

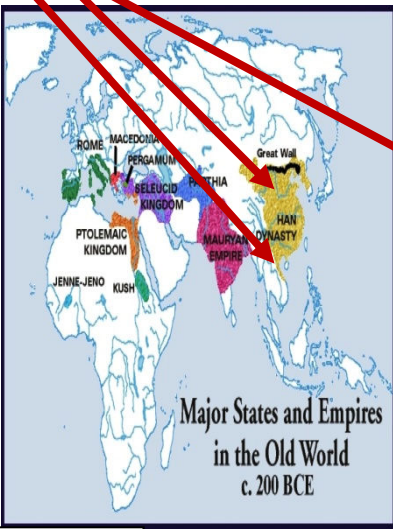
Classical Empires

- I.
 - A. **Persian Empire**: southwest Asia:
 - i. Achaemenid- conquered by Cyrus the Great (see profile) and Darius the Great (see profile)
 - 1. Achaemenid used to be a competing state but after Cyrus and Darius took control, the Achaemenid region became an empire.
 - B. **Qin and Han Empire**: East Asia:
 - C. **Mauryan and Gupta Empire**: South Asia:
 - D. **Mediterranean region**: Phoenicia and its colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, and Hellenistic and Roman Empires:
 - E. **Mesoamerica**: Teotihuacan, Maya city states:
 - F. **Andean South America**: Moche



Profile Overview:
Cyrus the Great: founded Persian Empire
Darius the Great: Balanced central government and local governors. Built Royal Road. Fought Persian wars (500-479 BCE)
Han Wudi: Centralized government. Expanded Empire. Started Imperial Academy known as examination system

- I. **China**
 - A. Centralized government
 - i. Disarmed local militaries
 - ii. Built roads & defensive walls
 - B. Elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies
 - i. Legalism
 - ii. Centralized bureaucracy
 - iii. Emperor Han Wudi created the examination system which was a required to join china's Military.
- II. **Rome**
 - A. Centralized government
 - i. Continued military expansion
 - ii. Pax romana
 - B. Elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies



- I. **China**
 - A. Empress Wu
 - i. Expanded borders of China
 - B. projected military power through Great Wall of China.
 - C. Examination System
 - i. Symbolized China drawing on their population to provide for their military
- II. **Rome**
 - A. Conquered many areas
 - B. Similarly had defensive walls using its people for the roman army

I. Much of the success of the empires rested on their promotion of trade and economic integration by building and maintaining roads and issuing currencies.
 A. Han Wudi, as a part of his reforms, expanded the silk roads; he also monopolized goods such as iron, salt, and liquor.

I. Teotihuacan
 A. a Mayan city-state
 B. Served as center of trade, performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires
 i. They were built upon a temple

I. Slavery in imperial societies was used for food production and to provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites.

 Examples:
 Rome: relied on slavery more for its economy; many of their slaves were previously captured prisoners
 China: (Han) relied on slavery less for economy; they were used more for general tasks (more like servants). (Qin) tried to get rid of slavery

I. Han china and Xiongnu (northern neighbors) had many conflicts
 II. Xiongnu people were warriors and Han china declared war on them
 III. Power in china shifted between them (Han Chinese and Xiongnu)

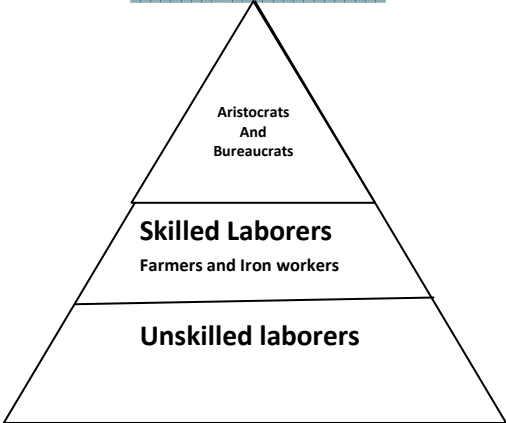
Patriarchy

Patriarchy: a form of social organization where the father has all authority
 A. **India**
 I. Based on caste system which is also patriarchal
 II. Hinduism is also patriarchal
 B. **china**
 I. Based on Confucian teachings
 II. Some signs of foot binding
 III. Women were expected to keep quiet and take care of home
 C. **Rome**
 I. Men were also mainly dominant in both social and family lives

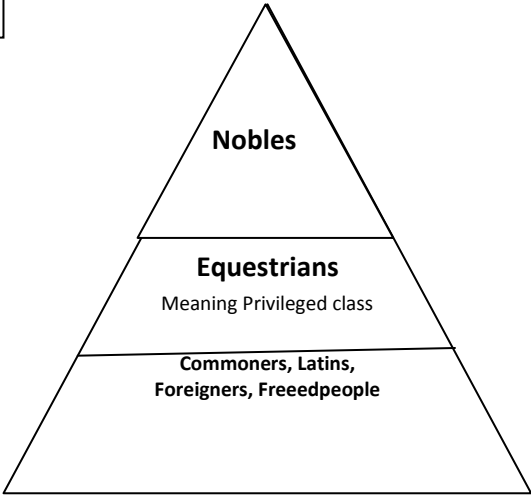
I. **China:** Had signs of green house gases being released in the Han dynasty
 II. **Rome:** Extensive agriculture led to soil damage.

 Side note: In some places population increase led to environmental degradation

Social Hierarchy



Han China



Romans

Changes vs. Continuities in the Classical Empires

Continuity:	Changes:	Reasons for Change:
Centralized governments	Expansion	Silk Roads led to more global communication
Gaps between rich & poor	Religion- Buddhism increased as a major religion	As wars occurred and the economy declined, new religions came to view