

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

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Interim Assessment #2 Review Guide**

### **Exam Date: Monday, December 12<sup>th</sup>**

**1. How did geography influence the development of Greece?**

- Mountainous – resulted in poor land for farming, caused independent city-states to form, Greeks force to turn to the sea and to establish colonies
- Irregular coastline – provided good harbors for trade

**2. What were the characteristics of life in each city-state?**

- a) **Sparta** – population was 90% slave, large army, boys at age 7 taken from home and raised to be soldiers, remained a soldier until age 70, feared slave revolts, discouraged outside contact and trade, used lead for money, no education beyond military training, was an oligarchy
- b) **Athens** – Had slaves but treated well, men served in army but only in time of war, outside trade encouraged and sought, encouraged education, the arts, music, rhetoric, was a direct democracy

**3. Describe each of the following during the Age of Pericles:**

- a) **"Golden Age"** after forming the Delian League, Athens acquired wealth that was used to rebuild the city. The city was turned into a cultural and education center.
  - b) **Direct Democracy:** a form of government run by the citizens in which the citizens participate directly in the day-to-day operations of the government. In Athens, citizens were part of the Assembly (Ecclesia), Council of 500 (Boule), they served on juries, and voted to remove citizens accused of attacking the government, etc. Citizens were expected to serve the government via direct participation and civic discussion.
  - c) **Funeral Oration:** delivered by Pericles during the first year of the Peloponnesian War, Pericles spoke to honor the Athenian soldiers who died defending their enviable way of life and he praised the virtues and values of democracy.
- a) **Philosophy: Philosophy:** Philosophers are thinkers who questioned / challenged existing ways / ideas
- **Socrates** – taught a system of questioning and answering as a means of teaching. Believed that government should be questioned and challenged to keep it functioning properly.
  - **Plato** – Believed that democracy was a poor form of government since people were not properly educated to make it operate effectively. Advocated rule by philosopher kings who had been identified and trained since a young age to rule in the interest of the people.
  - **Aristotle** – Believed that there were natural laws that governed all things in nature. He attempted to write down the knowledge of the world in a collection of books. That knowledge was based on observation and experimentation.

**4. Who fought in the Persian Wars? Who fought in the Peloponnesian War?**

- a) **Persian Wars:** Fought between the Persian Empire and the Greek city states. The Greek city-states in Ionia wanted independence from the Persian Empire.
- b) **Peloponnesian War:** Started by Sparta against Athens (431 – 404 BCE) and fought over the growing wealth and influence of Athens

**5. Why is Alexander considered great, and how did he contribute to cultural diffusion?**

- Alexander was the Macedonian leader after his father Philip's assassination. He conquered the Greeks, adopted Greek culture and had Aristotle as a teacher. His troops conquered an empire all the way from Egypt to the Indus River, spreading Greek culture along the way.

- **Hellenistic Culture** the result of cultural assimilation in which Greek and Near Eastern culture blended and formed a new culture.

**6. What is a republic?**

- A **republic** is a form of government where people elect officials to represent them.

**7. What are the Twelve Tables? Why are they important?**

- The **Twelve Tables** are a code of laws created by the Romans after a long struggle between plebeians (the underclass) and patricians (the upper class), and granted equal rights under the law to both classes.

**8. What is the *Pax Romana*?**

- **Pax Romana** translates into Roman Peace. This was the Roman Golden Age, where the Roman Empire experienced great architectural, artistic, and cultural achievements.

**9. Describe the achievements made during the Roman golden age.**

- a) **Architecture:** Romans borrowed a lot of the styles and techniques of the Greeks (columns and arches) and used those styles to create domes and stadiums, as well as other large structures.
- b) **Aqueducts:** Romans created aqueducts to bring fresh water to cities throughout their Empire
- c) **Roads:** Romans created thousands of miles of roads through Europe, the Middle East and Africa to easily move their military and goods throughout their empire.

**10. How did Christianity develop and spread in the Roman Empire?**

- **Christianity** spread from Judea (the Middle East) through word of mouth. Apostles, then missionaries spread the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth to different parts of the Roman Empire. At first Christianity was illegal and punishable by death in the Roman Empire. As it grew more popular, it became more accepted by the government, eventually becoming the official religion of the empire.

**11. Describe the reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire.**

- Roman Empire was too big and their borders were too large to defend from Germanic invaders
- They were unable to maintain public works through their Empire
- Civil War
- Christianity put less emphasis on learning
- Wealth distribution made it so most people lived in poverty

**12. What is the Silk Road? What parts of the world did it connect? What goods/ideas did it help spread?**

- The **Silk Road** was a trade network.
- It connected China (Eastern Asia) with India, Central Asia, the Middle East (Western Asia), and Eastern Europe.
- Goods:
  - Silk, paper, and pottery went west to India, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe from China. Metals, gems, and horses went east towards China.
- Ideas:
  - Military methods, Buddhism, and different styles spread to China.
  - Chinese art and design influenced areas to the west.