1. What were the changes and continuities in Second Wave Civilizations?

**Continuities:**

**Changes:**

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

2. What is an empire and what does it do?

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3. How did the Persian and Greek civilizations differ in their political organization and values?

**Persians:**

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**Greeks:**
4. How was Athenian democracy different from modern democracy?

5. What had the Greek victory against the Persians do for Athenian democracy?

6. After the Greco-Persian Wars, what were the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War?

7. What changes did Alexander’s conquests bring in their wake?

8. What happened to Alexander’s empire when he died?

Comparing Empires: Roman and Chinese
9. How did Rome grow from a single city to the center of a huge empire?

10. How and why did the making of the Chinese empire differ from that of the Roman Empire?
11. Compare the Roman and Chinese Empires. (Original: pp. 114-116; With Sources:)

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<th>Chinese Empire</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Roman Empire</th>
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12. How was the collapse of the Roman Empire *different* from the Han Empire in China?

**Roman Empire:**

**Han Empire:**
13. What eventually happened to Western Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire?

14. Why were Europeans unable to reconstruct something of the unity of their classical empire while China did?

**Intermittent Empire: The Case of India**

15. Why were centralized empires so much less prominent in India than in China? (Original: p. 119 and p. 121; With Sources:)

16. Give examples of Ashoka’s reign over the Mauryan Empire.
Explain the significance of each of the following:

Helots—

Solon--

Hellenistic Era--

Punic Wars--

Patricians--

Plebians—

Caesar Augustus—

Pax Romana--

Wendi—

Wudi--

Yellow Turban Rebellion—

Eunuchs—

Xiongnu—

Aryans--
China and the Search for Order
1. What three major schools of thought emerged from the Warring States period (403-221 B.C.E.), what were their guidelines and beliefs, and with whom were they associated?

2. Why has Confucianism been defined as a “humanistic philosophy” (for a tranquil society) rather than a supernatural religion? What does Confucius say about gods and spirits?

Cultural Traditions of Classical India
3. How did classical Hinduism differ from other world religions?

4. What is the fundamental assertion of philosophical Hinduism?

5. How are moksha, karma, and reincarnation connected?

6. In what ways did Buddhism reflect Hindu traditions, and in what ways did it challenge them?
7. What is the difference between the Theravada and Mahayana expressions of Buddhism?

8. Why did Buddhism decline in India?

9. What did a revived Hinduism indicate?

10. What religious path was also becoming increasingly prominent in Hinduism?

Moving Toward Monotheism: The Search for God in the Middle East
11. Explain the relationship of Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu under Zoroastrianism.

12. What aspects of Zoroastrianism and Judaism subsequently found a place in Christianity and Islam?

13. What was distinctive about the Jewish religious tradition?
The Cultural Tradition of Classical Greece: The Search for a Rational Order

14. In what ways was the mythical religion of the Greek city-states brought together and expressed?

15. Why do you think many Greek intellectuals abandoned this mythical religious framework?

16. What are the distinctive features of the Greek intellectual tradition?

17. What did the earliest classical Greek thinkers have in common?

18. After the 12th century C.E., how was the Greek legacy viewed?

19. How had Greek works of science and philosophy been preserved for Europeans and how had it stimulated Muslim thinkers?

Comparing Jesus and the Buddha

20. Compare the lives and teachings of Jesus and the Buddha.

Buddha:

Jesus:

Both:
21. In what ways was Christianity transformed in the five centuries following the death of Jesus?

**Explain the significance of each of the following:**

- **Filial piety**—
- **Vedas**—
- **Brahmins**—
- **Upanishads**—
- **Brahman**—
- **Atman**—
- **Siddartha Gautama**—
- **Nirvana**—
- **Bhagavad Gita**—
- **Zarathustra**—
- **Socrates**—
- **Thales**—
- **Pythagoras**—
- **Hippocrates**—
- **Plato**—
- **Aristotle**—
- **Saint Paul**—

Society and the State in Classical China
1. How would you describe the social hierarchy of classical China? (officials, landlords, peasants, merchants)

2. What reforms were instituted under Emperor Wang Mang?

3. How did the scholar gentry view the peasants?

Class and Caste in India
4. What are the origins of classical India’s caste system?

5. How was Indian society divided? How did the Vaisya and Sudra classes change? What class ranked lower than the Sudras?

6. What is the difference between varna and jati as expressions of classical India’s caste system?
7. How did India’s caste system differ from China’s class system?

8. What is one reason that India seldom experienced an empire that encompassed the entire subcontinent?

9. What are the three functions of caste?

**Slavery in the Classical Era: The Case of the Roman Empire**

10. What does one scholar suggest as a model for enslaving people?

11. How did the inequalities of slavery differ from those of caste? (Think status, work, rights, and opportunities.)

12. How did Greco-Roman slavery differ from that of other classical civilizations?

**Comparing Patriarchies of the Classical Era**

13. In what ways did the expression of Chinese patriarchy change over time, and why did it change in the first place?
14. Following the collapse of the Han Dynasty in the third century, what were the signs of a weakening patriarchy? Did patriarchy end in China?

15. How did the patriarchies of Athens and Sparta differ from each other?

   **Athens:**

   **Sparta:**

16. How did Spartan society solve the problem of a permanent threat from the helots?

**Reflections: Arguing with Solomon and the Buddha**

17. List the changes and continuities of the classical era.

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Explain the significance of each of the following:

Scholar-gentry class—

Yellow Turban Rebellion—

Caste—

Dharma—

Karma—

Latifundia—

Spartacus—

Helots—
Chapter 6, Eurasian Social Hierarchies, 500 B.C.E. – 500 C.E., Reading Quiz

Multiple Choice
Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. Which of the following has been put forward by scholars as a possible factor in the emergence of slavery within the First Civilizations?
   (A) Long periods of peace
   (B) The decline of patriarchy
   (C) The early domestication of animals
   (D) Race

2. Which of the following was a difference between India and China’s social structures?
   (A) Indian society was divided into fewer distinct social groups than was Chinese society.
   (B) India’s social groups were defined more rigidly than China’s social groups.
   (C) China’s class system gave priority to religious status and ritual purity.
   (D) In India, the highest positions in the social structure was reserved for political officials.

3. Wang Mang’s reform program following his seizure of the Chinese throne in 8 B.C.E. included which of the following?
   (A) The creation and promotion of large private estates.
   (B) Official recognition for the practice of private slavery.
   (C) Oversight of government officials by local landlords.
   (D) Government loans to peasant families.

4. Which of the following factors made China unique in the ancient world?
   (A) In China, slaveholding defined society.
   (B) China’s social organization was shaped by the actions of the state.
   (C) A strict caste system explicitly defined China’s social structure.
   (D) In China, women were allowed a role in public life.

5. Once the system of jatis in India was established,
   (A) individual jatis were locked into an unchanging hierarchy in relation to other jatis.
   (B) individuals within a jati regularly raised their social status by growing wealthy enough to join other jatis.
   (C) an individual jati could slowly raise its standing in relation to other jatis in the local hierarchy by acquiring land or wealth.
   (D) no individual could be expelled from his or her jati.

6. In comparison to Han China, all of the city states of classical Greece possessed
   (A) economies more heavily reliant on slaves.
   (B) slave systems that came to associate slavery primarily with race.
   (C) economies less heavily reliant on slaves.
   (D) more freedoms for women, including some political rights.
7. In which of the following ancient societies did women enjoy the fewest restrictions?
   (A) Han China
   (B) Athens
   (C) Imperial Rome
   (D) Sparta

8. Which of the following philosophies and religions provided a unifying ideology for peasant rebellions?
   (A) Hinduism
   (B) Confucianism
   (C) Daoism
   (D) Zoroastrianism

9. Which of the following distinguished the experience of women in Sparta from those in Athens?
   (A) Upper-class women in Sparta were more strictly confined to the home.
   (B) In Sparta, women usually married men of about their own age.
   (C) Athenian women were able to participate in their government.
   (D) In Athens, elite women were strongly encouraged to learn to read and write.

10. In the centuries following the fall of the Han Empire, Chinese women
    (A) found themselves restricted to a greater degree than ever before because of the cultural influence of the nomadic peoples who conquered much of northern China.
    (B) were removed from positions as priests, nuns, and reclusive mediators in Daoist movements.
    (C) benefited from the growing influence of Buddhism, which provided some women with the option of life in Buddhist monasteries an alternative to raising a family.
    (D) were encouraged by the writings of Ban Zhou to be more assertive in their relationships to men.
The African Northeast
1. What is Africa’s one distinctive environmental feature?

2. In what ways was Arabia another point of contact with the larger world for African peoples?

3. How did the history of Meroë and Axum reflect interaction with neighboring civilizations?

Along the Niger River: Cities Without States
4. How does the experience of the Niger Valley challenge conventional notions of “civilization?”

5. What was the basis for long-distance commerce in the middle Niger flood-plain?

6. Why was Jenne-jeno important?

7. In what ways did the arrival of Bantu-speaking peoples stimulate cross-cultural interaction?

8. How do you describe the Bantu religion in relation to Buddhism, Christianity, or Islam?
Civilizations of Mesoamerica
9. Why did the Maya live in an “almost totally engineered landscape?”

10. With what Eurasian civilizations might the Maya be compared?

11. What may have been the ecological and political factors of the Mayan demise?

12. In what ways did Teotihuacan shape the history of Mesoamerica?

Civilizations of the Andes
13. What kind of influence did Chavin exert in the Andes region?

14. What features of Moche life characterize it as civilization?

North America in the Classical Era: From Chaco to Cahokia
15. In what few ways were the histories of the Ancestral Pueblo and the Mound Builders similar to each other?

16. How was the Mississippi River valley, (and the eastern woodlands), different than the Chaco region in the southwest?
17. What are the features of the Hopewell culture?

18. What are the features of the dominant center of Cahokia?

**Explain the significance of each of the following:**

*Coptic Christianity*—

*Griots*—

*Khoikhoi of South Africa*—

*Tikal*—
Strayer, *Ways of the World and Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*

Chapter 7, Classical Era Variations: Africa and the Americas, 500 B.C.E. – 1200 C.E.

*Choose the letter of the best answer.*

1. Which of the following occurrences may have led to the collapse of Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?
   (A) A foreign invasion
   (B) A century of devastating floods
   (C) A long-term drought
   (D) Massive peasant rebellions

2. Which region produced no civilization during the classical period?
   (A) South Africa
   (B) The Andes
   (C) The Yucatán peninsula
   (D) The Niger River valley

3. Which of the following cultures produced a written language?
   (A) Maya
   (B) The Niger River valley
   (C) Moche
   (D) Ancestral Pueblo

4. Which of the following statements best describes the spread of the Bantu peoples to southern and eastern Africa?
   (A) The Bantu spread slowly, often just a few families at a time.
   (B) The Bantu were well-armed and quickly able to conquer their neighbors.
   (C) The Bantu migration began quickly but was finally stopped by the powerful forces of Axum.
   (D) It was Bantu language and culture that spread, rather than Bantu people themselves, as neighbors emulated highly successful Bantu ways.

5. How were the Maya and Axum similar?
   (A) Both were ruled by a single powerful king
   (B) Both possessed written scripts
   (C) Both left behind few stone monuments
   (D) Both severely limited trade to avoid outside influences

6. In their political organization of highly fragmented city-states, the Maya were most like
   (A) classical Greece.
   (B) the Roman Empire.
   (C) the Niger Valley civilization.
   (D) the kingdom of Axum.

7. How were Mesoamerican and Andean cultures of the Classical Era similar?
   (A) Both were profoundly impacted by the emergence of the Chavín cult.
   (B) Both tried but failed to develop regional or long-distance trade networks.
   (C) Both were dominated by cities or regional states rather than a single empire.
   (D) Both used iron tools extensively.
8. Both the cultures that took shape in the Chaco canyon region and those that took shape in the Mississippi River valley
   (A) hosted independent agricultural revolutions.
   (B) adopted maize from Mesoamerica.
   (C) were inhabited by mound builders.
   (D) built large cities that rivaled those of Mesoamerica.

9. Which of the following statements about civilizations of the Andes region is true?
   (A) Only four civilizations developed in this region: the Norte Chico, Chavín, Maya, and Inca.
   (B) In the Andean region, it was only possible for people to settle along the coast, where the Pacific Ocean provided both fish and sea birds for them to eat.
   (C) Civilizations of the Andean region were politically weak, with limited and highly decentralized state structures.
   (D) The need for elaborate irrigation projects helped create strong states in the region.

10. This classical civilization developed significant cities but no encompassing state structure.
    (A) Teotihuacán
    (B) Meroë
    (C) The Niger Valley
    (D) The Maya