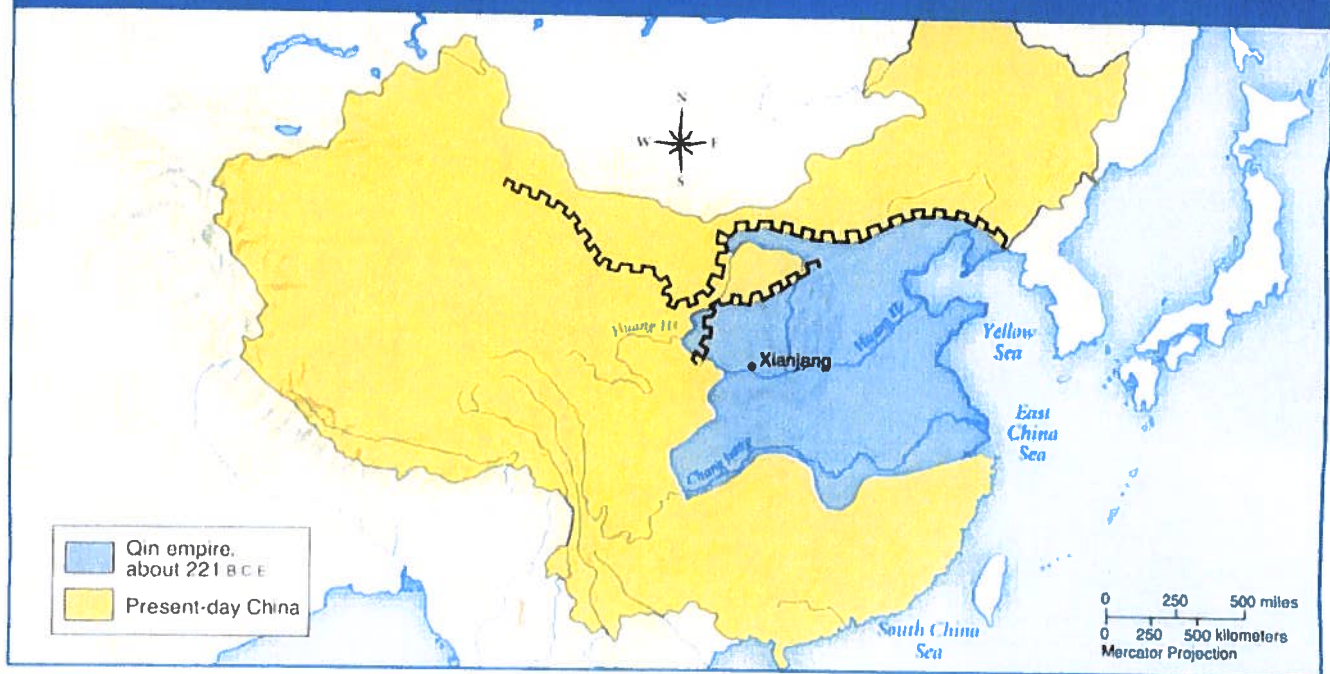
The Emperor of Qin's body was taken back to the capital and buried in a gigantic tomb in a man-made mound. The tomb complex, or group of structures, covered many square miles. Ancient Chinese writings say that more than 700,000 workers helped build it. Some of them were buried with the emperor to prevent grave robbers from learning about the tomb's fabulous treasures.

The treasures in the Emperor of Qin's tomb were not discovered until 1974 C.E. Among them were tools, precious jewels, and rare objects. Most amazing of all, there was an entire army made of a kind of clay called *terra-cotta*. The army included more than 6,000 life-size figures such as archers, foot soldiers, chariot drivers, and horses. So far, archeologists have not found any two figures that are exactly alike. Each seems to be unique.

The terra-cotta army found in the Emperor of Qin's tomb faces east to lead the emperor into the next world.



The Qin Empire, About 221 B.C.E.



The End of the Qin Dynasty

When he took the title of Shihuangdi, the Emperor of Qin said his dynasty would last 10,000 years. In fact, it fell apart shortly after his death.

The harshness of the emperor's rule had caused a great deal of unhappiness. Soon after he died, rebellions broke out in the countryside. Members of the royal families of conquered states joined in the revolt. Civil war followed as various leaders struggled for control. Finally, in 206 B.C.E., Liu Pang, a peasant leader, defeated his rivals and established the Han dynasty.

22.7 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you learned about Qin Shihuangdi, China's first emperor. The Emperor of Qin had a major influence on China. He unified China and greatly expanded its borders. He centralized the government. He standardized Chinese laws, money, weights, measures, and writing. Among his many construction projects was the Great Wall.

Later Chinese rulers built on what the Emperor of Qin left behind, including government institutions and the Great Wall itself. The office of emperor that he created lasted for 2,000 years. Even China's name in the western world comes from the word Qin. But the harshness of the Emperor of Qin's rule led to an early end for his dynasty. In the next chapter, you will learn about the dynasty that followed, the Han dynasty.

Diets, gardening, and agriculture also changed as new plants were introduced into different areas. China imported many new foods and spices. Among them were grapes, alfalfa, cucumbers, figs, pomegranates, walnuts, chives, sesame, and coriander. The West imported roses, azaleas, chrysanthemums, peonies, camellias, oranges, peaches, and pears.

The Silk Road also helped to spread Buddhism. As you have learned, Buddhism began in India. Because the Silk Road passed through many different nations, religious travelers used the route to spread their beliefs.

Buddhism was introduced to China around the middle of the first century. Some Chinese Buddhists journeyed on foot across Central Asia to India to learn more about their new religion. They returned to China with copies of sacred Buddhist texts. Buddhism would eventually become a major religion in China.

24.7 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you explored the Silk Road, the network of trade routes between China and the West. The Silk Road was opened under the Han and remained a major route of trade for more than 1,000 years.

The eastern and western parts of the Silk Road presented many dangers and difficulties to travelers. The Eastern Silk Road connected the capital of China to Dunhuang, on the edge of the Taklamakan Desert. From there, the northern route took travelers across the desert through Kucha to Kashgar. From Kashgar, the Western Silk Road crossed the Pamir Mountains and passed through Ctesiphon on its way to Mediterranean ports like Antioch.

Many goods were exchanged along the Silk Road, including silk from China and glassware from Rome. In addition to new products, trade brought cultural changes to both East and West.

One of the most important changes was the introduction of Buddhism to China.

In the next unit, you'll return to the Mediterranean world. You'll explore ancient Greece, a civilization that has had a deep and lasting influence on our own culture.

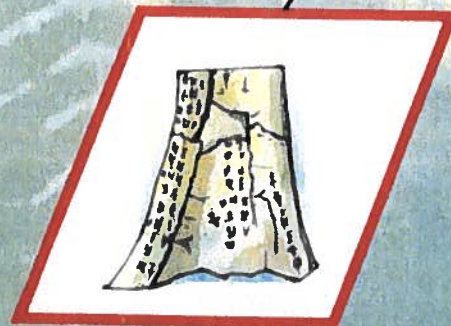
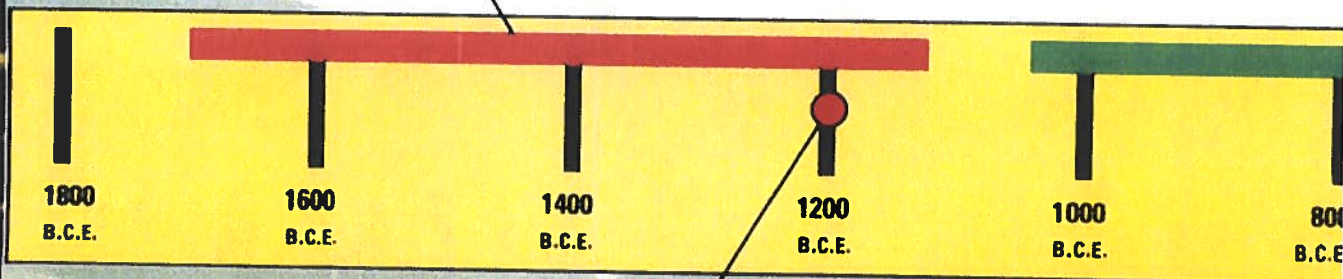


This fragment of ancient Chinese silk was probably part of a valuable garment or piece of cloth.

Ancient China Timeline

1700 – 1122 B.C.E.

Bronze masterpieces are produced during the Shang dynasty.



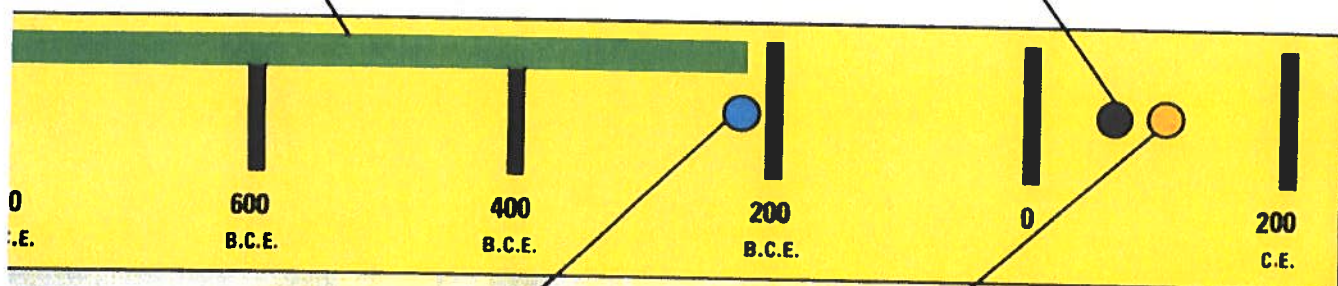
1200 B.C.E.

Writing appears on oracle bones.

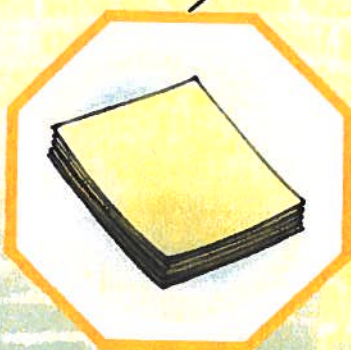
1045 – 221 B.C.E.
 Feudalism exists in China.



65 C.E.
 Buddhist writings appear in China.



221 B.C.E.
 Emperor Qin Shihuangdi unites China.

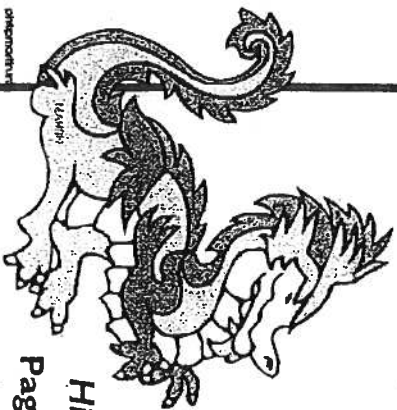


105 C.E.
 Emperor learns about paper.

Chapter 22

The First Emperor of

China



History Alive!
Pages 215 - 221



22.3 Standardizing the Culture

- Emperor Qin wanted to _____ China.
- He _____ cultural practices.
 1. Unified system of _____.
 - Based on _____ beliefs.
 2. To make it easier to trade he standardized:
 - _____ & _____
 - Simplified _____
 - Only _____ approved characters!

22.2 Creating an Empire

- Prince Zheng became king at age _____.
- He would later change his name to Qin Shihuangdi, or _____.
- Greatly influence by _____.
- Harsh punishments with strict laws and strong _____.
- He exiled his own _____ fearing that she was plotting against him!

22.4 Protecting the Northern Border

- To protect his empire from _____, Qin ordered a long _____ to be built along China's _____ border.
- Few traces of the Great Wall _____ today.
- Made of layers of _____ pounded into wooden frames.
- Construction took _____ years.
- Workforce of _____ men.
 - Tens of thousands _____ during construction.
- The wall proved very effective at stopping _____.

22.5 Ending Opposition

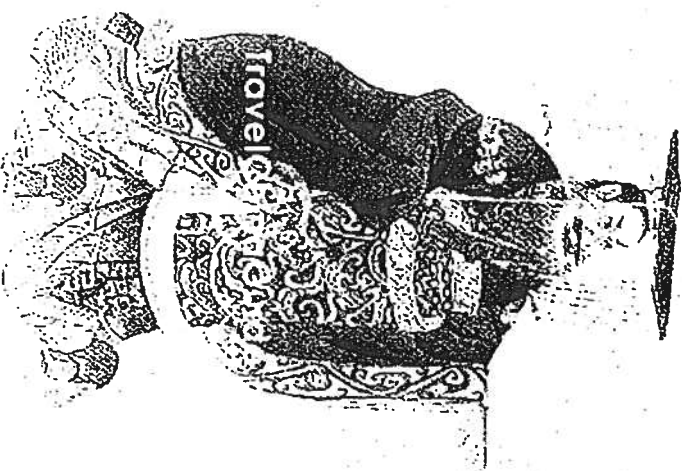
- Qin's changes to China were especially _____ with Confucian scholars who believe in proper behavior **not** _____ rule.
- Emperor Qin ordered **all** _____ books across China to be _____.
- Anyone who discussed ancient teachings or criticized him would be put to _____.
- Qin's own _____ was put into forced labor because he criticized the building of the _____!

22.6 The Emperor's Death and the End of the Qin Dynasty

- Emperor Qin ruled for only _____ years before his _____.
- No one knows the cause of his _____.
- 700,000 workers built his elaborate _____.
- It was not _____ until 1974 only 36 years ago!
- It contained jewels, tools, rare objects and the _____.
- The army consists of _____ life-size clay figures – no two are _____!

22.6 continued

- Emperor Qin said his dynasty would last _____ years...it fell _____ apart shortly after his _____.
- His harsh rule caused much _____.
- Civil war followed as various leaders struggled for _____.
- Finally, _____, a peasant leader, established the _____ dynasty.





Copy of Chapter 22 The First Emperor of China Quiz

Questions Responses

Total points: 29

Chapter 22: The First Emperor of China Quiz

History Alive! Chapter 22

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Prince Zheng became king at age _____.*

- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

Prince Zheng would later change his name to Qin Shihuangdi, or _____.*

- First Emperor of Qin



Third Emperor of Qin

Fourth Emperor of Qin

Emperor Qin was greatly influenced by _____. They believed in strict laws, harsh punishments, and a strong central authority. *

Legalism

Daoism

Confucianism

The Emperor of Qin wanted to _____ China. *

unify

divide

weaken

Option 4

Click on all the things Emperor Qin standardized or simplified in China. More than one can be checked! *

money

weights

measures

writing system



How many approved characters were in the ancient China dictionary? *

- 9000
- 8000
- 7000
- 6000

Why did Emperor Qin order the Great Wall to be built on the Northern *

- To protect his empire from invaders
- To protect his empire from wild animals
- To protect his empire from flooding
- To keep his people from leaving his empire

Select the correct word with the definition in the row. Only one check per row. *

	Exile	Immortal	Standarize
To make the same	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Living away from one's n...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Able to live forever	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



10

5

15

20

A workforce of _____ men were assembled to build Emperor Qin's wall. *

300,000

300

3,000,000

3000

The Great Wall proved very effective at stopping invasions. *

True

False

Emperor Qin's changes to China were especially _____ with Confucian scholars. *

unpopular

popular

Emperor Qin ordered all Confucian _____ across China to be burned. *



robes

houses

temples

What would happen to anyone who criticized Emperor Qin? *

executed

promoted

pardoned

rewarded

Emperor Qin ruled for only _____ years before his death. *

10

11

12

13

How many workers built Emperor Qin's elaborate tomb? *

700,000

7000

100,000



In what year was Emperor Qin's tomb discovered? *

- 1974 BC
- 1974 CE
- 2020 BC
- 1967 CE

Check all that apply to Emperor Qin's army that was buried in his tomb. More than one box will be checked. *

- Made of terra-cotta
- 6,000 figures
- Every one is unique
- Life-size
- Included archers and foot soldiers
- Made of glass
- Contained only 100 soldiers
- Soldiers faced West to lead Qin into next world

Emperor Qin boasted his dynasty would last for over _____ years. In fact, it fell apart after only 10 years. *

- 1,000



50

1,000,000

Who was the peasant leader that established the Han dynasty? *

Liu Bang

Prince Zheng

Confucian

Buddha

Question

Option 1



Defending

by Margarete Frücht

Here's ancient China's answer to unwelcome visitors.

No one knows precisely when the building of the Great Wall began. What is certain is that it started as several individual military fortifications. And, all of these were designed to protect the Chinese against raids by tribes from the north and west of their borders. At the time—the 600s B.C.—it was a regional project. Only during the Qin dynasty (221–206 B.C.) were the separate sections of wall connected to form a defensive system on the northern border of the country. It was the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huangdi (Emperor Shi of the Qin State), who commissioned the work, partly as a sign of his unlimited power. The project took about 10 years to complete.

Stay Away!

From the Qin dynasty onward, emperors ordered additional construction along the wall. The Great Wall that stands today in China's capital city of Beijing dates mostly to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). At that time, Ming authorities divided the wall into nine zones to strengthen the military control of the northern frontiers. They then placed each zone under the control of a *zhen* (garrison headquarters). Bricks and granite were used for the foundation, and towers and passes were built in areas considered strategically important. With an average height of almost 33 feet and a width of about 16 feet, the wall ran along the mountain ridges and valleys from east to west—for a total of more than 3,100 miles. The Shanhaiguan Pass (see legend on page 23) and the Jiayuguan Pass at either end of the wall are both well preserved.

To control entry to and from the home

territory, the Chinese built passes. These were situated at key positions, usually on trade routes. To make entry even more difficult for would-be intruders, complex gate mechanisms were installed. Chinese architects designed these defenses so that a few Chinese soldiers could effectively repel a much larger attacking force.

Positioned on the hilltops were beacon towers that acted as signal structures. These towers also provided accommodations for soldiers and storage areas for materials and livestock.

A Giant Dragon

Communication between the army units stationed along the length of the Great Wall was important. For example, garrisons had to be able to alert other garrisons as to the movements of enemy forces. During daylight hours, soldiers usually used smoke signals, varying the colors and density of the smoke, depending on the message. To make smoke, they used a variety of materials, including wolf dung. At night, they used lanterns and beacon fires. Other means of signaling included flags, clappers, drums, and bells.

The labor force was no less impressive than the wall itself. Accounts confirm the fact that more than a million people—soldiers and slaves—worked on the project. Most were forced to do the dangerous work. Many died on site, owing to the difficult work and poor conditions



A section of the Great Wall today

both for living and construction. Some were even buried in the wall.

Today, the wall is a must-see for every visitor to China. Foreigners and Chinese alike cannot help but say "Wow!" when they stand on top of a beacon tower and look at this giant dragon.

Margarete Prüch is an archaeologist and a teacher of Chinese and Chinese history at Hansenberg International School in Geisenheim, Germany. She recently completed research work at a tomb in China's Hubei province.

The Legend of Mengjiangnu

No manmade rules could separate these lovers.

Two thousand years ago, two neighbors in China, Meng and Jiang, lived happily side by side. Meng grew a bottle gourd in his garden and the vines climbed to Jiang's garden. The two nurtured the wonderful plant and, in autumn, it produced a beautiful bottle gourd. Meng and Jiang cut the gourd in half and—surprise—out climbed a beautiful young girl. As neither Meng or Jiang had children, both were delighted to have a daughter. They named her Mengjiangnu, which means "daughter of Meng and Jiang."

Years passed, and the girl grew into a charming young woman. Ruling China at the time was Qin Shi Huangdi, and he had recently announced the building of the Great Wall. To complete the project, federal officials seized many men and took them to the wall sites. One day, Mengjiangnu saw a young man hiding in the garden. Meng and Jiang liked the good-looking, honest, and good-mannered young man, whose name was Fan Qiliang, and decided to wed their daughter to him. Shortly after the marriage, imperial troops seized Fan Qiliang. Distraught, Mengjiangnu set out for the Great Wall. But, when she reached the area known today as Shanhaiguan Pass, it was too late. Her husband was already dead.

The Power of Love

Overcome with grief, Mengjiangnu sat on the ground and cried uncontrollably. Her sobbing sent tremors through the area. Suddenly, a tremendous noise was heard, and a 248-mile-long section of the Great Wall collapsed. At that very moment, the emperor happened to be touring the wall. Enraged by the disaster, he sought to punish the woman, but fell in love when he saw her. Mengjiangnu agreed to marry him, but only if her husband's body would be given a state burial. Shi Huangdi agreed.

When he prepared to take her to the palace, Mengjiangnu killed herself in the nearby Bohai Sea. In memory of Mengjiangnu, later generations built a temple, called the Jiangnu Temple, at the foot of the Great Wall. A statue of Mengjiangnu stands within, and her story continues to be passed down from generation to generation.

—Margarete Prüch

Name _____ Defending China Article



After reading the article, answer the questions below.

1. Why was the Great Wall built?

2. Who was the first Emperor to begin the wall's construction? _____

3. What materials were used to build the wall?

4. What was the average height and width of the wall?

5. What were the beacon towers used for? _____

6. What did the soldiers use to communicate to the other towers or garrisons? _____

7. What is the confirmed number of people who worked on the wall? _____

- ◀ Traders formed camel caravans to cross the desert sands along the Silk Road.

The Silk Road

24.1 Introduction

In the last chapter, you learned about the achievements of the Han dynasty. Under the Han, **trade routes** were opened that allowed the Chinese to trade with other ancient cultures. In this chapter, you'll explore the great trade route known as the **Silk Road**.

The Silk Road was actually a network of smaller trade routes that stretched more than 4,000 miles across Asia. It reached from Luoyang and the Han capital of Chang'an in China to Mediterranean ports such as Antioch in Syria. By the first century C.E., the Mediterranean region was dominated by the Roman Empire, whose capital city was Rome (in present-day Italy). The Silk Road connected the great empires of the Han and the Romans. (You will learn about the Roman Empire later in this book.)

Both goods and ideas traveled along the Silk Road. The Chinese traded such things as silk and jade. In return, they acquired new products such as spices from India and glassware from Rome. New ideas, including Buddhism, also entered China as a result of this trade.

The Silk Road linked the peoples of the East and the West for more than 1,000 years. In this chapter, you will learn about the opening of the Silk Road. You'll discover what traveling the Silk Road was like in the time of the Han. You'll also learn about the goods and ideas that were exchanged between the cultures of Asia and the West.



Use this image as a graphic organizer to learn about the goods and ideas traded between the East and the West along the Silk Road.

24.2 The Opening of the Silk Road

The Silk Road was made possible by the expansion of the Han empire. The military campaigns of the Han beat back nomadic peoples in northwestern China, allowing trade routes to the west to be opened.

The Father of the Silk Road

A Chinese explorer named Zhang Qian is often called the Father of the Silk Road. His travels opened the way for trade between China and its western neighbors.

In 138 B.C.E., a Han emperor sent Zhang Qian west with 100 men. His mission was to form an alliance with western peoples against China's northern enemy, the Huns. Zhang Qian traveled across central Asia to what is now the country of Iran. Twice he was taken prisoner by the Huns. Both times he managed to escape.

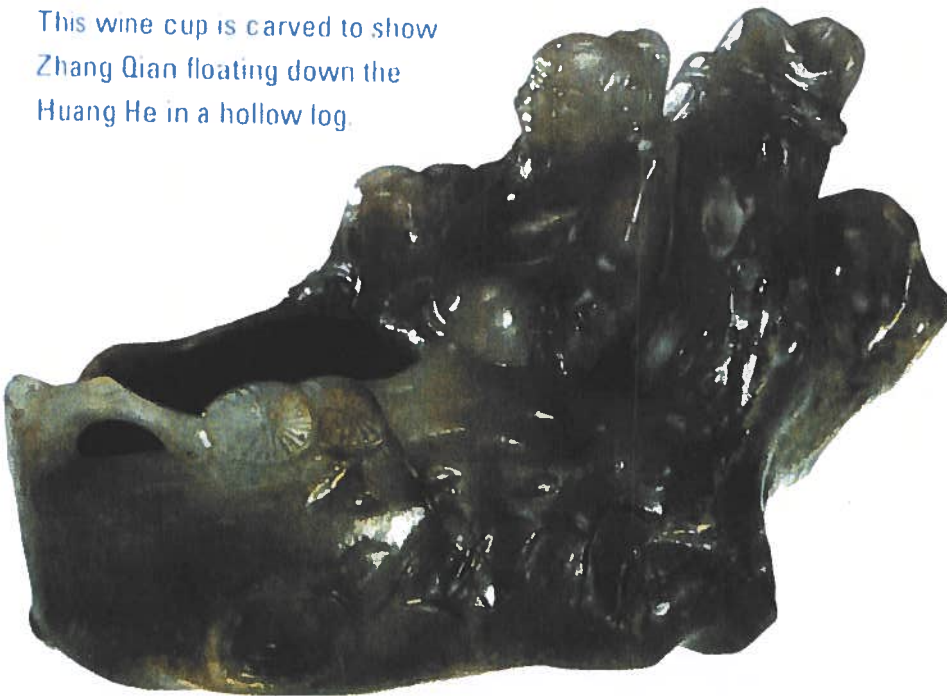
Zhang Qian was not able to form an alliance. But his trip was a success in other ways as it helped the Chinese learn about cultures to the west. He brought back word of such places as Persia, Syria, India, and Rome.

Some years later, Zhang Qian went on a second journey to the west. This time, he discovered a more powerful type of horse that was better suited for war than the smaller Chinese horse. He also discovered grapes, which were unknown in China. Most importantly, he was able to establish trade relationships with

some central Asian peoples.

Over time, Chinese traders traveled farther west. Smaller trade routes connected to form larger networks. The most famous of these became known as the Silk Road after the product that traders valued most of all: Chinese silk.

This wine cup is carved to show Zhang Qian floating down the Huang He in a hollow log.



Silk as a Trade Good

Silk is a fiber used to make cloth. Silk cloth is strong, but also warm, light, and soft.

Silk was a valuable good for trade because at first only the Chinese knew how to make it. As you learned in the last chapter, the Chinese discovered how to make silk from fibers taken from the cocoon of the silkworm. To protect the trade value of silk, the Chinese tried to keep the process for producing it a secret. Under the Han dynasty, revealing the secret was a crime punishable by death.

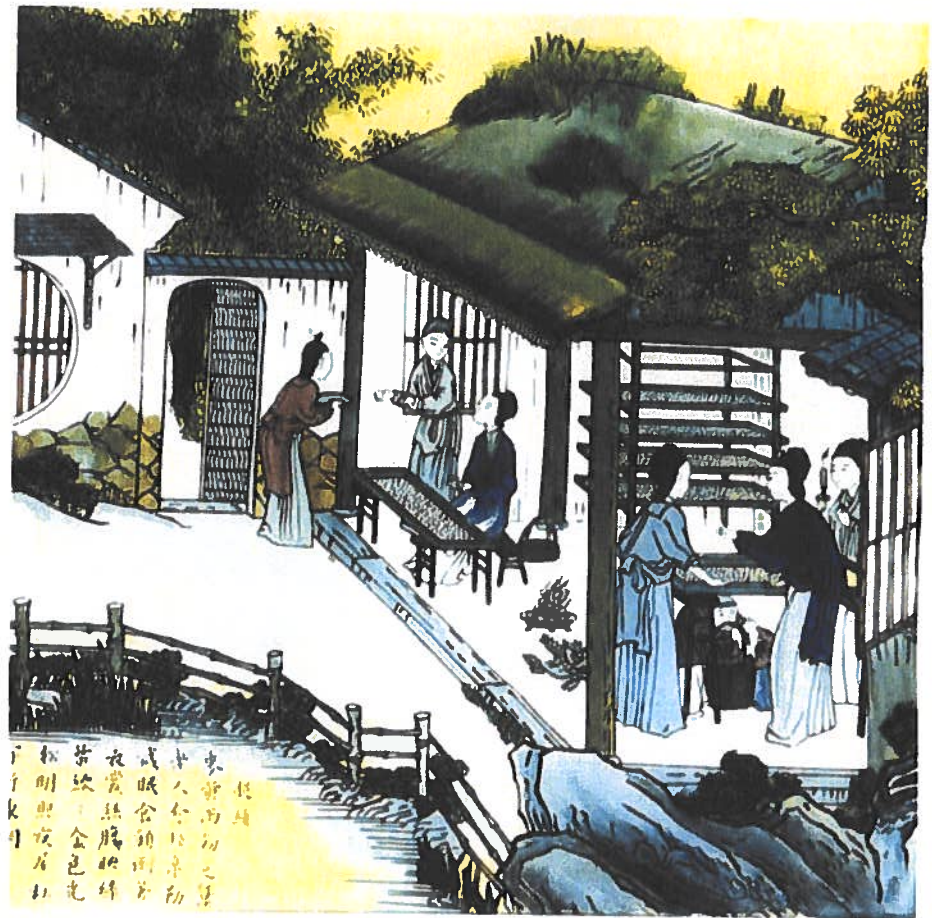
24.3 Rome Trades Glassware for Silk

When people of other cultures learned about silk, it became a highly prized material. The Romans, in particular, eagerly traded valuable goods for silk.

The first time the Romans saw silk was during a battle near the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia. At a key moment, the enemy unfurled many colorful silk banners. The Romans lost the battle, but this experience led them to want to acquire this wonderful new material.

Chinese silk was a luxury item. It was rare and expensive. Even the richest Romans could afford to wear only a strip or a patch of silk stitched to their white **togas**. But silk was so highly prized that traders willingly went on the dangerous journey eastward to trade for it.

The Romans had gold to trade and something else the Chinese prized: glassware. The Romans knew how to blow glass into wonderful, delicate shapes. Just as the Romans had never seen silk, the Chinese were unfamiliar with glass production. The Romans were happy to trade glassware for silk.



These women are making silk. The Chinese closely guarded the secret of how silk was made.

toga a loose robe worn by men in Rome



Traders often formed long caravans to cross the Taklamakan Desert. Some caravans had as many as 1,000 camels.

24.4 The Eastern Silk Road

The Silk Road was not one continuous route. Instead it was a network of shorter trade routes between various stops. Most traders traveled between these stops rather than over the entire route. Goods changed hands many times before reaching their final destination.

The two major parts of the route were the Eastern Silk Road and the Western Silk Road. The Eastern Silk Road connected Luoyang to Kashgar, in the western part of the Taklamakan Desert. The Western Silk Road ran from Kashgar to Antioch and other Mediterranean ports.

Traveling the Eastern Silk Road

From Luoyang, the Silk Road led west along the Gobi Desert to Dunhuang, in northwestern China. This part of the route was protected to the north by the Great Wall.

From Dunhuang, travelers could choose either a northern or a southern route across the desert to Kashgar. Many chose the northern route, where the distances between oases like Loulan and Kucha were shorter.

Several dangers faced traders crossing the Taklamakan. Bandits often attacked travelers on the northern route between Dunhuang and Kucha. Throughout the desert, sudden sandstorms sometimes buried travelers in sand. Travelers may have been lured off the main path to their deaths by **mirages**.

Before entering the desert, travelers formed long camel **caravans** for protection. One type of camel was especially suited for desert travel. Bactrian camels have double eyelids and nostrils that can close to keep out blowing sand. They could carry enough food and water for a traveler to make it to the next oasis.

mirage an image of something that isn't really there, such as water

caravan a group of people traveling together

Goods Exchanged Along the Eastern Silk Road

It was very expensive to carry goods over the Silk Road. For traders to make a profit, goods had to be valuable and easy to carry. That way a merchant could take more goods on fewer animals.

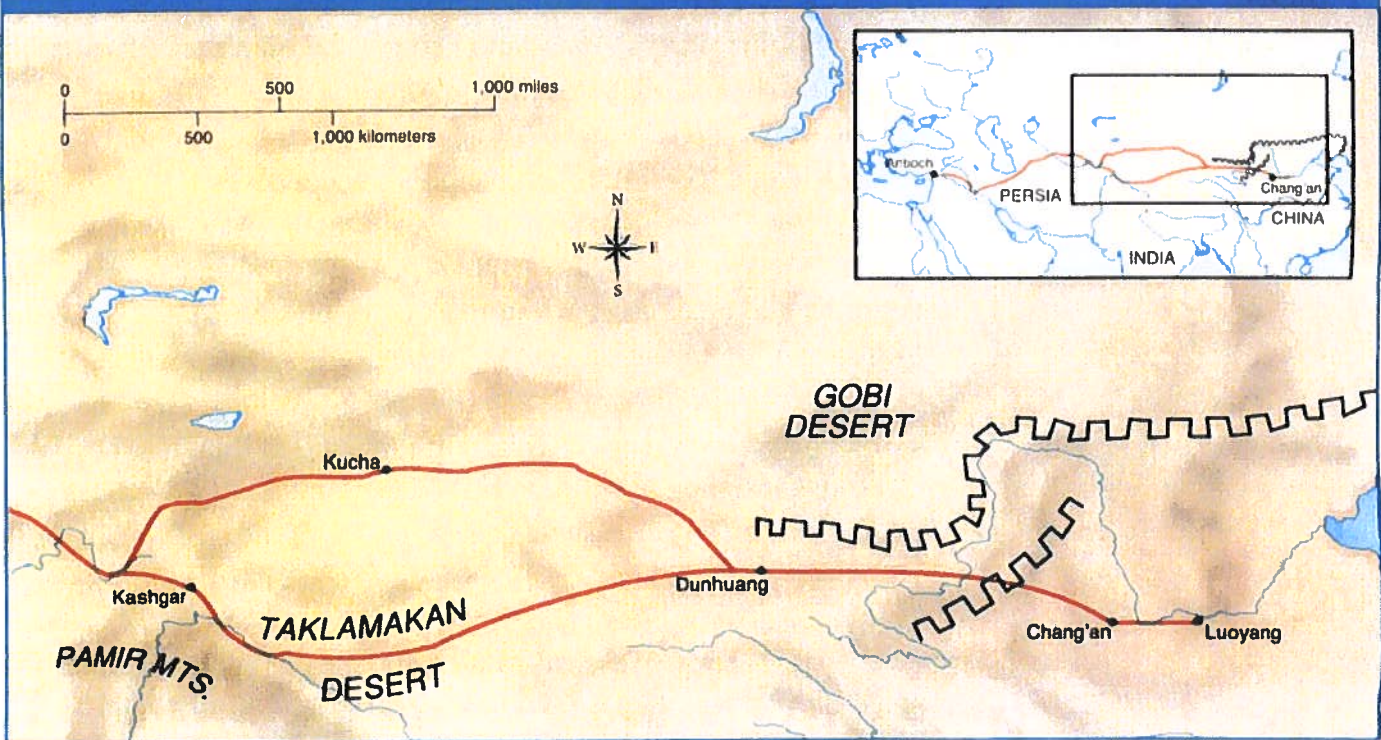
Silk was the perfect trading good, because it was both light and valuable. Huge quantities of silk traveled from China along the Eastern Silk Road. After being traded for other goods, the silk eventually reached the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Then it was taken by boat to Rome and other Mediterranean cities.

Besides silk, the Chinese also traded fine dishware (which became known as *china*), ornaments, jewelry, cast-iron products, and decorative boxes. In return, they received a variety of goods from other traders. They particularly valued horses from Central Asia. Other goods from Central Asia included jade, furs, and gold. India sent various goods north to Kashgar, including cotton, spices, pearls (from oysters), and ivory (from elephant tusks). From Kashgar, the goods made their way east to China.



Strong horses from Central Asia were traded and highly valued. This bronze statue depicts a spirited horse such as those the Han Chinese admired.

The Eastern Half of the Silk Road During the Han Dynasty





Crossing the Pamir Mountains presented many challenges. In winter, travelers could be caught in snowstorms and freeze to death.

24.5 The Western Silk Road

Kashgar was the central trading point where the Eastern and Western Silk Roads met. Goods from various areas were exchanged there and sent in both directions along the trade route. Goods traveling westward went by yak rather than camel. The Western Silk Road ended in Mediterranean ports like Antioch.

Traveling the Western Silk Road

The journey west from Kashgar began with a difficult trek across the Pamir Mountains. Some peaks rose over 20,000 feet. Travelers often experienced headaches, dizziness, and ringing in the ears caused by lack of oxygen in the thin air of the high mountains.

Many of the mountain passes were narrow and dangerous. This part of the route was sometimes called the “trail of bones” because of the many animals and people who died there. Pack animals such as donkeys could slip off the narrow trails and tumble over cliffs. Sometimes traders unloaded their animals and carried the goods through the passes themselves.

After the Pamir Mountains, the route took travelers through a fertile valley in what is now Afghanistan. Then it headed across the Iranian Plateau, passed south of the Caspian Sea, and crossed Mesopotamia. A major stop along this part of the route was Ctesiphon (in modern-day Iraq). Ctesiphon was located on the eastern bank of the Tigris River, north of ancient Babylon.

From Ctesiphon, the Silk Road turned north and crossed the Syrian Desert. Travelers across the desert faced many difficulties. They were threatened by tigers, lions, and scorpions, and they were tormented by flies.

The goods finally reached Antioch and other Mediterranean ports. From there, they were transported by ship throughout the Mediterranean world.

Goods Exchanged Along the Western Silk Road

Many goods traveled along the Western Silk Road and eventually ended up in China. Traders from Egypt, Arabia, and Persia brought perfumes, cosmetics, and carpets. Central Asian traders brought metal items and dyes. They also sometimes traded slaves.

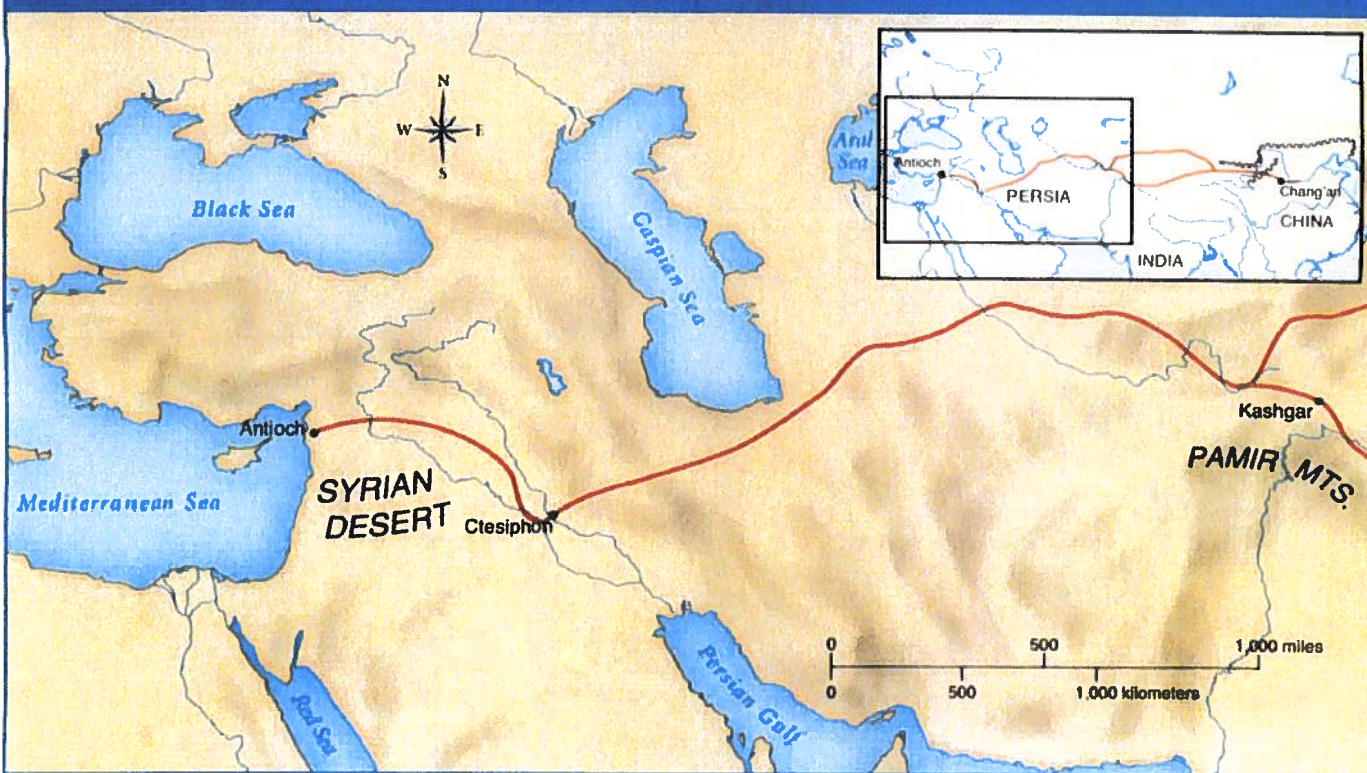
Rome sent a number of products to be exchanged for Chinese silk. The Chinese highly valued Roman glass products, including trays, vases, necklaces, and small bottles. They also prized asbestos, which they used for making fireproof cloth, and coral. Chinese doctors used coral to help them locate illness, as it was said that coral lost its color when placed on the skin of someone who was sick.

The Romans also sent massive amounts of gold to trade for silk. In fact, so much gold was shipped out of Rome that in the first century C.E. the Roman emperor Tiberius passed a law forbidding men to wear silk. Legend says the emperor was afraid that wearing so much finery would make the Romans soft and weak. More likely, he wanted to reduce the amount of gold that was flowing out of his empire.



Carpets like this one from Persia were traded along the Silk Road.

The Western Half of the Silk Road During the Han Dynasty



24.6 Cultural Exchanges Along the Silk Road

Goods weren't the only things to travel along the Silk Road. The trade between East and West also resulted in cultural exchanges.

For example, China and Rome didn't just learn about new products from each other. In time, they learned how to make these products for themselves. By 500 C.E., the Chinese had learned how to make glass. About the same time, the West learned how to produce silk.

Buddhism entered China by way of the Silk Road. This is the earliest Chinese statue of Buddha that has been found.



CHAPTER 24

THE SILK ROAD

History Alive!

Pages 233 - 241

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24.1 INTRODUCTION

- o The _____ was actually a network of smaller trade routes that stretched more than _____ miles across Asia.
- o Both _____ and _____ traveled along the road.
- o The Silk Road linked the peoples of the _____ and the _____ for more than _____ years.

24.2 THE OPENING OF THE SILK ROAD

- o The Silk Road was possible by the expansion of the _____ empire.
- o Chinese explorer Zhang Qian is called the _____
- o Zhang Qian traveled twice to the _____ and brought back stories of places such as _____, Persia, _____ and _____.
- o He discovered _____ and a more powerful _____.

SILK AS A TRADE GOOD

- o Silk is a fiber used to make _____.
- o It was so valuable because only the Chinese knew how to _____.
- o Under the Han dynasty, it was a crime punishable by _____ to reveal the silk secret!

24.3 ROME TRADES GLASSWARE FOR SILK

- o Chinese _____ was a luxury item.
- o It was rare and _____.
- o Even the richest Romans could afford to wear only a small strip or path attached to their _____.
- o The Romans had and knew how to make _____.
- o The Chinese were unfamiliar with _____.
- o The Romans and the Chinese were happy to _____.

24.4 THE EASTERN SILK ROAD

- o Several dangers faced traders crossing the _____.
- Bandits often _____ travelers.
- Sudden _____ buried travelers in sand.
- _____ lured many travelers off the main path to their _____.
- o Silk was the perfect item to _____ on the Silk Road.
- It was _____ weight and _____ valuable!
- Chinese also traded _____ and _____.
- In return, they received the valuable _____.

24.5 THE WESTERN SILK ROAD

- o The _____ included very high elevations, steep cliffs and dangerous animals.
- o It was called the "_____."
- o Gold, silk, glass, perfumes, cosmetics, carpets, slaves and metal items were traded amongst _____ and _____.

24.6 CULTURAL EXCHANGES ALONG THE SILK ROAD

- o _____ between East (China) and West (Europe) also resulted in cultural exchanges.
- o By _____ AD - Roman learned how to make _____ and China learned how to make _____.
- o Many _____ were exchanged between the two continents.
- o _____ began to spread outside of Asia.



Copy of Chapter 24: The Silk Road Quiz

Questions Responses

Total points: 23

Chapter 24: The Silk Road Quiz

History Alive! Chapter 24 The Silk Road Quiz

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The Silk Road was actually a _____ that stretched more than 4000 miles across Asia. *

- super highway
- toll road
- network of smaller trade routes
- network of larger trade routes

The Silk Road linked the people of the East and the West for more than _____ *

- 10



1,000

10,000

The Chinese explorer _____ is called the Father of the Silk Road. *

Zhang Qian

Qin Shihuangdi

Liu Bang

Confucius

Check each statement as either True or False. *

	True	False
Only China knew how to make silk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chinese silk was valuable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It was a crime to reveal the Chine...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Silk is a fiber used to make cloth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Silk comes from a silkworm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Silk was NOT considered a luxury...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Romans traded wool for silk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Romans traded glass for silk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Check two of the dangers traders faced when crossing the Taklamakan Desert. *

- bandits
- sandstorm
- blizzards
- wild animals

The Western Silk Road was called the " _____ " because of the many animals and people *
who died there.

- trail of bones
- trail of happiness
- happy trails
- path to perfection!

Check all the items were traded back and forth between the West and China *

- asbestos
- foods
- spices
- silk



 roses

 gold



MULTIPLICATION

Still on Guard

Check out how a Chinese emperor arranged his clay army 2,200 years ago

Watch
a Video

www.scholastic.com/dynamath



This pit in Emperor Qin's tomb contains more than 1,000 warriors in battle formation. The pit is enclosed by a museum at the site in Xi'an, China.

PAGES 4-5: TAO JIN/GETTY IMAGES; WARRIORS: STRATFORD IMAGES (ARCHAEOLOGISTS); FURE: HEIDEREING GMBH/NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STORY (GETTY IMAGES)

he ordered the construction of a massive tomb where he would be buried. It covers an area that stretches 20 square miles. It took about 700,000 workers 40 years to build! The emperor had a terra-cotta army placed in pits beside his burial mound. The army was meant to protect him in the afterlife.

Lifelike Statues

In the tomb, the clay warriors are lined up in rows according to their military rank. They even carry real weapons like crossbows and bronze swords.

Workers made the statues' bodies out of coiled ropes of clay. They cast the statues' heads from molds of different sizes and shapes. Artists carved each statue's facial features and hairstyle by hand. No two look exactly the same.

"They are very realistic," says Charity Counts. She's overseeing the exhibit for the

Children's Museum, which runs through November.

Disappearing Colors

For the final touch, artists painted the statues so they looked even more lifelike. But archaeologists found that once they dug up a statue, its paint would quickly flake away. Scientists now have a solution.

"As soon as a figure is uncovered, they apply a chemical to preserve as much paint as possible," says Counts.

This new method helps scientists re-create what the warriors originally looked like. They've discovered that the statues had bright-purple robes, flaming-red scarves—and even painted-on eyelashes. The colors give more clues about what life was like 2,200 years ago.

"It's like looking at real people from that time period," says Counts.

—Cody Crane

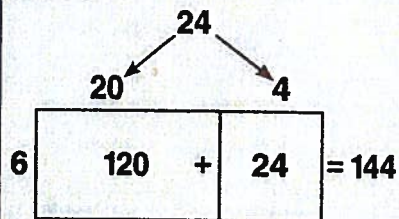
Area Models

You can use area models to help you multiply.

This method is based on finding a rectangle's area (its length times its width). The numbers you multiply stand for the dimensions of these two sides.

You can break these numbers into partial products (smaller numbers, like tens and ones) to make multiplying easier. This divides your rectangle into smaller rectangles.

Find their areas and add them together to get your answer. Here's an area model to help you multiply 24×6 :



Visitors to the Children's Museum of Indianapolis go face-to-face with a terra-cotta warrior. Each figure weighs about 600 pounds.



Name _____ *Still on Guard* Article

1. How was the Terra- cotta (clay) Army discovered? _____

2. Roughly, how long ago was the Terra Cotta Army made? _____

3. How many workers and years did it take to build? _____

4. Which Emperor built the Army? _____

5. What was the Emperor's reason for building the army? _____

6. In the section Lifelike Statues, what characteristics make the statues so unique? _____