**Chapter 3 *State and Empire Building in Eurasia/North Africa***

**500 B.C.E.-500 C.E.**

**Reading Guide**

**Key Terms:**

Persian Empire pax Romana

Athenian democracy Quin Shihuangdi

Greco-Persian Wars Trung Trac

Hellenistic era Han Dynasty

Alexander the Great Maruyan Empire

Augustus Ashoka

**Seeking the Main Point**

How might you assess (both positively and negatively) the role of empires in the history of the second-wave era?

**Margin Review Questions**

1. How did Persian and Greek civilizations differ in their political organization and values.

2. How did semidemocratic 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?

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| --- | --- |
| Persians | 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 was the Chinese empire able to take shape so quickly while that of the Romans took centuries?

7. Why were the Roman and Chinese empires able to enjoy such long periods of relative stability and prosperity?

8. What internal and external factors contributed to the collapse of the Roman and Chinese empires?

9. Why were empires so less prominent in India than in China?

**Summing It Up:**

In comparing the Roman and Chinese empires, which do you find more striking- their similarities or their differences?