

Aim: How were the Roman Empire and the Han Dynasty in China similar?

I. Qin Dynasty

1. Replaced the Zhou Dynasty 221 BCE
2. Qin Shi Huang reunited China
3. Legalists
4. Achievement was public works
5. Early stages of the Great Wall of China (1,400 Miles)

II. Han Dynasty

- 206 BCE- 220 CE
- Liu Bang founded the Han
- Strong central government
- Allowed civil service exams and Confucian ideals
- Shi: scholar class, promoted education
- Han Wudi created an even larger empire
- Technology increased, iron, paper, ships, acupuncture, and compass

III. Silk Road

- Linked Asia, Africa, and India
- Traded spices, jewels, grain, wine, stirrups
- Middlemen were the Greeks and the Jews
- Buddhism into China and Christianity began to spread
- Disease caused a decrease in population in Rome and China

IV. Decline

1. Land was not equally divided
2. Women had no status
3. Han borders were covered with barbarians and paid them tribute
4. weakened economy
5. Trade declined
6. Peasant revolts
7. Poor harvests
8. Weak rulers follow Wudi
9. Invasions lead to military rule and collapse in 220 CE
10. Led to 400 years of turmoil and division of the empire