

Lucient encounters

AS THE WESTERN WORLD AWAKENS TO THE Silk Road, the first Qin emperor the Great Wall of China, a Qin Dynasty in the 3rd century BC, the Han Dynasty in the 2nd century BC, the Roman Empire in the 1st century AD, the Gupta Empire in the 5th century AD, the Islamic Golden Age in the 8th century AD, the Mongol Empire in the 13th century AD, the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century AD, the British Empire in the 18th century AD, the United States in the 19th century AD, and the Chinese Communist Party in the 20th century AD.

When cultures collide

As our first UK news, encounters between ancient civilisations created modern-day cities in Beijing, Greece and India.



1 Rome to Athens 2 Greece to India 3 Eastern nomads to Greece 4 India to China 5 Chinese to India

1 Republicans on a political recon

Romans in Athens 454 BC

Just over half a century after the Roman Republic was established, the Athenians were in trouble. The political system had broken down, and the city was in a state of anarchy. The Romans had come to the aid of the Athenians, and they had been successful. But now the Athenians were asking for help. The Romans had to decide whether to help them or not. The decision was made, and the Romans helped the Athenians. The Athenians were grateful, and the Romans were pleased. The relationship between the two cities was strengthened, and the world was a better place.

By 454 BC Athens was the emerging power of the eastern Mediterranean. As the largest city in the region, it was a natural center of trade and culture. The city was a melting pot of different peoples and ideas, and it was a place where the best of the ancient world could be found. The Athenians were proud of their city, and they were determined to make it even greater. They were working hard, and they were making progress. The future was bright, and the Athenians were excited about what was to come.



BBC History Magazine

2 The success of a slaveless society

A Greek in India 300 BC

Around the end of the fourth century BC, Megasthenes was sent as the official ambassador of the Greek ruler Seleucus to the Indian emperor Chandragupta. He stayed in the court of Chandragupta for seven years, and he wrote a book about the Indian empire. The book was called 'Indica', and it was one of the first books to describe the Indian subcontinent to the Greeks. The book was very popular, and it was read by many people. The book was also very important, because it was the first book to describe the Indian subcontinent to the Greeks. The book was a great success, and it was a landmark in the history of world literature.



The ancient Greek historian Megasthenes wrote of men with no mouths who fed on smells - but also how Indian society survived without slaves

Megasthenes wrote of men with no mouths who fed on smells - but also how Indian society survived without slaves. He described a society that was very different from the one he was used to. He was amazed by the way the people lived, and he was impressed by the way they governed themselves. He was also impressed by the way they treated their slaves. He was a man of many talents, and he was a great observer. He was a man who saw the world as it was, and he was a man who wrote about it in a way that was both interesting and informative. He was a man who made a difference, and he was a man who is remembered today.