

Unit A Rise of Civilizations & Religions

Chapter 11 Rome

- **P. 220 What rights did conquered people have(4)?**
- **P. 220-21 Who became the main threat to Rome?**
- **P. 221 What wars were fought?**
- **P. 222 Who gained control of conquered lands?**
- **P. 222 Who tried to have social reform and who was this similar to in China?**
- **P. 222 Why were the reforms not successful?**
- **P. 222 Who began moving into the cities?**

- **At first the legion stood its ground, using the narrowness of the defile as protection. When the enemy got closer, the legion discharged its javelins with unerring accuracy and then rushed forward in a wedge-like formation. The auxiliary troops made a similar charge, and the cavalry, with lances extended, shattered whatever serious opposition stood in their way. The rest of the Britons turned their backs, but escape was difficult because the circle of wagons blocked their flight.**
- **The troops showed no mercy, not even to the women. Even baggage animals, their bodies studded with javelins, were added to the head of corpses. The glory won that day was remarkable and equal to that of victories in days gone by. Indeed, there are those who claim that a bit fewer than 80,000 Britons were killed, while about 400 of our soldiers fell, with not many that number wounded. Boudica ended her life with poison.**
-
- **Publius Cornelius Tacitus, Roman Historian, *Annals*, rebellions in the Provinces.**

- **P. 223 What did Caesar do to confiscated land?**
- **P. 223 What title was given to Octavian?**
- **P. 223-24 How did Augustus rule?**
- **P. 224 Why did invaded areas grow?**
- **P. 224 What cities can be traced to Rome?**
- **P. 224 What did *Pax Romana* facilitate?**
- **P. 225 What judicial principles were established?**

- **P. 229 Who was the head of the house?**
- **P. 229 How were women important?**
- **P. 229 Who rivaled nobility?**
- **P. 230 What was the role of slaves?**
- **P. 231 What did Romans do in relation to other deities?**
- **P. 231 Why was there religious toleration?**
- **P. 233 What did the Jews do in the 3rd and 1st Centuries B.C.E.?**
- **P. 234 Who did Christians recognize?**
- **P. 233-34 How was Jesus viewed to the Romans?**
- **P. 234 Who worked to bring Christianity to the masses?**
- **P. 234-35 What did the Romans do from time to time?**
- **P. 235 Why did Christianity gain in popularity?**

- **The law said that no woman might own more than half an ounce of gold nor wear a multicoloured dress nor ride in a carriage in the city or in a town within a mile of it, unless there was a religious festival. The tribunes, Marcus and Publius Junius Brutus, were in favour of the Oppian law and said that they would not allow its repeal. Many noble men came forward hoping to persuade or dissuade them; a crowd of men, both supporters and opponents, filled the Capitoline Hill. The matrons, whom neither counsel nor shame nor their husbands' orders could keep at home, blockaded every street in the city and every entrance to the Forum. As the men came down to the Forum, the matrons besought them to let them, too, have back the luxuries they had enjoyed before, giving as their reason that the republic was thriving and that everyone's private wealth was increasing with every day. This crowd of women was growing daily, for now they were even gathering from the towns and villages. Before long they dared go up and solicit the consuls, praetors, and other magistrates; but one of the consuls could not be moved in the least, Marcus Porcius Cato, who spoke in favour of the law:**
- **“If each man of us, fellow citizens, had established that the right and authority of the husband should be held over the mother of his own family, we should have less difficulty with women in general; now, at home our freedom is conquered by female fury, here in the Forum it is bruised and trampled upon, and, because we have not contained the individuals...”**
- **Livy, Roman Historian, “Women Demonstrate against the Oppian Law” (59 B.C.E.-17 B.C.E)**

- I was never present at the trials of Christians. Therefore, I am unacquainted with what is customary as to the method and extent of punishing and examining them. I am more than just a little uncertain of on several points: Whether any discrimination is made for age; whether the weak are treated differently from the stronger; whether repentance earns a pardon; or whether, if someone was ever a Christian, his ceasing to be one does not gain him anything; whether the very name itself is punishable, even when it is not associated with any crimes; or whether crimes, which are associated with the name, are the punishable offenses.
- Meanwhile, I have followed this procedure in regard to those who were brought before me as Christians. I interrogated them as to whether they were Christians. If they confessed, I asked a second and a third time, adding the threat of capital punishment. If they persevered, I ordered them executed. For I did not doubt that, whatever it might be that they believed, certainly their stubbornness and inflexible obstinacy merited punishment. There were others of similar madness, who, because they were Roman citizens, I directed to be remanded to the City.
-
- Pliny brother of Emperor Trajan(early 100s C.E.), *Letters regarding Christians*.

- **You have acted properly, my dear Secundus, in your handling of the cases of those denounced to you as Christians. For there is no general rule that can be set down as if it were a fixed standard for every case. These people should not be sought out. If they are charged and convicted, they must be punished. Yet if someone denies being a Christian and provides proof in this matter, namely by praying to our gods, however much he might have been under suspicion in the past, he shall secure pardon by virtue of his repentance. Anonymous accusations have no place in criminal proceeding. They are exceedingly bad precedents and do not conform to the standards of our age**
-
- **Emperor Trajan to his brother Pliny(early 100 C.E.) *Letters regarding Christians.***

- **If it is certain that we are the most criminal of people, why do you treat us differently from others of our kind, namely all other criminals? The same crime should receive the same treatment. When others are charged with the same crimes imputed to us, they are permitted to use their own mouths and the hired advocacy of others to plead their innocence. They have full freedom to answer the charge and to cross-examine. In fact, it is against the law to condemn anyone without a defense and a hearing. Only Christians are forbidden to say anything in defense of the truth that would clear their case and assist the judge in avoiding an injustice. All that they care about is a confession to bearing the name “Christian,” not an investigation of the charge. Now, let us assume you are trying any other criminal. If he confesses to the crime of murder, or sacrilege, or sexual debauchery, or treason—to cite the crimes of which we stand accused—you are not content to pass sentence immediately. Rather, you weigh the relevant circumstances: the nature of the deed; how often, where, how, and when it was committed; the co-conspirators and the partners-in-crime. Nothing of this sort is done in our case.**
-
- **Tertullian, Christian writer, 195 C.E., *Apologia***

- Being convinced, however, that he needed some more powerful aid than his military forces could afford him, on account of the wicked and magical enchantments which were so diligently practiced by the tyrant, he sought Divine assistance, deeming the possession of arms and a numerous soldiery of secondary importance, but believing the cooperating power of Deity invincible and not to be shaken. He considered, therefore, on what God he might rely for protection and assistance. While engaged in this inquiry, the thought occurred to him, that , of the many emperors who had preceded him, those who had rested their hopes in a multitude of gods, and served them with sacrifices and offerings, had in the first place been deceived by flattering predictions, and oracles which promised them all prosperity and at last had met with an unhappy end, while not one of their gods has stood by to warn them of the impending wrath of heaven; while one alone who had pursued an entirely opposite course, who has condemned their error, and honored the Supreme God during his whole life, has found him to be the Saviour and Protector of his empire, and the fact that they who had trusted in many gods has also fallen by manifold forms of death, without leaving behind them either family or offspring, stock, name, or memorial among men; while the God of his father had given to him, on the other hand, manifestation of his power and very many tokens...
- He said that about noon, when the day was already beginning to decline, he saw with his own eyes the trophy of a cross of light in the heavens, above the sun, and bearing the inscription, CONQUER BY THIS. At this sight he himself was struck with amazement, and his whole army also, which followed him on this expedition, and witnessed the miracle.
-
- Eusebius, the emperor's historian(260-339 C.E.) *Life of Constantine*

Symbol found in Constantinople at the Capital



Chapter 16-Europe

- **P 337 How did Byzantine become important to Rome?**
- **P 337 What areas made up the Byzantine Empire?**
- **P 338 Who claimed divine favor?**
- **P 338 How did high officials present themselves?**
- **P 339 What was done to Roman law?**
- **P 340 Who threatened the Byzantine's overtime?**
- **P 340 How did the Byzantines adjust to Islamic threats?**
- **P 340 How did peasants get rewarded?**
- **P 340 What groups weakened western Rome?**

- **P. 341 Who became the most influential Germanic tribe?**
- **P 341 How did the Franks view themselves?**
- **P 341 What did the Popes do in return?**
- **P 341 Who stopped the Muslim advance at the Battle of Tours?**
- **P 341 Who centralized Frankish rule after years of disruption?**
- **P 342 What took place on Christmas Day in year 800?**
- **P 345 What allowed peasants to gain wealth overtime?**
- **P 345 What was problematic with peasants acquiring more wealth?**

- **P 345 How was Constantinople important for trade?**
- **P 346 What innovation assisted farming?**
- **P 347 Where did trade flourish in Western Europe?**
- **P 348 What was found in Eastern European cities?**
- **P 348 Why did Europe become primarily rural during this time?**
- **P 350 What political system developed in Western Europe and how did it work?**
- **P 351 What were the primary differences between the Eastern and Western Church?**
- **P 352 Who worked to spread Christianity?**
- **P 352-53 What were the primary roles of the monasteries?**
- **P 355 What took place within the church in 1054?**

It was at this time too that the Georgians, who dwell in the region of Pontus, accepted the word of God and faith in the kingdom to come. The cause of this great benefit was a woman captive who lived among them and led such a faithful, sober, and modest life, spending all of her days and nights in sleepless supplications to God, that the very novelty of it began to be wondered at by the barbarians. Their curiosity led them to ask what she was about. She replied with the truth: that in this manner she simply worshiped Christ as God. This answer made the barbarians wonder only at the novelty of the name, although it is true, as often happens, that her very perseverance made the common women wonder if she were deriving some benefit from such a great devotion.

Now it is said that they have the custom, that if a child falls sick, it is taken around by its mother to each of the houses to see if anyone knows of a proven remedy to apply to the illness. And when one of the women has brought her child around to everyone, according to custom, and has found no remedy in any of the houses, she went to the woman captive as well to see if she knew anything. She answered that she knew of no human remedy, but declared that Christ her God, whom she worshiped, could give it the healing despaired of by humans. And after she had put the child on her hair shirt and poured out above it her prayer to the Lord, she gave the infant back to its mother in good health. Word of this got around to many people, and news of the wonderful deed reached the ears of the queen, who was suffering from a bodily illness of the gravest sort and has been reduced to a state of solute despair. She asked for the woman captive to be brought to her. She declined to go, lest she appear to pretend to more than was proper to her sex.

Tyrannius Rufinus(345 C.E.) historian from the Eastern Mediterranean, *Church History*

- ...The Franks declared: “These Maghribis came and went in our country and we treated them well and took nothing from them. But when they interfered in the war, joining with their brother Muslims against us, we were compelled to place this tax upon them.’ In the payment of this tax, the Maghribis are pleasingly reminded of their vexing of the enemy, and thus the payment of it is lightened and its harshness made tolerable.
- We moved from Tibnin—may God destroy it---at daybreak on Monday. Our way lay through continuous farms and ordered settlements, whose inhabitants were all Muslims, living comfortably with the Franks. God protect us from such temptation. They surrender their crops to the Franks at harvest time, and pay as well as poll-tax of one and five qirat for each person. Other than that, they are not interfered with, save for a light tax on the fruits of trees. Their houses and all their effects are left to their full possession. All the coastal cities occupied by the Franks are managed in this fashion, their rural districts, the villages, and farms, belonging to the Muslims. But their hearts have been seduced, for they observe how unlike them in ease and comfort are their brethren in the Muslim regions under their governors.
-
- Abu al-Husayn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Jubayr, a native Muslim in Spain(1184 C.E.) on his journeys from Spain. *Travels.*

- They say that John of Cayworth holds one house and thirty acres of land, and he owes 2 s. a year at Easter and Michaelmas, and he owes one cock and two hens at Christmas worth 4 s.
- And he ought to harrow for two days at the sowing at Lent with one man and his own horse and harrow, the value of the work is 4 d., and he receives from the lord on each day three meals worth 3 d., and the lord will thus lose 1 d.; and so this harrowing is worth nothing to the service of the lord.
- And he ought to carry the manure of the lord for two days with one cart using his own two oxen, the work to value 8 s., and he receives from the lord three meals of the above value each day; and so the work is worth 2 d. clear.
- And he should find one man for two days to mow the meadow of the lord, who can mow an estimated one acre and a half: the value of mowing one acre is 6 d.; and the total is 9 d.; and he receives for each day three meals of the above value, and thus the mowing is worth 4 d. clear...
- And it must be noted that all the aforesaid villeins may not marry their daughters nor have their sons tonsured, nor can they cut down timber growing on the lands they hold, without the personal approval of the bailiff or servant of the lord, and then for building and no other purpose...
- The sons or daughters of the aforesaid villeins will give to enter the tenement after the death of their ancestors as much as they gave in rent per year.
-
- Duties of John Cayworth by the lord Battle Abbey(1307), *Dutties of a Villein*
-

Chapter 14-Islam

- **P 290 What did many Arabs convert to?**
- **P 291 Muhammad's experience told him what?**
- **P 291 What became the holy book?**
- **P 291 Who was offended by Muhammad?**
- **P 292-93 Who did he provide relief to?**
- **P 293 What was Muhammad referred to?**
- **P 293 Who was held in high esteem?**
- **P 294 What became the 5 pillars of Islam?**
- **P 294 What were Muslims required to combat?**

- Allah chargeth you concerning (the provision for) your children: to the male the equivalent of the portion of two females, and if there be women more than two, then theirs is two-thirds of the inheritance, and if there be one(only) then the half. And to his parents a sixth of the inheritance if he have a son; and if he have no son and his parents are his heirs, then to his mother appertaineth the third; and if he have brethren, then to his mother appertaineth the sixth, after any legacy he may have bequeathed, or debt. Your parent or your children may children: Ye know not which of them is nearer unto you in usefulness. It is an injunction from Allah. Lo! Allah is Knower, Wise.
- And unto you belongeth a half of that which your wives leave, if they have no child; but if they have a child then unto you the fourth of that which they leave, after any legacy they may have bequeathed, or debt. And unto them belongeth the fourth of that which ye leave if ye have no child, but if ye have a child then the eighth of that which ye leave, after any legacy ye may have bequeathed, or debt. And if a man or a woman have a distant heir, and he (or she) have a brother or a sister(only on the mother's side) then to each of them twain the sixth, and if they be more than two, then they shall be sharers in third, after any legacy hath been paid. A commandment from Allah. Allah is Knower, Indulgent.
-
- The word of God revealed by Muhammad(610) *Koran*

- **Our belief concerning the number of the prophets is that there have been one hundred and twenty-four thousand prophets and a like number of plenipotentiaries. Each prophet has a plenipotentiary to whom he gave instructions by the command of God. And concerning them we believe that they brought the truth from God and their word is the word of God, their command God's command, and obedience to them obedience to God...**
- **The leaders of the prophets are five: Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad. Muhammad is their leader...he confirmed the apostles.**
- **It is necessary to believe that God did not create anything more excellent than Muhammad and the Imans....After His Prophet, the proofs of God for the people are the Twelve Imans...**
- **We believe that the Proof of Allah in His earth and His viceregent among slaves in this age of ours is this Upholder, the Expected One. Muhammad ibn al-Hassan al-Askri. He it is concerning whose name and descent the Prophet was informed by God, and he it is who WILL FILL THE EARTH WITH JUSTICE AND EQUITY JUST AS IT IS NOW FULL OF OPPRESSION AND WRONG. He it is whom God will make victorious over the whole world until from every place the call to prayer is heard and religion will belong entirely to God...**
- **Our belief concerning prophets, apostles, Imans, and angels is that they are infallible...and do not commit any sin, minor or major...he who denies infallibility to them is any matter..an infidel.**
-
- **Ibn Babaway al-Saduq, early theologian of the Shia(991 C.E.), *Creed Concerning the Imans*.**

- **P 296 What did Muslims do to those renouncing Islam?**
- **P 296-97 What was taken in the 700s?**
- **P 296-97 What two religious sects developed and why?**
- **P 296 Who moved the capital to Damascus?**
- **P 297 What were the conquered able to do?**
- **P 297 In the 9th and 10th Centuries where did the Arabs invade?**
- **P 298 Who established standards in the communities?**

- In Baghdad there are about forty thousand Jews, and they dwell in security, prosperity, and honor under the great Caliph, and among them are great sages, the heads of Academies engaged in the study of the Law. In this city there are ten Academies...And at the head of the all is Daniel the son of Hisdai, who is styled “Our Lord the Head of the Captivity of All Israel.” He possesses a book of pedigrees going back as far as David, King of Israel. The Jews call him “Our Lord, Head of the Captivity,” and the Muslims call him the Lord Son of David, he has been invested with authority over all the congregations of Israel at the hands of Emir-al Muminin, the Lord of Islam...
- In Baghdad there are twenty-eight Jewish Synagogues, situated either in the city itself or in the al-Karkh on the other side of the Tigris; for the river divides the metropolis into two parts. The great synagogue of the Head of Captivity has columns of marble of various colors overlaid with silver and gold, and on these columns are sentences of the Psalms, in golden letters.
-
- Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewish traveler(1159 C.E.), *Book of Travels*

- **P 298 How did Baghdad become important?**
- **P 299 What crop became important?**
- **P 299 What increased the growth of cities?**
- **P 300 What became the favored animal?**
- **P 300 What bodies of water did Muslims trade on?**
- **P 301 What sail allowed for easier travel?**
- **P 301 What did banks begin to do?**

- **When the Mali-koy reached Timbuktu on his way back, he collected ships and small boats on which he transported their families and luggage, together with his own women, as far as his country, for the riding animals were to exhausted to use. When the ships, carrying the sharifs from Mecca, reached the town of Kami, the Diennekoy...attacked the ships and plundered all that they contained. They took the sharifs ashore and revolted against the Mali-koy. But when the people of the ships told them about the sharifs and informed them of their high station, they attended them, and installed them in a nearby place called Shinshin. It is said that the sharifs of the towns of Kay are descended from them.**
- **This is the end of the story of the pilgrimage of the Mali-koy, Kankan Musa...**
- **As for Mali, it is a vast region and an immense country, containing many towns and villages. The authority of the Sultan of Mali extends over all with force and might. We have heard the common people of our time say that there are four sultans in the world, not counting the supreme sultan, and they are the Sultan of Baghdad, the Sultan of Egypt, the Sultan of Bornu, and the Sultan of Mali**
-
- **le...Supreme Sultan is found in Constantinople.**
- **Sharif—means exalted one**
-
- **Mahmud Kati, a native scholar and Islamic judge of Timbuktu(1468-1593 C.E.), *The Chronicle of the Seeker.***

- **Neither the Kharijities nor the Bedouins are famous for their prowess as mounted bowmen. But the Turk will hit from his saddle an animal, a bird, a target, a man, a couching animal, a marker post or a bird of prey stooping on its quarry. His horse may be exhausted from being galloped and reined in, wheeled to right and left, and mounted and dismounted: but he himself goes on shooting, loosing ten arrows before the Kharijite has let fly one. He gallops his horse up a hillside or down a gully faster than the Kharijite can make his go on the flat.**
- **The Turk has two pairs of eyes, one at the front and the other at the back of his head...**
- **They train their horsemen to carry two or even three bows, and spare bowstrings in proportion. Thus in the hour of battle the Turk has on him everything needful for himself, his weapon and the care of his steed. As for their ability to stand trotting, sustained galloping, long night rides and cross-country journeys, it is truly extraordinary...**
- **Know that every nation, people, generation or tribe that shows itself outstanding in craftsmanship or pre-eminant in eloquence, the various branches of learning, the establishment of empires or the art of war...Good examples are the Chinese in craftsmanship, the Greeks in philosophy and literature, the Arabs in fields that we mean to deal with in their proper place...and the Turks in the art of war.**
-
- **Abu Uthman Amr ibn Bahr(776 -869 C.E.) a popular essayist of his day, *The Merits of the Turks and of the Imperial Army as a Whole.***

- **Chinese Empires**

- *Qin, Han*

- Sui, Tang, Song*

-

- **Yuan, Ming, Qing**

-

- *Mao Tse Tung*

Chapter 8: China

- **P. 155 To Confucius how did harmony arise?**
- **P. 155 What characteristics are emphasized(3)?**
- **P. 156 What would good rulers do?**
- **P. 157 What is the fundamental belief of the Dao?**
- **P. 159 What were the foundations of a state's strength by legalists?**
- **P. 159 Why was strict punishment issued?**
- **P. 160 How did Qin rule?**
- **P. 161 What was formed to allow centralized rule?**
- **P. 161 What was destroyed and why?**
- **P. 161 How was unity enhanced in Qin?**

- **The Chief Minister Wang Wan and others said: “The states are newly defeated and the territories of Yan, Qi, and Chu are distant, so if we do not establish kings for them there will be no means of bringing order to them. We beg to set up your sons in authority, but it is up to the Supreme One alone to favour us with his agreement.” The First Emperor handed down their suggestion to the ministers, and they all thought this would be expedient. But the Superintendent of Trials Li Si advised: “Only after an extremely large number of sons and younger brothers and people of the same surname had been enfeoffed by King Wen and King Wu did they win the adherence of the distant, and then they attacked and somote each other and behaved like enemies. And when the feudal state wrought vengeance on each other more and more, the Zhou Son of Heaven was incapable of preventing them. Now all within the seas has been unified thanks to Your Majesty’s divine power, and everywhere has been turned into provinces and districts....**
- **So the Empire was divided into thirty-six provinces, and a governor and army commander and an inspector were established for each. The people were renamed “the black-headed people,” and there was great celebrations. The weapons from all under Heaven were gathered in and collected together at Xianyang and were melted down to make bells and stands and twelve statues of men made of metal, each 1,000 piculs in weight, to be set up in the courts and palaces. All weights and measures were placed under a unified system, and the axle length of carriages were standardized. For writings they standardized the characters.**
-
- **Sima Qian(145-86) B.C.E., Grand Historian of China, *The Annals of Qin***

- **P. 161 Why was script standardized?**
- **P. 163 Why was government decentralized during the early years of Han?**
- **P. 163 How was the empire divided?**
- **P. 163 What Qin policy was continued under the Han?**
- **P. 163 What was established to prepare men for government?**
- **P. 164 What areas were invaded?**
- **P. 165 What group was problematic to the Han?**
- **P. 165 What did Han rulers do to pacify the invaders?**
- **P. 166 What was the role of women?**

- **I, the unworthy writer, am unsophisticated, unenlightened, and by nature unintelligent, but I am fortunate both to have received not a little favor from my scholarly Father, and to have had a cultured mother and instructresses upon whom to rely for a literary education as well as for training in good manner. More than forty years have passed since at the age of fourteen I took up the dustpan and the broom in the Cao family. During this time with trembling heart I feared constantly that I might disgrace my parents, and that I might multiply difficulties for both the women and the men of my husband's family. Day and night I was distressed in heart, but I labored without confessing weariness. Now and hereafter, however, I know how to escape from such fears....**
- **The Way of husband and wife is intimately connected with Yin and Yang and relates the individual to gods and ancestors...**
- **If a husband be unworthy, then he possesses nothing by which to control his wife. If a wife be unworthy, then she possesses nothing with which to serve her husband. If a husband does not control his wife, then the rules of conduct manifesting his authority are abandoned and broken. If a wife does not serve her husband, then the proper relationship between men and women and the natural order of things are neglected and destroyed. As a matter of fact the purpose of these two is the same.**
- ***Lessons for Women: Ban Zhao***

- **A woman ought to have four qualifications: 1) womanly virtues; 2) womanly words; 3) womanly bearing; and 4) womanly work. Now what is called womanly virtue need not be brilliant ability, exceptionally different from others. Womanly words need be neither clever in debate nor keen in conversation. Womanly appearance requires neither a pretty nor a perfect face and form. Womanly work need not be work done more skillfully than that of others...**
- **To choose her words with care; to avoid vulgar language; to respect at appropriate times; and not to weary others with much conversation, may be called the characteristics of womanly words.**
- **To wash and scrub filth away; to keep cloths and ornaments fresh and clean; to wash the head and bathe the body regularly, and to keep the person free from disgraced filth, may be called the characteristics of womanly bearing.**
- ***Lessons for Women: Ban Zhao***

- **P. 167** What began to be used to write on?
- **P. 170** How did the different classes dress?
- **P. 170** What began to happen to bigger farms?
- **P. 171** What did the Han try to do socially?
- **P. 171** What uprising took place and why?

- **...The people being unsophisticated, wealth abound; when the people are extravagant, cold and hunger will follow. We pray that the salt, iron, and liquor monopolies and the system of equitable marketing be abolished so that the rural pursuits may be encouraged, people be deterred from entering the secondary occupations, and agriculture be materially and financially benefited.**
- **The Lord Grand Secretary said: When the Xiongnu rebelled against our authority and frequently raided and devastated the frontier settlements, to be constantly on the watch for them was a great strain upon the soldiery of the Middle Kingdom(Han Wudi); but without measures of precaution being taken, these forays and depredations would never cease. The late Emperor, grieving at the long suffering of the frontier settlers who live in fear of capture by the barbarians, caused consequently forts and signal stations to be built, where garrisons were held ready against the nomads. When the revenue for the defense of the frontier fell short, the salt and iron monopoly was established, the liquor excise and the system of equitable marketing introduced; goods were multiplied and wealth increased so as to furnish the frontier expenses.**
- **Now our critics here, who demand that these measures be abolished, at home would have the hoard of the treasury entirely depleted, and abroad would deprive the border of provision for its defense; they would expose our soldiers who defend the barriers and mount the walls to all the hunger and the cold of the borderland.**
- **Author Unknown**

Chapter 13-China

- **P 266 What was built to help trade?**
- **P 266 What two economies were brought together?**
- **P 267 What reasons allowed for the Tang to be successful? (3)**
- **P 268 Why was the equal-field system promoted?**
- **P 268 How was bureaucracy maintained?**
- **P 268 What region was brought under Tang control?**
- **P. 269 What two reasons weakened the Tang?**
- **P. 269 What did Song put emphasis on and why?**
- **P. 271 Why were nomads successful in the 10-12th Centuries?**

- **P 271-72 What dynasties invaded Vietnam?**
- **P 272 What farming techniques were adopted?**
- **P 272 How was the population growth reflected?**
- **P 272 What did farmers begin to do?**
- **P 273 What was done to young girls and why?**
- **P 274 Why did Porcelain become more spread out?**
- **P 274 What Tang development was used militarily?**
- **P 275 What did printers begin to have?**
- **P 275 What were some ships powered by?**

- **P 275 What was developed to increase trade?**
- **P 276 What were private parties unable to do?**
- **P 276 What was put on the money?**
- **P 279 What religion came to China by the Silk Road?**
- **P 279 Why was Buddhism attractive?**
- **P 280 How did some Chinese view the Buddhists & why?**
- **P 281 What two religions drew inspiration from each other?**
- **P 282-83 What region was taken over by the Chinese?**
- **P 282 What did Korea never establish?**
- **P 283 What was the role of women in Vietnam?**

- **Often many young men gather in teahouses to practice singing or playing musical instruments. To give such amateur performances is called “getting posted.”**
- **A “social teahouse” is more of a community gathering place than a mere place that sells tea. Often tea-drinking is but an excuse, and people are rather generous when it comes to the tips.**
- **There is a special kind of teahouse where pimps and gigolos hang out. Another kind is occupied by people from various trades and crafts who use them as places to hire help, but apprentices, and conduct business. These teahouses are called “trade heads.”**
- **“Water teahouses” are in fact pleasure houses, the tea being a cover. Some youths are quite willing to spend their money there, which is called “dry tea money.” ...**
-
- **Anonymous author at the time of Marco Polo describing the city of Hangzhou(1235 C.E.) A record of musings on the eastern capital**

Chapter 9 India

- **P. 176 What were the Mauryan the first to do?**
- **P. 177 Who controlled the trade routes of India?**
- **P. 178 What did Ashoka encourage?**
- **P. 178 What was provided for travelers?**
- **P. 179 How did the Guptas govern locally?**
- **P. 179 What concepts were developed?**
- **P. 180 Who invaded the Guptas?**
- **P. 181 What were the two ways trade passed through India?**
- **P. 181 What assisted sea trade?**
- **P. 181 Who established colonies in southern India?**
- **P. 181 Who was subordinate in Indian society?**
- **P. 181 At what age did girls get married?**

- **“The fourfold division of castes was created by me according to the appointment of qualities and duties...The duties of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, and of Sudras, too, O terror of your foes! Are distinguished according to the qualities born of nature. Tranquility, restraint of the senses, penance, purity, purity, forgiveness, straight forwardness, also knowledge, experience, and belief in a future world, this is the natural duty of Brahmins. Valor, glory, courage, dexterity, not slinking away from battle, gifts, exercise of lordly power, this is the natural duty of Kshatriyas. Agriculture, tending cattle, trade, this is the natural duty of Vaisyas. And the natural duty of Sudras, too, consists of service. Every man intent on his own respective duties obtains perfection.”**

-the Bhagavad Gita

- **P. 182 How did trade change the caste system?**
- **P. 184 How did one experience purification for the Jains?**
- **P. 184 What group accepted the Jainest view?**
- **P. 185 How many days was Gautama tempted?**
- **P. 185 What are the 4 noble truths?**
- **P. 185-86 What was the goal in Buddhism?**
- **P. 186 Buddhism appealed to what class?**
- **P. 186 What religion was accepted by Ashoka and why?**
- **P. 188 What did monasteries begin to accept?**
- **P. 188 Who else began to be attracted to Buddhism?**
- **P. 188 What was provided for people in monasteries?**
- **P. 188 What religion became less popular?**

- **...And this is the Noble Truth of Sorrow. Birth is sorrow, age is sorrow, disease is sorrow, death is sorrow; contact with the unpleasant is sorrow, separation from the pleasant is sorrow, every wish unfulfilled is sorrow--- in short all the five components of individuality are sorrow.**
- **And this is the Noble Truth of the Arising Sorrow. It arises from craving, which leads to rebirth, which brings delight and passion, and seeks pleasure now here, now there---the craving for sensual pleasure, the craving for continued life, the craving for power.**
- **And this is the Noble Truth of the stopping of Sorrow. It is the complete stopping of that craving, so that no passion remains, leaving it, being emancipated from it, being released from it, giving no place to it.**
- **And this is the Noble Truth, of the Way which Leads to the Stopping of Sorrow. It is the Noble Eightfold Path---Right Views, Right Resolve, Right Speech, Right Conduct, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.**
- **Buddha's First Sermon**

- **Very rich person use a measure instead of scales in business transactions of gold or silver. The markets are noisy and bustling, and are filled with a great store of gold and silver damasks, brocades, and similar wares. The artisans have the true artistic spirit.**
- **The king, the officials, and all the people serve Heaven. They also have a Buddha by the name of Mahiawu. Every seven days they cut their hair and clip their fingernails. At the New Year for a whole month they fast and chant prayers. Daily they pray to Heaven five times.**
- **The peasants work their fields without fear of floods or droughts; a sufficiency of water for irrigation is supplied by a river whose source is not known. During the season when no cultivation is in progress, the level of the river remains even with the banks; with the beginning of cultivation it rises day by day. Then it is that an official is appointed to watch the river and to await the highest water level, when he summons the people, who then plow and so their fields. When they have had enough water, the river returns to its former level.**
- **There is a great harbor in this country, over two hundred feet deep, which opens to the southeast on the sea and has branches connecting with all quarters of the country. On either bank of the harbor the people have their dwellings and here daily are held fairs, where boats and wagons crowd in, all laden with hemp, wheat, millet, beans, sugar, meal, oil....**
-
- **Zhou Rugua, Inspector of Foreign Trade for the province of Fujian(1178 C.E.), *A Description of Foreign Peoples. From the Song Dynasty***

Chapter 15-South Asia

- **P 315 Who forced their way into India?**
- **P 316 What was built and provided for subjects?**
- **P 316 Where did Muslims take their religion?**
- **P 316 Why did Indians turn from Islam?**
- **P 318 Who traded in southern India without difficulty?**
- **P 319 Why was irrigation important?**
- **P 319 What appeared in large numbers?**
- **P 319 What happened to the population?**
- **P 319 What was traded from India?**
- **P 319-20 What did life revolve around?**

- **P 320 What did mariners increasingly do?**
- **P 322 What two industries emerged?**
- **P 322 Who became the main link to South Africa?**
- **P 323 What conflicted with the Axum?**
- **P 323 What helped to maintain order?**
- **P 323 What formed as number of merchants increased?**
- **P 324 What religion benefited from decline of Buddhism?**
- **P 326 Why did some adopt Islam?**
- **P 326 What was adopted as the principal political authority?**
- **P 327 Why did elites adopt Hinduism and Buddhism?**
- **P 329 Who maintained trade between China and India?**
- **P 331 Who noted that many had converted to Islam?**