Ancient History

General course

Externally set task Source Booklet

China from the time of the Warring States c. 475–c. 206 BC

Sample 2016

**Copyright**

© School Curriculum and Standards Authority, 2014

This document – apart from any third party copyright material contained in it – may be freely copied, or communicated on an intranet, for non-commercial purposes in educational institutions, provided that the School Curriculum and Standards Authority is acknowledged as the copyright owner, and that the Authority’s moral rights are not infringed.

Copying or communication for any other purpose can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with prior written permission of the School Curriculum and Standards Authority. Copying or communication of any third party copyright material can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with permission of the copyright owners.

Any content in this document that has been derived from the Australian Curriculum may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Australia licence](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/au/)

**Disclaimer**

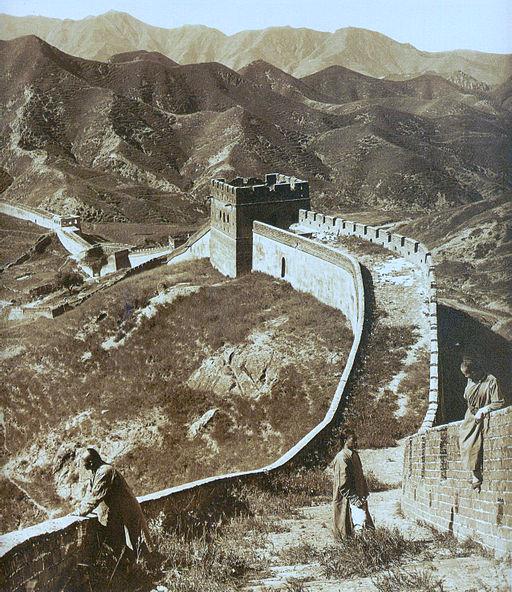
Any resources such as texts, websites and so on that may be referred to in this document are provided as examples of resources that teachers can use to support their learning programs. Their inclusion does not imply that they are mandatory or that they are the only resources relevant to the course.

# Ancient History

# Externally set task Source Booklet

### China from the time of the Warring States to the rise and fall of the Qin dynasty c. 475–c. 206 BC

### Source 1



Ponting, H. (1907). Photograph of the Great Wall of China from 1907

### Source 2

**Economic reforms**

Qin Shi Huang and [Li Si](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_Si) unified China economically by standardizing the [Chinese units of measurements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_units_of_measurement) such as weights and [measures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_measurement), the [currency](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Currency), the length of the [axles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axle) of [carts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cart) to facilitate transport on the road system. The emperor also developed an extensive network of roads and canals connecting the provinces to improve trade between them. The currencies of the different states were also standardized to the [Ban liang coin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banliang). Perhaps most importantly, the [Chinese script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_character) was unified. Under Li Si, the [seal script](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_script) of the state of Qin was standardized through removal of variant**1** forms within the Qin script itself. This newly standardized script was then made official throughout all the conquered regions, thus doing away with all the regional scripts to form one language, one communication system for all of China.

Extract from: Qin Shi Huang. (n.d.). *Wikipedia*

1 variant forms – different forms

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**Source 1** Ponting, H. (1907). *Photograph of the Great Wall of China from 1907* [Image].Retrieved January, 2014, from <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Greatwall_large.jpg>

**Source 2** Extract from: Qin Shi Huang. (n.d.). *Wikipedia*. Retrieved February, 2014, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qin\_Shi\_Huang

Used under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.