1. Describe the geographical features of Italy. Why was it able to sustain a much larger population than Greece?

2. Why wasn’t the Roman Republic (753-507 BCE) a democracy? Where was the real seat of power? What social factors led to the unrest in the early Republic?

3. What was the key to the expansion of Roman control over Italy and then of Roman influence over the whole empire? What two major factors caused the Republic to fall?

4. What major changes did Octavian, (Augustus Caesar) make when he established the Principate? What made Rome “an urban empire”? What were the sources of its prosperity?

5. To what groups did Christianity appeal, and why did it spread in Rome? What part did Paul play in the growth of early Christianity?

6. What were the problems that comprised the “third century crisis” and how did Diocletian and Constantine deal with these problems?
7. What were the basic principles and ethics of Chinese society during this period? To what extent did the beliefs of Confucius enhance and support them?

8. Describe the Shi Huangdi’s policies that created the Qin empire. Compare these with the ideals of Confucianism. What contributions did the Qin make toward developing a unified Chinese civilization on which the Han could then expand?

9. Describe some of the major political, cultural, and technological developments that took place during the Han dynasty. What were the causes of the Han decline?

10. Describe the “imperial parallels”, or similarities, between Imperial Rome and Han China. Compare the problems they faced; the solutions they devised for them, and the differences between them. Fill out Summaries for Rome and Han China.

TERMS TO KNOW

- Romulus
- Senate
- Res publica
- Republic
- Paterfamilias
- Patron, client
- Latium
- Latifundia
- Julius Caesar
- Octavian
- Augustus Caesar
- Princeps
- Equites
- Pax romana
- Romanization
- Jesus
- Paul
- “Gentiles”
- “Third Century crisis”
- Diocletian
- Constantine
- Byzantium
- Constantinople
- Qin empire
- Shi Huangdi
- Legalism
- Primogeniture
- Loess soil
- Ancestor cult
- Confucius
- Emperor Wu
- Chang’an
- Scholar gentry
- Daoism
- Lao Zi
- Xiongnu (Huns)