Han	Similarities	Rome
More concerned with maintaining boarders rather than expanding (Great Wall)	Both empires had unstable boarders and were under constant threat from barbarian tribes.	<ul> <li>Highly expansionistic.</li> <li>Used to direct but predominantly indirect methods of imperial control.</li> </ul>
Strong Army	<ul><li>Strong Army</li><li>Both had unstable boarders and were surrounded by enemies.</li></ul>	Strong Army
<ul> <li>Confucianism was the ideology or 'Belief System' that dominated the political structure and daily life.</li> <li>Centralized and reinforced the Emperors position.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Both had an Emperor.</li> <li>Rome had the <i>paterfamilias</i> (recognized the dominant role of men over women) which was similar to Confucian ideas on gender.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Religion and philosophy was much less centralized than in Han China and so therefore didn't play such an important role.</li> <li>Indirect imperialism allowed conquered areas so practice their own culture so long as they followed Roman rule.</li> </ul>
Very structured political organization, Emperor followed by the Civil Service bureaucracy. (meritocracy)		Political organization was much less structured than in Rome and involved individuals controlling regions.
Mandate of heaven.		Roman Emperor revered as a God but no theory such as the Mandate of Heaven to legitimize rule. (Roman pantheon of Gods derived from the Ancient Greeks.)
	<ul> <li>Both empires fell due to the cost of keeping such an extensive empire.</li> <li>And to constant external attacks.</li> <li>Internal weaknesses such as corrupt local leaders and weak emperors</li> </ul>	Spread of Christianity.