

How did the geography of Greece affect it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mountains divided Greece, so independent city-states formed on their own and were not united besides cases of outside threats.</li> <li>• Greece is surrounded by sea, so trade became vital. The Greeks also fished and sailed.</li> </ul> <p>The warm climate meant that the Greeks lived outdoor lives. (Agora, theaters, gymnasium, political meetings, religious ceremonies.)</p>
Who were the Minoans?	The earliest civilization in the area. They came from Crete. Trade made them wealthy, and they built great palaces, towns, and roads.
Who were the Mycenaeans?	They were a civilization on the Greek mainland. They had warrior kings who dominated Greece.
What was the Trojan War?	A war over vital straits (narrow water passages) between Mycenaean and Troy. The Mycenaeans won and destroyed Troy.
Who were the Dorians?	A less civilized group who migrated into Greece. They were less advanced, and the time they were in Greece was known as the "Dark Age" because writing was lost.
Who was Homer?	A wandering poet of Dorian times to whom the epics the Iliad (story of Trojan war) and the Odyssey.
What can be learned from the Odyssey?	Much about Greek culture, including the value of aerte: obedience, loyalty, honor and fame. It was manifested through battle (and through athletics in peacetime).
What were the Olympics?	An athletic competition, first in Dorian times, that was Greece-wide. Fighting city states would stop wars for the Olympics. Athletes strove for aerte and the entire competition was in honor of the gods.
What is known generally about Greek gods?	Greek gods lived on Mt. Olympus. They were human-like, although immortal. They could not control one another or human destiny.
Zeus?	The king of Greek gods.
Athena?	The goddess of wisdom and patron goddess of Athens.
Poseidon?	The god of the sea.
Hermes?	The messenger god.
Democracy?	A government for the people by the people. In a democracy, people vote on decisions.
Republic?	An indirect democracy. Representatives are elected to serve the people and their interests by/when making decisions.
Aristocracy?	A government in which a wealthy, landowning class holds power.
Oligarchy?	A government in which a class of wealthy businesspeople hold power.

Monarchy?	A dynastic government ruled by kings with absolute power.
A constitutional monarchy?	Kings are limited by and must follow laws. Usually govern with a parliament.
Dictatorship	Usually military takeover. A dictator has absolute power through the military.
What is polis?	The idea that civic duty is important (whether in army or government).
What is an acropolis?	A fortified hilltop. Often, a city-state's temple was on the acropolis. (The Parthenon was built on Athens' acropolis.)
What was Sparta like?	“Body over mind”. Sparta was a city-state of warriors. It had 2 kings with veto power and a council. Spartan boys were trained for the army starting at seven years old and were taught obedience, loyalty, and discipline. Spartan women received athletic training, so they would bear good sons for the army.
What was the Code of Lycurgus?	The Spartans obeyed this code. -Kill imperfect children -Start army training at 7 -Endurance, duty, discipline, obedience, loyalty
What was Athens like?	Thinkers, philosophers, artists. Boys were taught rhetoric, history, literature, and philosophy. (Girls stayed home...) It was important to gain knowledge in order to participate in the government (a democracy).
Who was Solon?	Athens was an aristocracy which Solon made into a democracy. He canceled debt, freed indentured slaves, made farming profitable (cash crops) and advanced industry. He started the Assembly, in which all citizens could become members. He also updated the legal system, allowing all citizens to press charges.
Who was Cleisthenes?	He assisted the democracy's creation and created a council of 500, chosen by lot, to propose laws to the assembly.
Who was Pericles?	The leader during the “Golden Age” of Greece (Athens) and around the Persian wars. He had 3 goals: 1. Strengthen Athenian democracy- he paid officials so poor could participate in government 2. Built commercial empire-ships-riches 3. Beautify while rebuilding-sculpture; Parthenon- he used \$ from the Delian league, which led to resentment from other city-states.
What happened in the First Persian War?	Darius brought his fleet to attack Athens, as revenge for helping Ionia rebel. The fleet of 25,000 was doing well but at Marathon, the Athenians defeated the Persians.
What did Pheidippides do?	He ran 30 K- 26.2 miles- to Athens after the Battle of

	Marathon, so that the Athenians wouldn't surrender. He said "Rejoice! We won," and collapsed, dead.
What happened in the Second Persian War?	10 years later, Xerxes, Darius's son, brought a huge army to defeat Athens. They won on all sides until they hit the mountain pass Thermopylae, but a traitor told them how to surround the Greeks in the area. The Spartan king, Leonidas, stayed with 300 Spartans and died while Themistocles evacuated Athens. A battle at the strait of Salamis allowed the Athenian navy to finally defeat the much larger Persian fleet.
What was the Delian League?	A league created by the Greek city-states to protect them against further invasion. However, Athens dominated the league and used it to control other city-states and fund Athens's rebuilding.
What was the Peloponnesian war?	Some city-states resented and feared Athens's power. Sparta formed the Peloponnesian League and went to war against Athens, allying with Persia and defeating Athens. In the end, this weakened all of Greece.
What was Greek art like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Classic- form, order, balance, proportion, graceful.</li> <li>● Sculpture captured the grace and motion of the human form.</li> <li>● 3 types of pillars- Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian showed strength, greatness, wealth.</li> </ul>
What is a tragedy?	A drama in which a hero's strength is eventually their downfall.
What is a comedy?	An amusing drama, often to make a statement. Satire made fun of and, in the process, commented on Greek society and government.
Who was Herodotus?	The father of history. He was the first to investigate the effects of an event, as well as to tell both sides of history without bias.
Who was Socrates?	An Athenian philosopher who asked questions and examined everything in order to seek the truth. He was sentenced to death for "corrupting the youth of Athens".
Who was Plato?	Socrates' student. He was convinced by Socrates' death that the average citizen was unfit to serve in government. He left Athens, returned, opened an Academy, and wrote the Republic.
What was Plato's Republic?	He said that society should be divided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lowest class- farmers and artisans</li> <li>2. Finer minds/bodies- warriors</li> <li>3. Smartest- ruling class; they would choose a philosopher king.</li> </ol>
Who was Aristotle?	Plato's student at the Academy for 20 years, where he studied everything he could. He was the founder of the modern scientific method and the syllogism; he stated

	that a truth is followed by a truth...and then a conclusion, without missing a step. He taught Alexander the Great.
What was Macedon?	A kingdom north of Greece that was looked-down on by the Greeks. It had clever, ruthless kings. King Philip II trained an army twice the size of Greece's. He took city-states through diplomacy, trickery, force, and lastly fought Athens and Thebes. He treated Thebes harshly (and they were destroyed after a later rebellion) and Athens more leniently.
What was a Greek army like?	A phalanx was made up of hoplites (foot soldiers). They marched as a unit carried sword and spear.
What did Philip do?	He allied with Greece- he did not occupy- to invade Persia. He was murdered.
Who was Alexander the Great?	Philip's son, who declared himself king. He invaded Persia and gained control of Asia Minor. After rejecting a treaty with Persia, he took Egypt and Mesopotamia, until the Indus river. At that point, his troops wanted to go home, but Alexander caught sick and died on the way. His empire was divided in 3 between his generals.
Who were the Champions?	Alexander's elite cavalry unit. Darius the Great vowed to destroy them, so he had them charge straight at his army, who fled.
What was Hellenism?	As Alexander the Great spread, he founded cities in the Greek style and put Greeks in charge. The blending of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures caused Hellenistic civilization to emerge. The center of the Hellenistic world was Alexandria, in Egypt.
Who was Euclid?	The founder of geometry with his book The Elements.
Who was Pythagoras?	A mathematician- he created the Pythagorus Theorem.
Who was Hippocrates?	A doctor- advances in medicine and the Hippocratic Oath.
Who was Archimides?	The father of physics- pulley, lever.
How did Rome's geography affect it?	Rome was in the center of the Mediterranean. It was easy to control and there were no problems with transportation.
Who were the Latins?	A group who lived on the Tiber river- shepherds.
Who were the Greeks?	Colonies on the coast of Sicily who came into contact with the peoples of the Roman peninsula.
Who were the Etruscans?	People who used Greek writing and were civilized. They had a great cultural influence on the Latins and were the first Roman kings.
What was the Roman Republic's government like?	After the Latins overthrew their Etruscan kings, they wanted to make sure that no individual could have complete power. They had 2 consuls with veto power,

	a Senate (elected for life), later an Assembly, and a dictator in times of crisis. This was balanced because it was part democracy, part aristocracy, and part monarchy.
Who were Patricians?	Elite aristocrats descended from the founders of Rome. They made up the Senate.
Who were the Plebeians?	The lower working class. They eventually formed the Assembly, which, in time, had power like the Senate.
What were the Roman Legions?	The army. 4-6000 infantry were divided into centuries with a corresponding cavalry group. This was more flexible than the phalanx.
What was the First Punic War?	Larger, wealthier, with navy Carthage and Rome fought. Carthage had a problem with the loyalty of mercenaries. Eventually, Rome won.
What was the Second Punic War?	Hannibal of Carthage wanted to surprise the Romans, so he came up through Spain, over the Alps, and successfully attacked the Romans. When neither side could win, the Romans attacked Carthage, which forced the Carthageans to retreat. This, the battle of Zama, is a turning point in history because if Carthage had won, west civ wouldn't have spread. After this, Rome took control of the Mediterranean.
What was the Third Punic War?	Senator Cato saw Carthage as a threat; Rome destroyed Carthage.
What was Pater Familis?	Romans lived according to the "way of fathers" and the fathers of the house had complete control and responsibility.
What was gratias?	Seriousness, obedience, loyalty to Rome.
What were some of the effects of expansion?	The gap between rich and poor grew. Slavery was abundant, so the proletariat (homeless, jobless) class emerged. Reform led to military leaders.
Who was Julius Caesar?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A smart politician who used borrowed (Crassus) money to get power.</li> <li>● He was appointed governor of Spain and formed the first Triumvirate- Him, Crassus, and Pompey (general).</li> <li>● Caesar was elected consul and assigned himself to Gaul...he conquered everywhere.</li> <li>● He sent letters extolling himself in the third person back to Rome, and as a result the people in power feared him and the masses adored him.</li> <li>● When the order came from Pompey to disband his army, he started civil war by crossing the Rubicon and was successful.</li> <li>● Pompey fled to Alexandria and Pharaoh murdered him.</li> </ul>
What reforms did Caesar put into place?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He extended citizenship to others</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He expanded senate to 900 and filled it with his friends</li> <li>● He ordered that 1/3 working force be free men</li> <li>● Set up colonies</li> <li>● Created the Julian calendar, used today</li> </ul>
What happened to Caesar?	The senate murdered him, afraid he would make himself king. After his death, civil war ensued.
Who were Mark Anthony and Octavian Caesar?	Octavian was Julius' grandnephew/heir. The two of them set out to avenge Caesar's murder. They formed the second Triumvirate but ended it with war. Anthony fled to Egypt and was killed. Octavian became the sole ruler.
What did he do?	Named himself Augustus/First Citizen; emperor. He had absolute power despite the Assembly and Senate. He set up a sound government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Common currency</li> <li>2. No border taxes between provinces-trade</li> <li>3. Building program</li> <li>4. Highways/roads</li> <li>5. Paid civil service; on merit and talent; allowed to move up/improve standing</li> </ol>
What was Pax Romana?	A 200 year period (until Marcus Aurelius) that was prosperous despite bad emperors occasionally because of the stable government.
What was Roman culture like?	Adopted from the Greeks. <b>Painting, sculpture</b> : realistic style of Hellenistic but portraits relayed character. <b>Architecture</b> : Emphasized Greek ideas with grandeur, new arch, dome. <b>Literature</b> : Strongly influenced by Greeks, own works as well. Greek themes and Greek/Roman gods were used. <b>History</b> : Livy arouse patriotism with heroic History of Rome. <b>Law</b> : -Civil law applied to all citizens -Law of Nations for outsiders -Innocent until proven guilty -Accused have right to defend -Innocent if any doubt -No unreasonable/unfair laws
How were Jews treated in the Roman Empire?	They were allowed to observe their religion as long as they respected Roman gods. They self-governed and later became a province.
How did Christianity begin?	Jesus, a rabbi, taught some different ideas (Messiah, open Kingdom of G-d) and gained a huge following. The Romans executed (crucified him) because they saw him as a threat, but his disciples (Apostles) wrote the Gospels and spread his teachings. Paul, a man who never knew Jesus, was most responsible for the founding of the Church. Despite persecution, a

	<p>religion emerged. Peter was the first Pope- following the Petrine Doctrine accepted in the East (Catholics) but not the (Orthodox) east.</p>
<p>What were problems in Rome after Pax Romana?</p> <p>Decay began after Marcus Aurelius</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic decay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trade disrupted by barbarian/pirate raids</li> <li>● Luxuries bought from other lands but no income</li> <li>● Minted coins w/ less silver inflated prices</li> <li>● Bad harvests from overworked lands</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Military decay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Legions lost to Persians and Goths</li> <li>● Soldiers fought for \$ so mercenaries were hired</li> <li>● No loyalty (Also social decay)</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Political decay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Loyalty problem</li> <li>● No citizens wanted to hold office</li> <li>● Example: tax collectors had to pay difference and could not collect...price too high to make a living</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p>Who was Diocletian?</p>	<p>He became emperor and increased the army to beat back the Goths and Persians. He stabilized the economy by setting price and wage controls. He restored faith in Roman gods by persecuting Christians, increased the prestige of emperor with ceremony, and took the wealthy, trading east half of Rome and abandoned the western half.</p> <p>His price controls failed, Christianity spread, and he was responsible for the plight of western Rome, which was unable to support itself.</p>
<p>Who was Constantine?</p>	<p>He attributed his power to Christianity because he had a vision and he outlawed persecution of Christians. He moved his capital to byzantium and named it Constantinople.</p> <p>(He was also responsible for the plight of western Rome.)</p>
<p>How was Western Rome destroyed?</p>	<p>The Huns migrated west and displaced semi-barbaric, Germanic tribes. (Visigoths.) These people pushed into Rome and eventually overran the western half of the Roman Empire. They divided it up:</p> <p>Spain- Visigoths  France (Gaul) Franks. Burgundians, Visigoths  Britannia- Anglos and Saxons  Italy-Ostrogoths</p>
<p>How was the rest of Rome?</p>	<p>The Visigoths and Vandals sacked Rome. The Huns, under Attila approached Rome but left, inexplicably after meeting with Pope Leo I.</p> <p>Eastern Rome flourished under emperors from</p>

Constantinople for another 1,000 years.