## Key Concept 2.2: The Development of States & Empires

### Now You Need to Focus on the Politics of These Civilizations:

(THERE IS WAY TOO MUCH INFO TO GO OVER IN REVIEW SO, HERE IS A BASIC GUIDE TO THE POLITICS OF THESE PLACES:)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persia</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Med.</th>
<th>Amer.</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Achaemenid** (550-339 BCE) | **Qin** (221-206 BCE) | **Mauryan** (322-185 BCE) | **Phoenician** | **Meso:**
| Founded by Cyrus the Great | Short Lived 15 Years! | Founder: Chandragupt Maurya (not Chandragupta) | Maritime Trading Culture | **Teotihuacan** (200-600 CE) |
| Largest Empire in the World | Managed China | Took advantage of disarray of Alexander the Great’s retreat | Spread the Alphabet | NE of Mexico City today |
| As % of Earth’s population, it was the largest ever (44%) | United China | Largest Empire at the Time | City States | Largest Pre-Columbian city |
| Zoroastrian religion | Legalist | Grandson: Asoka Maurya | Greece/ | Architecture, Pottery, etc. |
| Postal/Road System | Centralized Government | United Indian Subcontinent | Hellenistic | **Mayan** (250-900 CE) |
| Conquered by Alexander | Started the Great Wall | Converted to Buddhism | Foundation of the West | Only fully developed writing system in the New World |
| **Parthian** (247 BCE-224 CE) | Huge influence in Chinese History (especially Han!) | Sent out missionaries | Architecture, Politics, Democracy, Philosophy, Drama, Science, Math, etc. | Known for their Calendar |
| Center of Trade | Ex. Eur. word for China | Rock Pillars, Stupas | Greco-Persian Wars | Influenced the entire region |
| Located on Silk Road | “Persian Renaissance” | Architecture, Pottery, etc. | Peloponnesian Wars | Pyramid Architecture |
| Defeated Roman Crassus | Heavily influenced Islam | Languages | Conquered by Alexander | **Ande:** **Moche** (100-700 CE) |
| Often warred with Rome | **Sassanid** (224-651 CE) | **Guptan** (260-600 CE) | **Rome** (509 BCE-476 CE) | Only Northern Peru |
| Last Pre-Islamic Persian empire | Golden Age of China | Golden Age of India | Romulus & Remus… | Known for Gold work, Architecture, and irrigation systems |
| Considered a world power during this era along with Rome/Byzantine | China’s largest ethnic group today—Han | Peaceful era | Conquered surrounding areas | **Ecology:**

### Common Attributes to These Classical Regimes:

### Administration:
- Large Empires required advanced bureaucracies to administer them
- China
  - Early Civil Service system in both the Qin & Han
  - Meritocracy
- Rome
  - 12 Tables/Code of Justinian
  - Administering an Empire
  - Diplomacy, supply lines, fortifications, roads, military recruitment

### Socio-Economic:
- First Major Trade centers developed:
  - Ex. Persepolis, Athens, Chang’an, Rome, Constantinople, Teotihuacan
- Social hierarchies often based on occupation
  - Caste Systems
  - Food production was paramount
  - Slavery was widespread
  - Patriarchy reigned
  - Worldwide; in all of the imperial societies

### Foldout Info to Go Over

## Collapse

1. Environmental Damage
   a. Excessive use of natural resources led to damage to the surrounding environment
   i. (Deforestation, Desertification, Erosion)
2. External Problems
   a. AKA Invaders; generally Nomadic
      i. Han v. Xiongnu
      ii. Gupta v. White Huns
      iii. Romans v. Germans

There are many more reasons for this, but the AP only lists the above two.