

The First And Last Emperor

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To the tune of "Blank Space" by Taylor Swift





Ancient China has a
wall

It's 300 inches tall,



Workers and slaves
were buried within, Shí
Huangdì was there and
he built the wall



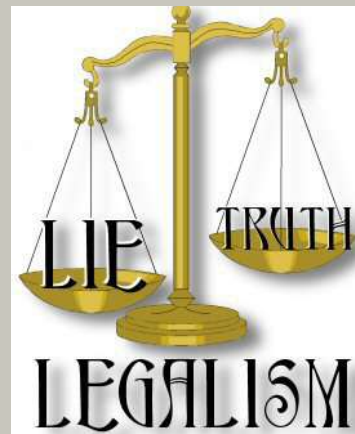
from earth and stone
He was king all alone,
But also the first emperor
Oh!



Legalism was like life,
The punishments would
horrify

Strict Laws and Harsh Punishments

- Legalists felt human nature was wicked
 - must force people to do good
 - government must pass strict laws to control peoples' behavior
- Believed harsh punishments would make people afraid to commit crimes



To disobey was to die,
There were no apologies

LEGALISM

- Founded in China during the Qin Dynasty (3rd century BCE)
- Same time as Confucianism and Daoism
- Taught that peace and stability would only be achieved through tight control by the government, based on a distrust of human nature (people are essentially evil)
- Strict laws and harsh punishments used to keep order in society
- Appreciated farmers and soldiers and had little use for other social classes

法



But hey!
Shi Huangdi,
desired to live for eternity



Quest for Eternal Life

- After 3 assassination attempts on his life, the First Emperor grew more and more afraid of death. He became obsessed with finding a magic potion which would allow him to live forever.
- The court doctors and alchemists concocted a number of potions, many of them containing "quicksilver" (mercury), which had the ironic effect of hastening the emperor's death rather than preventing it.
- Mercury causes madness and Shi Huangdi was known for his bizarre actions and paranoia after he began taking these potions. He built 200 secret tunnels connecting his homes and palace, and always traveled in a series of identical carriages. He also began fishing with his hands while standing in the middle of streams.

He drank a potion

But it was bad

The death marked the end
of the Qin dynasty



The End of the Qin Dynasty

- After Qin died the empire fell apart.
- Rebellions broke out.
- Royal families began fighting again.
- In 206 B.C.E. Liu Bang, a peasant leader established the Han dynasty.



He never lived forever
The tomb was
millions of dollars





A terra cotta army,
Protected him from scars
Before that Shí Huangdì
Killed half the
population



China was corrupted
But he lived till the end!
The monarchy was
careless



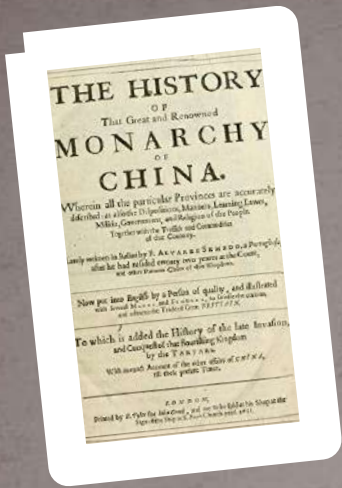
THE KING APPOINTED LOCAL GOVERNORS,
AND THERE WAS AN ESTABLISHED CLASS
OF NOBLES AS WELL AS THE MASSES,
WHOSE CHIEF LABOR WAS IN
AGRICULTURE.

IN ADDITION TO HIS SECULAR POSITION,
THE KING WAS THE HEAD OF THE
ANCESTOR AND SPIRIT WORSHIP CULT.

- COURT RITUALS TO PROPITIATE SPIRITS
AND TO HONOR SACRED ANCESTORS
WERE HIGHLY DEVELOPED.

- EVIDENCE FROM THE ROYAL TOMBS
INDICATES THAT ROYAL PERSONAGES
WERE BURIED WITH ARTICLES OF VALUE,
PRESUMABLY FOR USE IN THE AFTERLIFE.





He burned scrolls
And textbooks

Scholars were furious
They disobeyed what
they're told



This Chinese history
Ended in 1200 CE

It was corrupt and dauntless
Because of Shi Huangdi

