

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

AMSCO CH. 3 and AMSCO Ch. 4: "CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS IN GREECE AND PERSIA" and "The Roman World"

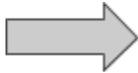
Do your vocab definitions on the last page of this packet first. Then answer the following questions, using COMPLETE SENTENCES, your own words, and citing specific details from the reading.

Missed something? Want to Review? Haiku!: www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

Vocab Due: 9/6 B and 9/7 A

Reading Packet and Quiz: 9/10 A and 9/11 B

(Format: Multiple Choice, Vocab, Short Answer, Map)



BIG QUESTION: (AMSCO 3) How did the development of Greece and Persia compare during the Classical Period? / BIG QUESTION: (AMSCO 4) In what ways did the Roman Empire surpass the ancient Greek and other Mediterranean cultures as they built one of history's largest, longest lasting empires?

Part 1: Map and Review

1. MAP Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

Greece Macedonia (generally where it was) Mediterranean Sea Persia (generally where it was) Rome



2. REVIEW Answer the following review questions. Some of them may appear on the quiz.

- a. Describe how a food surplus led to civilizations in the Neolithic Age.

- b. Why was water an essential component for societies (give **three** reasons).
- c. Most of the River Valley Civilizations were similar religiously and politically - how?

Part 2: Reading Questions (AMSCO 3)

EARLY MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

1. What was the early Mediterranean civilization of Crete known for?
2. What ongoing example of continuity exemplified the early Mediterranean civilizations? (Circle One)
 - A. The existence of multiple wealthy cities, lasting until present times
 - B. A focus on agricultural practices and neglect of art
 - C. A spread of culture through arts
 - D. A monotheistic religion in all city-states
3. Use the map on pg 53 to answer the following: what advantages and disadvantages might the geography of the region displayed in the map present to those societies?

RISE OF THE GREEK CITY-STATES

4. For each of the statements, put a T for True or F for false. (If your Ts and Fs look similar, write out TRUE or FALSE).
 - ____ Greece's many islands made trade via the sea quite important
 - ____ The Greeks traded items like grain, timber, gold, and other metals
 - ____ Though trading on the sea, Greece remained isolated from other cultures
 - ____ Greece is made up of continuous, flat terrain, making it easy to connect an empire
 - ____ Greece is made up of mountainous terrain, making it difficult to connect an empire
5. Who were considered citizens of the poleis (cities) in Greece? (Circle One)
 - A. Any free person
 - B. Any free male
 - C. Any male
 - D. Any person over the age of seventeen

SPARTA'S MILITARY SOCIETY

6. What kind of role(s) did women have in Spartan society?

7. Fill in the Blank:

- Who did Sparta, a polis focused on training soldiers, rely on for agriculture? _____
- What was Sparta organized around and famous for? _____
- What type of government was Sparta known for? _____

ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY

8. Who did Athenian merchants support politically when local aristocrats refused their demands for more political power? Why were these people popular at first? Why did their popularity decline over time?

9. Describe the type of government did Athens adopted during the 6th century BCE (include if it was direct or representative).

10. Who was Pericles? Why was he important?

11. What was life like for women in ancient Athens?

ATHENIAN PHILOSOPHY

12. Provide a brief explanation concerning the accomplishments of the following historical figures:

a. Socrates:

b. Plato:

c. Aristotle:

ATHENIAN RELIGION AND CULTURE

13. Describe ancient Greek religious beliefs.

13. What was the purpose of the early Olympic Games? What kind of influence did the games have on the region of ancient Greece?

GREEK COLONIES

15. Why did the Greek city-states begin to establish colonies in the 8th century BCE? Where were some of these colonies located?

PERSIAN EMPIRE

16. Where was the Persian empire located? Approximately how big was the empire? (Circle One)

- A. From West Turkey to India; the size of the USA
- B. From Egypt to Rome; the size of California
- C. From China to the Mediterranean sea; the size of Greenland
- D. From the Tigris to the Euphrates only; the size of New York

17. What did the Persian King Darius I implement in order to create an efficient administrative bureaucracy? (Circle One)

- A. Muppets; fierce creatures striking fear into the minds of all they come across
- B. Poleis; each separate city-state ruled itself
- C. Satraps; provincial rulers loyal to the emperor - not other local leaders
- D. Democracy; all citizens were allowed representation and a voice in the governing system

18. List and describe the four big projects undertaken during Darius I's rule:

- _____:
- _____:
- _____:
- _____:

19. To what extent was the Persian empire tolerant of other beliefs and ethnicities? Describe the religious beliefs found in the Persian empire.

20. To what extent did social stratification exist in the Persian empire?

21. How were slaves used in the Persian empire?

22. How were women treated in the Persian empire?

PERSIA VS. GREECE

23. How did the Persian Wars lead to the decline of the Persian empire?

24. What was the Peloponnesian War? How did Greece's fight with Persia lead to the Peloponnesian War?

THE RISE OF MACEDONIA

25. After Philip II (his father), how was Alexander the Great able to overtake and govern so many far-flung territories?

26. What was the result (or legacy) of Alexander the Great's conquests?

27. What happened to Alexander the Great's empire after his death in 323 BCE?

COMPARING THE GREEK AND PERSIAN EMPIRES

28. How did the Greek and Persian empires compare? Provide several similarities and differences (list).

SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

29. Describe and explain how scholars differ on their views of Alexander the Great.

Part 3: Reading Questions (AMSCO 4)

ROME AS A MONARCHY (c. 753-509 BCE)

1. What advantages did the people of the Italian peninsula enjoy, which enabled them to become a more united people, when compared to their Greek neighbors to the East?

2. Who were the Etruscans? What did they contribute to the early development of Rome?

3. What geographic advantages did the site of Rome have?

4. Use the graphic organizer on pg. 73 to answer the following:
 - a. Which civilization(s) allowed its civilizations to elect senators?

 - b. Which civilization(s) were considered centralized dynasties?

 - c. Which civilization's government did religion have the most influence?

FROM MONARCHY TO REPUBLIC

5. Fill in the Blank:
 - Who was the final monarch (king) of Rome? _____
 - _____: those who could be senators in the early days of the Roman Republic.
 - _____: small farmers, tradespeople, craftsmen, common soldiers in the Republic.
 - What rights did they win in 287 BCE? _____
 - What role did they gain in the government as the Republic grew? _____
 - _____: important magistrates elected by citizens to preside over the government and command the army.

6. Why was displaying the Laws of the Twelve Tables an important change in the Roman Republic?

ROMAN EXPANSION

7. What reward did conquered cities receive for supplying troops and tribute to Rome? (Circle One)
 - A. They were only shown mercy and not destroyed
 - B. They received citizenship
 - C. They were given extra provisions

D. They were given more land

8. What were the Punic Wars? Who was involved, why did they fight, what was the result?

9. Who was a typical soldier in the Roman Empire?

10. What were the latifundia?

11. Who were slaves? What did they do as slaves? What were problems related to having so many slaves in society?

12. What was the status of women in Roman society?

CIVIL WARS

13. What problem became apparent in Rome as strong military leaders gained more and more troops? (Choose Below)

- A. Armies were promised land and became more loyal to leaders than to Rome
- B. Armies began to overthrow leaders as leaders refused to keep promises
- C. Soldiers refused to fight because there were a lack of popular generals
- D. In-fighting occurred due to lack of food and other important resources

14. What changes did Caesar bring to Rome after becoming dictator for life in 46 BCE?

THE ROMAN EMPIRE (27 BCE-476 CE)

15. What role did roads play in the empire?

16. List below what changes or continuities in terms of social class/women/law/literature happened during the time of the empire.

Continuities	Changes

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17. How did Greek slaves contribute to continuity of Greek culture in Roman empire?

ROMAN RELIGION

18. Describe the official state religion of the Roman Empire. How were Roman personal religious views different from this state religion?

19. Describe the treatment of Jews in the Roman empire.

CHRISTIANITY

20. Who was early Christianity popular with during the time of the Roman Empire? What kinds of people were initially attracted to it? (Choose One)

- A. The wealthy; they were attracted to it because it was new and foreign
- B. Soldiers; they were attracted to it due to the dangers of war
- C. Lower classes like the urban poor, slaves, and women; they were attracted to it because it explained harshness and offered hope
- D. Leaders; they saw its popularity with the rest of the empire and began to practice it to gain loyalty from the people

21. What traits/characteristics of Christianity helped it become popular relatively quickly?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

TRANSREGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS

22. How did the Silk Roads help spread culture around the world? To what extent did Romans utilize sea trade routes?

23. What new items were introduced to Rome via trade networks? (List four here).

DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE

24. What caused the Empire's population to decline over time? What consequences occurred due to this decline?

25. Describe the environmental problems occurring as the Empire's territorial reach grew.

26. What groups began to challenge Rome's power as its territory grew?

LEGACIES OF THE ROMANS

27. Provide several examples of how Rome continues to influence the following:

-Law and government:

-Architecture:

-Military:

-Literature:

-Language:

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES:

28. Explain the argument concerning the collapse of Rome.

Part 4: SAQ Practice (worth 5 points) and Multiple Choice (Both AMSCO 3 and 4)

Please answer each part of the question that follows using complete sentences and specifics. This is just practice, so do your best! Then briefly jot down a few ideas you would write about for the other SAQ question.

1. **SAQ Practice:** Write a complete response to the SAQ (number 1 on page 90) below.

Answer all parts of the question that follows. Use complete sentences and specific details. PROVE YOUR ANSWER!

A. Identify and explain ONE similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman philosophy.

B. Identify and explain ONE similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman religion.

C. Identify and explain ONE similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman government.

2. **SAQ Prep:** Outline an answer for SAQ 2 (on page 70). You do not need to answer in complete sentences, but jot down information you would discuss (vocab/examples) so you COULD answer this question if you saw it on your quiz.

A.

B.

C.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS: *Many of these questions may appear on the reading quiz!* AMSCO 3

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS: *Many of these questions may appear on the reading quiz!* AMSCO 4

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

Part 5: VOCAB LIST - (CH. 3 and 4): Use the text to define the following words.

LIST IS DUE THE CLASS BEFORE THE QUIZ. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOU MAKE FLASHCARDS TO HELP YOU STUDY.

CHAPTER 3

1. Aristocracy/Aristocrats: _____

2. Aristotle: _____

3. Direct Democracy: _____

4. Empiricism: _____

5. Hellenistic Period: _____

6. Monarchy: _____

7. Oligarchy: _____

8. Peloponnesian War: _____

9. Persian Wars: _____

10. Plato: _____

11. Polis/Poleis: _____

12. Polis/Poleis: _____

13. Representative Democracy: _____

14. Royal Road: _____

15. Satrap: _____

16. Socrates: _____

17.

Syncretic/Syncretism: _____

18. Tyrants: _____

19. Zoroastrianism: _____

CHAPTER 4

1. Consuls: _____

2. Checks and Balances: _____

3. Edict of Milan : _____

4. Law of the Twelve Tables: _____

5. Magistrates: _____

6. Pax Romana: _____

7. Patricians: _____

8. Plebeians: _____

9. Punic Wars: _____

10. Republic: _____

11. Senate: _____

12. Spartacus Rebellion: _____

13. Tribunes: _____