Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Due\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 4 Study Guide

1. Ahura Mazda
2. Alexander the Great
3. Aryans
4. Ashoka
5. Athenian democracy
6. Caesar Augustus
7. Cyrus (the Great)
8. Darius I
9. Greco-Persian Wars
10. Gupta Empire
11. Han dynasty
12. Hellenistic era
13. Herodotus
14. Hoplite
15. Ionia
16. Mandate of Heaven
17. Marathon, Battle of
18. Mauryan Empire
19. Olympic Games
20. Patricians
21. pax Romana
22. Peloponnesian War
23. Persepolis
24. Persian Empire
25. Plebeians
26. Punic Wars
27. Qin dynasty
28. Qin Shihuangdi
29. Solon
30. Wudi
31. Xiongnu
32. Yellow Turban Rebellion

Margin Review Questions

1. How did Persian and Greek civilizations differ in their political organization and values?
2. Why did semi-democratic governments emerge in some of the Greek city-states?
3. What were the consequences for both sides of the encounter between the Persians and the Greeks?
4. What changes did Alexander’s conquests bring in their wake?
5. How did Rome grow from a single city to the center of a huge empire?
6. Why were centralized empires so much less prominent in India than in China?

Documents Headnote Questions

Document 4.1: In Praise of Athenian Democracy:

1. How does Pericles describe Athenian democracy?
2. What kind of citizens does he believe democracy produces? Keep in mind that not everyone shared this idealized view of Athenian democracy. How might critics have responded to Pericles’ arguments?

Document 4.2: In Praise of the Roman Empire:

1. What did Aristides identify as the unique features of the Roman Empire? Which of these features in particular may have given the empire a measure of legitimacy in the eyes of its many subject peoples? What other factors, unmentioned by Aristides, may have contributed to the maintenance of Roman authority?
2. What does Aristides mean by referring to the empire as a “common democracy of the world”?
3. To what extent does Aristides’ oration provide evidence for the development of a composite Greco-Roman culture and sensibility within the Roman Empire?

Document 4.3: Governing a Chinese Empire:

1. Why is Han Fei’s approach to governing China referred to as Legalism? According to him, what is required for effective government?
2. To whom does Han Fei believe his measures should apply?
3. What view of human nature underpins Han Fei’s argument?

Document 4.4: Governing an Indian Empire:

1. How would you describe Ashoka’s philosophy of state?
2. How might Han Fei have responded to Ashoka’s ideas?
3. What specific changes did he make in state policies and practices?
4. Can you think of practical reasons why he might have adopted these policies? Did he entirely abandon the use of harsher measures?