Events

1. Most famous uprising
   - 73 BCE
   - Spartacus led a group of 70 slaves in a rebellion
   - The rebellion ended up gathering 12,000 men, women, and children on their journey. Lasted two years, but the lives lost and 6,000 were nailed to cross along the Appian Way (Rome to Capua).

2. Great Wall of China
   - During the Qin Dynasty 221 BCE-206 BCE
   - Emperor Qin built the Great Wall to help protect from Northern invasions.
   - The Great Wall represents the unification of China for the first time during the Qin Dynasty. Even today, the Great Wall is still standing and still representing a time of unification for China.

3. Yellow Turban Rebellion
   - 184 CE
   - A peasant uprising consisting of about 360,000 followers, who had leader, organization, and a solid ideology reflecting that of Daoism. The movement looked forward the the “Great Peace” (equality, social harmony, and common ownership of land).
   - Though the rebellion was shut down by military force, the peasants involved helped devastated the economy, weakened the state, and helped the future overthrow of the Han Dynasty.

4. Invasion of the Persian Empire
   - 334 CE
   - Alexander the Great invaded the Persian empire and defeated it in 341 CE
   - Disastrous on the Zoroastrianism religion. Temples were destroyed, Priests were killed, and their sacred writings were burned. Though, Zoroastrianism flourished once again during the Parthian and Sassanid dynasties.

5. Collapse of the Roman Empire
   - 476 CE
   - The Roman Empire began to weaken between 235 CE and 284 CE when 26 people had been claimed as the Emperor (only one who died from natural cause). Disease also spread through Rome and the population declined by about 25%. This caused less revenue for the state and fewer men to defend the state. Then, as the Germanic speaking people began to spread into Rome from the north, they began to establish their own kingdoms. These kingdoms soon took over power from the emperors and then took over Rome all together.
   - The collapse of the Roman empire is significant because the Germanic speaking people developed their own ethnic identities (Visigoths, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, and others).