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Course: Global Literacy – Mr. Irvan

Date:

Homeroom:

China Day 8 – Qin Dynasty (Short But Sweet)

AIM: SWBAT describe three legacies of Qin Shi Huangdi
SWBAT evaluate the reign of Shi Huangdi for positive and negative contributions

*Remember that **Qin** is pronounced **"Chin"**

Today we will be studying a very important leader of China, Qin Shi Huangdi.

Complete the chart by categorizing each quality as positive (good), neutral (not good or bad), or negative (bad).

Leader Qualities	Positive	Neutral	Negative
A leader who improves the roads and bridges in his country.			
A leader who has control over all of his people's actions and who punishes harshly for breaking the law.			
A leader who keeps his country together. (No battling each other.)			
A leader who will be remembered for a long time after he dies.			
A leader who has a very expensive and fancy tomb built for himself.			
A leader who builds a giant wall to protect his people, but forces thousands of citizens to work on it or die.			

Pick one of the ideas above and explained why you marked it as positive, neutral, or negative.

_____

_____

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Notes

Qin Shi Huangdi is remembered for many things, but especially these **three major accomplishments**:

1. He brought all parts of China together. China as we know it basically started with him. He was China's first _____. An emperor controls an _____, basically a really huge area that has been taken from others.
2. He ordered the building of the _____.
3. He built the _____ to share his tomb.

Watch as Mr. Irvan reads and annotates the text, looking for POSITIVE and NEGATIVE ideas.

China's first emperor began life as Prince Zheng (jung) 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 rulers 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 quite an 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. Legalists believed in strict laws, harsh punishments, and a strong central authority. The emperor adopted these ideas. To avoid threats from 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 official was responsible for the army. Another took care of the laws and agriculture. The duty of the third official was to keep the emperor informed of district activities.

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

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Partner Work

Underline POSITIVE ideas in **green** and NEGATIVE in **red**.

The Great Wall

Sometime after 214 BC, in an effort to protect the northern border of China from invaders, Emperor Shi Huangdi of the Qin dynasty began to connect and restore older walls—creating the Great Wall of China. Among the tens of thousands of people who were forced to work on the wall were soldiers, convicts, and conscripted laborers—many of whom died in the process. To build the wall, workers used a variety of materials, including stone in areas where it was plentiful. In various regions, workers compacted earth between board frames. Four-inch-thick layers of earth were placed on top of each other to create the wall. Laborers of the Han dynasty also used stones and earth to build the wall westward through the Gobi Desert. Many of the walls had fallen into disrepair, so the walls of the Qin dynasty were strengthened. Beacon towers 15 to 30 miles apart were added to the walls so that smoke signals could warn of an attack. This system relayed messages more quickly than using a rider on horseback. Bricks were not used as building materials on the Great Wall until the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Today, at about 4,000 miles long, the Great Wall stretches from the Bo Hai Gulf of the Yellow Sea to Gansu Province in the west. It is the world's longest structure built by people.

- Main Idea:

- Interesting Supporting Facts:

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Partner Work

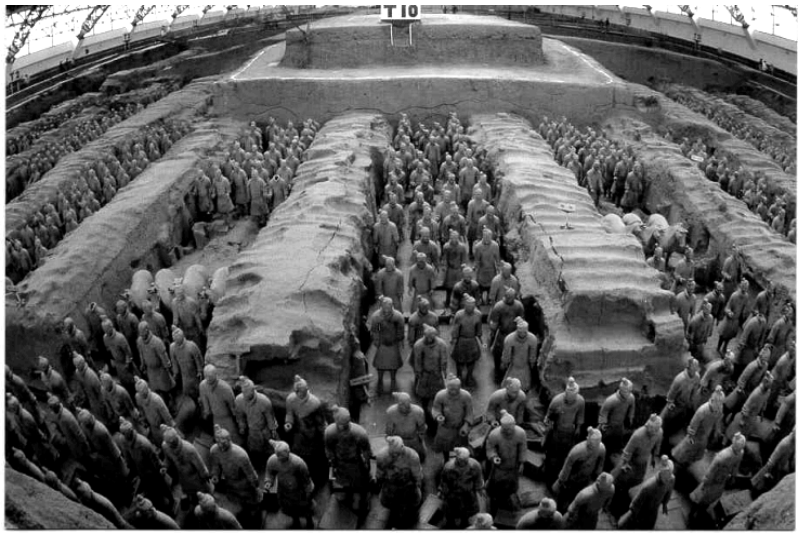
Underline POSITIVE ideas in **green** and NEGATIVE in **red**.

The Terra Cotta Army

The first emperor to unite all of China was Shi Huangdi, who ruled from 221 BC to 210 BC. In addition to the work that he ordered on the Great Wall, Shi Huangdi created a single system of writing and money. When this emperor died, he arranged to have a secret buried with him: a clay army consisting of more than 7,500 men, horses, and chariots made from terra cotta—a type of baked clay. The terra cotta army was buried near the emperor's tomb as if protecting it in the afterlife. It was accidentally unearthed in 1974 by well diggers. Each statue is life-size and weighs hundreds of pounds. There are infantry, cavalry, and officers among the terra cotta figures, which are organized into specific formations as if marching into battle. Solders have unique faces and wear specific uniforms that identify their rank.

- Main Idea:

- Interesting Supporting Facts:



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China Day 6 Homework – Debate Preparation!

On Monday, we are going to have a class debate about Shi Huangdi. You need to be ready to argue.

Requirements:

- You must prepare at least three ideas for both sides of this debate, with details.
- **EVERY IDEA YOU HAVE MUST HAVE SUPPORTING DETAILS.**
    - This means no one-sentence ideas. Find specific examples and points from the texts.

Shi Huangdi was, overall, a great emperor.	**Shi Huangdi was, overall, NOT a great emperor.**
Idea #1 (with support)	Idea #1 (with support)
Idea #2 (with support)	Idea #2 (with support)
Idea #3 (with support)	Idea #3 (with support)
BONUS - Idea #4 (with support)	**BONUS -** Idea #4 (with support)

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China Day 8 Exit Ticket

Score:

1. The Great Wall of China was built to:
    a. show off the architecture skills of the Chinese
    b. keep out invaders from the north
    c. use as a road for transportation
    d. protect cities from bears and other wild animals

2. What are the three legacies of Qin Shi Huangdi? (What is he most remembered for?)
    a. _____
    b. _____
    c. _____

3. Name one **positive** action taken by Qin Shi Huangdi.

_____

_____

4. Name one **negative** action taken by Qin Shi Huangdi.

_____

_____