The Han Dynasty
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1. The Han dynasty lasted over ________ years, from 206 B.C. to ________ C.E.
2. It arose because the people were unhappy with the harsh ________ government of
   the Qin. When the emperor died the people ________, and a rebel named ________
   ________ established his empire.
3. The Han rulers changed the way China was ________. They believed people could not be
   ruled with ________ and incorporated ________ principles.
4. Under the Han, China enjoyed a golden age, or a long period of ________ and
   wealth.
5. Education, literature, and ________ flourished. There were also many important inventions,
   and military ________. China’s borders were expanded as far as present-day
   ________ and ________.

Warfare
6. The Han excelled at ________. They had a large, well-______ army.
   All men ages 25 to ________ had to serve. It is estimated there were between
   ________ to ________ men.
7. Some of the Han’s new military technologies included ________
   ________, ________, and the ________.

Government
8. The Han made significant improvements in Chinese government. They ________ the
   harsh ruling style of Qin Shihuangdi, and brought back ________ ideas.
9. The government was structured like a bureaucracy: a form ________

10. One key improvement was the way ________ servants were ________.
    Before the Han dynasty, government officials were chosen based on their ________
    ________. Under the Han, they were chosen based on their ________ and ________.
Agriculture
11. Important advances in agriculture under the Han helped ___________________ who faced many difficulties.
12. Farmers were expected to ______________ their families, stock the ________________________, make their __________________, build their __________________ and give one __________________ of unpaid __________________ to the government for building projects.
13. The following inventions helped the farmer: the ____________________________, molded iron ______________________, and the ________________________________.

Industry
14. The Han government controlled two important industries in China: ________________ and ________________ which were helped by new inventions.
15. Silk production improved because of a foot-__________________________ machine that ______________________ fibers onto a large reel. This helped make silk production more __________________ to increase trade with people outside of China.
16. Salt was important in ancient times because it helped people to ________________ meat and vegetables. The Han learned how to ________________ salt from under the ground by digging deep wells to bring salt water up to the surface where the water was ______________________ leaving just the salt. In this way the Chinese could get salt even when they were ________________ from the sea.

Art
17. The invention of ______________________ was a key advance in art under the Han.
__________________________ or the art of fine ______________________ was an important art form to the Han. Before the invention of paper, the Chinese wrote on ________________, but it was very _______________________.
18. The invention of paper in the first century C.E. also changed the way people ______________________. Paper was cheaper so people could __________________ more, and it could be easier __________________ into books.
Medicine

19. Medical treatments used by the Han are also __________________________.
   One technique used was __________________________ where thin ________________
   are inserted into parts of the body to __________________________ the forces of yin
   and yang.

20. A second healing treatment is __________________________, where a small cone of
    powdered leaves is placed on the ________________ and set on ________________.
    The heat is believed to __________________________ pain and promote __________________________.

21. Other discoveries the Chinese made about how the human body works include listening to a
    person’s __________________________ or feeling for a __________________________.
    They also discovered that __________________________ circulates from the ________________ through the
    __________________________ and back to the heart. Western science did not make this discovery
    until the 1600’s C.E. Finally Han doctors discovered a type of wine that could be used as an
    __________________________, or something that takes away the feeling of
    __________________________.

Science

22. Under the Han the Chinese make a number of scientific __________________________. They
    recorded __________________________, the learned why the moon __________________________ and what
    causes __________________________.

23. During this period they invented two useful instruments, the __________________________ and
    the __________________________. The first invention detects
    __________________________ and the second is used to detect
    __________________________, such as which way is __________________________ or __________________________.
    They used a __________________________ to make their compasses.