## Teapot Lesson

Name: $\qquad$
Ceramics•Mrs. Estoch

1. During the Han Dynasty ( 206 BC-220 AD), $\qquad$ was known as Xinping.

Historical records show that it was during this time porcelain began to be produced here.
2. Porcelain was invented in $\qquad$ during the $\qquad$ Dynasty (1271-1368)
3. Ceramic teapot production became popular in the $\qquad$ .
4. Before teapots were invented, tea was traditionally made in $\qquad$ or
$\qquad$ and served in $\qquad$ .
5. The most popular teapots from the early times were produced in the $\qquad$ region of China.
6. The earliest surviving example of a teapot has been dated to $\qquad$ and is attributed to Gongchun.
7. Early teapots were small and designed to serve $\qquad$ .
8. Often the drinker would drink from the $\qquad$
9. Teapots were shipped from $\qquad$ to Europe in the Late 17th Century with spices and other goods.
10. $\qquad$ , Plymouth Porcelain factory was opened in the United Kingdom by
$\qquad$
11. In 1708 that Ehrenfried Walther von Tschirnhaus devised a way of making porcelain in Dresden Germany and started the $\qquad$ factory in 1710
12. $\qquad$ was the epicenter of teapot production in Colonial America. These
teapots were made of $\qquad$ .
13. $\qquad$ is the primary material from which porcelain is made.
14. Some teapots have a piece inside to keep the tea leaves separate in the water. This part is called a $\qquad$ or an $\qquad$ .
15. Teapots should have a small hole in the lid. The purpose is that it allows the tea to
$\qquad$ .


Parts of a Teapot:
A. $\qquad$
B. $\qquad$
C. $\qquad$
D. $\qquad$
E. $\qquad$
F. $\qquad$
G. $\qquad$

