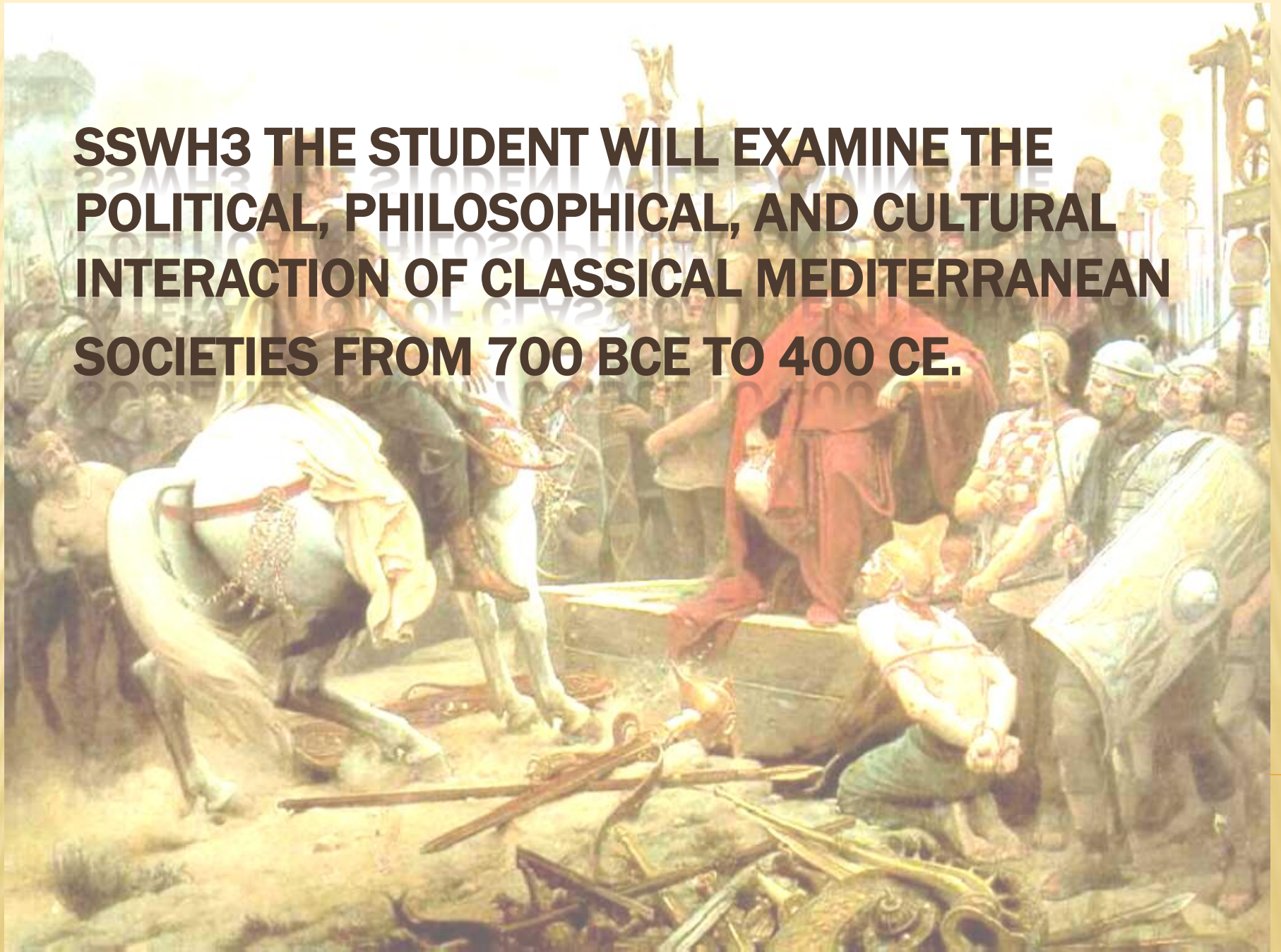


**SSWH3 THE STUDENT WILL EXAMINE THE  
POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND CULTURAL  
INTERACTION OF CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN  
SOCIETIES FROM 700 BCE TO 400 CE.**



## A. COMPARE THE ORIGINS AND STRUCTURE OF THE GREEK POLIS, THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

- ✘ The Greek polis was a city-state,
- ✘ They varied in form of government: monarchies, aristocracies, oligarchies, democracies, and military states
- ✘ City-States were usually easy to control, but had many rivals to contend with



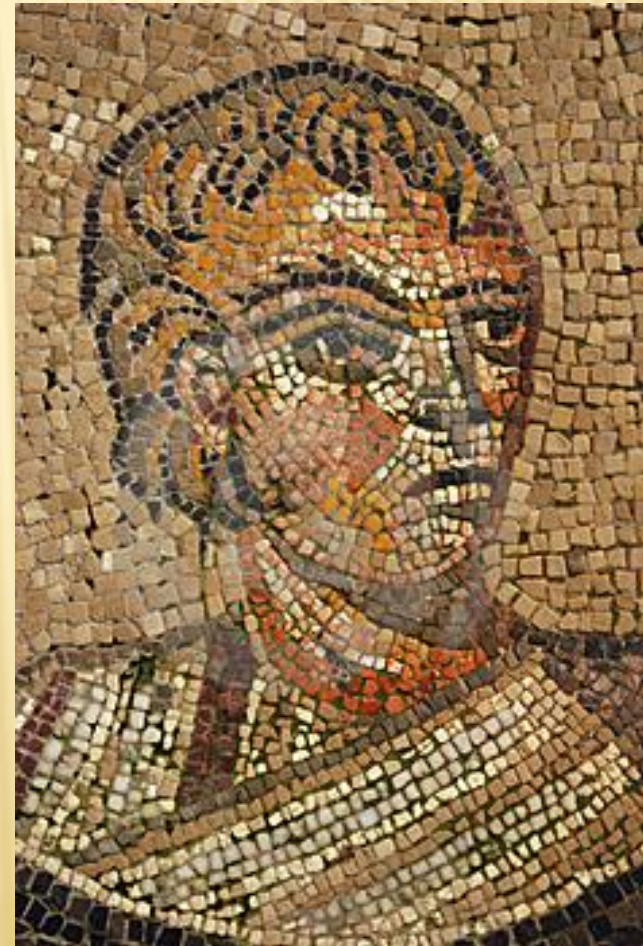
# ROMAN REPUBLIC (509 B.C.-44 B.C.)

---

- ✘ Built on the Tiber River near the Mediterranean Sea
- ✘ Formed a republic with 2 main ruling groups: the patricians and the plebeians (509 B.C.)
- ✘ Established written laws (12 Tables)
- ✘ Had 2 consuls (king like rulers) and a senate
- ✘ The Army played a large role in the Republic
- ✘ All adult male landowners were given citizenship

# ROMAN EMPIRE (44 B.C.- A.D. 476)

- ✘ The Republic began to fail due to economic strains between the classes
- ✘ After years of civil war, Julius Caesar, a military leader, gained control
- ✘ Rome was controlled by an emperor and a senate limited in power, and established a civil service



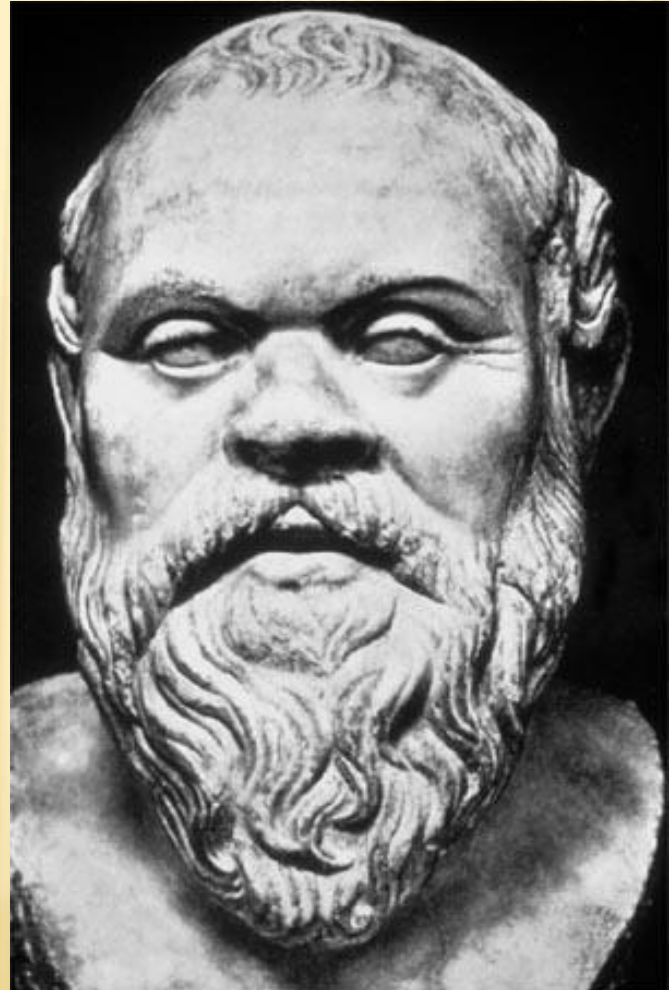


**B. IDENTIFY THE IDEAS AND IMPACT OF IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS; INCLUDE SOCRATES, PLATO, AND ARISTOTLE AND DESCRIBE THE DIFFUSION OF GREEK CULTURE BY ARISTOTLE'S PUPIL ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE IMPACT OF JULIUS AND AUGUSTUS CAESAR.**



# SOCRATES (469 BC)

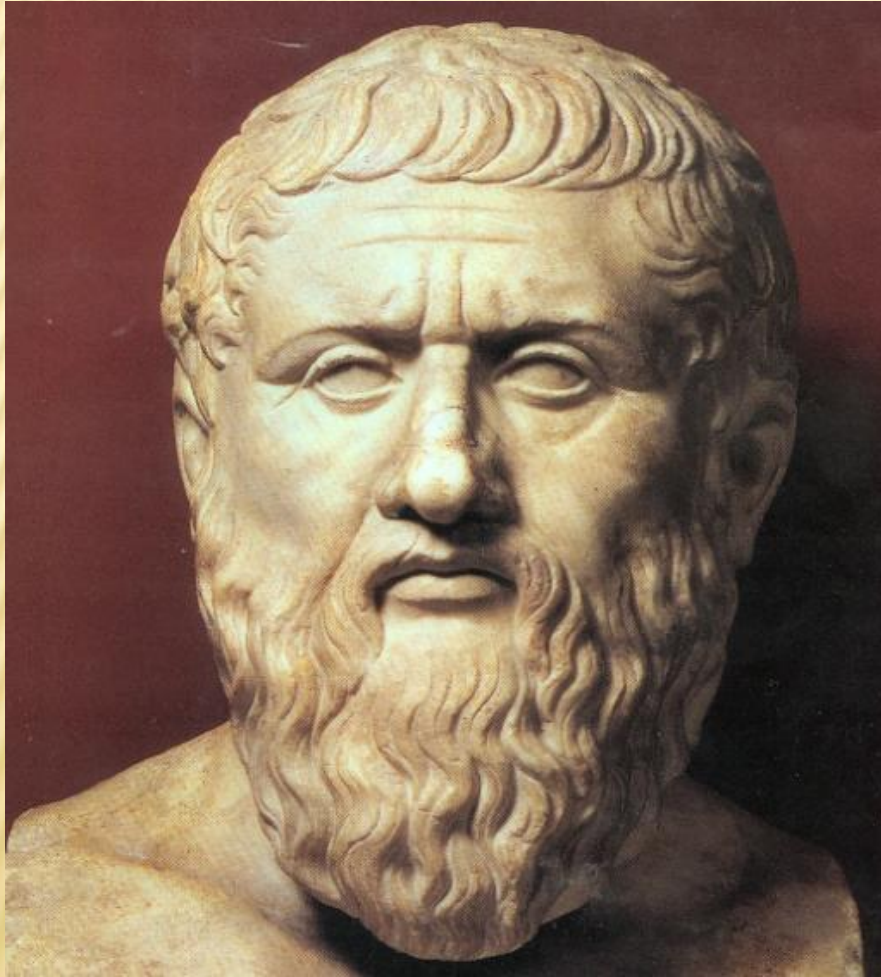
- ✘ The first great Greek philosopher
- ✘ Wanted people to think about their values and actions
- ✘ Plato was one of his students
- ✘ Was sentenced to death for corrupting his students with his ideas





# PLATO (429 BC)

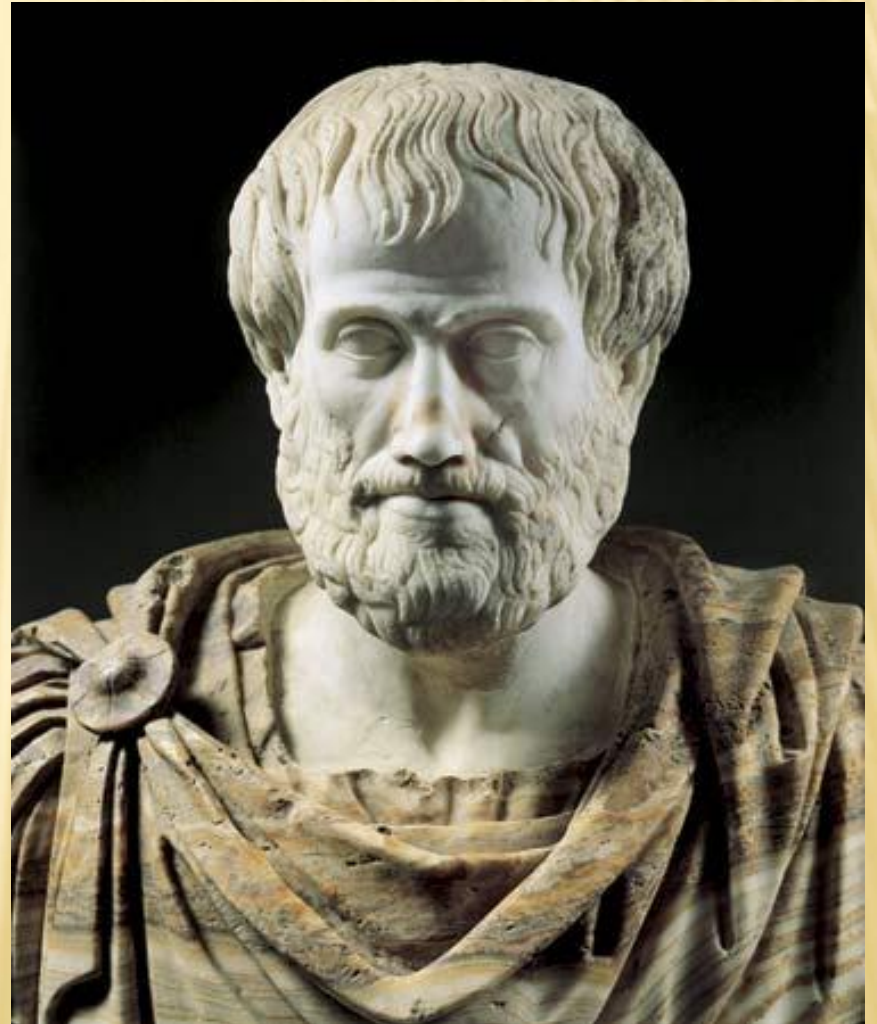
---



- ✘ A Greek student of Socrates
- ✘ Wrote of a perfectly governed society: Only the elite would vote for what was best for all of the people
- ✘ Started the Academy-a philosophy school in Athens

# ARISTOTLE (384 BC)

- ✘ A student at Plato's Academy
- ✘ Developed "rules" of logic (scientific method)
- ✘ Classified governments: monarchies, democracies, republics
- ✘ Taught Alexander



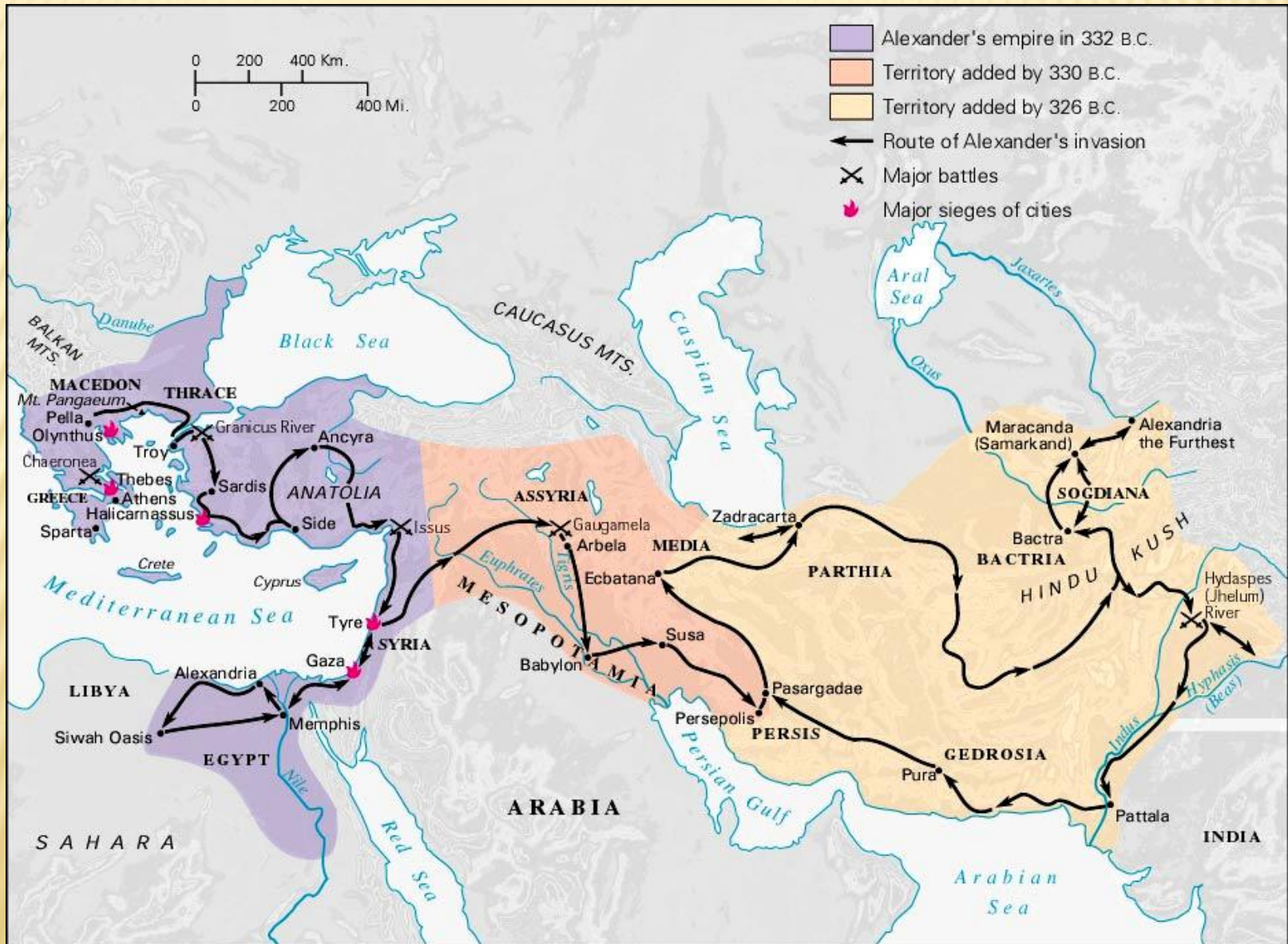


# ALEXANDER THE GREAT (356 BC)



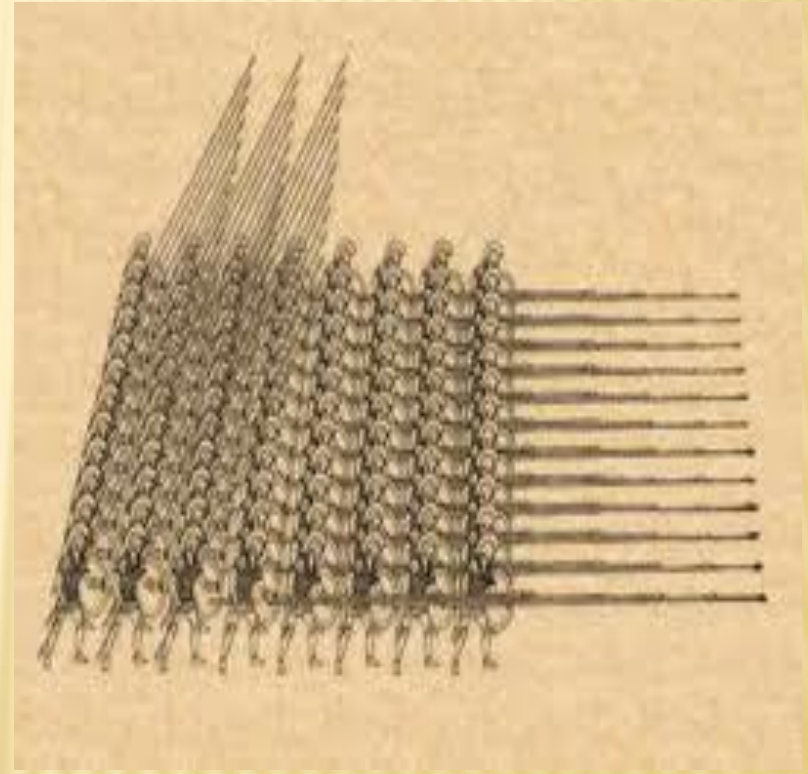
- ✘ Student of Aristotle: Prince of Macedon (upper Greece)
- ✘ Conquered Egypt and Persia
- ✘ Promoted religious and cultural freedom in the lands he conquered
- ✘ Assimilated Greeks into the Persian and Egyptian cultures (Hellenistic)
- ✘ Died at the age of 33

# Alexander the Great's Empire



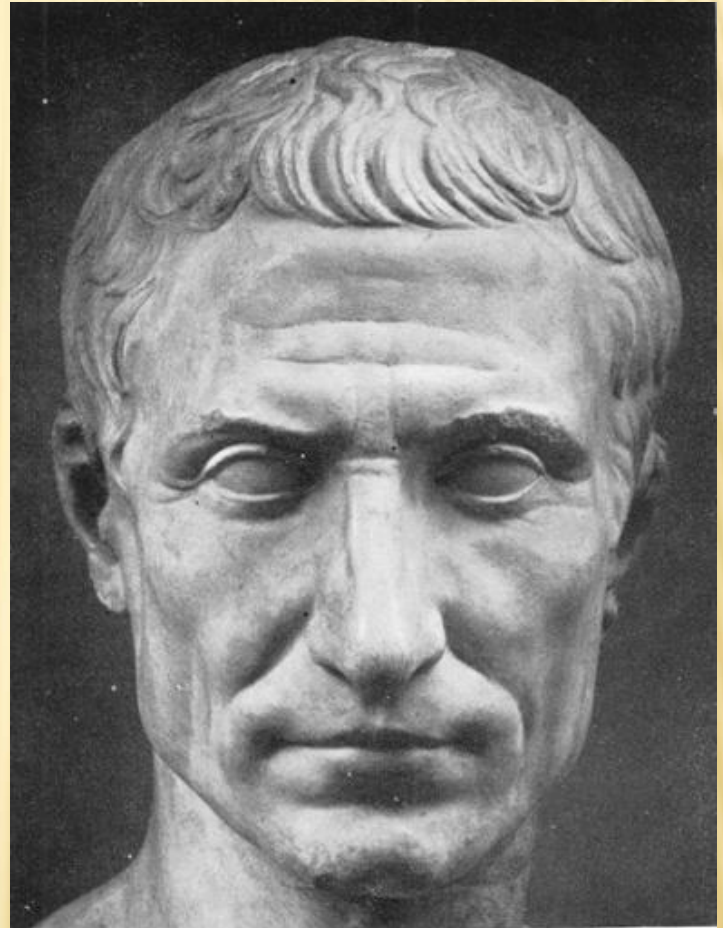


# ANCIENT GREEK PHALANX



# JULIUS CAESAR (100 BC)

- ✘ Came to power as a Roman military leader
- ✘ Was named dictator for life
- ✘ Expanded citizenship to a wide group of people, expanded the Senate, and provided jobs through public works
- ✘ Set up the Julian Calendar

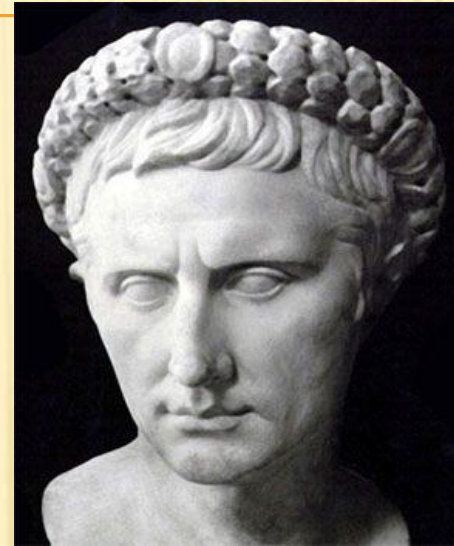


Caesar was assassinated by Roman senators who had grown jealous of his popularity and power



# AUGUSTUS CAESAR (63 BC)

- ✘ Came to power after Caesar's death
  - ✘ Ruled over a vast empire
  - ✘ Created a civil service system where common people were paid to help manage the government
- Augustus' reign ushered in the 200 year height of Roman power and influence called the Pax Romana.



## C. ANALYZE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN CULTURE; INCLUDE LAW, GENDER, AND SCIENCE.

### ✘ Hellenistic:

#### -Science:

Studied astronomy and built an observatory

Studied the planets and the sun

Euclidean Geometry

#### -Culture:

Opened up trade throughout the Mediterranean

Built a research library, art galleries, and a zoo



# HELLENISTIC

## ✘ Law:

-Democracy gave way to a monarchy

-Ended city-states

## ✘ Gender:

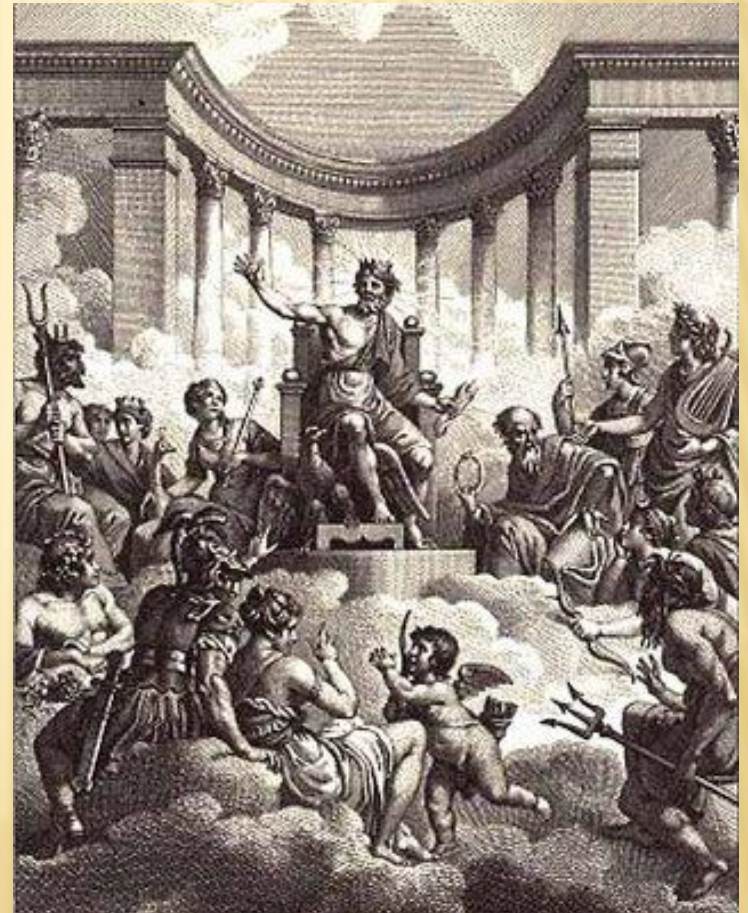
-Women were able to own property

-were able to attend school



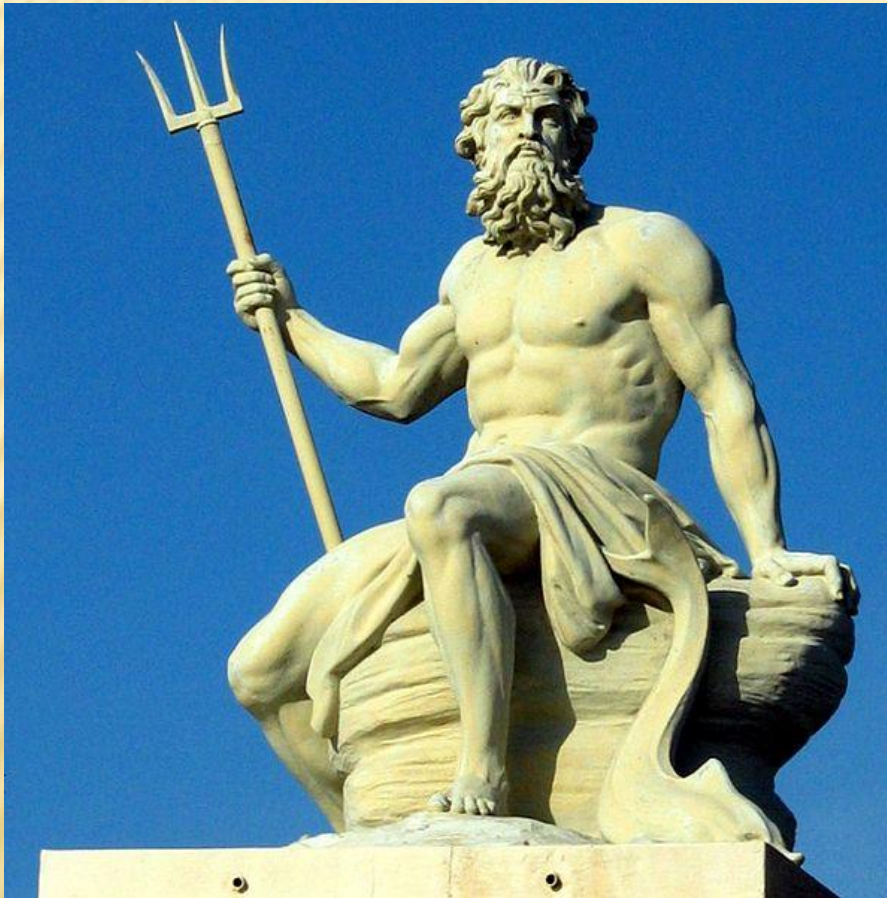
# D. DESCRIBE POLYTHEISM IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN WORLD AND THE ORIGINS AND DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE ROMAN WORLD.

- ✘ The Greeks and Romans practiced polytheistic religions with numerous gods and goddesses whose origins were established through traditional stories of mythology.





# POLYTHEISM IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN WORLD



- ✘ The Greeks and Romans shared many of the same religious concepts – including the personification of deities. Deities typically had power over specific areas of the natural or social world- for example, god of war, god of love, god of wisdom, god of the sea, etc

# CHRISTIANITY IN THE ROMAN WORLD

- ✘ Christianity came from the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth and his followers, who believed he was the Messiah prophesized as the savior of the Hebrew (Judaic) peoples. After being persecuted in Rome through the early years, Christianity gradually came to be accepted, then spread throughout the Roman world.





## E. ANALYZE THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE.

---

- ✘ Political: Empire divided in two parts  
Civil War
- ✘ Social: Lack of interest in government by people  
Contrast between rich and poor

# COLLAPSE OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

- ✘ Economic: Poor Harvests

  - Disruption of Trade by invaders

- ✘ Military: Threat from Northern Invaders

  - Recruitment of non-Roman

  - soldiers developed a lack of loyalty