**Step One—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

This outline reflects the major headings and subheadings in this chapter of your textbook. Use it to take notes as you read each section of the chapter. In your notes, try to restate the main idea of each section.

**Chapter 4: Culture and Religion in Eurasia/North Africa (500 b.c.e.–500 c.e.)**

I. China and the Search for Order

A. The Legalist Answer

 1. High rewards, heavy punishments

 2. Qin Shihuangdi

B. The Confucian Answer

 1. Confucius, *Analects*, & Confucianism

 2. Moral example of superiors

 3. Unequal relationships governed by *ren*

4. Education and state bureaucracy

 5. Filial piety and gender expectations

 6. Secular

C. The Daoist Answer

 1. Laozi’s *Daodejing* and Zhuangzi

2. Withdrawal into nature

 3. Spontaneous natural behavior not rigid education

 4. *Dao* (“The Way”)

 5. Contradict or complement Confucianism?

II. Cultural Traditions of Classical India

A. South Asian Religion: From Ritual Sacrifice to Philosophical Speculation

 1. *Vedas* (1500–600 b.c.e.), *Brahmins*, and rituals

 2. Upanishads (800–400 b.c.e.)

 3. *Atman* and Brahman

B. The Buddhist Challenge

 1. Siddhartha Gautama (ca. 566–ca. 486 b.c.e.)

 2. The Buddha’s teachings and *nirvana*

 3. Relationship to Hinduism

 4. Restrictions and opportunities for women

 5. Popular appeal

 6. Theravada

 7. Mahayana’s *bodhisattvas*

C. Hinduism as a Religion of Duty and Devotion

1. *Mahabharata*, *Bhagavad-Gita,* and *Ramayana*

2. *Bhakti*

3. Buddhism absorbed back into Hinduism

III. Toward Monotheism: The Search for God in the Middle East

A. Zoroastrianism

 1. Zarathustra (seventh to sixth century b.c.e.)

 2. Persian state support, Achaemenid Dynasty (558–330 b.c.e.)

 3. Ahura Mazda versus Angra Mainyu

 4. Human free will, struggle of good versus evil, a savior, and judgment day

B. Judaism

1. Migrations and exiles of a small Hebrew community

 2. One exclusive and jealous god

 3. Loyalty to Yahweh and obedience to his laws

IV. The Cultural Tradition of Classical Greece: The Search for a Rational Order

A. The Greek Way of Knowing

 1. Questions, not answers

 2. Socrates (469–399 b.c.e.), Plato (429–348 b.c.e.), and Aristotle (384–322 b.c.e.)

 3. Rational and non-religious analysis of the world

B. The Greek Legacy

1. Alexander the Great, Rome, and the Academy in Athens

 2. The loss and recovery of Greece in Europe

3. Greek learning in the Islamic world

V. The Birth of Christianity… with Buddhist Comparisons

A. The Lives of the Founders

 1. Encounter with a higher level of reality

 2. Messages of love

 3. Jesus’ miracles and dangerous social critique

B. The Spread of New Religions

1. New religions after their deaths

2. Paul (10–65 c.e.)

3. Lower social classes and women

4. Non-European Christianity

5. Christianity as a Roman religion

C. Institutions, Controversies, and Divisions

 1. The exclusion of women from leadership

 2. Debates over doctrine and texts

 3. Council orthodoxy and expulsion

 4. Roman and Greek cultural traditions

 5. Diversity in the Buddhist world

VI. Reflections: Religions and Historians

A. Secular, evidence based history versus faith

B. Change of time in the faith?

C. Verifying the divine?

D. Schisms within the faiths