

Vocab

Satrapies	Satrapes were governors of provinces of ancient Achaemenid and Seleucid empires. The satrapies was the name of those provinces.
Shahanshah	Shahanshah is the name of the "king of kings" to Persian emperors.
Theraveda Buddhism	This is the more conservative sect of buddhism that is more concerned with personal enlightenment through analysis and application of philosophy in personal life.
Mahayana Buddhism	This is considered the more liberal sect of buddhism because there is an acknowledgement and concern for the enlightenment of all people and living things.
Boddhistvas	A boddhistva is a person able to reach nirvana but sacrifices that in order to teach others how to reach it. In order to save other suffering beings.
Chandr-agupta Maurya	He was the founder of the Maurya empire in India around 320bce.
Asoka	
Jati	
Struggle of the Orders	494-287bce; This was a struggle between the plebian and patrician classes. Laws were put in place that suppressed the Plebian class, and the struggle to gain equality would last over 200 years.
Tribunes	In 494bce, tribunes were elected official that helped protect the interest of the plebian class.
Punic Wars	264-146bce; Punic Wars were between Carthagian empire and the Roman empire. Rome defeated Carthage and gained control over the western and eastern halves of the Mediterranean.
latifundia	These were great estates that were agriculturally important because they specialized in growing crops, such as olives and grain, that would be exported.
Gracchi bros.	The Gracchi brothers were Tiberius and Gaius who were both politicians that represented the plebian class and reformed the sociopolitical state of the plebian class in the 2nd century BCE.
Populares	They were aristocrats that relied on the people's assemblies in order to acquire political power.
Marius	In 136bce to 86 ce, Marius was a military leader that made military reformation in Rome that allowed it to have the strongest military to date. He allowed poor citizens to join the army, and had the government pay for their military equipment.
Sulla	
Julius Caesar	100bce-44bce, Julius Caesar was a Roman dictator that helped formed the First Triumvarate,



Vocab (cont)

imperium	This was a form of absolute power given to a citizen to control the military or governmental entity.
Octavian/- Augustus	From 27bce-14ce, Octavian inherited the empire after the death of Julius Caesar. Him and Mark Antony ruled together, but it was only him after he assassinated Antony. He also fought to kill Caesar's assassins.
princeps	
pax Romana	This was a 200 year long period where there was sustained inner hegemonial peace and stability.
Diocletian	284-305ce; This emperor ended the period known as the 3rd Century Crisis. He persecuted Christians and forced the polytheistic religious state of Rome.
Constantine	306ce-337ce; Constantine was the first emperor to change the empire's religion to Christianity. He protected Christians with the Edict of Milan.
Edict of Milan	IN 313 bce, the Edict of Milan was enforced by Constantine that granted the protection and benevolent treatment of Christians in the empire.
3rd Century BCE Crisis	This was the period where Rome nearly collapsed to due invasions, civil war, plague and economic depression.
Germanic barbarians and their invasions	
Paul of Tarsus	Paul was an apostle of Christ that spread the word of God throughout the Roman Empire. He was a Roman persecutor and was determined to persecute Jesus' disciples before his conversion to Christianity.
Arian Christianity	
Council of Nicaea	
st. Augustine of Hippo	354-430ce, he was a highly-regraded catholic theologian that helped develop Western Christianity as it is today.
Former Han Dynasty	They converted Qin policies of centralization and tax policies on agriculture, trad and manufacturing. The fiscal innovations of the Han are the lottery and the government monopolies on the sale of salt, iron and liquor.
Later Han Dynasty	
Qin Shihuandi	
Qin Dynasty	

