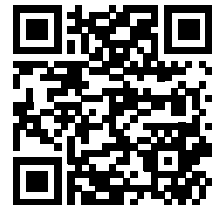


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The Qin Dynasty's Legacy



The Qin Dynasty, which ruled from 221 to 206 BC, was a pivotal period in Chinese _____ . It marked the first time that the warring states of China were united under a single _____ , Qin Shi Huang. This unification brought about significant changes, including the standardization of _____ , measures, and even the script, which facilitated _____ and communication across the vast empire. The Qin also constructed impressive _____ , such as roads and canals, improving transportation and economic _____. However, the dynasty is perhaps best known for the Great _____ , initially built to defend against northern invaders. Under Qin Shi Huang's rule, harsh legalist _____ were implemented, which aimed at controlling the populace but also led to widespread _____. The emperor's quest for immortality is well-documented, leading to the creation of the famous Terracotta _____ , intended to protect him in the afterlife. Despite its short _____ , the Qin Dynasty's policies laid the groundwork for the future Han _____ and influenced the development of China for centuries to come. The use of a centralized _____ and a unified legal code are among its most lasting legacies. The fall of the Qin was precipitated by _____ , fueled by the dynasty's oppressive policies. Nevertheless, the foundation it laid for a unified _____ cannot be underestimated, illustrating the complex legacy of this early Chinese _____ .

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Dynasty dynasty China trade history bureaucracy policies lifespan