



ANCIENT CHINA MINI QUIZ PACK

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Ancient China Mini Quiz Pack

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The First and Second Major Dynasties

Circle the word that will make the statement correct.

1. The first Chinese dynasty to leave historical records was the _____ dynasty.

Qin Shang Zhou

2. The person who reigned as the founder of the first Chinese dynasty to leave historical records was _____.

Wuding Dixin Tang

3. The light _____ that is thought to be from about 1200 BC, is thought to have been introduced through contact with Europe and parts of Asia.

goblets chariot jade objects

4. Many of the rulers during the Shang dynasty were known as "wang," which means _____.

royal father king

5. During the Shang dynasty, a week contained _____ days.

ten seven six

6. Early Chinese civilization had very strong ties to _____.

kinship the land authority

7. The longest period of Chinese history was during the _____ dynasty, which covered about 800 years.

Qin Wei Zhou

8. The Zhou dynasty took control from the Shang dynasty through _____.
- popularity arranged marriages conquest
9. The Zhou dynasty was able to control the country through a coalition of _____ states.
- royal feudal independent
10. There were two main divisions of the Zhou dynasty, the first being the _____ period.
- Chunqui Xi Ji
11. The second division of the Zhou dynasty was the _____ period.
- Danfu Wenwang Zhanguo
12. The Zhou built a second capital on land in the area of the middle reaches of the _____.
- Huang He Chang Jiang Mekong River
13. In the Zhou feudal system, the interests of the leaders tended to fit together, but it gave them time to become strong _____ forces.
- opposing independent peaceful
14. For about _____ years, China enjoyed peace and stability under the Zhou dynasty.
- 400 200 600
15. The ruler of the state of Qin, _____, was the leader who united China under the supreme rule of the Qin.
- Wengong Liwang Huangdi

The Third and Fourth Major Dynasties

Circle the word that will make the statement correct.

1. Qin was thought of by many as a barbarian state because of the _____ qualities it contained.

non-Chinese progressive ancient

2. Under the Qin dynasty, production was encouraged, especially in _____.

jade silk agriculture

3. The Qin dynasty was attacked for not honoring the extended family system and instead taxing _____ who lived with their parents and did not start their own families.

all citizens male citizens female citizens

4. The Qin dynasty also made an important improvement in trading by standardizing _____.

language weights and measures travel routes

5. The Qin dynasty succeeded in unifying China in _____.

200 BC 157 BC 221 BC

6. The first emperor after the Qin dynasty unified China destroyed the feudal system and set up _____.

prefectures provinces states

7. Another improvement made under the Qin dynasty was to simplify the system of _____.

the military writing shipping

8. Despite the improvements to the culture, the Qin dynasty did not allow many _____ to be given to the people because its rulers felt too much knowledge was dangerous.

rights advantages books

9. The Qin emperor was afraid of _____.

knowledge his enemies death

10. The Han dynasty, led by _____, followed the Qin dynasty.

Liu Ziu Liu Bang Kublai Khan

11. At one point, the Han dynasty was challenged by the _____, who took control for a short period of time.

Xin Hou Jin

12. The capital during the second period of the Han dynasty was located at _____.

Luoyang Shanxi Shaanxi

13. The emperor who reigned the longest during the Han dynasty was _____.

Hongwu Ye Jianying Wudi

14. The Han dynasty ruler Xuandi took a _____ approach to matters of government.

scholarly practical scientific

15. By the end of the Han dynasty, there were _____ main centers of governmental power.

four two three

The Truth of the Matter

Write T (true) or F (false) on the line before each statement. If the statement is false, see if you can correct it.

- ____1. The Qin dynasty was the first to rule China by giving control to the people.
- ____2. The Qin dynasty did not last long, but it had a major influence on China's history.
- ____3. The first ruler in the Qin dynasty was Shi Huangdi.
- ____4. Standardized weights and measures existed in China long before the Qin dynasty.
- ____5. The Great Wall of China was started during the reign of the second emperor of the Qin dynasty.
- ____6. Shi Huangdi banned many books to cause people to obey him and cut off knowledge of the past.
- ____7. The ideal of national unity came from the Han dynasty.
- ____8. Shi Huangdi's son was a very strong leader.
- ____9. China became very large and powerful under the Han dynasty.
- ____10. Arts and sciences did not thrive until after the Han dynasty ended.
- ____11. During the Qin dynasty, a civil service exam was used to select the government officials.
- ____12. During the Han dynasty, China grew in size, conquering what is now North Korea and northern Vietnam.
- ____13. Trade routes during the Han dynasty allowed products to go into the Greek empire.
- ____14. Liu Bang, who founded the Qin dynasty, was the son of a farmer.
- ____15. The Silk Road was a trade route that got its name from the large amounts of silk that were transported on it from China.

Define It

Match the item in the first column to the description in the second column.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| _____1. Silk | a. Introduced to China from India during the Han dynasty |
| _____2. Abacus | b. Over 7,500 life-size statues of soldiers found buried in Zi'an, China, made of baked clay—part of the burial complex of Shi Huangdi |
| _____3. Buddhism | c. A light form of this is thought to be from about 1200 BC, and to have been introduced through contact with Europe and other parts of Asia |
| _____4. Confucius | d. Special type of material made in China that Europeans did not know how to make until after AD 500 |
| _____5. Legalism | e. Wall for defense built over many, many years |
| _____6. Great Wall | f. Ancient tool used to do arithmetic problems |
| _____7. Chariot | g. A family who rules a country for a long time, passing on the governing authority to descendants throughout their time in power |
| _____8. Silk Road | h. A philosopher who believed society could be saved if people continued to respect the traditional standards of good moral character and practiced traditional rituals and customs; some of his followers taught that people were born good, others that they could become good if they had the right example to follow, but they did not believe in the need for a Savior |
| _____9. Terra-cotta army | i. Importance of authority, efficiency, and strict laws |
| _____10. Dynasty | j. A series of trading routes used for trade between China and Europe |

When Was It?

Number the following events from 1 to 15 in the order they occurred, starting with the earliest event first.

- ____1. Han military strength had been stretched beyond its limits, and a reduction in military and economic policies becomes necessary.
- ____2. The Qin dynasty unifies all of China.
- ____3. The Zhou royal line breaks when Youwang is killed; the Chunqiu phase begins.
- ____4. Agencies to oversee mining, manufacturing and distribution are started.
- ____5. The Zhou conquer the Shang in a decisive battle.
- ____6. Shi Huangdi, emperor under the Qin dynasty, dies.
- ____7. The location of the capital city at Chang'an comes to an end.
- ____8. The beginning of a long power struggle, known as Zhanguo, begins.
- ____9. The light chariot first appears. It has 18 to 26 spokes per wheel.
- ____10. The first Chinese dictionary is completed, containing more than 9,000 characters.
- ____11. Coins are standardized and minting is limited to agencies of the state.
- ____12. The location of the capital city at Luoyang comes to an end.
- ____13. Liwang, a tyrant, is thrown out by the nobles. He is replaced with two nobles who lead until the crown prince can be brought to the throne.
- ____14. Liu Bang becomes emperor under the Han dynasty.
- ____15. Chinese influence and authority reach their peak.

People and Places Decoding

Do the decoding below to find the names of people and places you will encounter in your studies.

Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3) you would follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the puzzle, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	y	n	p
	3	z	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

1. The last capital of the Shang dynasty

A3-D2 A3-D1 A4-D2

2. An important ruler during the Han dynasty

A4-D1 A1-D2 A2-D1 A3-D1

3. An explorer sent to the western frontier

A1-D3 A3-D4 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5 A2-D3 A3-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2

4. Great desert in China

A1-D5 A3-D3 A4-D5 A3-D1

5. The last king of the Shang dynasty

A5-D5 A3-D4 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5 A1-D3 A3-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2

6. Center of the Shang dynasty

A3-D4 A1-D2 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5 A3-D4 A4-D3 A2-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2

7. Set up the Xin dynasty for a very short time

A4-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5 A5-D3 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	y	n	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

8. The Zhou leader who finally conquered the Shang dynasty

A4-D1 A1-D2 A4-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5

9. Historian of the Han period

A5-D5 A3-D1 A5-D3 A2-D5 A2-D3 A3-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2

10. Chancellor under Shi Huangdi

A2-D2 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D1

11. Modern name of place near which Shi Huangdi's tomb is located

A5-D1 A3-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2

12. Capital of China during the first part of the Han dynasty

A4-D4 A3-D4 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5 A2-D5 A4-D2

13. Capital of China during the last part of the Han dynasty

A2-D2 A1-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A4-D2 A1-D5

14. The person of the court mainly credited with the invention of paper

A4-D4 A2-D5 A3-D1 A2-D2 A1-D2 A4-D2

15. General and colonial administrator during the Han dynasty

A4-D5 A2-D5 A4-D2 A4-D4 A3-D4 A2-D5 A3-D3

Find the Places Word Search

Find the words listed below in the word search. You will find these places during your study of ancient China. For extra research, see how many of these places you can find on a map of China. Note: the names may be different today, so you may have to do some research to find out which names have changed.

a z i x c y a n u o n a g g i r g g g n i i n
 a a i d h e s o g i i j i n g h e y n a i j i
 y e d g e j h h x w b n a o a h h i u o n i h
 u g u t n z a g i a t a u h u y g x t j t z x
 n o j o g o n a b g i o h z t r n n o h w a d
 n i i n d a d n e a h g a n y e a a a e i t d
 z g a g u o d i z g n s a u v u a i y o u l
 x u n g a n n i g h g y x h a i h h x x o g h
 g n g u x a g n a i j e h z a r e s e i i u a
 u u y a l i a o n i n g n a t n a i q b n u l
 d i a n j i a n g y i h a i i i x o s h e n g
 q i n g l i a n g h i l l n x m r i x g o i u

Luoyi	Wei He	Yuhuatai	Chengdu
Datong	Tongguan	Qingliang Hill	Min River
Hebei	Guangzhou	Jianye	Liangzhou
Liaoning	Shen	Xianyang	Hanzhong
Zhejiang	Ba	Luoyang	Shandong
Guangxi	Dianjiang	Gui Xian	Shanxi
Xian	Dujiangyan	Shaanxi	Xiaotun
Huang He	Qiantang	Jing He	Xibeigang

Answer Key

The First and Second Major Dynasties

1. Shang
2. Tang
3. chariot
4. king
5. ten
6. kinship
7. Zhou
8. conquest
9. feudal
10. Chunqui
11. Zhanguo
12. Huang He
13. opposing
14. 200
15. Huangdi

The Third and Fourth Major Dynasties

1. non-Chinese
2. agriculture
3. male citizens
4. weights and measures
5. 221 BC
6. prefectures
7. writing
8. books
9. death
10. Liu Bang
11. Xin
12. Luoyang
13. Wudi
14. practical
15. three

The Truth of the Matter

- F__1. . . . by a strong central government.
- T__2.
- T__3.
- F__4. Shi Huangdi standardized weights and measures during the Qin dynasty.
- F__5. . . . reign of Shi Huangdi, the first emperor of the Qin dynasty.
- T__6.
- F__7. . . . came from the Qin dynasty.
- F__8. . . . was a weak ruler.
- T__9.
- F__10. Arts and sciences thrived during the Han dynasty.
- F__11. During the Han dynasty . . .
- T__12.
- F__13. . . . into the Roman empire.
- F__14. Liu Bang, who founded the Han dynasty . . .
- T__15.

What Was It?

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. h
5. i
6. e
7. c
8. j
9. b
10. g

When Was It?

Years are given in parentheses for your reference.

- _11_1. (90 BC)
- _6_2. (221 BC)
- _4_3. (771 BC)
- _9_4. (117 BC)
- _2_5. (1046 BC)
- _7_6. (210 BC)
- _12_7. (AD 25)
- _5_8. (475 BC)
- _1_9. (1200 BC)
- _14_10. (AD 121)
- _10_11. (112 BC)
- _15_12. (AD 220)
- _3_13. (841 BC)
- _8_14. (202 BC)
- _13_15. (AD 90)

People and Places

1. Yin
2. Wudi
3. Zhang Qian
4. Gobi
5. Shang Zhou
6. Huang He Valley
7. Wang Mang
8. Wuwang
9. Sima Qian
10. Li Si
11. Xi'an
12. Chang'an
13. Luoyang
14. Cai Lun
15. Ban Chao



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