

<i>ROME</i>	<i>SAME</i>	<i>HAN CHINA</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of Rome was based on expansionism and creating something completely new - Introduction of Christianity born as a small sect of small province, spread through missionaries on roads, challenged the Roman way of life, but eventually obtained state support after persecution - Roman's were always a minority within the empire but granted citizenship for service to the empire → mostly legal status rather than cultural assimilation like China - Conquered areas were Romanized but kept their cultural identities (Greek, Egyptians); Latin and style of Roman city spread and combined with Greek culture, influence of other cultures throughout empire - Language became distinct romance languages → French, Spanish, Portuguese=kept some cultural uniqueness - Politically, Senate held true power; emperors lacked divinity so they had to gain loyalty of military, people, through corruption, bribes, and public service to the people; appointed by Senate → loyalty to regions and local legions instead of emperor in Rome - System of law that protects property, justice and equality → individual rights - More social mobility and less gov't intervention in trade and commerce - Third-century crisis, empire splits and never consolidated again; Germanic tribes, counter-urbanization → dark ages and feudalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family structure and values; patriarchal/paterfamilias; role of women - Importance of human labor, public works and technology → roads, bridges, canals; for military purposes and commercial - Bureaucracy BUT different in requirements for rule - Dependence of the military and taxes to maintain border - Dependence and importance of agriculture to feed the growing populations - Threat of "barbarians" and building of defensive forts and garrisons to keep people in and out BUT dealings with them were different - Defined themselves in universal terms → both believed their empire encompassed the entire world - Supernatural beliefs → Rome revered deceased emperors as gods and used religious cults to increase authority of emperor; China=Son of Heaven/Mandate of Heaven - Absorbed new foreign religious practices BUT the process had a different effect - Brought cultural unity to widespread territories (Romanization and Chinese assimilation) - Politically, both established an effective centralized empire over vast regions and huge populations - Fall= disease, both were too big, rivalry among elites/corruption, lack of resources, impoverished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of the Han was to restore something old after the harsh rule of the Qin (legalist) - Buddhism came from India, not within Chinese empire, spread modestly, and complemented the traditional ideas of Confucianism; remained one of several religious strands - Chinese expanded from and into a ethnically Chinese area; assimilating non Chinese - Population became increasingly homogenized and Chinese, only new influence was Buddhism - Chinese language remained an elite privilege due to the characters and the non-alphabet nature, only literate people could understand - Politically → Mandate of Heaven and Confucianism, civil service exam and merit leaders aligned themselves with the elite GENTRY to ensure power - Decline → internal problems and Xiogong BUT China will remain a centralized, imperial state under 1949, mostly due to Confucianism and tradition while Europe never again be one centralized state