

Economy and Society in the Classical World

from *World Civilizations* pp. 45-46, 59-63, and 80-84

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>mean people commercial agriculture</p>	<p>Big Picture</p> <p>The period of history after the decline of the early civilizations is often called the classical period. This period runs from about 1000 BCE to 500 CE. In China, India, the Mediterranean, and Mesoamerica new or renewed civilizations emerged. All four classical civilizations created institutions and values that would continue to define and shape these key parts of the world long after the classical period was over.</p>
<p>In Depth</p> <p>Inequality as the Social Norm</p>	<p>College Board Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• explain the social and gender structures of China, India, and the Mediterranean• major artistic, scientific, and technological accomplishments of the classical era• compare major belief systems including some underlying similarities in cementing a social hierarchy• compare the role of women in different belief systems• compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality including slavery
<p>Questions from Reading</p>	<p>Essential Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the social structure of classical China, India, and the Mediterranean (consider social classes, family structure, gender, etc.).2. What were the major technological advancements of the Han dynasty?3. What role did trade play in the Indian economy?4. Explain the importance of slavery in the Mediterranean world.