Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***QUARTERLY I: STUDY GUIDE***

***GREECE AND ROME***

If you have a sound knowledge of the all the information on this study guide, you will do great on the test. Please remember….study guides are not the test! Be prepared!!!

**PART I: GREECE**

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| Oligarchy Golden Age Peloponnesian League City-State democracy PericlesSocrates Mt. Olympus Acropolis Athena Parthenon Delian League Persia Zeussoldier islands and mountains Limited rights philosophy Athens  Alexander the Great polytheistic  |

1. These geographical features made it difficult for Greece to unify and led to the formation of city-states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_mountains and islands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In ancient Greece the most important public buildings sat on

the \_\_\_acropolis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A political unit consisting of a city and its surrounding countryside is known as \_\_\_\_city-state\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Sparta**

1. The term \_\_\_\_\_oligarchy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means ruled by a small group, this was Sparta’s governmental structure.
2. Spartan boys trained to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_soldier\_\_\_\_\_]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting at the age of 7.
3. This large empire was a common enemy of both Athens and Sparta-\_\_\_Persia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Athens**

1. The type of governmental structure that Athens had was a \_\_\_\_democracy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which gives power to the people.
2. This famous Athenian leader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pericles\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is responsible for the construction of the Parthenon.
3. \_\_\_\_A golden age\_\_\_ is a period in a society’s history marked by great achievement.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_Parthenon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of sophisticated architecture and is a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena.
5. Women were not considered citizens and therefore had \_\_\_limited rights\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. During the Golden Age, many scholars thought about life and why it is the way it is. This subject is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_philosophy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and means love of wisdom.
7. \_\_\_\_\_Socrates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an Athenian philosopher known for his process of questioning and was sentenced to death for corrupting the youth.

**Mythology**

1. A religion that believes in multiple gods is \_\_\_\_polytheistic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_Mt. Olympus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the home of the Greek gods was located here.
3. The supreme leader of the Olympian gods was known as Zeus.
4. \_Athena\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the goddess of wisdom and is also the patron goddess of Athens.

 **Peloponnesian War**

1. Many Greek city-states joined an alliance with Athens to protect themselves from Persia. This alliance was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Delian League\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Upset by Athens power and influence, Sparta formed an alliance with other city-states called the \_\_\_Peloponnesian League\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_Athens\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost the Peloponnesian War and because of the length and cost of the war Greek city-states were weakened.
4. After Greek city-states were weakened, \_\_\_Alexander the Great\_\_\_\_\_\_ was able to unify all of Greece.

**PART II: ROME**

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| Julius Caesar Romulus and Remus Pax Romana 12 Tables Veto Etruscans ForumPatrician Plebeians Republic Augustus Senate Hadrian Colosseum AqueductsThe Senate Fall of Rome Republic Roman Senate Constantinople  |

**The Beginning**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_Romulus and Remus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-These two brothers founded the city of Rome. Unfortunately they could not get along and one brother killed the other.
2. Before Rome became a republic, the \_\_\_\_\_Etruscans\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled Rome and the area north of Rome.

 **The Republic**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_republic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a governmental system in which leaders are elected by the people and individual rights are protected under a constitution.
2. Rome’s constitution was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_The 12 Tables\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was created because Plebeians grew tired of unfair rules.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Veto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Latin for “I forbid it”. The consuls used this when they did not want a law to be passed.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_Senate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is part of the US government today and is named for a Roman branch of government.
5. Located in the center of the city, temples, government buildings and shops were located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_forum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Patricians\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were wealthy, upper class citizens who held positions of power.
7. The common people of Rome were known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_Plebeians\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **The Empire**

1. \_\_\_\_\_Julius Caesar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a popular Roman general who took over the Roman Republic and made himself dictator.
2. Resentful of his power, the \_\_\_\_\_\_Roman Senate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assassinated Julius Caesar.
3. After the death of Julius Caesar, \_\_\_\_\_Augustus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the first emperor of Rome.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_Aqueducts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were long stone channels that carried fresh water into the city.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Colosseum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a public center where Romans would watch bloody battles.
6. The era that lasted for 200 years was known as \_\_\_\_Pax Romana\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and means Roman peace.
7. \_\_\_\_Hadrian\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the emperor responsible for constructing a defensive wall in modern day England.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Constantinople\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the Eastern capital when the Roman Empire split.
9. The Roman Empire’s massive size, greedy emperors, and high taxes all led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_fall of Rome\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.