**Step One—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

This outline reflects the major headings and subheadings in this chapter of your textbook. Use it to take notes as you read each section of the chapter. In your notes, try to restate the main idea of each section.

**Chapter 3: State and Empire in Eurasia/North Africa (500 b.c.e.–500 c.e.)**

I. Empires and Civilizations in Collision: The Persians and the Greeks

A. The Persian Empire

1. King of Kings: Cyrus & Darius

2. Multiculturalism

3. Infrastructure

B. The Greeks

1. Hellenes

2. City-states

3. Expansion by migration

4. Citizens and *hoplites*

C. Collision: The Greco-Persian Wars

1. Ionia

2. Athens: Victorious, democratic, and imperial

3. The Peloponnesian War, 431–404 b.c.e.

II. Comparing Empires: Roman and Chinese

A. Rome: From City-State to Empire

1. An upstart republic

2. An expansionist warrior society

3. Changing gender norms

4. Civil war and the death of the republic

B. China: From Warring States to Empire

1. Qin Shihuangdi’s brutal quest for order

2. The moralistic and moderate Han

C. Consolidating the Roman and Chinese Empires

1. Supernatural sanctions

2. Absorbing foreign religion

3. Paths to assimilation

4. The use of language

5. Bureaucracy versus aristocracy

D. The Collapse of Empires

1. Over-extension

2. Rivalries amongst elites

3. Pressures from nomadic people

4. Revival?

III. Intermittent Empire: The Case of India

A. The Aryan Controversy

B. Political fragmentation and cultural diversity, but a distinctive religious tradition

C. Mauryan Empire (326-184 b.c.e.)

D. Ashoka (r. 268-232 b.c.e.)

E. Gupta Empire (320-550 c.e.)

F. Great civilizational achievements without a central state

IV. Reflections: Enduring Legacies of Second-Wave Empires

A. Mao Zedong and Qin Shihuangdi

B. Ashoka in modern India

C. British imperial and Italian fascist uses of Rome