

Patterns of Classical Empires

from *World Civilizations* pp. 35-38, 49-53, and 67-72

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Terms</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> dynastic cycle Mandate of Heaven Qin Shi Huangdi Wu Ti Ashoka city-state Alexander the Great Augustus Caesar </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">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. Politically, these civilizations used large armies to create massive empires. In order to control their empires classical governments required larger, more complex political institutions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Document Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">College Board Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. understand the major political developments in China, India, the Mediterranean, and Mesoamerica 2. compare the development of traditions and institutions in the following major civilizations—India, China, the Mediterranean, and Mesoamerica.
<p style="text-align: center;">Answers to In Depth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the political evolution of China from the Zhou to Qin dynasties. 2. Compare the political characteristics of the Mauryan and Gupta empires. 3. Explain the political evolution of Greece between 1700 BCE and 323 BCE. 4. Explain the political evolution of Rome between 800 BCE and 476 CE. <p style="text-align: center;">Questions from Reading</p>