



第二單元

秦汉时期：统一多民族国家的建立和巩固

2018



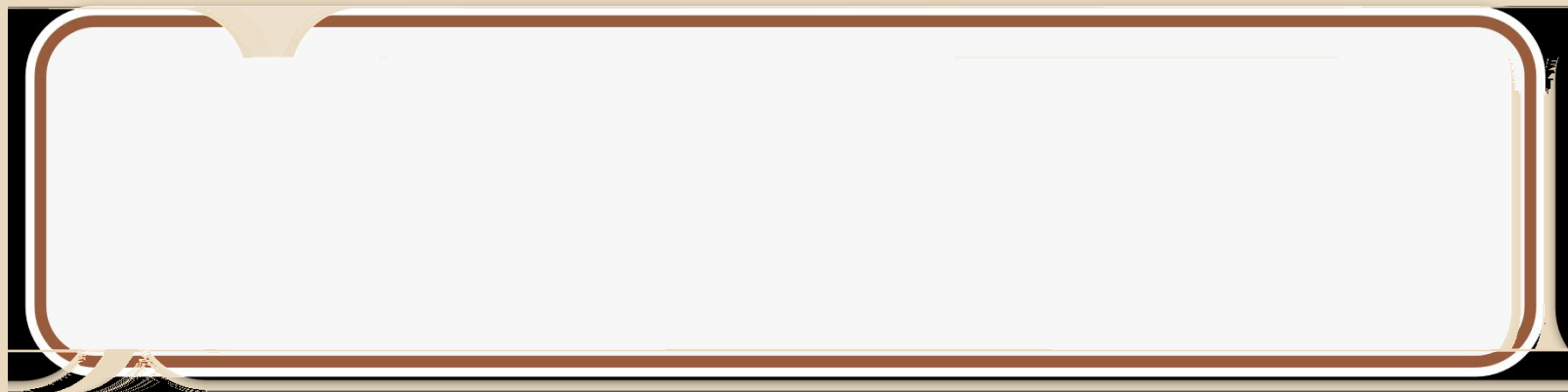
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孝武皇帝,景帝中子也,母曰王皇后。年四岁立为胶东王。七岁为皇太子,一曰皇后。十六岁……景帝崩。甲子,太子即皇帝位,尊皇太后窦氏曰太皇太后。

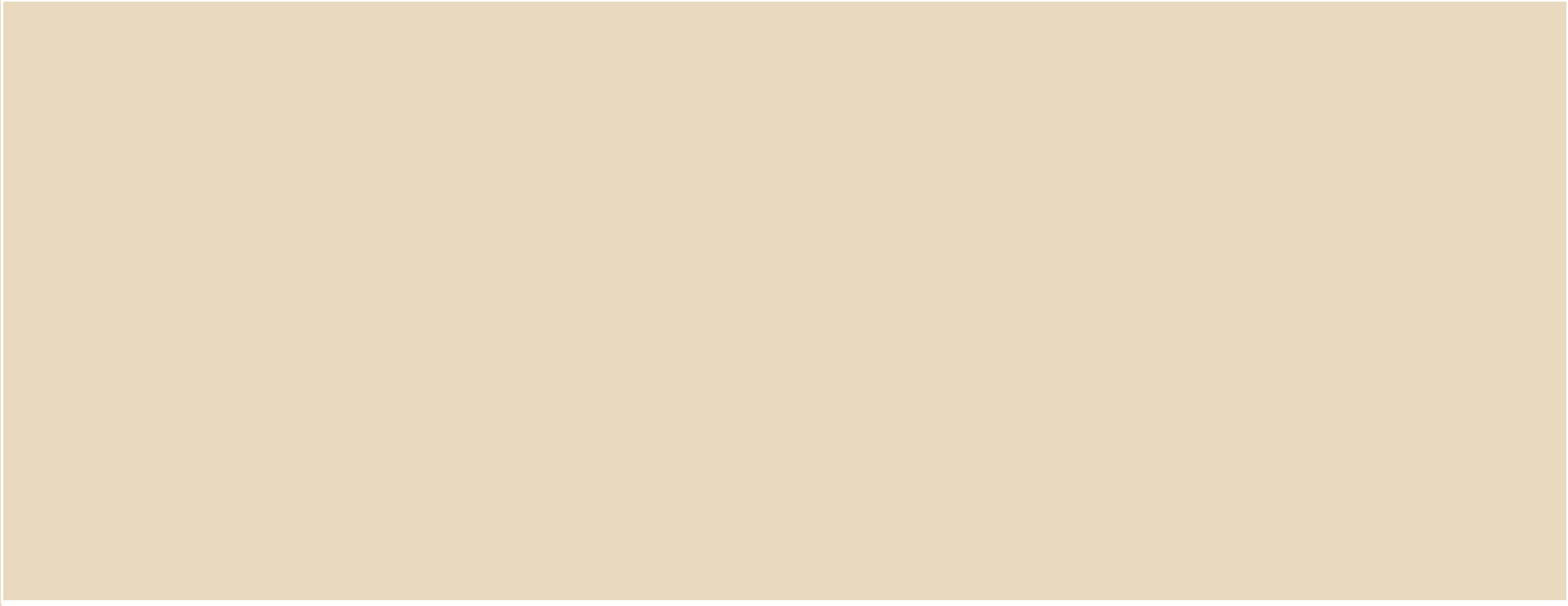
——《汉书·武帝纪》

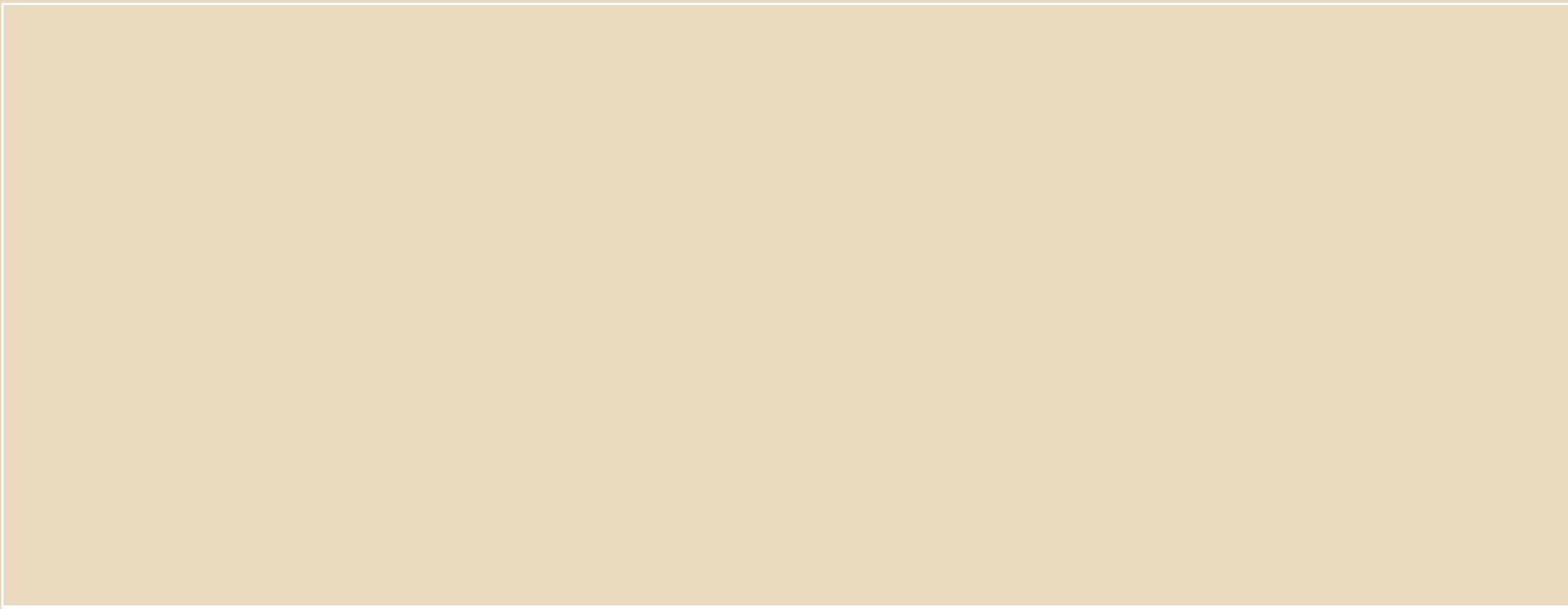




汉武帝继位时，西汉情形如何？他**巩固大一统王**

朝遇到了哪些问题，他在政治、思想文化、经济、
军事方面采取了什么措施，影响如何？

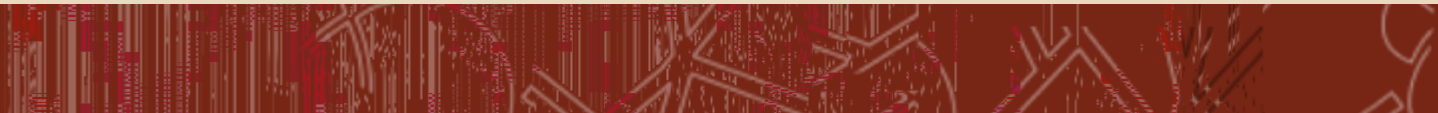






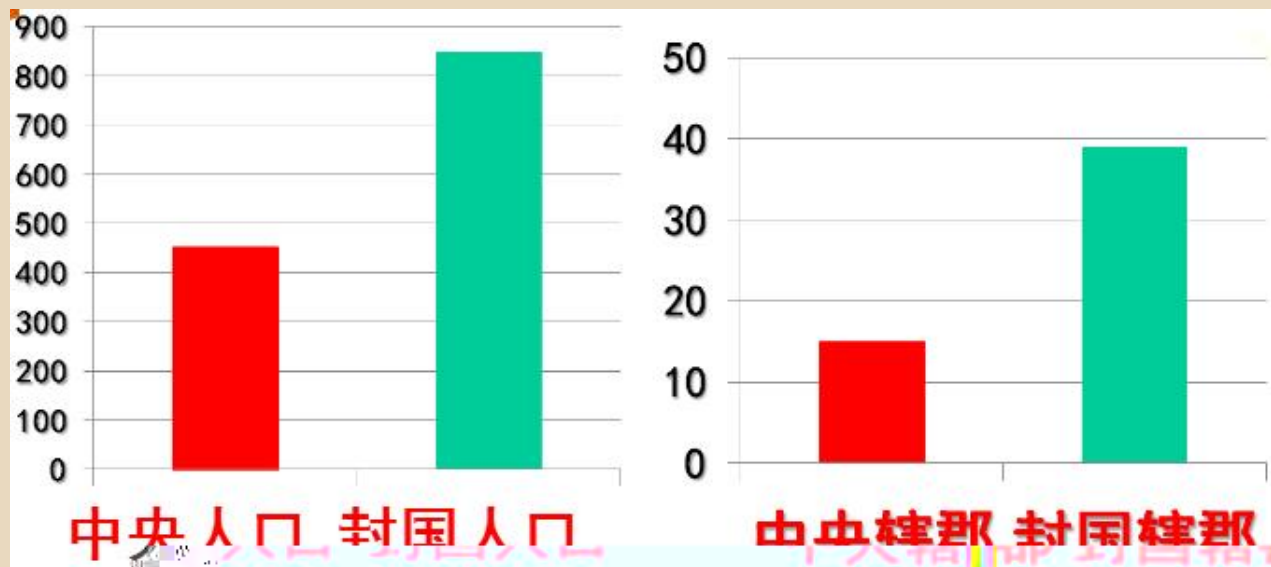
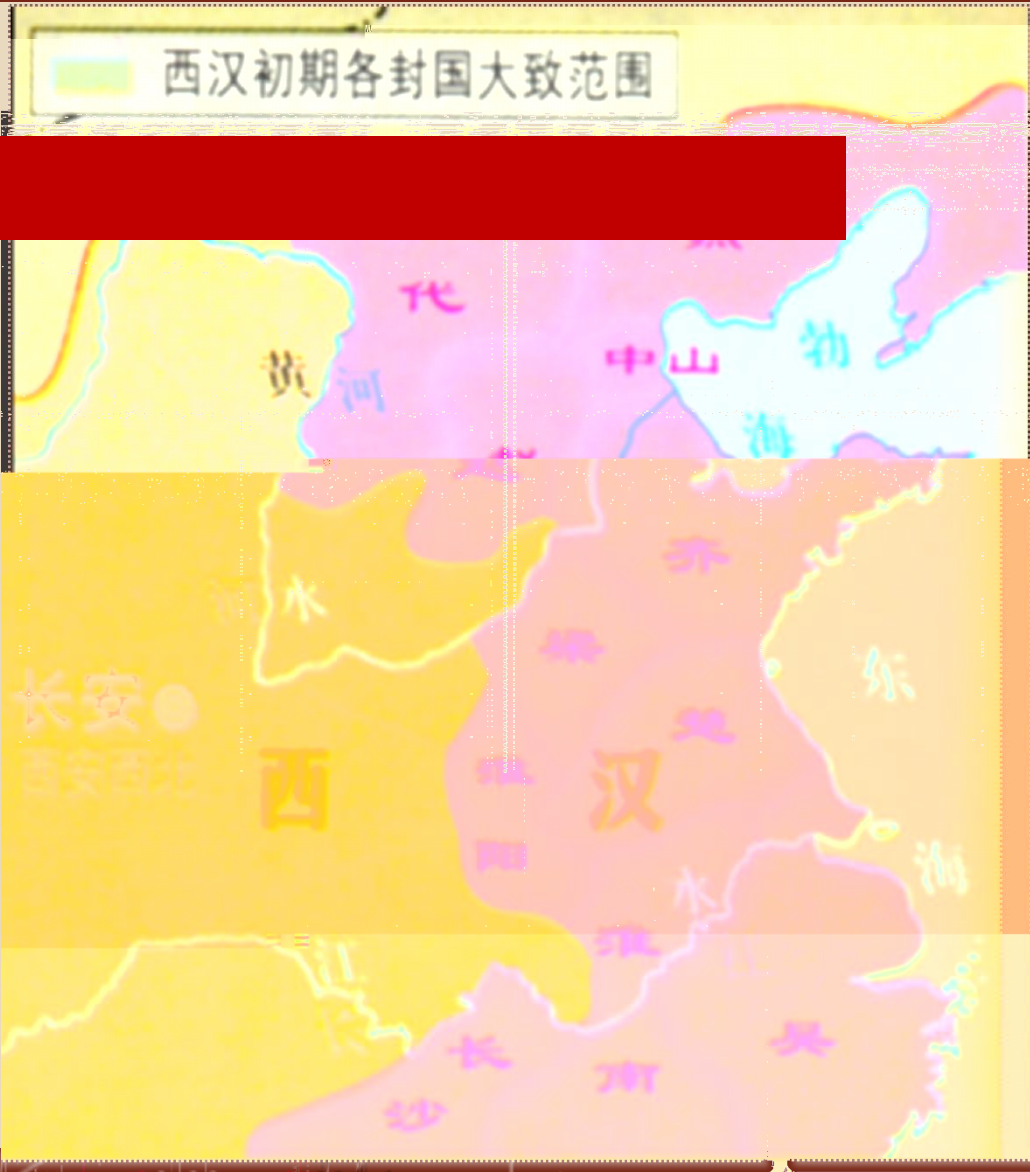






思想上——“罢黜百家，独尊儒术”





封国：西汉初期刘邦分封的诸侯国



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推恩令

诸侯王

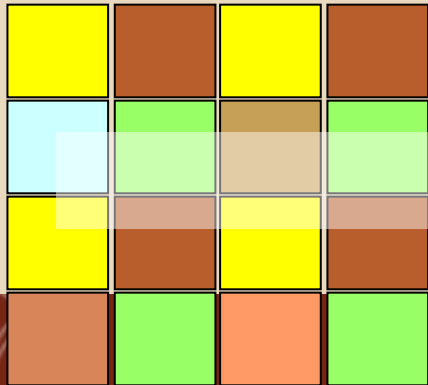
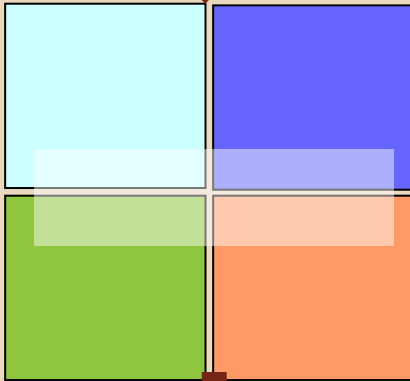
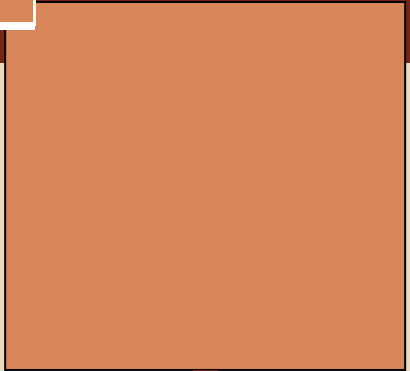
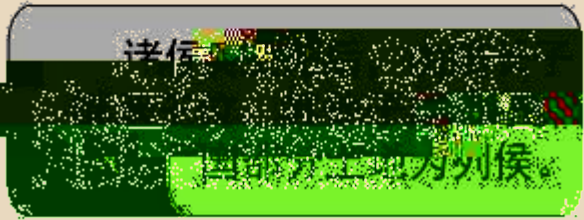


新诸侯王

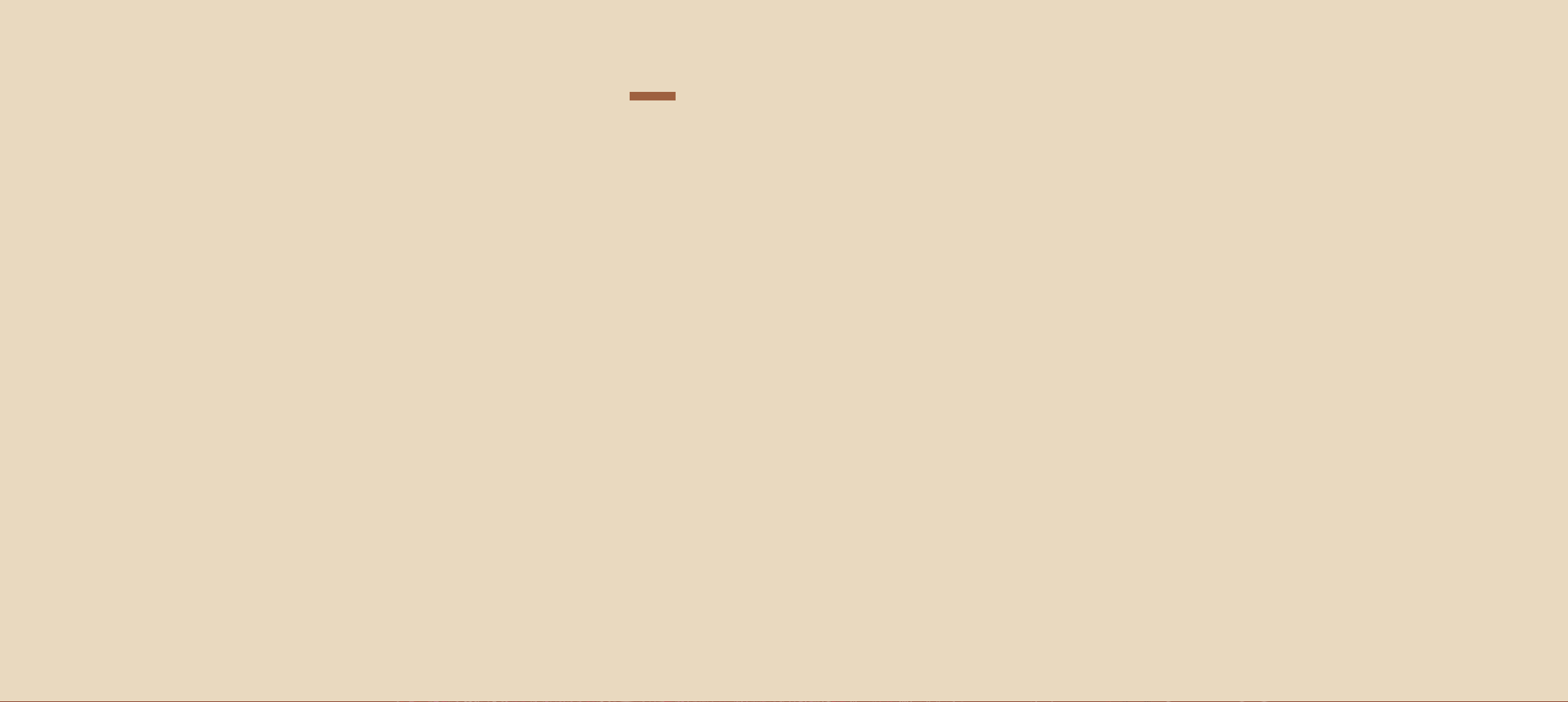
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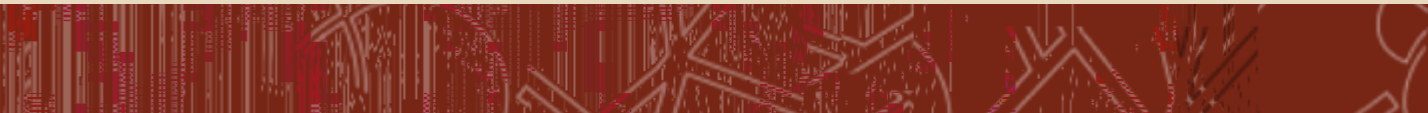
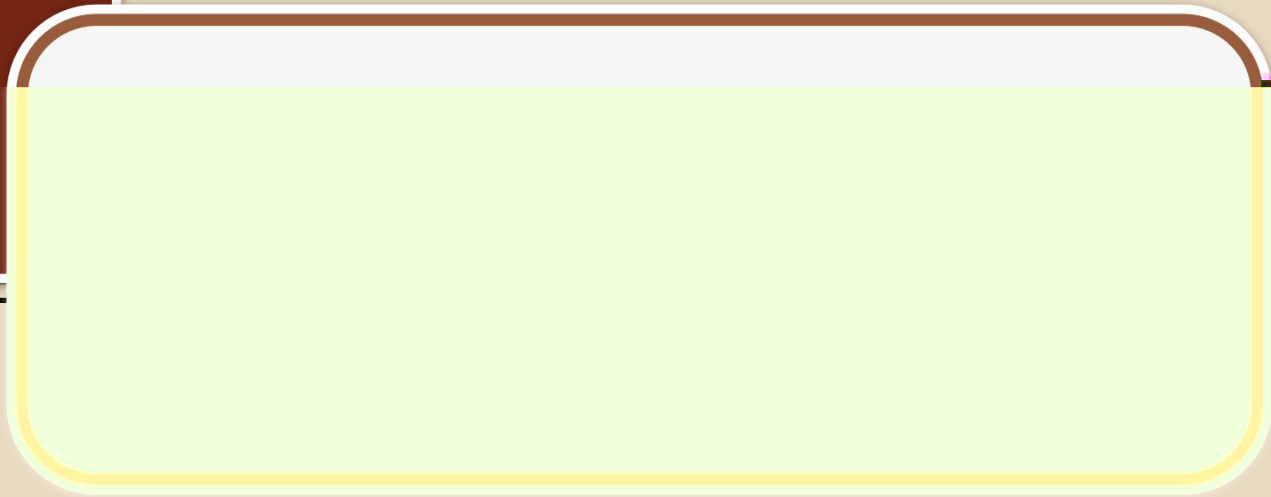
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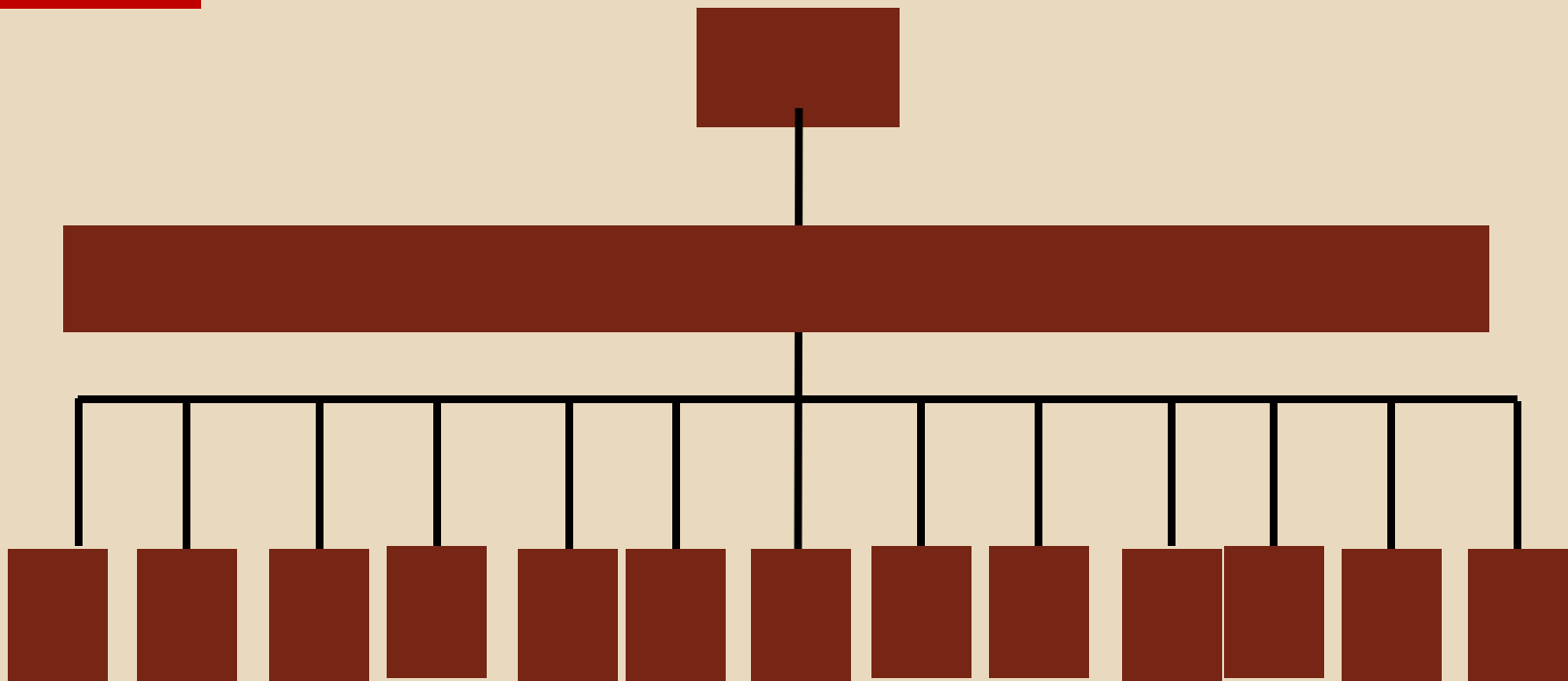






THE CHINESE IMPERIAL SYSTEM

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL SYSTEM



THE CHINESE IMPERIAL SYSTEM





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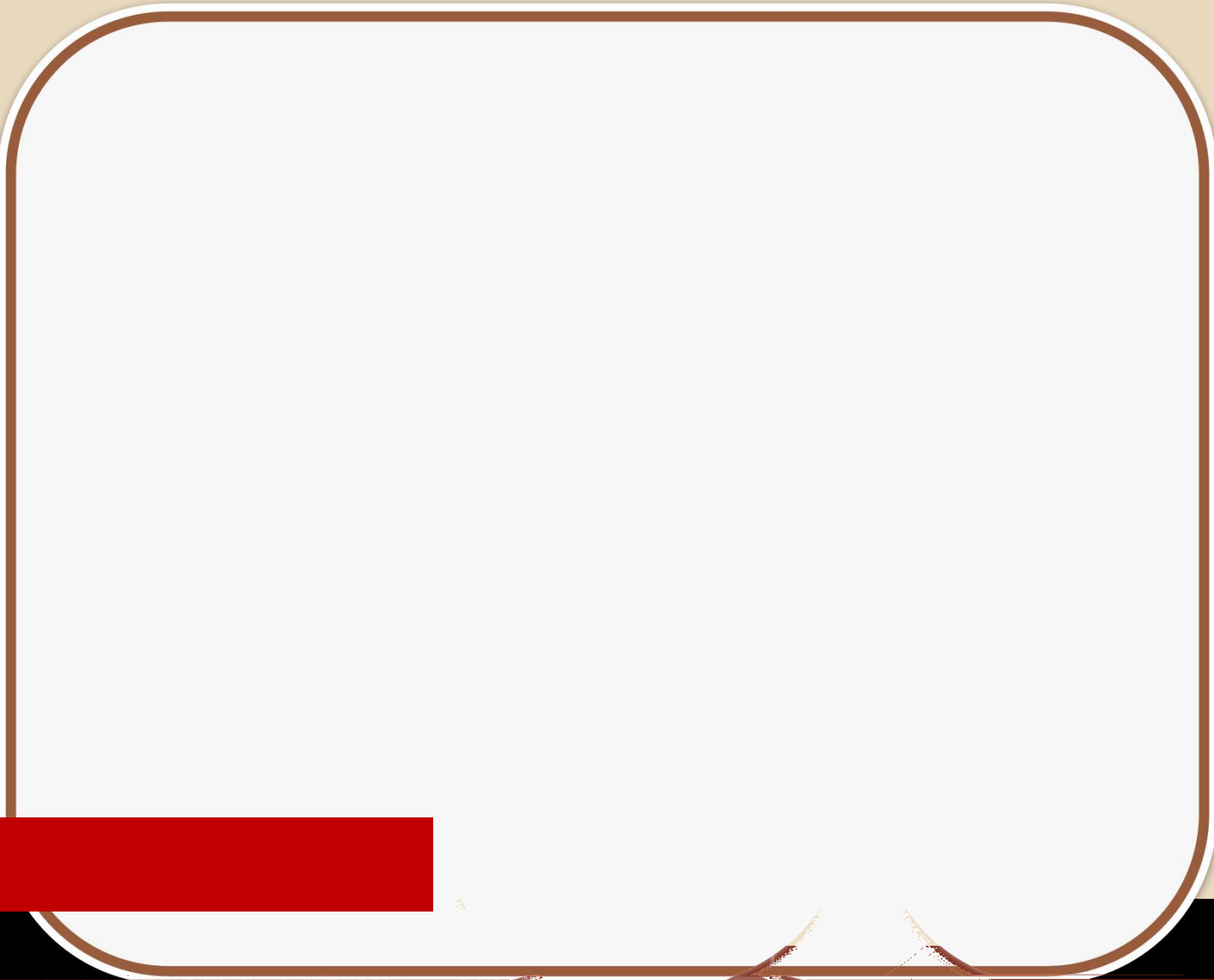


匈奴与汉朝的战争

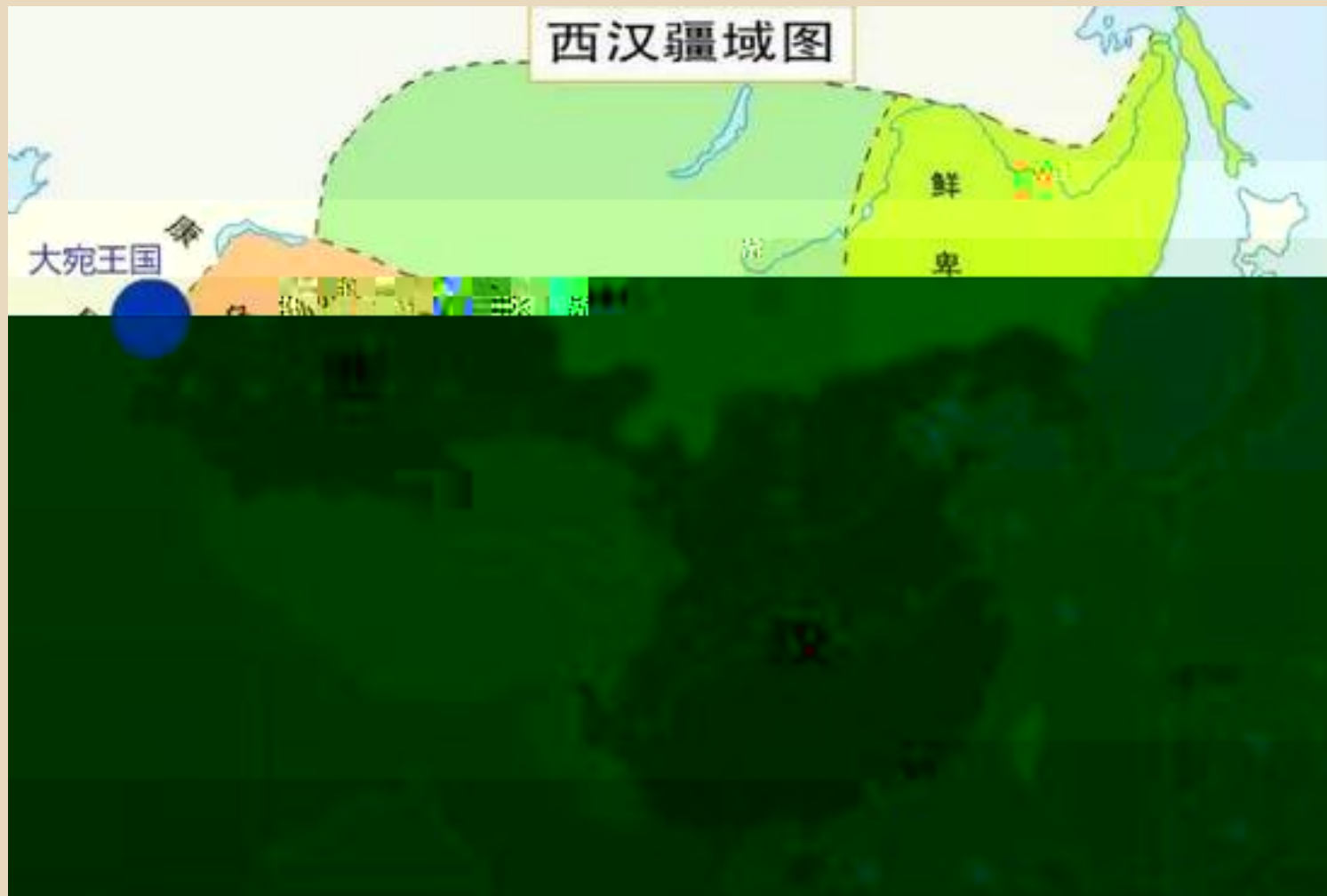
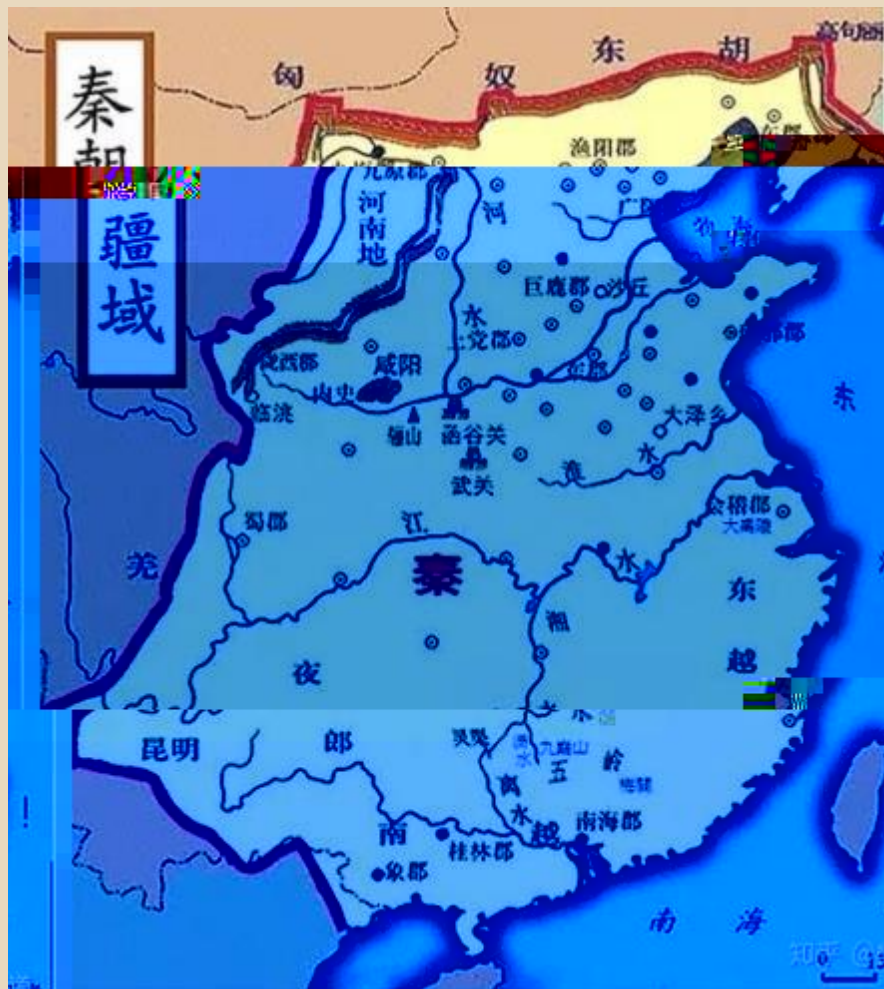
“匈奴”







对比西夏与秦朝的疆域图，看看有什么变化



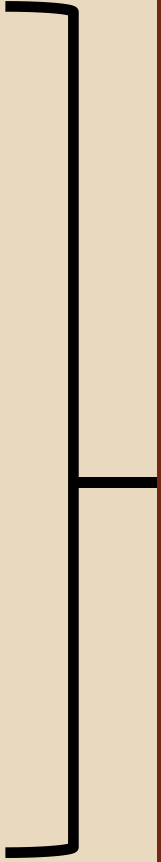
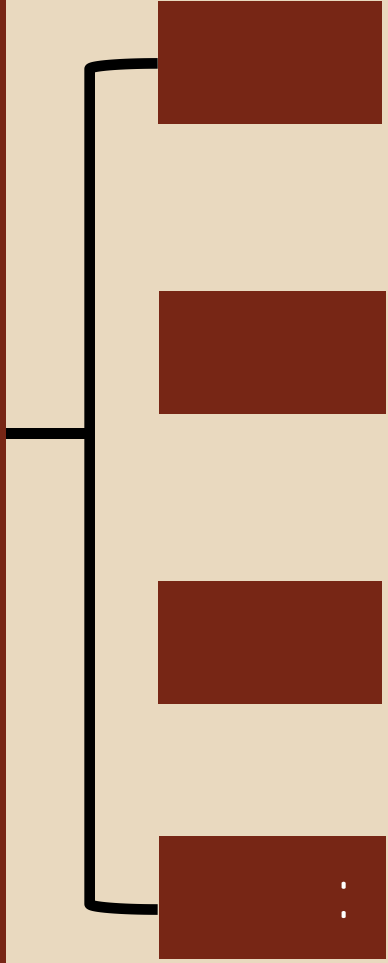


敢于创新

有为进取

直面困境

不畏艰难



比较秦始皇和汉武帝的主要功绩

	推行郡县制	
	“焚书坑儒”	
	统一文字	
	统一货币（半两钱） 统一度量衡	
	北击匈奴修长城，南征越族开灵渠	
	巩固了统一，促进了经济、文	

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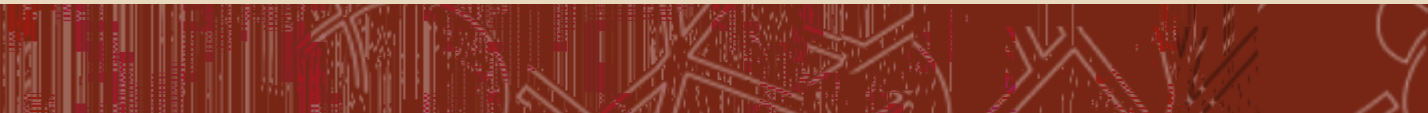
4.

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——如何评价汉武

对人物的评

价，我们要反对这种唯物主义和历史唯物主义的态度，不可片面分析。

(1)

行分析和评价在当时起的作用。

(2) 既要看主流又要看到缺点或不足；既



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