

Name :

Due Date:

Chapter 5:

Society and Inequality in Eurasia/North Africa, 500 b.c.e.–500 c.e.

1. Define “**class**” (as it relates to social hierarchies, not “class” as in a course you take in school)

I. SOCIETY AND THE STATE IN CHINA P. 218

2. What group made up the highest class in China’s social hierarchy and how were they chosen?

A. AN ELITE OF OFFICIALS

3. Explain how someone would go about becoming a Chinese government official.
4. In theory, the civil service examination system was open to all Chinese men; however, in actuality it was often still men from the wealthiest families who participated- why?
5. What were some of the benefits in being a member of the Chinese bureaucracy?

B. THE LANDLORD CLASS

6. What were some of the benefits of being a wealthy landlord in China?
7. Describe some of the reforms attempted by Wang Mang.
8. To what extent would you describe Wang Mang’s reforms as successful? Why?
9. Define “**scholar-gentry**”

C. PEASANTS

10. What class made up the majority of the Chinese population?
11. Describe peasant life in China.
12. How did peasant life compare to that of the landlord class?
13. What class conflicts disrupted Chinese society?

14. To what extent would you describe the Yellow Turban rebellion as successful? Why?

D. MERCHANTS

15. How did Chinese society view merchants?

16. It was common practice in Chinese society to refer to merchants as “mean people.” In what other ways to Chinese society discriminate against merchants?

II. CLASS AND CASTE IN INDIA P. 224

17. What are some of the similarities India’s society shared with China and in what ways was it distinctive?

a. Similarities

b. Differences

A. CASTE AS VARNA

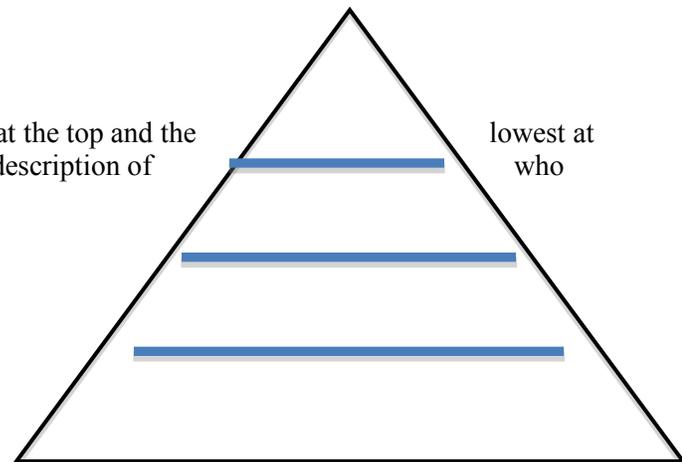
18. What is “varna?”

19. Complete the social hierarchy pyramid with the highest caste at the top and the the bottom. Be sure to give the name of the caste and a brief description of made up that caste.

20. What caste who a merchant fall into?

21. What caste would a peasant fall into?

22. Where did the untouchables rank in the system of varna?



B. CASTE AS JATI

23. What were “jatis?”

24. What is the relationship between varnas and jatis?

25. How did Indian society justify the caste system? (Why would people buy into these ideas?)

26. What was the likelihood of improving one’s social status in Indian society?

27. How did India’s social system differ from China’s? (3 ways)

a.

b.

c.

C. THE FUNCTIONS OF CASTE

28. How did the caste system affect politics in India?
29. How did the caste system affect society (relationships between people) in India?

III. SLAVERY: THE CASE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC P. 229

30. What factors helped promote the creation of slavery as a labor system in the world?

A. SLAVERY AND CIVILIZATION

31. Define “**slavery**”
32. Describe slavery in China. (who participated? How widespread was it? Etc.)
33. Describe slavery in India.

B. THE MAKING OF ROMAN SLAVERY

34. How did Greco-Roman slavery differ from that of other classical civilizations? (i.e. India and China)
35. What are some ways that the Roman empire acquired slaves?
36. What were slave owners’ impressions of a slave?
37. What occupations could Roman slaves engage in?
38. What were some of the advantages and disadvantages to being a slave in the Mediterranean world?
 - a. Advantages:
 - b. Disadvantages:

C. RESISTANCE AND REBELLION

39. Describe some examples of slaves resisting their masters?
40. What is one example of a rebellion against ruling powers in the Roman world? To what extent would you describe this rebellion successful or not? Why?

IV. COMPARING PATRIARCHIES P. 233

41. Describe some examples of women resisting or rebelling against ruling powers in the Classical era.
42. Which society would place more restrictions on women in general?: urban, pastoral, or agricultural?
43. In which group in society would women typically have more freedoms and why?: Upper Class or Lower class?

A. A CHANGING PATRIARCHY: THE CASE OF CHINA

44. How did Chinese society view women in general?
45. What are some ways women could gain authority or influence within Chinese society?
46. In what ways did the expression of patriarchy in China change after the fall of the Han dynasty?
47. Why did these changes occur?
48. How did Daoism and Buddhism help facilitate these changes?

B. CONTRASTING PATRIARCHIES: ATHENS AND SPARTA

49. Describe women's political participation in the city-state of Athens.
50. In general, how did Athenians view and describe women?
51. What was a woman's primary role in Athens?
52. Why did Sparta develop a military oligarchy instead of a democratic government like Athens?
53. What was a woman's primary role in Sparta?
54. Why did women often have more freedom in Sparta than in Athens?
55. What is ironic about how history often portrays Athens and Sparta?

V. REFLECTIONS: ARGUING WITH SOLOMON AND THE BUDDHA P. 240

56. What are some of the changes and continuities that occurred in Classical era Civilizations?
 - a. Changes:
 - b. Continuities: