Timeline Challenge

Imperial China

206 B.C.E.-220 C.E. **Han Dynasty**

The Han dynasty rules over a golden age of expansion and prosperity for China.



About 850 C.E.

Gunpowder Invented

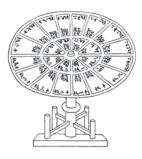
A formula for gunpowder is recorded in China, and allows for the later development of weapons such as grenades, flamethrowers, artillery shells, and bombs.



About 1050 C.E.

Movable Type Invented

Movable type is invented in China, which lowers the cost of printing and makes written materials more widely available.



1279-1368 C.E.

Yuan Dynasty

After conquering most of Asia, the Mongols establish the Yuan dynasty in China and greatly favor foreigners to fill important government positions.



1405-1433 C.E.

Voyages of Zheng He

Zheng He's seven maritime voyages display China's power and gain new tributary states for China during the Ming dynasty.



300 B.C.E.

100 B.C.E.

100 C.E.

300 C.E.

500 C.E.

700 C.E.

900 C.E.

1100 C.E.

1300 C.E.

1500 C.E.

1700 C.E.



618-907 C.E.

Tang Dynasty

During the Tang dynasty, Buddhism spreads from India to China and gains many Chinese followers.



960-1279 C.E.

Song Dynasty

During the Song dynasty, agricultural improvements increase food production, allowing for growth in areas other than farming, such as trade and commerce.



1100s C.E.

Papermaking Spreads to Europe

Nearly 1,000 years after it was developed in China, the art of papermaking spreads to Europe. Paper becomes crucial for recording and transmitting information.



Late 1200s C.E. **Marco Polo Visits China**

Marco Polo travels through China as a guest of the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan; a book about his travels becomes a European best-seller.



1368-1644 C.E.

Ming Dynasty

Mongol rule of China ends in 1368. The Chinese establish their own government under the Ming dynasty. The Ming build the Forbidden City.