**Chapter 3 Reading Guide**

1. Define “**empire**”
2. How is an empire different than a typical civilization/state?
3. List some of the positive and negative effects of empires historically:
   1. Positive
   2. Negative
4. Take a look at the “Map of Time” on page 119. Why do you think College Board decided to make the beginning and end dates for the Classical period 600 BCE-600 CE?

**I. Empires and Civilizations in Collision: The Persians and the Greeks**

**A. The Persian Empire**

1. Use Map 3.1 to describe the location of the Persian empire.
2. Describe the political system of the Persian empire.
3. Describe the administrative systems used by Persian Kings to maintain control of their vast empire. (Hint: you should have 3 things listed)
4. Define “**bureaucracy**”
5. How did Persian kings earn (and keep) the respect of foreigners that they had conquered?
6. What kinds of infrastructure (including architecture) did Persian Kings use to project and solidify their authority?

**B. The Greeks**

1. Why did the geography of Greece prevent it from being united under one government system?
2. Define “**city-state**”
3. What River valley civilization was also politically made up of city-states? (refer back to chapter 2)
4. How did Greek expansion of their territory differ from the Persians?
5. How did Greek political organization differ from the Persians?
6. How did democracy that was first developed in Athens differ from modern American democracy?

**C. Collision: The Greco-Persian Wars**

1. How did the notion that there is a division between the East and West (the East being backwards and despots and the West being civilized and free) develop?
2. List some of the positive and negative outcomes that occurred in Greece as a result of winning the Persian wars:
   1. Positive:
   2. Negative:

**D. Collision: alexander and the hellenistic empire**

1. Using maps 3.3 and 3.1, compare the geographical extent of Alexander’s Hellenistic empire to that of the Persian Empire.
   1. Similarities:
   2. Differences:
2. Alexander the Great is most often remembered for his empire’s spread of Hellenistic (Greek) culture throughout his vast empire. Give at least 3 examples of Greek culture blending with or spreading to foreign conquered territories.
   1. b. c.

**II. Comparing Empires: Roman and Chinese p. 129**

\*\*\*\*\*Read and answer the questions for the following two sub-sections (Rome: from city-state to empire and China: from warring states to empire) first. Then come back to this section and complete the following chart.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Rome** | **Both** | **China** |
| **Growth of empire** (method of conquest, motivation for individuals within empire, location of conquest etc.) |  |  |  |

**A. Rome: From City-State to Empire**

1. Define “**republic**” and explain how a republic is different from a direct-democracy.
2. Describe the organization of the Roman republic.
3. Using Map 3.4, list all of the world regions that were under the control of the Roman empire at it’s height.
4. Describe some of the changes and continuities in women’s roles in Rome
   1. Changes:
   2. Continuities:
5. Explain how Rome went from being a republican form of government to an imperial form of government.
6. Define “**Pax Romana**”

**B. China: From Warring States to Empire**

1. Why was the Chinese empire able to take shape so quickly, while that of the Romans took centuries?
2. How did Shihuangdi project power and gain obedience from his subjects and conquered peoples?
3. Examine Map 3.5, what environmental factors do you think caused the unique “handle” shape of the Western Han empire?

**C. Consolidating the Roman and Chinese Empires**

\*\*\*Use pages 123-127 to complete the following chart

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Methods of Political Control** (in order to create unity) | **Rome** | **Both** | **China** |
| **Social** (treatment of foreigners.) |  |  |  |
| **Political** (Justification of their rule +use of bureaucracies) |  |  |  |
| **Cultural** (use of religion or common language) |  |  |  |

**D. The Collapse of Empires**

\*\*\*Use pages 127-131 to complete the following chart

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Decline of empires** | **Rome** | **Both** | **China** |
| **Internal Factors** |  |  |  |
| **External Factors** |  |  |  |
| **Effects of Collapse** |  |  |  |

**III. Intermittent Empire: The Case of India**

1. What two features defined the civilizations of South Asia for most of its history?
2. What provided for a common sense of identity within South Asia?
3. Describe the political organization of the Mauryan Empire.
4. How did emperor Ashoka use architecture to project his power throughout the empire?
5. Look at map 3.6 and compare the geographic size of the Mauryan and Gupta empires in South Asia- what is happening to their size over time?
   1. How does this differ from the size of the Chinese empires (Qin then Han) over time?
6. Why were centralized empires so much less prominent in India than in China?

**IV. Reflections: Enduring Legacies of Second-Wave Empires**

1. List at least **2** examples of a modern nation or world leader being influenced by a classical civilization.