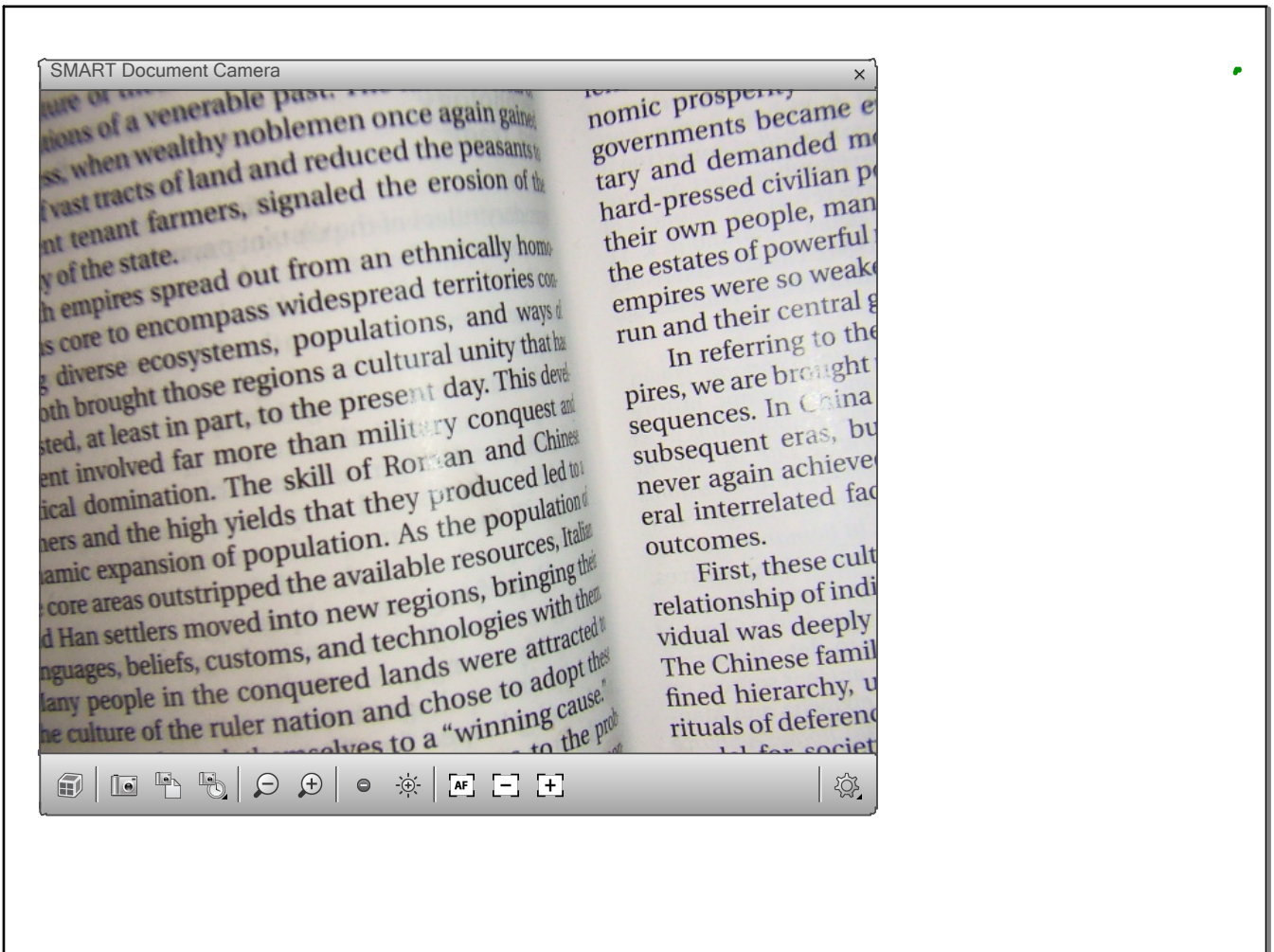


Similarity # 1
 In both cultures, the family was headed by an all powerful patriarchy.

- ↳ strong loyalty and obligation
- ↳ strong family values - obedience and respect for superiors!
- ↳ strong sense of duty and honor

These cultural traits fashioned both societies to accept their rulers to holding ultimate power, obey the laws made by their rulers and ultimately pledge allegiances to their rulers.



Similarity #2 Both empires' source of wealth was from agriculture.

↳ Percentage of annual harvest.

↳ free peasantry.

↳ farmers forced to become soldiers at times of war.

↳ or compulsory labor to carry out govt. projects such as building aqueducts, dams, roads, walls.

Similarity #3 Both empires controlled most of the farminging

- ↳ siezed the land from aristocratic families to break their power
- ↳ made small farming plots and gave to small poor farmers
- ↳ kept most land for themselves where they used free peasantry.

Similarity # 4. Both empires had vast boundaries through conquest wherein they had diverse ecosystems, population and way of life

↳ both brought cultural

unity.

↳ skills of Romans and Chinese farmers led to high yield of food production which led to population increase.

↳ immigrants and conquered people adopt the ruling nations culture

Similarity # 5 - Both empires found similar solutions to the problems of administration such huge empires where boundaries encompassed various regions

- ↳ power to local leaders.
- ↳ civil service developed which led to choosing educated and capable members of middle class

Similarity # 6. Technologies ~~facilitated~~ facilitated political control yet fostered cultural unification and improvement in the general public.

- ↳ Road building - movement of troops
- ↳ Imperial cultures spread

Similarity # 7. Faced similar problems of defense

↳ constant threat from their aggressive neighbors.

↳ walls built to protect ----

↳ too expensive to maintain hence doubled the taxes of the rich and poor.

↳ internal resentment

↳ lost loyalty of people

↳ overrun by their enemies

Differences #1

Different attitudes about relationship of individuals to state or empire

China

Confucius Teaching continued to mold the society in which the individual was deeply embedded in the larger social group (community)

People were precisely put or placed in hierarchy

unquestioning obedience

respect of elders and ancestors and state

Respect for authority was deeply rooted

Rome

No Confucius like equivalent - no political ideology or social conduct.

Families had hierarchy but respect / obedience

