



PIRATES – Comparison/Contrast Chart

	Qin Dynasty	Han Dynasty
Politics Leaders/groups State Structures Wars Diplomacy/treaties Courts/laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victory in Warring States Period was due to superior _____ and building _____ among citizens with _____ reform First Emperor = Qin Shihuangdi (221-209 BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong _____ administration like the Egyptians and Persians Divided China into _____ but maintained strict control Favored _____ principles Built _____ for communication and governing _____ weights, measures, coins, and laws Standardization of Chinese _____ Criticized by Confucians and Daoists = _____ Forced _____ for public projects (defensive walls – early Great Wall) _____ of the Qin regime was its downfall – China’s most cruel ruler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 BCE - 200 CE Emperor was supreme judge and law maker First Han emperor = _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated control with persistence and an immensely _____ army Tried to allow provinces to govern themselves but they did not support him during an invasion = _____ Qin politics carried into the Han dynasty Most successful Han emperor = _____ (the Martial Emperor) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized rule with elaborate _____ Added more canals and roads Founded an _____ _____ educated under Confucianism Relied on _____ to sustain his empire Later Han emperors = failed to address _____ issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynasty deteriorated into competing _____ of bureaucrats, eunuchs, and imperial family members _____ weaknesses led to division into regional states
Interactions Geography Migrations Environment Patterns of settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attacked one state after another until finally had brought China under the sway of a single state Shihuangdi moved many _____ families from their land to the cities Built roads to facilitate _____ and movement of armies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Han Wudi pursued imperial _____ More roads and canals to expand _____ Persistent problem from nomads in the northwest (_____) – highly disciplined army dominated much of central Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tried economic and diplomatic _____ but bribes of tribute and marriages did not have lasting effects Han Wudi defeated the Xiongnu along with _____ and _____ _____ from east Asia to the Mediterranean Population tripled to _____ million by 9 CE Persistent famines, devastating floods and droughts
Religion Holy books Beliefs/teachings Conversion Sin/salvation Deities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A period of _____ / focused on Legalism Qin Shihuangdi demanded burning of all philosophical, ethical, historical, and literature books due to their _____ People tried to keep opinions to themselves for _____ of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused on _____ worship Families made _____ of animals _____ considered the main religion of the dynasty Primitive religions still existed Folk lore from Daoism and Confucianism
Arts/Architecture/ Agriculture Writing/Literature Music Philosophy Math and Science Education Important agricultural developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ in the arts during the Qin dynasty <i>Admonitions for Women</i> by _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women should be humble, obedient, and _____ Built _____ walls (early Great Wall) 6,000 _____ in the tomb of Shihuangdi Huge construction projects Emperor himself was very interested in _____ practices to prolong his life or to gain immortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confucian _____ System _____ land distribution – profitable land in the hands of the wealthy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor resorted to banditry and rebellion (_____ Rebellion) Han leaders did not want to _____ the large landholders _____ (“socialist emperor”) briefly seized the throne and proclaimed a new _____ dynasty while trying to achieve land reform _____ for those involved in government _____ becomes state doctrine Learned to craft fine utensils
Technology Industries Advancements Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Wall was started to _____ against northern invaders Standardized _____ widths to deal with ruts in the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ metallurgy Iron weapons and armor made for a skilled military Invention of _____ (less expensive than silk scrolls) Invention of high accurate _____ and _____ Water-power mills Censuses Invented ship _____ which simplified the steering of sailing vessels ** possibly _____ **
Economy Type of system Trade/commerce Capital/money Types of businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money, weights, and measures were standardized for smoother _____ _____ granted for increased agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ production (valued as far away as Rome) Large plots of land given to the _____ Development of _____ industries Higher _____ for military expeditions – eventually needed to confiscate businesses and property as well (hurt the economy because it discouraged investors) Heavy taxation on landowners meant nobles paid farmers less money for more work High commodity _____
Society Family Gender relations Social classes Entertainment Life Styles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly _____ Exploitation of the _____ State had _____ control of the people _____ lost most of its power Few changes from the Zhou <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average household size of five _____ were the essential unit of an orderly society Children obedient to their elders (_____) Women obedient to their husbands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening _____ between the rich and the poor led to increased social tensions Only the _____ could realistically prepare for the civil service exam Stratified society Few changes from the Zhou <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average household size of five Families were the essential unit of an orderly society Children obedient to their elders (filial piety) Women obedient to their husbands