1. **The rise and fall of the Persian Empires**
   1. The Achaemenid Empire
      1. Medes and Persians migrated from central Asia to Persia before 1000 B.C.E.
         1. Capitalized on weakening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empires
      2. Cyrus the Achaemenid (the Shepherd) (reigned 558-530 B.C.E.)
         1. Became king of Persian tribes in 558 B.C.E.
         2. All of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under his control by 548 B.C.E.
         3. Established a vast empire from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. The satrapies: twenty three administrative divisions
         5. Satraps Persian, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         6. Minimized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         7. Standardized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         8. Massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building
      3. Cyrus's son, Cambyses (reigned 530-522 B.C.E.), conquered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 525
      4. Darius (reigned 521-486 B.C.E.); largest extent of empire; population thirty-five million
         1. Diverse empire, seventy ethnic groups
         2. New capital at Persepolis, 520 B.C.E.
      5. Technologies
         1. Qanat:
         2. Persian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Road: 1600 miles, some of it paved
   2. Decline and fall of the Achaemenid Empire
      1. Commonwealth: law, justice, administration led to political stability and public works
      2. Rebuilding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Xerxes (reigned 486-465 B.C.E.)
         1. Retreated from the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Caused ill will and rebellions among the peoples in Mesopotamia and Egypt
      4. The Persian Wars (500-479 B.C.E.)
         1. Rebellion of Greeks in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Persian rulers failed to put down the rebellion, sparred for 150 years
         3. Peninsular Greeks join in
         4. Persians defeated at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (490 BCE)
      5. Alexander of Macedon invaded Persia in 334 B.C.E.
         1. Battle of Gaugamela, the end of Achaemenid empire, in 331 B.C.E.
         2. Alexander burned the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. The Seleucid, Parthian, and Sasanid Empires
      1. Seleucus inherited most of Achaemenid when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ died suddenly
         1. Retained the Achaemenid system of administration
         2. Opposition from native Persians; lost control over northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Generals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, best part goes to Seleucus (r. 305-281 B.C.E.)
         4. Attacked by rebellion in India, invasion of Parthians
      2. The Parthians, based in Iran, extend to Mesopotamia
         1. Power of Parthian was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Weakened by ongoing wars with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Fell to internal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. The Sasanids, from Persia, toppled Parthians; ruled 224-651 C.E.
         1. Continual conflicts with Rome, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the west, Kush in the east
         2. Overwhelmed by Arab conquest in 651
         3. Persian administration and culture absorbed into local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Imperial society and economy**
   1. Social development in classical Persia
      1. Nomadic society; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and clan relationships
      2. Imperial bureaucrats
         1. Imperial administration called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Shared power and influence with warriors and clan leaders
      3. Free classes were bulk of Persian society
         1. In the city: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. In the countryside: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Large class of slaves who were prisoners of war and debtors
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also sold into slavery
         2. Principally domestic servitude/some agricultural labor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Economic foundations of classical Persia
      1. Agriculture was the economic foundation
      2. Trade from India to Egypt
         1. Standardized coins, good trade routes, markets, banks
         2. Long distance trade benefits from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Goods from India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Specialization of production in different regions
3. **Religions of salvation in classical Persian society**
   1. Zarathustra and his faith
      1. Zoroastrianism
         1. The Gathas, Zarathustra's hymns in honor of deities
         2. Teachings preserved later in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, by magi
      2. Zoroastrian teachings
         1. Dualistic universe in which god of good was locked in an epic struggle with the god of evil
         2. Eventually good will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and one must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deeds they have done
         3. Moral formula: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Popularity of Zoroastrianism grows from sixth century B.C.E.
         1. Attracted Persian aristocrats and ruling elites
         2. Darius regarded Ahura Mazda as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Most popular in Iran; followings in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Zoroastrianism influenced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also in Persia