**“Classical Era” in the West**

***Ancient Greece, Persia, and Rome***

* During the “Classical Era,” early civilizations spread beyond \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some of these civilizations achieved enough power to conquer their neighbors and create giant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This was a time when civilizations also began to reflect more on morality and the meaning of life. As a result, many of the world’s major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged.
* These same civilizations developed institutions, systems of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ styles that still influence us today. Their art, music, and literature set the standards against which later works would be judged. People still admire the marble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Greek sculptors and read Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and philosophers, more than 2,000 years later. For these reasons, we refer to these as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” civilizations, meaning of the highest class or rank.

**The Persian Empire
 2000 B.C. – 100 B.C.**

* The Medes and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lived in the Middle East on the Iranian Plateau between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gulf.
* In 550 B.C., the Persian ruler, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ united these two peoples. He then expanded Persia’s territory westward by conquering Lydia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and eastward by conquering territories as far as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River.

**Building an Empire**

* The son of Cyrus the Great conquered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The next ruler, Darius, unified the Persian Empire by building a network of public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, introducing a uniform set of weights and measures, and establishing several capital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Persia was now larger than any empire up to that time. It stretched more than 3,000 miles from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River. The Persians controlled this vast empire by dividing it into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, each ruled by a group of local officials loyal to the Persian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Persians collected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*a payment made as a sign of submission*) and taxes from these provinces. Although they paid tribute, the provinces profited from extensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the Persian Empire.

**Religion**

* At first, the Persians worshipped many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 570 B.C., a new religion was introduced into the Persian Empire by the Religious leader Zoroaster. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taught that there were only 2 gods: the god of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the god of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The whole universe was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between these two forces. Those who lived good lives would eventually go to heaven, and those who were evil would be doomed to a fiery hell.

**Persia’s Accomplishments**

* From the Lydians, Persians learned the practice of using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Under the rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, citizens were encouraged to use coins to purchase goods. Persians were now able to move from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy.” The use of coins improved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the empire.
* The Persians also built hundreds of miles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, using gravel and stone. The Persian Royal Road was 1500 miles long with more than 100 stations holding fresh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These roads fostered a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within the Persian Empire.
* Darius established a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service within the Empire to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easier. Couriers carried letters over the new roads.

**Ancient Greece – the Geography**

Ancient Greece consisted of a large mountainous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the islands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea, and the coast of present-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Because of Greece’s hilly terrain, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land was quite difficult. Much of Greece is stony and suitable only for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Its people came to rely on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Greeks produced wine, olive oil and pottery, which they traded with other peoples of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Through these contacts, the Greeks became exposed to key achievements of other ancient civilizations, such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a way of writing, invented by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In an alphabet, each sound has its own symbol or letter.

**Early Greek Civilization**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Civilization flourished on the island of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 2000 B.C. to 1400 B.C. The Minoans developed their own form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, used copper and bronze, and were skilled at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building. The Minoan civilization mysteriously \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around 1400 B.C.

A second ancient Greek civilization thrived around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*on mainland Greece*) and the coast of Asia Minor from 1400 to 1200 B.C. when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a group of people from northern Greece, conquered the Greek mainland.

**The Rise of Greek City-States**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caused Greek centers of population to be cut off from one another. As a result, separate **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** developed, each with its own form of government and system of laws. In Greek, the word for city-state was *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

At the same time, Greeks also shared in a common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, based on their language, religious beliefs, traditions, and close economic ties. For example, all Greeks believed in the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including Zeus, Athena, and Apollo, who were believed to live on Mount Olympus. Their myths, such as the story of Jason and the Golden Fleece, and the siege of Troy, still thrill us today. Citizens from all Greek city-states participated every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ games in honor of Zeus and the other Greek gods. The Greeks believed their gods were pleased by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human bodies.

Thalassocracy is the name for a state with primarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ realms. With the Greek words *thalassa*, meaning “sea” and *kratein*, meaning “to rule.”

The Greek city-states tried different forms of government. At first, city-states were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (monarchy).

Eventually, the landholding elite won power and created an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (government ruled by land-holding elite).

Some city-states, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class (merchants, farmers, artisans) came to power. This is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Military Sparta**

* One of the most important city-states was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sparta is located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of Greece, called the Peloponnesus. In 725 B.C., the Spartans conquered their neighbors. They forced these people, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to farm for them. The Spartans constantly had to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to maintain control over the helots. Due to this threat, life in Sparta was organized around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs. Individualism was new ideas were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Strict obedience and self-discipline were highly valued. For example, if a newborn Spartan baby was found to be unhealthy, it was left on a hillside to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* At age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Spartan boys left their families to train for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They served in the army until age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Democratic Athens**

The city-state of Athens developed a unique system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Every citizen could participate in government directly by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on issues to be decided by the city-state.

The main governing body of Athens was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was open to all citizens, but only the first 5000 or so citizens who gathered could attend its meetings. It met regularly, at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times a year. The assembly directed foreign policy and made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Athens. Citizens who served on a council, jury, or as magistrates, were paid a reimbursement for lost earnings. This ensured that even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens could participate in government.

This type of government, which Athens was the first to introduce, is known as a *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*. In a democracy, ordinary citizens participate in government, either directly or by elected representatives. Democracy means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Greek.

In Athens, only a minority of residents were actually citizens. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not citizens and could not participate in government.

**The Golden Age of Greek Culture**

* In the 5th century B.C., the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire tried to conquer the Greek city-states. Surprisingly, the Persians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* After the war, the Greeks enjoyed a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Pericles championed democracy. He collected revenues from other city-states to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Athens. This time is often called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Art, literature, and philosophy all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Philosophy**

* The Greeks believed that human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was powerful enough to understand the world and solve its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A series of three philosophers – ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** asked important questions and tried to find answers. Socrates questioned his students about the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms: What is goodness? What is morality and justice?
* In 399 B.C., Socrates’ enemies persuaded the Athenian Council to condemn Socrates to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Plato, a student of Socrates, took Socrates’ method of questioning a step further.
* He concluded that values like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, beauty and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actually exist as independent ideas that are more real than the changing “appearances” we see in daily life. In *The Republic*, Plato described an ideal city-state ruled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kings. He defined justice as a rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over appetite (our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* Aristotle was Plato’s most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was less concerned with abstract topics. He collected and classified things from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to city-state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and studied their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He felt that people should live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives.

**Art and Architecture**

* Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to design statues and paintings with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proportions. Greek buildings and statues were not the white marble you see today. They were brightly painted with bold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, a splendid marble temple with beautiful columns, was constructed on the hill known as the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***. Inside was a giant statue of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, patron goddess of the city.

**Science and Mathematics**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like Eratosthenes showed the Earth was round and calculated its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also created a device (*sieve*) for discovering all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers up to any limit.
* Archimedes is considered one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of antiquity. His contributions in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutionized the subject. He was also a practical man who studied levers and pulleys, measured volume and density, designed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and invented a large screw-like device inside a cylinder to pump \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Music and Literature**

* Greeks listened to choral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and instruments like the stringed lyre and flute, and developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scales.
* Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Thucydides, told the story of the past.
* Greek playwrights, like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, completed the first known comedies and tragedies. Greeks watched these plays in giant open-air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Peloponnesian Wars
432 B.C. – 404 B.C.**

* A Rivalry developed between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Athenians had used their power to force some other city-states to pay them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sparta finally declared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Athens in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wars.
* After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of fighting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the victor.
* The Peloponnesian Wars greatly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Greek city-states. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costs were considerable. Poverty became widespread, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was completely devastated. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the leading city-state.

**Women in Ancient Greece**

* In Ancient Greece, men generally regarded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as inferior and excluded them from public life. Women managed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, subject to their husband’s will.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women enjoyed greater status than elsewhere in Greece. Many were given education and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training.
* Athenian women could own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they could not own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or enter into contracts.

**Greece – your Greek city-state map**

Label and divide your map of Greece into the different city-states from the map. Choose 5 colors to represent those city states and NEATLY color them. Create a key that represents the colors of each city-state. This map will be due on test day. You have 10 minutes. (see back page)

**Alexander the Great**

* In 338 B.C., the King of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an area located North of Greece, brought all the Greek city-states under his control.
* His son, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was taught by Aristotle.
* Alexander went on to conquer most of the Mediterranean world, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His conquests took him as far as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River Valley.
* Alexander died at a young age and his empire quickly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Hellenistic Culture**

* Wherever Alexander went, he spread Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His followers also absorbed Eastern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Hellenistic culture refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Greek culture with the cultures of the Middle East and India.
* The greatest Hellenistic achievements were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Alexander’s construction of a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Alexandria encouraged scholarship.
* Hellenistic sculptors aimed at more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representations in art. Statues of the heads of ordinary people with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became common during this period.
* Many wealthy members of society, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, began to study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to attend lectures of popular philosophers.

**Ancient Greek Achievements**

**Democracy**

Athens developed the first known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government – a system in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take part in governing.

**Art and Architecture**

The Greek ideal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was based on harmony and proportion. In architecture, the Greeks built temples with beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as the Parthenon in Athens.

**Literature and History**

The Greeks developed the first known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writings.

**Science and Mathematics**

Key advances were made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Euclid, and Archimedes – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who are still studied today.

**Philosophy**

Greeks believed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Through the use of reason, they believed humans could understand how the world worked. Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ included Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

**The “Grandeur” of Rome**

**The Geography of Rome**

* One of the most influential civilizations to emerge in the ancient world was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rome was located on a fertile plain in the center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, close to the west coast. To the north, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains protected Rome from most invaders. To the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the sea provided further protection, while serving as a route for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Romans were heirs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture. They believed in the same gods and goddesses as the Greeks, although they gave them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*Roman*) names. The Romans also studied and imitated Greek achievements in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, art, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and literature. They delighted in making copies of famous Greek sculptures.

**The Roman Republic**

Early Rome contained two main social classes: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wealthy landowning families) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (small farmers, craftsmen, and merchants). In early times, the Romans overthrew their king and made Rome into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a system of government by representatives. Rome was then governed by a patrician assembly known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and by elected officials, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The plebeians chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, speakers who represented them.

**The Twelve Tables**

Rome flourished, in part, because it strongly supported the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Government officials were not above the law, nor could they act outside the law. The Roman Republic issued the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These written laws were placed in public meeting places, for all to see. The Twelve Tables covered civil, criminal, and religious law, and provided a foundation for later Roman law codes. Under Roman law, all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were “equal under the law” – meaning they were subject to the same rules and laws.

|  |
| --- |
| **Some Rules From the Twelve Tables**IV.1 A badly deformed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.VIII.2 If a person has injured another’s limb, let there be retaliation in kind, unless he agrees to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him.VIII.21 If a patron shall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his client, his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be forfeited (“killed”)VIII.23 Those convicted of speaking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be flung from the  Tarpeian Rock.IX.3 The penalty for a judge who has been found guilty of receiving a  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for giving a decision shall be capital punishment. (death)IX.6 The putting to death … of any man who has not been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is forbidden.XI.1 No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall take place between a patrician and a plebeian. |

Romans contributed the important concept of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the idea that a private agreement can be enforced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once people have entered into it. The Romans also established rules for the ownership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Romans also established important legal processes to promote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If people had a legal dispute, they went to an official to argue their case. The official then made a judgment, which the parties could appeal. People accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the right to a trial in court. The accused person was considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until proven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We still use these same practices today.

**Rome Expands to an Empire**

By 275 B.C., Rome already ruled the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peninsula. After uniting Italy, Rome defeated its main trading rival. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, located just across the Mediterranean in North \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The victory made Rome the leading power in the Mediterranean . Rome next acquired territories in Spain, North Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean. Roman generals like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ completed the conquest of Spain and Gaul (*present day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*).

When Caesar’s enemies in the Senate recalled him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Caesar returned with his army and made himself “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” for life. Leading Roman officials feared the loss of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They assassinated Julius Caesar on the floor of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 44 B.C. His heir, Augustus Caesar, eventually emerged as Rome’s next ruler. Although Augustus assumed monarch-like powers, he also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rome’s republican institutions. He removed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials and tried to revive the “old” Roman values of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His successors became known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and were worshipped as gods. They made conquests to the north and east, greatly expanding Rome’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Pax Romana: The “Roman Peace”
(27 B.C. – 395 A.D.)**

Augustus brought a long period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, known as the Pax Romana, to Europe and the Mediterranean world. Rome’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political authority, trained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of law allowed it to rule effectively over this large area. Romans saw their culture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The generally respected local customs, provided a system of laws, promoted trade, and offered Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people throughout the empire.

The Romans were great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their large buildings. To run their huge empire, they built a network of almost 5,000 miles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rome became the center of communication, commerce, trade, politics, culture, and military power for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Mediterranean world. New cities became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Roman culture.

The expansion of the city-state of Rome changed its basic character. The Roman army became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force obedient to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army. Although Romans established the “rule of law,” they also recognized the ancient institution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A large force of slaves performed much of Rome’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Rome itself became the scene of blood-thirsty games, such as contests between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Later Roman emperors maintained their popularity by providing these games at no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the citizens of Rome in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an immense concrete stadium. Roman Senators became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed political ambitions and fought against each other for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and power.

**Women in Rome**

Romans adopted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of gender roles, in which women were responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chores and men represented the family in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life. Under Roman law, women passed from the authority of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to that of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Women were not allowed to hold office, but it was acceptable for men to seek their wife’s advice in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless there was generally more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society between men and women that there had been in earlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.

Romans placed a high value on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, home, and the family. This strongly influenced their treatment of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Women could own property and make wills. Among the lower classes, many women worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the home.

**The Jewish Diaspora (dispersion)**

The Romans permitted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of different religions throughout the empire, but expected people to worship the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as divine. Jews refused to recognize the emperor as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Jews revolted against Roman rule in 66 A.D. and again in 135 A.D. Romans crushed these rebellions, destroyed the Jewish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Jerusalem, and drove the Jews out of Israel. Many fled north and west into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while a large number settled in other areas of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even though they faced exile, Jews refused to abandon their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Christianity**

Christianity began about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago. It is based on the teachings of Jesus, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ born in Bethlehem who preached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, mercy, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the poor and helpless. The Romans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jesus for claiming he was the Messiah or Savior. After his death, a band of his followers, know n as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, believed Jesus rose from the dead to redeem mankind. The promise of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which all believers, including the poor and humble, would be rewarded, helped the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion to spread.

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| **Major Beliefs of Christianity****Role of Jesus**Christians believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the son of God and sacrificed himself to save humankind from punishment for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Christians believe that after his death, Jesus was resurrected and rose to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**Christian Conduct**Christians believe they will be saved and will go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after death if they have faith in Christ as their savior and treat others with love and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Christians believe in the Golden Rule – “do unto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as you would have them do onto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”**The Christian Bible**The sacred book of Christianity consists of the Old Testament (*the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bible*) and the New Testament, which describes the life of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Apostles. |

Because they refused to worship the emperor, Christian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were murdered in the Colosseum. Despite attempts by the Romans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christianity, the new religion slowly began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Unlike Jewish leaders, Christians wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their faith to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also did not require believers to follow strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules and other religious laws. Christianity’s simple message of love, hope, and salvation inspired many living in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the 4th century, Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a vision right before an important battle. This convinced him to convert to Christianity. Soon after, Constantine proclaimed freedom of worship for Christians. By the end of the 4th century, Christianity became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion of the Roman Empire.

**The Fall of The Roman Empire**

Starting in the third century A.D., the government in Rome began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Historians offer several explanations for this decline:

**Political Weakness**

Roman Government depended on the abilities of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but many later emperors were corrupt and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders.

**Economic Problems**

The costs of defending and administering the empire led to high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Inflation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to economic difficulties.

**Military Decline**

Later Roman armies relied on paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These soldiers were often recruited from non-Roman peoples, who were less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Roman citizens.

**Invasions**

Rome was under continual attack by fierce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Northern Europe and Central Asia, such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Romans considered these tribes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eventually, these tribes successfully invaded Rome.

Later emperors tried to reverse the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the empire. In 284 A.D., the empire was split into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts so it could be governed more efficiently. The eastern part consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Asia Minor (Turkey), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Syria; the Western part consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Gaul (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), Britannia, Spain, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Constantine temporarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the empire and moved its capital to Constantinople in the east.

**The End of the Roman Empire**

In the late 300s, a nomadic group from Asia, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, began to move westward. They pressured the Goths, another tribe outside the empire. The Goths and others began entering the Roman Empire.

A period of great turmoil and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ followed. Rome was finally sacked. In 476 A.D., the last Roman emperor was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the West. The eastern empire, known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire, survived for another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

**The Enduring Legacy of Rome**

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish what the ancient Romans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves and what they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other cultures. The Romans often took the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other cultures and adopted it as their own. For example, the Romans worshipped the ancient Greek gods, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. Romans delighted in making copies of Greek sculptures. They read Greek poems, plays, and philosophers.

**Achievements of the Roman Empire**

The Romans also made lasting contributions that influenced later cultures:

**Law**

Roman concepts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the law, and natural law based on reason shaped later European legal systems.

**Language**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the language of Rome. Several European languages evolved from it, including Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian.

**Engineering**

The Romans built thousands of miles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to connect distant parts of the empire with Rome. They built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to supply water to their cities. They developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the use of arches and domes.

**Christianity**

The adoption of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion by the Roman Empire was a major turning point in the spread of Christianity.