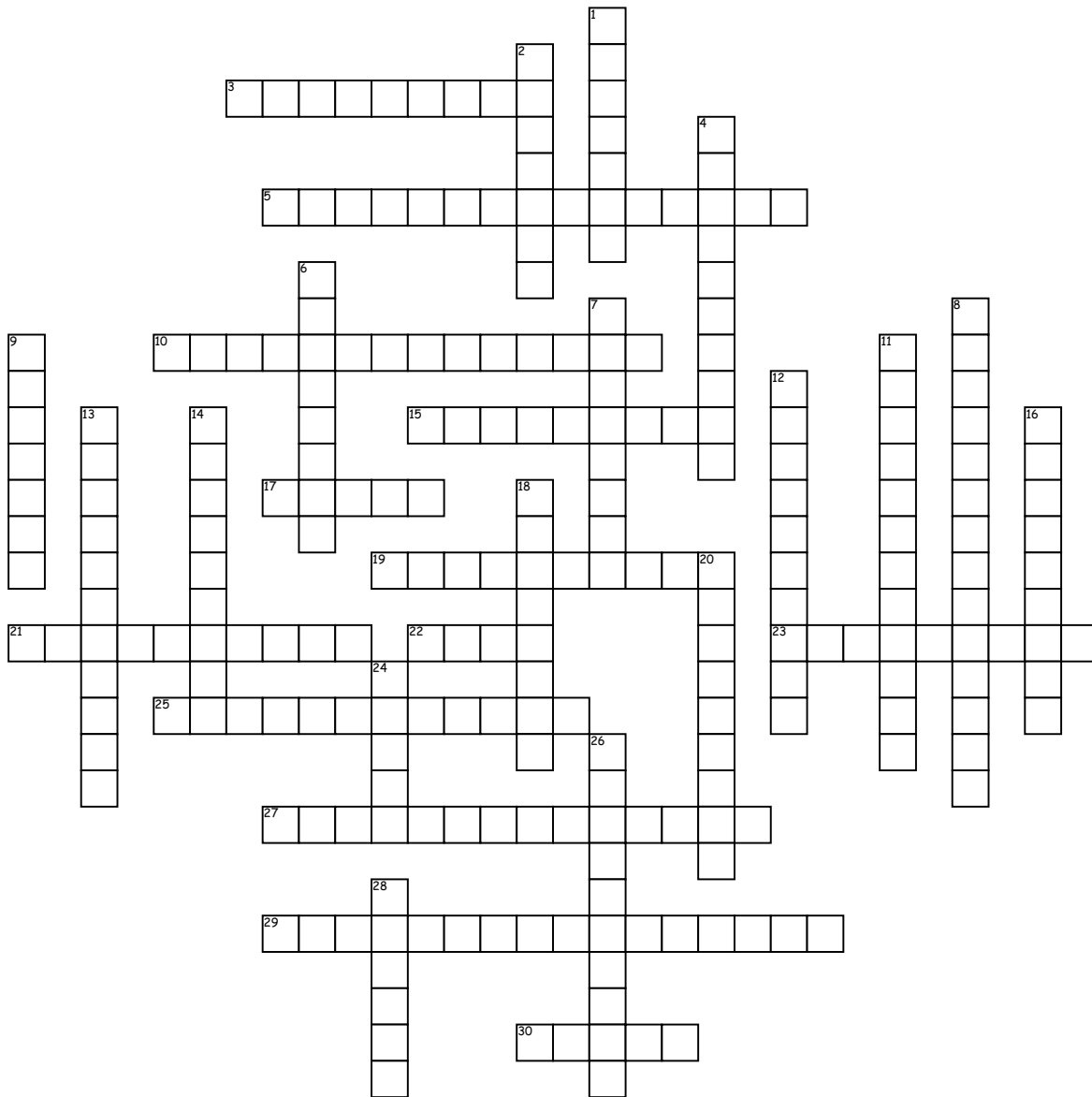


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancient China



**Across**

- 3. a historical period characterized by the use of bronze, and in some areas proto-writing, and other early features of urban civilization
- 5. a large-scale downfaulted rift basin formed in late Paleogene and Neogene and then modified by the deposits of the Yellow River and is the largest alluvial plain of China
- 10. It is a form of polyculture. It can take the form of double-cropping, in which a second crop is planted after the first has been harvested, or relay cropping, in which the second crop is started amidst the first crop before it has been harvested.
- 15. a person who buys goods from producers and sells them to retailers or consumers.
- 17. born Liu Bang, was the founder and first emperor of the Han dynasty, reigning from 202 – 195 BCE. He was one of the few dynasty founders in Chinese history who was born in a peasant family.
- 19. a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase. Pictographs were used as the earliest known form of writing, examples having been discovered in Egypt and Mesopotamia from before 3000 BC.
- 21. the first dynasty of Imperial China, lasting from 221 to 206 BC. Named for its heartland in Qin state, the dynasty was founded by Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of Qin.
- 22. born Liu Che, courtesy name Tong, was the seventh emperor of the Han dynasty of China, ruling from 141-87 BC. His reign lasted 54 years – a record not broken until the reign of the Kangxi Emperor more than 1,800 years later.
- 23. a Chinese historian of the early Han dynasty. He is considered the father of Chinese historiography for his Records of the Grand Historian, a Jizhuanti-style general history of China

- 25. the permanent professional branches of a government's administration, excluding military and judicial branches and elected politicians.
  - 27. also known in China as the Qinghai
  - 29. As the Yellow River valley was the major entryway to the Guanzhong area and the state of Qin from the North China Plain, Qin heavily fortified the
  - 30. a loosely compacted yellowish-gray deposit of windblown sediment of which extensive deposits occur, e.g., in eastern China and the American Midwest.
- Down**
- 1. courtesy name Huiban, was a Chinese historian, philosopher, and politician. She was the first known female Chinese historian. She completed her brother Ban Gu's work on the history of the Western Han, the Book of Han. She also wrote Lessons for Women, an influential work on women's conduct.
  - 2. formerly romanized as Peking, is the capital of the People's Republic of China, the world's third most populous city proper, and most populous capital city
  - 4. pieces of ox scapula or turtle plastron, which were used for pyromancy – a form of divination – in ancient China, mainly during the late Shang dynasty. Scapulimancy is the correct term if ox scapulae were used for the divination; plastronomy if turtle plastrons were used.
  - 6. an ancient network of trade routes that connected the East and West. It was central to cultural interaction between the regions for many centuries
  - 7. a person, typically one more remote than a grandparent, from whom one is descended.
  - 8. a Chinese autonomous region in South Central China, bordering Vietnam

- 9. a level paved area or platform next to a building; a patio or veranda.
- 11. or Yin dynasty, according to traditional historiography, ruled in the Yellow River valley in the second millennium BC, succeeding the Xia dynasty and followed by the Zhou dynasty
- 12. he second imperial dynasty of China, preceded by the Qin dynasty and succeeded by the Three Kingdoms period. Spanning over four centuries, the Han period is considered a golden age in Chinese history.
- 13. the Zhou Kingdom was a Chinese dynasty that followed the Shang dynasty and preceded the Qin dynasty. The Zhou dynasty lasted longer than any other dynasty in Chinese history.
- 14. was the founder of the Qin dynasty and was the first emperor of a unified China. He was born Ying Zheng or Zhao Zheng, a prince of the state of Qin.
- 16. A stone wall extending for fifteen hundred miles across northern China. Built to defend the Chinese border in ancient times, it has become a favorite destination for visitors to the country.
- 18. a principal administrative division of certain countries or empires.
- 20. a mountain range in Asia, separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau
- 24. an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river: a ridge of sediment deposited naturally alongside a river by overflowing water. NORTH AMERICAN a landing place; a quay.
- 26. The Yellow River, is the second longest river in Asia, after the Yangtze River, and the sixth longest river system in the world at the estimated length
- 28. a prefecture-level city in Henan province, China. The northernmost city in Henan