

World History Standard 3- Dr. Butler

Name _____

SSWH3- The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BC to 400 CE

- a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.
- b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals; include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle and describe the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle’s pupil Alexander the Great and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar.
- c. Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science.
- d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.
- e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

Chapter 5 section 2-3

Structure of Greek polis (city-state)

***Polis (city-states) had different kinds of government, as defined below**

Democracy- _____

Monarchy- _____

Aristocracy- _____

Oligarchy- _____

Tyrant- _____

Athens, a city-state for Greece, builds a direct democracy (first democracy in Greece)

The Persia War in 490 BC (Greece vs. Persian Empire)

Greeks developed _____ weapons and used- _____ - fearsome formation used by to defeat the larger Persia armies.

Battle of Marathon

In 546 B.C. - The Persian were attacking the area of Anatolia (part of Greece) so the _____ came to the rescue for aid and assistance in defeating them. During the battle the Athenians defeat Darius and the Persians. Darius threatens to go and destroy Athens, so after the Battle the _____ the Persians headed for the city of Athens (_____ miles away). Athens was _____ since their military was in Marathon.

A young runner named Pheidippides ran as fast as he could from Marathon to Athens (26 miles) to warn them that the Athenians won the battle in Marathon. Once Pheidippides ran the “marathon” he said “rejoice, we conquered” then he collapse and died. When the Persian (from their ships) saw how Athens was defended they _____.

Why was this important? _____

During Athens “Golden Age”

Examples of “Golden Age” in Athens would also be achievement in _____, structured acropolis (“_____”) and temple built in dedication to their Goddess _____ called the Parthenon (still standing today in Athens, Greece)

Greek thinkers were called Philosophers meaning “_____.” Greek

thinkers based their thought on two assumptions. 1.) The _____ is held together in a certain way and is subject to absolute and unchanging _____. 2.) People can understand these laws through _____ and _____.

Socrates: He believed in absolute standards of _____ and _____. His famous quote “_____ is not worth living.” At age _____ he was sentenced to death and forced drink the deadly _____ for “corrupting the _____” by making them independently and ask questions.

Plato: He was a student of Socrates. He wrote _____ in which he set forth his ideas perfect government (it was **not** a democracy)! He claimed that the most _____ person from the ruling class should be chosen as the philosopher-king and other would fix into _____, _____, or artisan.

Aristotle: He questioned the nature of the human belief. He also developed a method of logic that later became the _____. He taught _____ for 3 years.

*Comparing Greek city-states Athens and Sparta

Athens= _____

Sparta= _____

Athens Education

Boys at age _____ would start their education in order to be a good citizen

Train mind and _____ = _____ - _____

Mind trained through education and body through sports (_____ started in Athens, Greece)

Girls were expected to be good wives and good mothers- out of slight

Sparta (polis) builds a military state-Location of Sparta- southern part of Greece very mountainous; isolated

-Sparta takes the Messenians and forced them to be helots (peasants who worked their land and gave _____ of the crop to the Spartans)

-Many attempt of revolt caused the Spartans to become a military state to maintain control over the Messenians

Daily life in Sparta-

Sparta had little time for _____ and literature. Men spent most of the time in the army.

Women had more freedom than women from Athens and helped to raise the family.

Sparta's Government and Society

Society- Three groups

1. Helots
2. non citizens
3. _____ - only ones able to hold office

Government- several branches (relate these to _____ gov't today)

The Peloponnesian War- (_____ vs. _____)

-More than _____ of Athenians died from plaque and _____ so Sparta won easily

*Note now Greece will not be referred to as Sparta or Athens- just as _____

Alexander's Empire- Chapter 5 section 4 and 5

Introduction: After the Peloponnesian War many of the Greek city-states were _____ which allowed for king of Macedonia, _____, to take them over. Philip dies after taking Greece and his _____ Alexander takes over.

Alexander the Great 336 – 323 B.C.E. (taught by _____ also admired the mythical story Homer's Illiad and kept the book under his pillow)

He came to power at age _____. Alexander had extensive training physically and mentally. After conquering Darius III he conquered the entire _____ Empire. Next, he conquered _____ and established a city at the mouth of the Nile called _____. His empire covered from Athens to _____. He died at the age of _____, shortly after his massive conquest (probably from a _____)!

Alexander's Legacy: After his death, Alexander's empire was divided between three of his generals

- 1.) Antigonus (took control of Macedonia and Greek city-states)
- 2.) Ptolemy (took control of _____)
- 3.) _____ (took control of the old Persian Empire)

Hellenistic Culture: Alexander adopted the _____ of lands he invaded. For example, he married a _____ woman and frequently dressed in _____ clothing. The mixing of Greek culture with _____, _____, and _____ customs led to the creation of Hellenistic Culture.

Science and Technology for the Greeks

Pi= 3.14 developed by _____
 _____ - Pythagorean Theorem
 Basis for modern _____ and book- *Elements* written by _____

Standard 3- Chapter 6- The Roman Empire (Rome, Italy)

-Timing of the empire- Greece was falling in power and _____ was growing-
 Location- great for building a city

The Early Republic -Republic= “_____” power rests with citizens who have the right to vote for their leaders

Rich and poor power struggle- -Patricians- wealthy _____ - _____ -
 Artisans, merchants

Government under Republic- Rome achieved a _____ government with some power as monarchy, some democracy, and some aristocracy

Republic similarities

United States	Rome
	Consuls (two kings with limited power)
Senate	Senate- aristocratic branch
Supreme Court-nine judges	-
US Constitution	Tables

Citizens- all native or naturalized	Adult	landowners
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*dictatorship- allowed for six months in Rome only

Rome Conquers Italy- they continued to grow and they eventually conquered Northern _____ and took over Etruscans and Greek city-states to the _____.

Rome's Commercial Network= trading increased and caused _____ in Northern Africa (another trading city) to get mad= _____ Wars (map page 159)

Punic War with Carthage- Three Wars (Rome vs. Carthage)

1st war- _____ won

2nd war- _____ (new Carthage general) wanted avenge on Rome from the 1st war; no winner in this war but Rome lost many soldiers- they wanted to take Rome but failed.

3rd war- Rome's strategy allowed Rome to take and _____ Carthage- the people of Carthage were put into slavery.

The Republic Collapses

After Rome's victory in Carthage the lower class people in Rome continued to be unhappy and this= _____ (conflict within ones country, different groups of people)

Julius Caesar took control

Jointed with Crassus (wealthy) and Pompey (general) =triumvirate (a group of _____ rulers)

- Later Pompey and _____ hated each other = _____ war and _____ won

- Caesar became _____ ruler of Rome

Senate _____ Caesar and killed (picture page 161; read History Makers box)

-Assassination led by Marcus _____ and another guy

After the assassination of Caesar another civil war broke out and destroyed what was left of the _____.

-During this civil war- Octavian (grandnephew and adopted son of Caesar) and Mark Anthony and another guy joined for the Second Triumvirate (lasting for only 10 years)

-The three men did not get along Mark Anthony met Queen Cleopatra from Egypt, fell in love, and followed her to Egypt. Octavian accused of trying to rule from Egypt= another civil war

-Losing the battle- Mark Anthony and Cleopatra committed suicide

A Vast and Powerful Empire (Roman Empire)

-Octavian changed his name to _____ meaning " _____ " and the Roman Empire began for 200 Years=Roman Empire was great and powerful

-Time called Pax Romana " _____ "

Lifestyle in Roman Empire

-Relied on _____ = up to 90% of people were farmers

-Trade was important= used common coins

-Romans used slaves

-up to _____ of the population was slaves from previous conquered lands

-could be sold and punished by owner

-some forced to be _____ as protection for owner

-Romans valued _____, loyalty and strength

-Family was the center with the eldest man being the head

-Quality of life depended on _____

- Wealthy ate well and enjoyed luxuries (picture page 166-167)
 - city of Pompeii (preserved by _____)
 - Poor had no jobs and received food from the gov't
 - Free entertainment provided (ex. Colosseum could hold up to 50,000)- page 182
 - During the Pax Romana the practice of new religion _____ (Roman Catholics today) began
 - before Christianity worshipping many Roman _____ (little g) were practiced
- Between AD 96 and AD 180 - Five good emperors ruled under the Pax Romana
 Death of _____ Aurelius in AD 180 ended Pax Romana

The Rise of Christianity

- Jesus- _____
- Apostle- _____
- Gentile- _____
- Peter- _____
- Paul- _____
- Priest- _____
- Bishop- _____
- Pope- _____

In Rome when the empire was growing so was _____ maybe because worship of _____ gods was impersonal and often practiced without a great deal of emotion. Born as a movement within Judaism, Christianity was a more _____ relationship between God and people. Started as a movement within Judaism (Jesus was a _____ but not their Messiah).

About Jesus:

- 1.) Judea: home of the Jews; Rome took control of the area in _____ A.D.
- 2.) Jesus of Nazareth: born in _____, Judea (but raised in Nazareth); his teachings emphasized God's loving relationship with each individual.
- 3.) Cousin to Jesus: _____ the Baptist (who baptized Jesus)
- 4.) 12 Disciples: early pupils of Jesus who were responsible for _____ and _____ the teachings of Jesus. Parables about Jesus are found in the Holy Bible (mainly found in the _____)
- 4.) Jesus' death: _____ and _____ leaders were threatened by Jesus because he was treated as a _____ by many; Roman Governor Pontius Pilate accused Jesus of defying Roman authority and sentenced him to be crucified.
- 5.) The spread of Christianity:
 - A.) _____ : peaceful conditions allowed for Christianity to practice freely.
 - B.) _____ and _____ : many people could learn about Christianity because these two common languages (Latin is a _____)
- 6.) Widespread appeal of Christianity
 - A.) _____ for all people
 - B.) Gave people _____
 - C.) Offered people a personal relationship with God
 - D.) Promised _____ after death
- 7.) Early Church
 - A.) hierarchy
 - a. priests: led small _____ or _____
 - b. _____ : supervised several churches

c. Pope: head of the _____ (and also the bishop of Rome)

8.) Jewish Rebellion: Read aloud in class page 170

9.) Jewish _____ refers to dispersal of the Jews- exile.

10.) Read aloud on page 170 Persecution of the Christians- understand and define:

Martyrs _____

Later, in 312 AD- Christian leader _____ ended the persecution of Christian and moved the capital of the Roman Empire from- _____ to _____ was Constantine then he renamed it _____ - after Constantine's death the empire would fall. The East would survive and the West would _____.

The Fall of the Roman Empire

Death of Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A.D.)

- marked the end of _____

Economy in Roman Empire

-Trade disrupted so they raised taxes but it caused for inflation

Inflation- _____

- soldiers were loyal to army commanders, not to empire

- Mercenaries were _____

Split of Roman Empire

Rome's Survived for another 200 years because empire split into _____ parts

Diocletian (284 A.D.)- strong-willed leader (new emperor)

- _____ the size of the Roman Empire

- _____ inflation

- divided the empire into a Greek speaking _____ and a Latin speaking _____

- Focused more on the _____ half

Constantine- Christian ruler (312 A.D.)

- controlled eastern and western empire _____ (as one ruler)

- moved the capital from Latin speaking Rome to _____ speaking Byzantium (today _____) for defense and trade purposes

o Changed the name of Byzantium to _____

o After his death the east would survive and west would fall

Why did the Eastern Empire fall?

- Germanic invasion: the _____ pushed the Germanic tribes farther into the empire

- _____ the Hun: attempted to overthrow the Roman Empire

- In 476 A.D. the Roman Empire fell while the Greek speaking western half of the empire flourished as the Byzantine Empire for another _____ years until in _____ it fell to the _____ Turks

- Today this is the reason for the difference in Christian leaders in those parts of _____ (also because of distance and lack of easy communication as the religious traditions formed)

Timeline on page 184