

Contributions of Classical Civilizations

Bellwork

- At your tables, quickly discuss the contributions of Greece and Rome.

Classical Greece

Government – The First Democracy

- Origins of Democracy in Greece were to eliminate the power struggles between the rich and poor – allow all *citizens* to participate in government

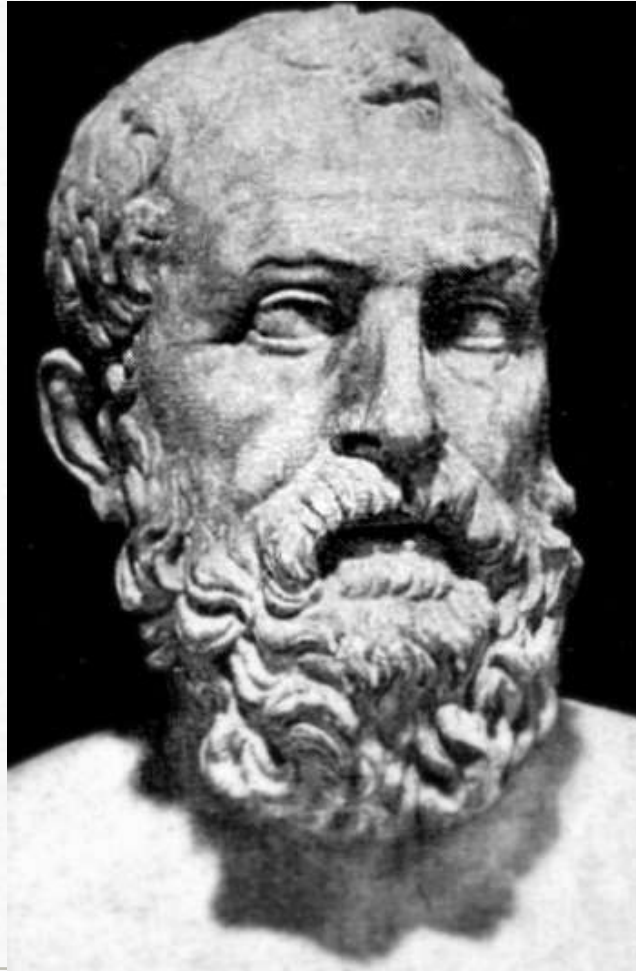
The First Democracy Continued

- Draco took power in 621 BCE
 - Created a legal code that punished the rich and poor equally (first steps towards democracy)

The First Democracy Continued

- Solon took power in 594 BCE
 - Outlawed debt slavery (no citizen should “own” another)
 - Divided Athens into four social classes (top three could hold office, all others could participate in assembly)
 - Citizens were permitted to bring charges of wrongdoing against another

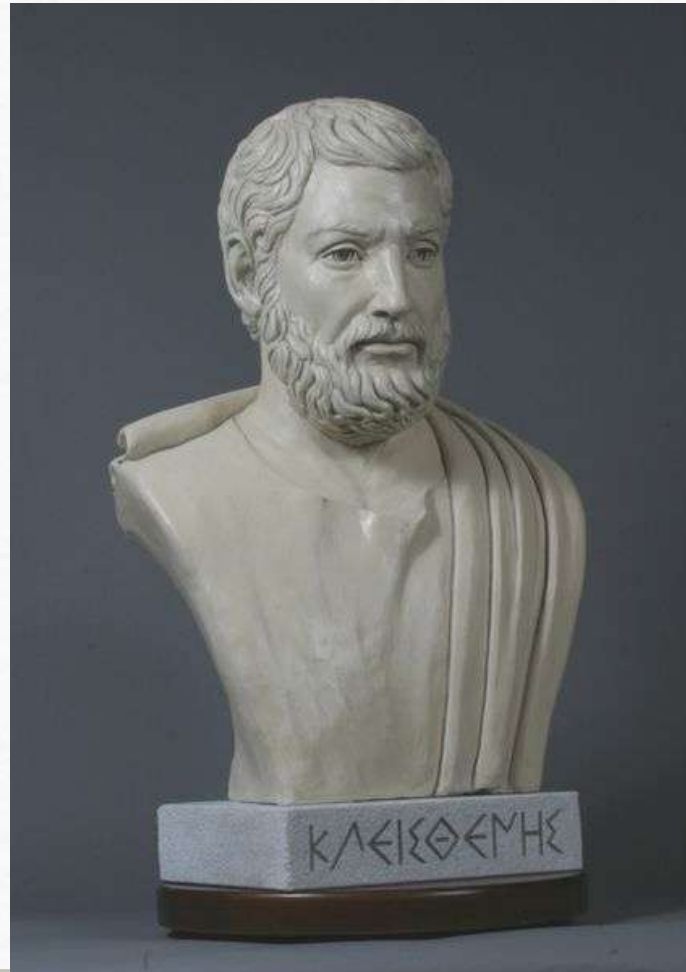
Solon



The First Democracy Continued

- Cleisthenes took power in 500 BCE
 - Broke up nobility, instead, he divided people into ten classes based on region, not wealth
 - All citizens could submit ideas for laws

Cleisthenes



The First Democracy Continued

- Eventually, Greek Democracy looked like this:
 - Direct democracy
 - Citizens: male; 18 years old; born of citizen parents
 - Laws voted on and proposed directly by assembly of all citizens
 - Executive Branch composed of a council of 500 men
 - Juries varied in size
 - No attorneys; no appeals, one-day trials

Pnyx – meeting place



The First Democracy Continued

- How Greece's Democracy influenced the US
 - Political power exercised by the citizens
 - Three branches of government
 - Legislative Branch makes the laws
 - Executive Branch carries out the laws
 - Judicial Branch conducts trials with paid jurors

The Arts

- Sculpture – portrayed ideal beauty, then realism
- Pottery
- Greek Drama
- History – written history as well as oral traditions
 - Homer – Iliad and Odyssey



HWÆT WE GARDAS
 na mæcra dazum. heod cymnig
 hrim se framon huda æpelungas elles
 fre medon. of se yld scepnz sceapen
 hreacum monegū mæghum meodo seclz
 of teal esode eopul syddan aqere pæp
 fea sceapz funder he hæf troppre se ba
 pæx undæ polenum pæpū myndam hah
 oð þ him æghpyle þaia ymb sitten dya
 of ær hion. iude hyran scolde sombar
 syl dan þæt god cymnig. ðan ærpa paf
 ær ær cenned seowz mæcra dazum þone god
 sende folce tofroppe fypor dæpfe on
 zætz þine ær dazgon aldo mæse. lange
 hpile him þæt lip fæa puldæp. pæ lde d
 popold arie for zæp. beapulz pæ byen
 blaed pde spungz. se yld ærpa seode
 landum in. Si seode ær. mæcra seode
 se yld ær. þone mæcra seode.

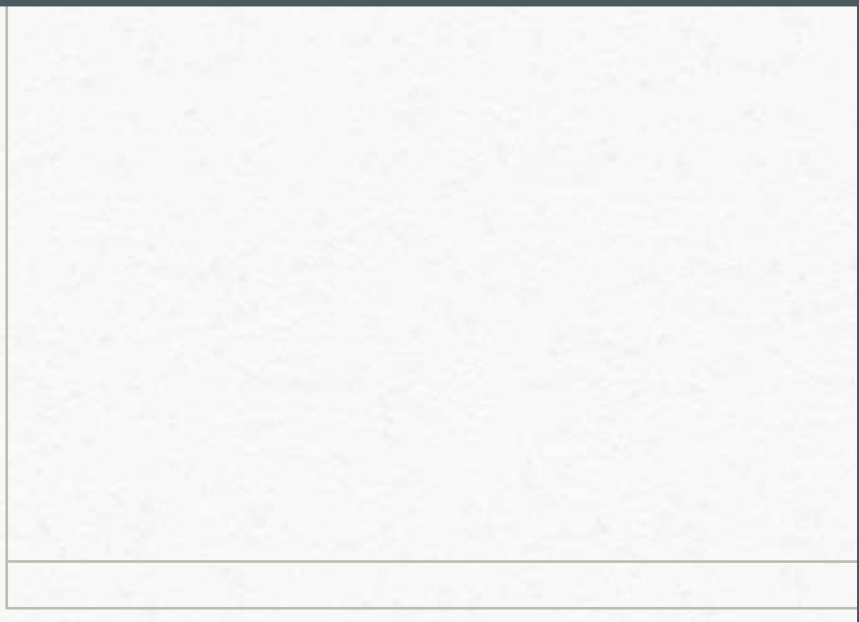
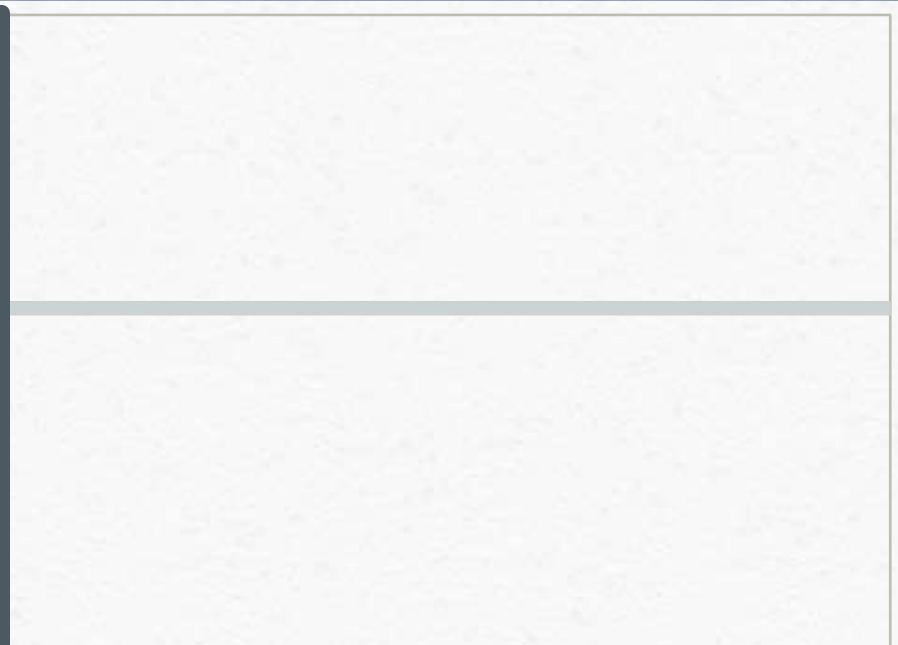
Greek Drama

- Leadership
- Duties to the Gods
- War
- Humor
- Justice
- Love and Hate
- Betrayal
- Self-Criticism

With your elbow partner, discuss modern television shows or movies that have similar subject matter/themes. Write three examples on your whiteboard.

Architecture

- Parthenon
- Columns

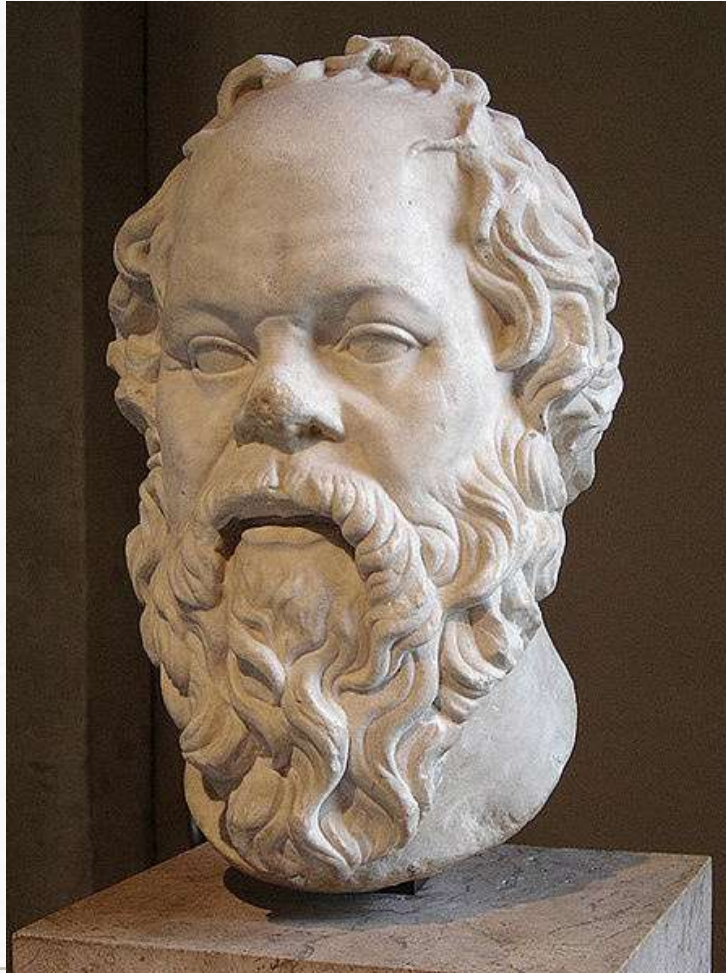


Literature and Philosophy

- Philosophers are “great thinkers” who are seeking the “truth”
 - Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
- Stoicism
- Epicureanism

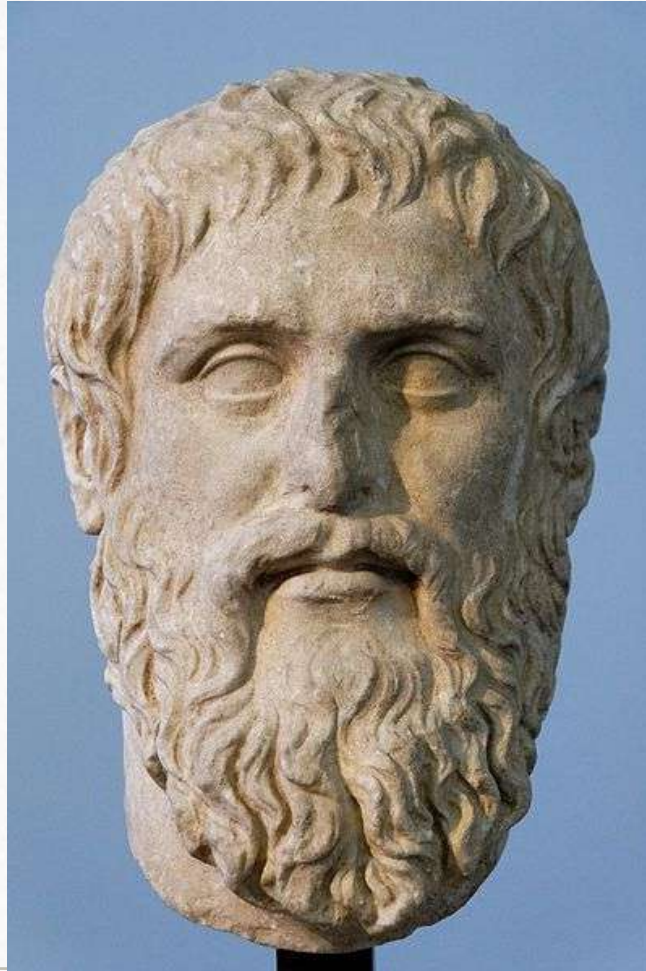
Socrates

Wanted
people to
think about
their values
and actions.



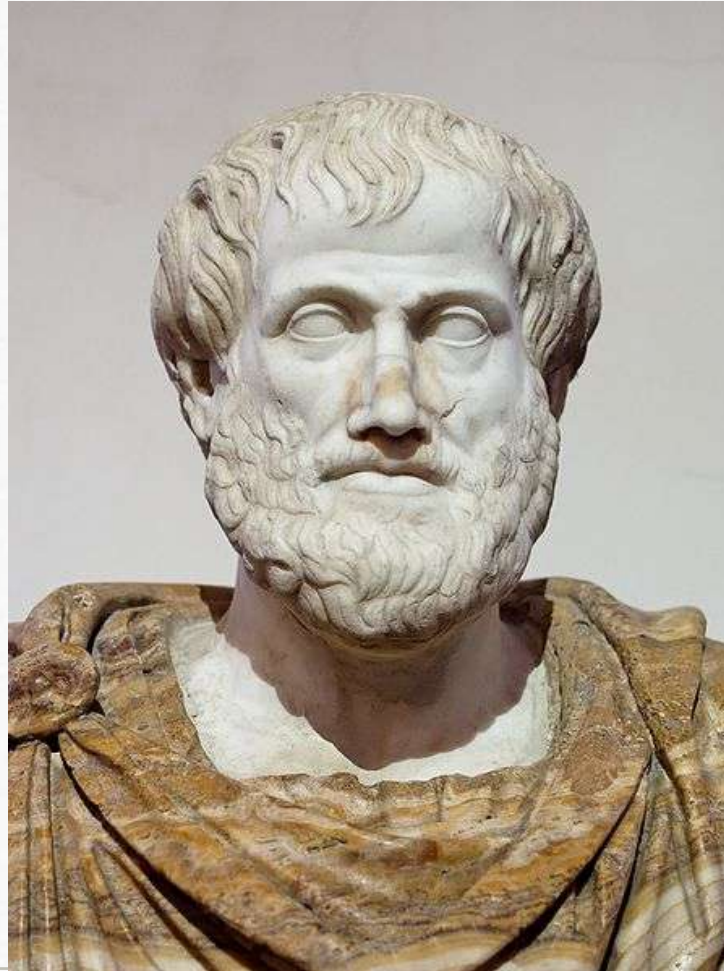
Plato

Wrote about
a perfectly
governed
society – *The
Republic*.



Aristotle

Developed
rules of
logic –
basis of
the
Scientific
Method.



Scientific Contributions

- Astronomy
 - Aristarchus estimated that the sun was 300 times the size of the Earth (underestimate) and that the Earth and other planets revolved around the sun – took awhile to catch on
 - Eratosthenes attempted to calculate the Earth's size

Scientific Contributions Continued

- Mathematics and Physics
 - Euclid wrote Elements which contained the basis for Geometry
 - Archimedes estimated Pi – his ideas eventually enabled Hellenistic scientists to build a force pump and a stream engine
 - Pythagoras – he had a theorem

Classical Rome

Politics

- 12 Tables
 - The Roman Codec (book) of laws that governed Roman society
 - Punishments include; fine, fetters, retaliation in kind, civil disgrace, banishment, slavery and death



Science and culture

- Architecture
 - Raised water transportation system called aqueducts
 - Concrete
 - Arch Bridges
 - Baths
 - Harbors
 - Lighthouses
- Famous examples...
 - The Coliseum
 - Leaning Tower
 - Tower of Hercules



Science and Culture

- Mathematics
 - Roman Numerals...
 - I =1
 - V=5
 - X=10
 - L = 50
 - C=100
 - M= 1000
 - Etc....
- The way we add and subtract Roman Numerals...
 - If the smaller number is before the large number subtract.
 - If the smaller number is after the large number we add

Solve the equation

- First person to solve the equation gets a treat!
- $\text{IIX} - \text{IV} + \text{XI} = ?$

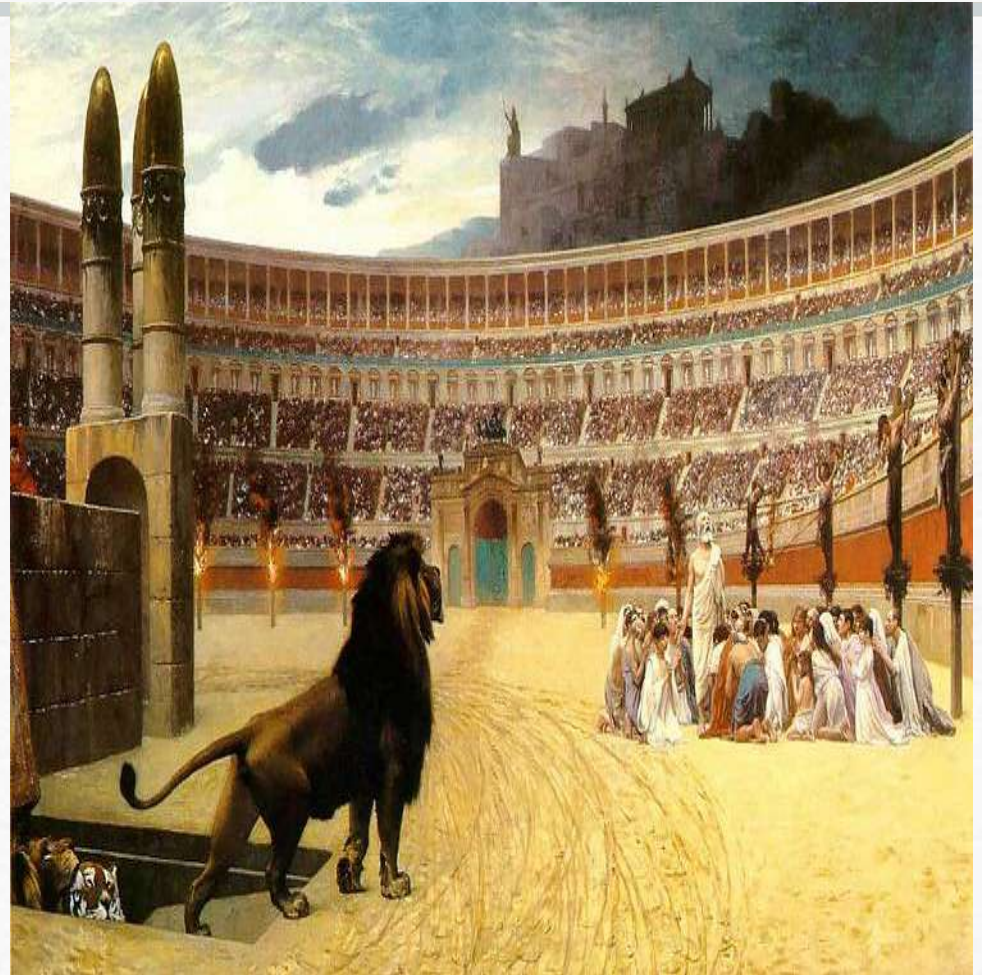
Science and Culture

- Culture...
 - Music
 - Education
 - Girls
 - Sewing
 - Spinning
 - Weaving
 - Boys
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - Physical Ed.
 - Clothing – Toga/Tunic



Science and Culture

- Gladiators
 - Slaves were made to fight in the Coliseum
 - Sometimes they would fight each other
 - Sometimes they were thrown in with Lions, Tigers and Bears...Oh my!



Step 1

- Using the charts, complete the Triple Venn Diagram.

Step 2

- In your notebooks, title: Ancient Civilizations' Influence on America answer the following question in a well developed paragraph:
- Which one of the classical civilizations (Greece, Rome, or China) had the greatest influence on the United States? Choose ONE and use at least three pieces of evidence to support your argument.