

1: Rome and Han China B.C.E C.E - [PPT Powerpoint]

The throne name of Liu Bang, one of the rebel leaders who brought down the Qin and founded the Han Dynasty in B.C.E.

The Origins of Imperial China B. Slide 49 Resources Two most important resources: Slide 50 Exploitation Qin and Han governments exploited labor power of rural China by demanding that peasant families supply men for labor and the military. Periodic census and updated records of land and households enabled officials to collect the proper amount of taxes, labor services, and military service. Slide 51 Expansion Throughout their rule, the Han Chinese people expanded their empire at the expense of other ethnic groups. Expanded into areas that were suitable for settled agriculture. Did not expand into areas that were suitable only for nomadic economies. Slide 52 Family Basic unity of society. Conceived of as an unbroken chain of generations including the ancestors as well as the current generations. Ancestors thought to take an active interest in the affairs of current generation. Ancestors routinely consulted, appeased, and venerated. Slide 53 Confucius Teachings were a fundamental source of values for family, social, and political organization. Said absolute authority in hands of father. People would properly fulfill roles if they were correctly instructed and imitated good role models. Slide 54 Gender Roles Upper Class Women "cook, take care of household chores, respect parents-in-law, obey their husbands. Lower-Class Women "not as constrained. Marriages were arranged "New wife had to prove herself to her husband and mother-in-law through hard work, obedience, devotion, and by bearing sons. Slide 55 Spirits Believed in a number of nature spirits to whom they sacrificed. Unusual natural phenomena were regarded as ill omens. Landscape thought to channel the flow of good and evil power. Experts in feng shui were employed to identify the most fortunate location and orientation for buildings and graves. Factors contributing to reunification: Slide 58 Qin Rule Strong centralized state based on Legalist model. Standardized weights and measures Built roads and a long wall for defense Slide 59 Great Wall of China Slide 60 Defeat of the Qin Dynasty Oppressive nature and exorbitant demands for taxes and labor caused popular rebellions. Dynasty overthrown after death of Shi Huangdi in B. Liu Bang, a peasant who defeated all other contestants for control of China established the Han dynasty. Established a political system that drew on both Confucian philosophy and Legalist techniques. Slide 63 Expansion Han went through period of expansion under: Regarded as the Son of Heaven. Link between heaven and human world. Emperors were the source of law. Anything that went seriously wrong meant Emperor was losing Mandate of Heaven. Emperors lived secluded from general population. Slide 68 Central Government Run by two chief officials Included number of functionally specialized ministers Local officials: Slide 70 Technology Advanced from bronze to iron around B. Created crossbow, cavalry, watermill, and horse collar, road system, courier system, and canals. Slide 71 Technology Slide 72 Growth and Trade 10 to 30 percent of population lived in towns "much bigger than before. Most important export "silk. Most important export route "Silk Road. Military conscription broke down "central government had to rely on mercenaries Factionalism at court Official corruption Peasant uprisings Nomadic attacks Dynasty falls in C. Slide 76 Imperial Parallels Slide 77 Similarities Family structure and values Patterns of land tenure, taxation, and administration Empire building Consequences for the identity of the conquered areas. Common problems with defense "Economy undermined by military expenses Slide 78 Differences "China "imperial model revived and territory of Han Empire reunified. Former Roman Empire never reconstituted. Concept of individual Greater degree of mobility in Rome than in China Political ideology Religions of two empires Recommended.

2: Chapter 6: Age of Empires: Rome and Han China (B.C. - C.E.) | CourseNotes

CHAPTER 6 - AN AGE OF EMPIRES: ROME AND HAN CHINA, B.C.E C.E. 1. Rome's Creation of a Mediterranean Empire, B.C.E C.E. A. Geography and Resources 1. Italy and Sicily are at a crossroads of the Mediterranean and serve as a link between Africa and Europe. Rome is at a crossroads of the Italian peninsula. 2.

Question Answer A conduit, either elevated or underground, using gravity to carry water from a source to a location—usually a city—that needed it. The Romans built many aqueducts in a period of substantial urbanization. After defeating all rivals, between 31 b. City in the Wei Valley in eastern China. It became the capital of the Qin and early Han Empires. Its main features were imitated in the cities and towns that sprang up throughout the Han Empire. After reuniting the Roman Empire, he moved the capital to Constantinople and made Christianity a favored religion. In ancient Italy, prosperous landowners second in wealth and status to the senatorial aristocracy. The Roman emperors allied with this group to counterbalance the influence of the old aristocracy and used the equites to staff the imperial civil service. Gaozu In China, the class of prosperous families, next in wealth below the rural aristocrats, from which the emperors drew their administrative personnel. Respected for their education and expertise, these officials became a privileged group and made the government more efficient and responsive than in the past. The term gentry also denotes the class of landholding families in England below the aristocracy. He was executed as a revolutionary by the Romans. Hailed as the Messiah and son of God by his followers, he became the central figure in Christianity, a belief system that developed in the centuries after his death. In ancient Rome, a fundamental social relationship in which the patron—a wealthy and powerful individual—provided legal and economic protection and assistance to clients, men of lesser status and means, and in return the clients supported the political careers and economic interests of their patron. Taking advantage of his Hellenized background and Roman citizenship, he traveled throughout Syria-Palestine, Anatolia, and Greece, preaching the new religion and establishing churches. Finding his greatest success among pagans "gentiles" , he began the process by which Christianity separated from Judaism. Literally, "Roman peace," it connoted the stability and prosperity that Roman rule brought to the lands of the Roman Empire in the first two centuries C. The movement of people and trade goods along Roman roads and safe seas allowed for the spread of cultural practices, technologies, and religious ideas. The Qin ruler, Shi Huangdi, standardized many features of Chinese society and ruthlessly marshaled subjects for military and construction projects, engendering hostility that led to the fall of his dynasty shortly after his death. The Qin framework was largely taken over by the succeeding Han Empire. Qin A term used to characterize Roman government in the first three centuries C. Roman Principate The period from to 31 B. Roman Republic A council whose members were the heads of wealthy, landowning families. Originally an advisory body to the early kings, in the era of the Roman Republic the Senate effectively governed the Roman state and the growing empire. Under Senate leadership, Rome conquered an empire of unprecedented extent in the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. In the first century B. Roman Senate The process by which the Latin language and Roman culture became dominant in the western provinces of the Roman Empire. The Roman government did not actively seek to Romanize the subject peoples, but indigenous peoples in the provinces often chose to Romanize because of the political and economic advantages that it brought, as well as the allure of Roman success. Romanization Founder of the short-lived Qin dynasty and creator of the Chinese Empire r. He is remembered for his ruthless conquests of rival states, standardization of practices, and forcible organization of labor for military and engineering tasks. His tomb, with its army of life-size terracotta soldiers, has been partially excavated. Shi Huangdi Chief astrologer for the Han dynasty emperor Wu. He composed a monumental history of China from its legendary origins to his own time and is regarded as the Chinese "father of history. Diocletian restored order by making fundamental changes. Third-Century Crisis A confederation of nomadic peoples living beyond the northwest frontier of ancient China. Chinese rulers tried a variety of defenses and stratagems to ward off these "barbarians," as they called them, and finally succeeded in dispersing the Xiongnu in the first century C. Xiongnu Pages linking here main versions and versions by same user No other pages link to this page. See Linking Quickstart for

more info.

3: Unit 2 - AP World History

Slide 1 An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China B.C.E. - C.E. Slide 2 Rome's Creation of a Mediterranean Empire B.C.E. - C.E. Slide 3 Geography Italy.

4: Chapter Five: An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China (B.C.E. – C.E.) | CourseNotes

Rome's Creation of a Mediterranean Empire, b. c.e c. e. The Origins of Imperial China, b. c.e c. e. Comparative Perspectives Diversity and Dominance: The Treatment of Slaves in Rome and China Environment and Technology: Water Engineering in Rome and China According to Chinese.

5: Chapter 5: An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China, B.C.E.

A people and state in the Wei Valley of eastern China that conquered rival states and created the first short-lived Chinese empire (B.C.E.). Their ruler, Shi Huangdi, standardized many features of Chinese society and enslaved his subjects.

6: An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China B.C.E. – C.E. - [PPT Powerpoint]

Ch. 6: An Age of Empires: Rome & Han China, B.C.E.- C.E. I. Rome's creation of a Mediterranean Empire a. Geography & resources i.

7: Bulliet | The Earth and its Peoples, Second Edition

Chapter Thesis: From the years B.C. - C.E., two expansive empires called the Roman Empire and the Han Empire of China extended their control, resulting in a new form of empire emerging, mutually coinciding international.

8: An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China, b. c. e c. e

CHAPTER 5: An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China, B.C.E. - C.E. built earlier to defend the kingdoms, the ancestor of the Great Wall of China. Shi Huangdi's attack on the nomads inadvertently united the fragmented.

9: Chapter 6 - AP World History

CHAPTER 5 An Age of Empires: Rome and Han China, B. C. E C. E. I. Rome's Creation of a Mediterranean Empire, B. C. E C. E. A. Geography and Resources 1. Italy and Sicily are at a crossroads of the Mediterranean and serve as a link between Africa and Europe.

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