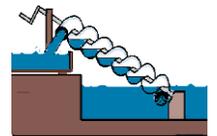


Characteristics of Empires & Persian Empire

1. List the seven main characteristics of an empire.
 - Strong Central Administration (bureaucracy) – collect taxes & tribute, enforce laws
 - Common Language- necessary for govt. officials to talk to each other, efficient communication
 - Economic Growth
 - Imperial Cities
 - Monumental Structures – inspired citizens, intimidated visitors with the ruler’s power
 - Ideology- system of beliefs that allowed the people to connect with the emperor, legitimizes rule. China – Mandate of Heaven; India – caste system
 - Strong Military Power – Protect borders of empire, prevent rebellion of conquered people, conquer more territory. Expensive to train & maintain, and needed roads to be effective.
2. Explain how empires successfully had strong economic growth.
Charged citizens taxes and required tributes
3. How did the Persians build and maintain their large empire?
Built the Royal Road, religious tolerance, system of satraps for organization
4. What was the purpose of the Royal Road?
Travel, communication, mail

Ancient Greece

5. What new type of government did Athens create?
Democracy
6. Define democracy and oligarchy.
 - Democracy – “rule of the many”; govt. controlled by the people through elections and voting. Can be direct (everyone votes on issues) or indirect (representatives)
 - Oligarchy – “rule of the few”; govt. controlled by a few wealthy individuals
7. What caused the city-states of Greece develop separate governments and differing cultural characteristics?
Greek geography (mountains, coasts) kept city-states isolated
8. How did Athens and Sparta differ politically and culturally?
 - Athens – direct democracy. Citizens voted to make laws and control city. Had access to ocean – increased exposure to other cultures caused development of art, science, math and philosophy
 - Sparta – oligarchy. Ruled by military leaders, mandatory service in the military for males.
9. What are the major mathematical, scientific, and technological advancements made in Greece during the Classical Era?
 - value of π (3.14)- Archimedes, geometry (Euclid), Pythagorean theorem $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$
 - architecture, philosophy, Archimedes Screw
 - star charts and leap year calendar, circumference of the earth



Ashoka Unifies India

10. What was the caste system?
Rigid social class structure. Indians were born into a caste and stayed in it for life.
11. How did Ashoka improve his society in Classical India?
Roads to improve trade & communication, spread Buddhism

12. What are the major advancements made in India during the Classical Era?

Concept of zero, decimal system, number system used today, basic geometry, circumference of the earth

13. Explain the central ideas of Hinduism, including reincarnation, karma, dharma, and moksha.

Reincarnation – cycle of rebirth (karma, dharma & moksha)

Karma – idea that your good & bad deeds influence your next life

Dharma – idea that it is better to fulfill your own destiny than try to be something you're not (better to be a bad warrior if that's your caste than the best baker)

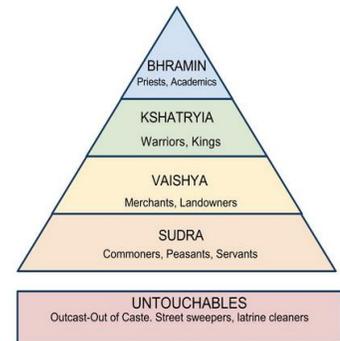
Moksha – Freedom from the cycle of rebirth by achieving enlightenment (to become one with the Brahman, the great world soul.)

14. Who was the founder of Buddhism?

- Siddhartha Gautama - Hindu prince who became aware of the suffering in the world, abandoned his life of luxury to reform Hinduism in order to solve the problem of suffering, and became enlightened through meditation and was renamed the Buddha

15. Explain the central ideas of Buddhism.

- Caste system creates suffering.
- 4 Noble truths
 1. All life is suffering.
 2. Suffering is caused by desire.
 3. To end suffering, end desire.
 4. To end desire, follow the Eightfold Path.
- By following the Eightfold path, people could free themselves from the of reincarnation and achieve nirvana in this life, even if they were a low -Appealed to the untouchables
- Spreads to East Asia through travel, trade, & missionaries



16. Which Indian religion used the caste system?

- Hinduism – Buddhism disagreed with it

China Builds a Bureaucracy

17. Explain the basic characteristics of Legalism.

- Qin dynasty belief that people are naturally wicked/evil & required harsh laws to force them to behave morally

18. Explain the basic characteristics of Daoism.

believes humans can achieve peace & happiness by living simply, in harmony with nature

19. Explain the philosophy of Confucianism.

humans are basically good, and can achieve a peaceful society by being obedient to those in authority & focusing on the 5 important relationships & filial piety.

20. What is filial piety?

Respecting one's elders, especially parents, grandparents, ancestors.

21. Explain the ideology of the Mandate of Heaven.

The idea that a family had the right to rule from god. When things began to go badly, it indicated that dynasty had lost the Mandate of Heaven & then a new strong family would emerge from the chaos- gaining the Mandate of Heaven.

22. What contributions did the Zhou Dynasty add to Chinese history?

- Belief in the dynastic cycle and the mandate of heaven

