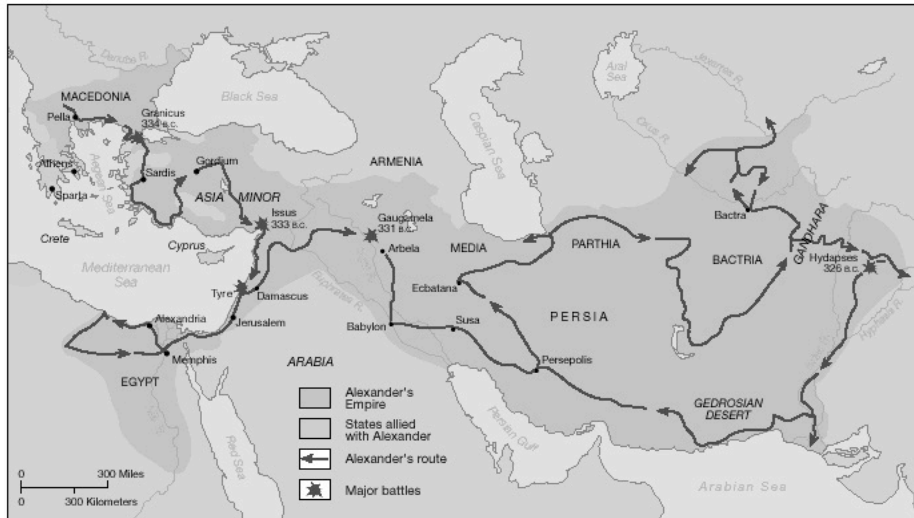


SSWH3 Greece and Rome Notes

Standard: The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.

- 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 BCE)
 - The first great Greek _____
 - Wanted people to _____ about their _____ and _____
 - _____ was one of his students
 - Was sentenced to _____ for corrupting his students with this _____
 - Plato (429 BCE)
 - A Greek student of _____
 - Wrote of a perfectly _____: "Only the _____ would vote for what was best for all of the people."
 - Started the _____—a philosophy school in _____
 - Aristotle (384 BCE)
 - A student at _____
 - Developed "rules" of logic (_____)
 - Classified governments
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - Taught _____
 - Alexander the Great (356 BCE)
 - Student of _____: Prince of _____ (upper Greece)
 - Conquered _____ and _____
 - Promoted _____ and _____ freedom in the lands he conquered
 - Assimilated Greeks into the _____ and _____ cultures (Hellenistic)

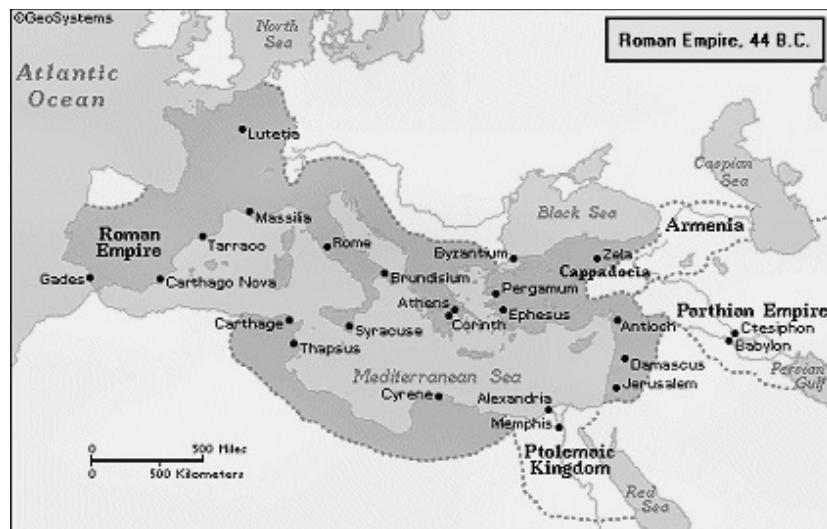
Alexander the Great's Empire



- Julius Caesar (100 BCE)
 - Came to power as a _____
 - Was named _____ for life
 - Expanded citizenship to a wide group of people, expanded the _____, and provided through public works
 - Set up the _____

- Augustus Caesar (63 BCE)
 - Came to power after _____
 - Ruled over a vast empire
 - Created a civil service system where _____ were paid to help manage the _____
 - Augustus' reign ushered in the _____ 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 _____ and built an observatory
 - Studied the _____ and the _____
 - _____

- Culture

- Opened up _____ through the Mediterranean
 - Built a _____, _____, and _____

- Law

- _____ gave way to a _____
 - Ended _____

- Gender

- _____ were able to own property
 - Were able to _____

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 _____ with numerous gods and goddesses whose origins were established through traditional stories of _____

- Polytheism in the Greek and Roman world

- The Greeks and Romans shared many of the same religious concepts—including the

- _____ of deities. Deities typically had power over specific areas of natural or social world

- For example:

- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

- Christianity in the Roman world

- Christianity came from the teachings of _____ and his

- followers, who believed he was the _____ prophesized as the savior of the _____ (Judaic) peoples. After being persecuted in Rome through the early years, _____ 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 _____
- _____

- Social:

- Lack of interest in _____
- Contrast between _____

- Economic:

- Poor _____
- Disruption of _____ by invaders

- Military:

- Threat from _____
- _____ of non-Roman soldiers developed a lack of _____