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Unit Two Review

500 BCE-500 CE

**Developement of States & Empires** 

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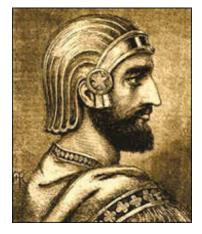
Persian Empire (558-332 BCE)

• Founded by Cyrus the Great • Persian Religion : Zoroastrianism • Economy: Government coined money Government divided in three districts ran by satraps Persian wars 500-479BCE (led to decline) • Persian Society: Women worked in manufacturing Slaves used to complete public works

Qin Dynasty 221-202 BCE

Emperor: ShiHuangdi : conquered all warring states and unified China. (proclaimed to be the first)

o Legalism= restores order o Land reforms help peasants o Centralized bureaucracy o Written script, laws, weights and measures contribute to a unified China o Forced labor used o Ordered burning of books o Centralized power (built roads and the great wall) o Terra Cotta Army (protect the emperor in the afterlife)



Han China(202 BCE-9CE)

o Massive territory expansion o First Golden Age (400 year period of

prosperity) o Defeated tribes to the north, signed treaties with the clans to the west, making travel safer: leading to the establishment of the silk road o Massive cultural developments: Confucianism now the new state philosophy (officials evaluated on their conduct according to Confucian values) and an imperial university was established to train them o Buddhism's emphasis on compassion= appealing to the masses o Used a tribute system o Monopolized iron, salt, liquor LONGEST DYNASTY IN CHINESE HISTORY!!!!



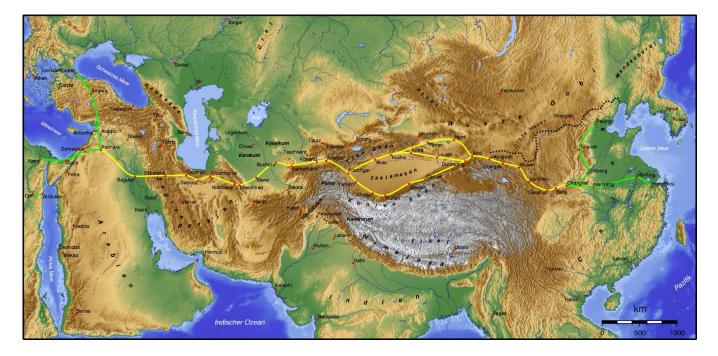


Han Wudi (Wu Ti)

o Ruled: 141-87 BCE o Supporter of Legalism o Two Goals : Centralize Government, Expand the Empire

Specific Reforms o Expanded bureaucracy o Started Imperial University o Confucian Examination System o Expanded Silk Roads





## Mauryan Empire

o Founded by Chandragupta Maurya o internal and external trade, agriculture and economic activities, all thrived and expanded across India o enjoyed an era of social harmony, religious transformation, and expansion of the sciences and of knowledge. o Borrowed directly from Persian Political models o Maintained large armies o Developed a substantial bureaucracy (even sponsoring a postal srervice)



Ashoka (268-232 BCE)

o Conquered most of India (elephants in warfare) o Battle of kalinga o Pillars of Ashoka o Centralized bureaucracy o Expanded agriculture o Built roads: trade o Supporter of Buddhism o Sent Buddhist missionaries to Hellenistic kingdoms in Middle East o Worked to improve communication o Empire declines after his death

Gupta Dynasty (320-565 CE)

o Founded by : Chandra Gupta o (produced no individual rulers as influential as the two great Mauryan rulers) but may have had greater impact o Alliance, tribute and conquest used o Preferred to negotiate with local princes and intermarry o Coalition of religious kingdoms o Local rulers=Policy and administration o Eventually destroyed by White Huns

Roman Empire (31 BCE-476 CE)

o Established by Augustus o Continued military expansion o Pax Romana o Dependent on military strength o Tolerated local customs and religions o among the most powerful economic, cultural, political and military forces in

the world of its time o Roman and Greek culture was spread on a worldwide scale o the post-Republican

period of the ancient Roman civilization, characterized by government headed by emperors, and large territorial holdings around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa, and Asia. o The republic which preceded it was severely destabilized in a series of civil wars and political conflict, during which Julius Caesar was appointed as perpetual dictator and then assassinated

