Chapter 7 – Persia

1. Location of Persian Empire
   - at the crossroads between India and the Mediterranean
2. Persian government structure compared to smaller, urban-center kingdoms
   - needed more bureaucrats and members of the military
3. Persian empire with greatest degree of toleration
   - Achaemenid
4. Qanats
   - Persian underground canals
5. Basic tenets of Zoroastrianism
   - a belief in heaven and hell
   - the doctrine that individuals will undergo a final judgment
   - the encouragement of high moral standards
6. Influence of Zoroastrianism on other religions (specific beliefs)
   - the belief in a day of judgment, which will determine whether individuals go to a paradise or punishment in hell
   - expectation of high moral standards
7. Role of women in Persia (jobs they could have)
   - served as priestesses
   - employed as weavers by temple workshops
8. Darius’s administrative accomplishments
   - taxations
   - centralized government
9. Satrap
   - an imperial provincial governor
10. Unintended effects of standardization of coins
    - it facilitated trade throughout the empire
11. Seleucids, Parthians, and Sasanids – how did they maintain imperial rule
    - continued Darius's administrative policies
12. The correct order of the Persian Empires
    - Achaemenid, Seleucids, Parthians, Sasanids
13. Language group of the Medes and the Persians
   - Indo-European

14. Where did Darius get the idea of standardized coinage
   - Lydians

15. Persian approach to governing a large empire
   - use imperial spies to monitor administration of the empire
   - use regional military officers and tax collectors to check the power of local governors
   - recruit local officials in administrative positions

16. Why was Darius praised by the Jews
   - he allowed them to return to their capital city and rebuild their temple

17. Seleucids, Parthians, and Sasanids – which claimed direct descent from the Persians and wanted to recreate the Achaemenid Empire
   - Sasanids

18. What development undermined the warrior elite and clan-based social structure
   - the creation of an administrative bureaucracy

19. Zoroastrianism view of morality – what is the quote
   - "good words, good thoughts, good deeds"

20. The Gathas
   -

*Important Points*
- The Persians continued the traditions of ancient Mesopotamia
- The economic foundation of classical Persian society was agriculture.
Chapter 8 – China

1. Sima Qian
   - the first great Chinese historian

2. The Analects
   - the collection of Confucian says and teachings

3. Confucius belief regarding political and social harmony
   - political and social harmony would develop from the proper ordering of human relationships

4. Junzi
   - Confucian "superior individuals" who took an active role in public affairs

5. Xiao
   - the Chinese concept of filial piety which was central to the Chinese family structure

6. Mencius
   - the most influential post-Confucian philosopher
   - chief spokesman for Confucius's philosophy

7. Beliefs of Xunzi
   - proposed that only strong social discipline would bring society into order

8. "The Way"
   - Dao

9. Legalist philosophy – basic tenet
   - clear and strict laws

10. Legalists – collective responsibility
    - necessary for effective government control

11. Qin Shihuangdi
    - the first ruler to unite all of China

12. Policies of Qin Shihuangdi
    - Strong centralized rule
    - Huge public works projects
    - Disarmed regional military forces

13. Qin Shihuangdi’s most important contribution to China
    - Established a precedent for centralized imperial rule

14. The tomb of Qin Shihuangdi
    - 15,000 terra-cotta soldiers

15. Division between Former Han and Later Han dynasties
    - The rule of Wang Mang
16. Most powerful Han emperor
   • Han Wudi
   • Known for his administrative centralization and imperial expansion
17. Imperial university education system
   • Created by Han Wudi to educated imperial officials
18. Greatest military threat to the Han
   • The Xiongnu
19. Negative effects of the Han becoming more powerful and wealthy
   • The gap between the rich and poor grew dangerously large
20. The “Socialist Emperor”
   • Wang Mang
   • Revolutionary reforms in equitable land distribution
21. Admonitions for Women
   • Emphasized humility, obedience, subservience, and devotion to husbands as the virtues most appropriate for women
22. Maodun
   • Leader of the Xiongnu
23. Han philosophy of rule
   • Continuation of Qin policies of centralization with a return to Confucian values
24. Founder of the Han dynasty
   • Liu Bang
25. Differences between Confucianism and Daoism
   • Different views on social involvement
26. What was happening in China that brought about the Chinese philosophies
   • A period of chaotic disunity
   • Period of the Warring States
27. Connection between Confucianism and patriarchal society
   • The Confucian classics supported Chinese patriarchy
28. Sericulture
   • Silk production
   • Improved trade and commerce for the Han
   • Foundation of the silk roads trade network
29. Yellow Turbans
   • Uprisings by this group represents a failure on the part of the Han ruler’s Mandate of Heaven
30. Shang Yang and Han Feizi
- Leaders in Legalist philosophy
- Hoped to control China’s subjects by clear and strict laws

31. Wuwei
- Daoist concept which stands for disengagement from the affairs of the world

*Important Points*
- During the Period of Warring States the Chinese looked to different philosophies for stability. Neither Confucianism nor Daoism includes the worship of any deities. It is believed that the practice of venerating one’s ancestor’s since ancient times fulfills the need for protective spirituality.
- The philosophy of Confucius formed a thoroughly practical and secular approach to life
- The Qin and Han dynasties went further than the Persian emperors in their efforts to foster cultural unity
- Buddhism was spread to China by merchants and nomads
- With the collapse in political order after the fall of the Han empire, Daoism and Buddhism became much more popular.
- Sinicization refers to the spread of Chinese culture; a process whereby non-Han Chinese societies come under the influence of dominant Han Chinese state and society.
- Confucius left an enduring mark on Chinese society as an educator and political advisor
- Traditions and Achievements under the Han dynasty
  - Paper manufacturing
  - Expansion into Central Asia
  - Bureaucratic government
1. Political division of Indian sub-continent before Mauryans
   - Divided into several large kingdoms
2. Method of rule for Chandragupta Maurya
   - First ruler to unify India
   - Followed a strong philosophy of governance and advice from Kautalya
3. Ashoka’s accomplishments
   - Promotion of Buddhism; converted to Buddhism after his bloody war against Kalinga
   - Economic growth
   - Communicating extensively with his people by written edicts
4. Differences between Maurya and Gupta Empires
   - Gupta empire was smaller in size than the Maurya
   - Gupta depended more on local governance
5. Reasons for economic growth in India (321 BCE – 550 CE)
   - Long-distance trade by land and sea routes
6. Jatis
   - Formed from the emerging guilds
   - Resulted in the caste system becoming more intricate
7. Buddhism – root of all suffering
   - Desire
8. Why did Buddhism appeal to the common people
   - It downplayed social caste
   - It emphasized individual freedom
9. How did Ashoka show his support of Buddhism
   - Support for its missionary efforts
10. How did Hinduism transform as a result of Buddhism’s popularity
    - Recognition of the active life became a route to salvation for all, no matter what caste
11. Differences between the goals of Hinduism and Buddhism
    - Both looked to escape the cycle of reincarnation and rest on a belief in karma
    - For Buddhists, the goal was spiritual independence
    - For Hindus, it is spiritual union
12. Difference in caste system between Aryan and Mauryan societies – reflection of society’s values
    - The prestige of the four main castes changed
• The lower castes became as influential, if not more so, than the upper castes
• Reflected that Aryan societies mostly valued political and spiritual power while Mauryan societies also valued commercial endeavors.

13. How was the decline of the Zhou in China similar to the decline of the Gupta in India
• In both cases, invasions from central Asian nomads allowed provincial governors to form independent states

14. Political structure of the Gupta Empire
• Left local government and administration in the hands of their allies

15. Effect of the monsoons on maritime trade in the Indian Ocean
• Understanding the rhythms of the monsoon winds was a key to success of Indian Ocean trade

16. Who created/unified the Gupta Empire
• Chandra Gupta
  o Forged alliances and encouraged trade
  o Made the capital in Magadha, a prosperous area in the Ganges valley
  o Under the Gupta Empire, Arabic numerals originated in India

17. Greatest social contribution of the Jains
• The fact that they did not recognize social hierarchies based on caste
• This was subsequently followed by the Buddhists

18. High point of the Mauryan Empire
• The reign of Ashoka

19. Who typically maintained social order in classical India
• The powerful sub-castes (jati)

20. Child marriage and its connection to a patriarchal society
• This common practice is one of the most pronounced examples of patriarchal society in India

21. Buddhism – how is salvation achieved
• Leading a balanced and moderate life

22. Financial problems of the later Mauryan Empire
• Their decision to debase the currency

23. Rock and Pillar Edicts
• Issued by Ashoka to communicate his desires to the empire

24. Dharma
• Hindu principle
• In the Bhagavad Gita, “Having regards to your own duty, you ought not to falter, for there is nothing better for a Kshatriya than a righteous battle.”
Chapter 10 – Greece

1. Characteristics of Minoan society
   - Linear A = written language yet to be deciphered
   - Known for vivid frescoes
   - Luxurious palaces and homes

2. Linear A and B
   - Undecipherable written language of Minoan and Mycenaean societies

3. Frescoes
   - The art of painting on freshly spread moist lime plaster with water-based pigments

4. How tyrants gained power in Greek poleis
   - By building popular support among the people

5. Helots compared to chattel slavery
   - Helots could not be bought and sold as property

6. Leader during the glory days of Athens
   - Pericles

7. Motivation(s) for Greek colonization
   - The limited/strained resources on the mountainous Balkan Peninsula

8. Results of the Persian Wars
   - Splintered Greek unity once the Persian were defeated
   - Set the stage for the rise of Macedon and easy takeover by Philip II and Alexander

9. Role of women in classical Greece
   - Mostly stayed home
   - Limited professions available, except as priestess

10. Greek written language – who did it come from
    - Phoenicians

11. Which cult had the greatest connection to Greek theatre
    - Cult of Dionysus

12. What did salvation cults offer that Greek philosophy and traditional religion did not
    - The promise of a rewarding afterlife

13. City-states in Greece compared to those in Mesopotamia or Mesoamerica
    - Many of the Greek city-states were under the collective rule of local nobles
14. Slavery in Sparta compared to Mayan culture
   • Slaves in Mayan culture were used for human sacrifice while slaves in Sparta provided the agricultural labor necessary to feed the polis

15. Connection between Hellenistic philosophers and the Hindu Upanishads
   • Similar in regards to “duty” because of the Greek focus on fulfilling one’s duties to reason and logic in order to achieve a sense of inner peace and tranquility

16. Beliefs of the Stoics
   • Believed all human beings are members of a single, universal family

17. How were the Mycenaeans influenced by the Egyptians and Phoenicians
   • They were indirectly influenced by them because of their contact with the Minoans who were geographically close to Phoenicia and Egypt

18. Spartan women versus other Greek poleis
   • Spartan women had the most freedom
   • In general, the roles of women were limited due to the strictly patriarchal society

19. Results of Greek colonization
   • The spread of Greek language and cultural traditions
   • An increase in the size and diversity of trade
   • Increased contact with other societies

20. Political structure of ancient Greece
   • Usually consisted of independence, autonomous city-states

21. Delian League – purpose and advantage for Athens
   • Was created to discourage further Persian invasions
   • As head of the League, Athens received a lot of money which it spent on enhancing its acropolis

22. Beliefs of the Epicureans
   • Pleasure is the greatest good

23. How did a Spartan show distinction among his peers
   • He had to have discipline and military talent

24. Aristotle
   • “the master of those who know”

25. Significant Greek events during the time of Pericles
   • Athens became the leader of the Delian League
   • The Parthenon was constructed
   • Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War

26. The most important port in the Hellenistic world
   • Alexandria
27. Acropolis
- A temple complex in Athens
- “city on the extremity”; typically a fort/citadel

28. Characteristics of the Hellenistic Era
- Refers to the time of Alexander the Great and his successors
- Greece assimilated with other cultures and the empire reached its’ greatest extent
- Helped to integrate economies and societies
- Facilitated trade, as well as the spread of ideas, beliefs, values, and religions
- Profound influence from then to today

29. Philosophies of Socrates compared to Confucius
- **Socrates (470-399 BCE)**
  - “The unexamined life is not worth living”
  - Posed questions that encouraged reflection
  - Questioning eventually leads to trouble with the state
  - His work survived through Plato and Aristotle
  - Greek philosophies influenced European and Islamic culture
  - Shaped thought about world and human affairs for more than two millennia
- **Confucius (551-479 BCE)**
  - Addressed the problem of political and social order during the era of the Warring States
  - He refused to compromise his beliefs causing him conflict with the state
  - His thoughts were fundamentally moral, ethical, and political
  - Political and social harmony arose from the proper ordering of human relationships
  - Express moral integrity, deliver moral and just decisions, and filial piety
  - Expressed his thoughts in general terms; his disciples continued his teachings and adapted them as needed
  - His influence shaped Chinese culture to the present
  - Until the early 20th century Chinese seeking government posts were tested on Confucius and the works of the Zhou dynasty

30. Portrayal of ancient Greeks in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
- Expert and fearless seafarers

31. Alexander’s conquests and why he stopped in India
- Alexander reached as far as India
- In 327 BCE, his troops refused to go any farther from home

32. Characteristics of Greek philosophy
- Often characterized as “rational” because it was based purely on human reason
33. Beliefs of Plato

- That the ideal state would allow people to work at jobs where their talents lie.
- That our display of virtue or other qualities in the world was merely an imperfect reflection of the true reality.
- That there was another world of ideal qualities called Forms.

* Important Points *

- Greek society was extended through overseas colonization.
- The Persian Wars (500-479 BCE) referred to the rebellions of the Greek city-states, fighting for their independence from Persia.
- The Peloponnesian War was fought between two groups of Greek adversaries under the leadership of Athens and Sparta.
- Spartan life
  - The helots were unfree servants
  - Vigorous physical activity for girls was encouraged, in hopes they would bear strong children
  - Boys were taken away from their mothers at a young age for military training
Chapter 11 – Rome and Christianity

1. Council of Nicaea
   - In 325 C.E., this group decided that Jesus possessed both human and divine natures

2. Emperor Theodosius – connection to Christianity
   - In 380 C.E., he proclaimed that Christianity was the official religion of the Roman Empire

3. Why did Germanic tribes threaten the western Roman Empire in the 5th century
   - They were looking for protection from the Huns

4. Emperor Diocletian
   - Divided the Roman Empire into two parts

5. Sinicization (SORRY! I put this in the wrong section)
   - The spread of Chinese culture

6. the first “Romans” – what group settled it first
   - Etruscans

7. pax romana and Augustus
   - The period of “Roman Peace” under the rule of Augustus Caesar

8. Toleration and treatment of conquered peoples – who were the Romans similar to
   - The Persians
   - Roman policy toward conquered people was generous, with the potential for citizenship

9. Turning point in Roman history (hint: Punic Wars; benefits from defeating Carthage)
   - Carthage was a huge naval and trading empire and the Romans were able to absorb and expand that empire and exploit its resources

10. Paul of Tarsus
    - The leading figure in the expansion of Christianity beyond Judaism

11. Foundations of Roman law code
    - Defendants were innocent until proven guilty.
    - Defendants had a right to challenge their accusers before a judge in a court of law
    - Judges could set aside laws that were inequitable

12. Latifundia
    - Enormous plantations worked by slaves

13. Role of women in Rome compared to Greece
    - Unlike in Greece, women had opportunity to own property and have a public role in Roman society

14. Government under Augustus
    - A monarchy disguised as a republic

15. Accomplishments of Caesar after he took power
    - He started large-scale building projects.
    - He distributed property to the veterans of his armies.
    - He centralized the military under his control.

16. Description of Roman families
    - It included the pater familias, who was the authority.
    - Women supervised domestic affairs.
• It meant an entire household, including slaves, servants, and relatives
17. Common characteristics of the fall of the Han and Roman Empires
• Large landowners successfully avoided tax collectors
• Land distribution was a flaw of both
18. Attempts to save the Roman Empire from ruin
• The establishments of a new capital in the eastern empire.
19. Emperor Constantine – connection to Christianity
• The emperor who allowed Christians to practice their faith openly for the first time in the Roman empire
20. Rome’s cultural legacy
• A legal code whose influence persists today.
• Sophisticated engineering and construction skills.
• Roads and fortifications that lasted for centuries.
21. Use of roads in the Roman Empire
• The existence of a sophisticated network of roads suggests that the Roman Empire used roads to integrate distant territories and frontier regions into their empire.
22. Basic tenets of Christianity
• Taught the forgiveness of sins through faith in Jesus
23. Christianity in the late Roman Empire
• Experienced a change in its official status as the Roman Empire officially adopted it
24. Office of the Tribune – what was it’s purpose
• The early Roman republic created the office to deal with pressures from the plebians for a voice in government
• The Office of the Tribune had the power to intervene in all political affairs.
25. Most serious political and social tensions during the last years of the republic
• Patterns of land distribution
26. How did Octavian avoid Caesar’s fate
• He wisely preserved the façade of the republic while cautiously consolidating his power
27. Growth of cities in the Pax Romana
• In Spain, Gaul, and Britain where cities were first build for government and administrative purposes
28. Manumission
• The act of a slave owner freeing his slaves
• Roman slaves were most likely to receive freedom after years of a service as an urban slave around the age of thirty
29. Why were Roman commoners attracted to religions of salvation
• The religions of salvation provided a purpose or model for how to live and the promise of a rewarding afterlife
30. Conflict between Jewish beliefs and Roman law
• The Jewish religion forbids the worship of any other gods but Yahweh and therefore Jews would not participate in the Roman state cults
31. Groups of people that Christianity appealed to the most
• Despite repression by the Roman government, Christianity had great appeal for slaves and women because it promised spiritual freedom and eternal reward regardless of status
32. Slavery in Rome
   - Many early civilizations relied on slavery for economic and/or religious purposes
   - Rome was most dependent on slave labor in its economic realm

33. Region most impacted by Rome
   - Rome’s most enduring impact was on Western Europe because Roman rule stimulated trade and agricultural production resulting in urban growth

34. “paterfamilias” and it’s connection to Han China
   - Much like Han China, the Roman concept of the “paterfamilias” was a means of providing order in society

35. *Mare nostrum*
   - The Mediterranean Sea

36. Role of religion in Roman society
   - In general, the Romans were very religious. They saw religion as the finding force of the empire.

37. Twelve Tablets
   - The long tradition of written Roman law stretching back to 450 BCE
Chapter 12 – Cross-Cultural Exchanges and the Silk Roads

1. Land route of the silk roads (start and end cities)
   - The Han capital of Chang’an to the Mediterranean port of Antioch

2. Most important element in establishing Indian Ocean trade
   - Mastering the monsoon system

3. St. Augustine
   - Made Christian thought more appealing to educated classes by harmonizing it with Platonic (Greek) thought

4. Popular religions/philosophies after the collapse of the Han
   - Daoism and Buddhism

5. Byzantine empire
   - After the collapse of the western half of the Roman Empire, imperial authority survived for another thousand years in this eastern half of the Roman Empire

6. How did Buddhism spread to China
   - By foreign merchants who traveled along the silk road.

7. Evidence of Indian influence in Southeast Asia
   - Indian names given to Malay children
   - The fact that by the first century CE Southeast Asian kings called themselves rajas

8. Manichaeism
   - Mani promoted a syncretic blend of multiple religious elements
   - It was representative of the increasingly cosmopolitan world

9. Nestorians
   - A Christian community that emphasized the human nature of Jesus
   - Showed how religion evolves it travels

10. Developments in 100-500 CE that spurred the development of long-distance trade
    - The building of large, imperial states
    - The construction of roads and bridges

11. Most prominent faith along the silk road 200 BCE – 700 CE
    - Buddhism

12. Evidence of the influence of eastern practices on western Christianity 300-700 CE
    - The belief that asceticism (practicing strict self-denial) and withdrawal from secular society were the ideal manifestations of a Christian life.
13. Why was Manichaeism feared by imperial states
   - It was seen as a threat to public order and was suspected as a threat from an outside nation

14. Effect of epidemic diseases along the silk roads
   - Trade within the empires declines
   - Imperial economies shrank

15. Reason(s) for the collapse of the Han Dynasty
   - Conflicts over land distribution
   - Fighting among imperial families

16. Why did Constantine move the Roman capital to Byzantium
   - He was attempting to save the Roman Empire from ruin

17. Why did the classical societies decline (commonalities)
   - Decline in long distance trade
   - Rise of military leads and fragmentation of political power
   - Spread of new epidemic disease

18. Mani
   - The prophet who promoted a syncretic blend of Zoroastrianism, Christian, and Buddhist elements into a religious faith that would serve the needs of a cosmopolitan world

19. Most dangerous spot along the silk road
   - Taklamakan Desert
   - “he who enters does not come back out”

20. Zhang Quin
   - The first official diplomat of Han China
   - A world envoy who’s information encouraged Han Wudi to destroy the Xiongnu and take control of the Silk Roads.

* Important Points *
- The Kushan Empire
  - Peaked under the rule of Kashika
  - Played a crucial role in the Silk Road trading network
  - Pacified large areas of present-day Pakistan, Afghanistan, and north India