

<p><u>COURSE OUTLINE</u></p> <p>SSWH3 The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.</p> <p>a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c. Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science.</p> <p>d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.</p> <p>e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.</p>	<p>World History Organizer</p> <p>Unit 2: Classical Greece and Rome</p>			
	<p><u>The Big Picture:</u></p> <p>While civilization began in the fertile river valleys of Asia and Africa, the first “classical civilizations” emerged along the Mediterranean Sea in ancient Greece and Rome. From a series of independent city-states, such as Athens and Sparta, Classical Greece achieved a high level of cultural achievement in math, science, philosophy, theater, and government based on democracy. This “Hellenistic” culture was spread by Alexander the Great who conquered the Greeks, Egyptians, and Persians. From the nearby Italian peninsula, the classical civilization of Rome emerged, first as a republic ruled by elected senators. Later, after an era of intense expansion and corruption, Rome became an empire led by an emperor. Like the Greeks, the Romans developed a series of significant achievements in government, law, architecture, engineering, and religion based on Christianity. Like the classical cultures of Gupta India and Han China, much of the “Greco-Roman” achievements of the classical era are still used today.</p>			
	<p>Unit Pacing:</p> <p>If you are absent, you need to check this sheet to see what we worked on in class AND pick up the notes sheets that you missed.</p> <p>YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING UP ALL MISSED ASSIGNMENTS</p>	<p>Bell Work :</p> <p>Complete the assignment that corresponds to the correct section.</p>	<p>Key Terms and Phrases:</p> <p>Vocabulary</p>	
	<p>8/25 – Development of Greece; Differences in polis</p> <p>Notes Sheet Unit 2 #1; Assign maps of Greek City States and the Roman World</p> <p>8/25 – Hellenic Greece and Alexander the Great</p> <p>8/26 – Greek Achievements</p> <p>8/27 – Development of Rome</p> <p>8/28 – Transition from Roman Republic to Roman Empire</p> <p>8/31– Christianity</p> <p>9/1– Roman Accomplishments</p> <p>9/2 – Fall of Rome</p> <p>9/3 – Comparison of Greece & Rome</p> <p>9/4 – Periodization Review & Unit 2 Review</p> <p>9/8 – Unit 2 Test (Greece and Rome)</p>	<p>8/25 – 5.1 & 5.2</p> <p>8/26 – 5.3</p> <p>8/27 – 5.4 & 5.5</p> <p>8/28 – 6.1</p> <p>8/31 – 6.2</p> <p>9/1 – 6.3</p> <p>9/2 – 6.4</p> <p>9/3 – 6.5</p> <p>9/4 – Finish the Unit 2 Organizer</p>	<p>1. “Classical” Culture</p> <p>2. Cultural Diffusion</p> <p>3. Geography of Greece</p> <p>4. Greek polis</p> <p>5. Athens</p> <p>6. Sparta</p> <p>7. Democracy</p> <p>8. Oligarchy</p> <p>9. Peloponnesian Wars</p> <p>10. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle</p> <p>11. Euclid and Pythagoras</p> <p>12. Alexander the Great</p> <p>13. Hellenism</p> <p>14. Geography of Rome</p> <p>15. The Punic Wars</p>	<p>16. Twelve Tables</p> <p>17. Roman Republic</p> <p>18. Senators</p> <p>19. Emperor</p> <p>20. Roman Empire</p> <p>21. Julius Caesar</p> <p>22. Emperor Augustus</p> <p>23. <i>Pax Romana</i></p> <p>24. Greek mythology</p> <p>25. Roman mythology</p> <p>26. Christianity</p> <p>27. Emperor Constantine</p> <p>28. Emperor Diocletian</p> <p>29. Greco-Roman Culture</p>
<p><u>Essentials Questions:</u></p> <p>1. Explain the differences in government in: (a) Greece, (b) the Roman Republic, (c) the Roman Empire</p> <p>2. (a) How did Alexander the Great change Greece? (b) How did Augustus change Rome? (c) How did Jesus change the Mediterranean world?</p> <p>3. Identify and explain the 5 most significant Greco-Roman accomplishments of the classical era.</p> <p>What factors led to the fall of the: (a) Greeks and (b) the Roman Empire?</p>				

Unit 2 Reading Guide—Classical Greece and Rome

Chapter 5, Section 1

1. Why was it difficult for the Greeks to unite?
2. Why was trade important to the ancient Greeks?
3. Describe Greek religion and the gods

Chapter 5, Section 2

4. What types of government existed in the Greek city-states?
5. Why was Athens not a “full democracy”?
6. What was the focus of life in the city-state of Sparta?
7. What was the outcome of the Persian Wars?

Chapter 5, Section 3

8. What were Pericles’ three main goals for Athens?
9. Why was the Parthenon built?
10. What was the purpose of Greek comedies?
11. What was the result of the Peloponnesian Wars?
12. What was one belief taught by the Greek philosopher Socrates?

Chapter 5, Section 4

13. How did Greek independence end?
14. What two kingdoms did Alexander defeat?
15. How did Alexander’s power come to an end?

Chapter 5, Section 5

16. Define “Hellenistic culture”
17. Name three scientific, mathematic, or technological innovation made by Greeks.

18. How were Hellenistic sculptures different from earlier Greek sculptures?

Chapter 6, Section 1

19. What were the advantages of Rome’s location?
20. What were the three main parts of Roman government?
21. What happened as a result of the wars with Carthage?

Chapter 6, Section 2

22. How did Julius Caesar’s rule lead to the end of the Roman Republic?
23. Name three reasons the era of the Pax Romana was a successful time in Roman history
24. Why was Augustus considered Rome’s greatest emperor?

Chapter 6, Section 3

25. Why was Jesus put to death during the Roman Empire?
26. What did the Romans do to the Jews and Christians?
27. What role did Emperor Constantine do to change the Roman Empire?

Chapter 6, Section 4

28. What economic problems did Rome face?
29. How did Emperor Diocletian change the Roman Empire?
30. What role did Attila play in the collapse of Rome?

Chapter 6, Section 5

31. Define “Greco-Roman culture”
32. Name three Roman cultural achievements?
33. What important standards of law were set by the Romans?