SSWH3 Examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE/BC to 400 CE/AD.
a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.
b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals, include: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Augustus Caesar.
c. Analyze the impact of Greek and Roman culture, politics, and technology.
d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world.
e. Explain the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.
f. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

SSWH4 Analyze impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires.
a. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include: the importance of Justinian and Empress Theodora.
b. Analyze the impact Byzantium had on Kiev, Moscow, and the Russian Empire.
c. Explain the Great Schism (East-West Schism) of 1054 CE/AD.

Textbook Alignment for Priority Standards
Pearson: World History 2016


Key Terms and Phrases
6. tyrant 25. Apostles 44. Hagia Sophia
7. phalanx 26. Crucified 45. Theodora
8. Republic 27. Roman Republic 46. Great Schism (1054 A.D.)
9. Greek polis 28. Monotheism
10. Legislature 29. Aqueducts
11. Pericles 30. Roman Empire 47. Eastern Orthodox
12. Direct democracy 31. Julius Caesar
13. 32. Mercenaries
15. Sparta 34. Inflation
16. Democracy 35. Christianity
17. Oligarchy 36. Huns
18. Paul 37. Martyrs
24. Hellenism
25. Apostles
26. Crucified
27. Roman Republic
28. Monotheism
29. Aqueducts
30. Roman Empire
31. Julius Caesar
32. Mercenaries
33. Pax Romana
34. Inflation
35. Christianity
36. Huns
37. Martyrs
38. Greco-Roman
39. Messiah
40. Byzantine Empire
41. Constantinople
42. Justinian
43. Justinian’s Code
44. Hagia Sophia
45. Theodora
46. Great Schism (1054 A.D.)
47. Eastern Orthodox
48. Roman Catholic Church
49. Icons
50. Patriarch
51. Pope
52. Vikings
53. Russia
54. Czar
55. Kiev
56. Cyrillic Alphabet
**STUDY GUIDE:**

**Unit 2: Classical Mediterranean Societies and Empires.**

**Essential Questions:**

1) Explain the differences in government in:
   a) Greece
   b) The Roman Republic
   c) The Roman Empire

2) How did Alexander the Great change Greece?

3) How did Augustus change Rome?

4) How did Jesus change the Mediterranean world?

5) Identify and explain the 5 most significant Greco-Roman accomplishments of the classical era.

6) What factors led to the fall of the:
   a) Greeks?
   b) the Roman Empire?

7) How do religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government affect the culture of a society?

8) How was polytheism reflected in Greek and Roman society?

9) How did culture contribute to the fall of the Roman Empire?

10) How did the lifestyle of the Mongol affect their culture?

11) How can the actions of an individual, group, or institution affect society?

12) What caused the Great Schism of 1054?

13) How did Christianity affect Roman society?

14) How did Chinggis (Genghis) Khan affect the culture around him?

15) How does the movement of people and ideas affect the societies they encounter?

16) What was the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the Middle East?

17) How were the Greek and Roman societies changed by the movement of people and ideas?

18) What was the impact of the Byzantine Empire on the societies surrounding them?

19) In what ways was the Byzantine Empire similar to the Roman Empire? How was it different?

20) In what ways did the Byzantine Empire and the Vikings influence the development of Russia?

**Guided Reading Questions:**

**Greece and Rome**

1. What was the first major classical civilization?

2. The geography of Greece led to the creation of independent the Greek city-state. What were these independent Greek city-states called?

3. What is an acropolis?

4. What is located at the acropolis in Athens, Greece?

5. Name the four types of Greek government and define how each was ruled.

6. Name the three Greek philosophers discussed in class.

7. In 387 BC, Plato created a school of philosophy. What is the name of the school?

8. At what age did Spartan men begin military training?

9. In each category (culture, science and technology, arts, government) list at least two innovations that are still used today.

10. From 493 BC to 479 BC, Greece was involved in the Persian Wars. Name the two Persian Kings who failed to conquer Greece.

11. Who were the combatants in the Peloponnesian wars?
   a. Who won?
12. Alexander the Great conquered what three “former River Valley Civilization” areas?
   a. How long did the conquest take?
13. What is the name of the Greek-styled city-state built by Alexander the Great at the Nile Delta?
14. What famous building was located in the city named in question #13?
15. Who were the first rulers of Rome?
   a. How did they rule?
16. What is Roman writing called?
17. What were the three major groups at the beginning of Roman society?
   a. Which group made up 95% of the Roman citizens?
18. In 509 BC, Romans created a form of government in which citizens have the power to elect their leaders. What is the name of this type of government?
19. In 451 BC, government officials wrote down Rome’s laws onto?
   a. Where were these laws placed and why?
20. What was the name of the battles between Rome and Carthage that started in 264 BC and ended in 146 BC?
   a. How many were fought?
21. Based on the answer to #20, give a summary of each.
22. Who were the members of the First Triumvirate?
23. In 44 BC, who was assassinated in the Roman senate?
   a. Why?
24. The result of the incident in #23 led to the 2nd Triumvirate. Who was involved in the 2nd Triumvirate and what was the result?
25. Who was the First Emperor of Rome?
   a. What was his titled name?
26. Name one bad and two good emperors of the Roman Republic.
27. The “golden age” of Rome was called?
28. Who was the last Emperor of the era named in #27?
29. How long was the era named in #27?
30. Name the two emperor who attempted to reform the empire.
31. In 330 AD, the capital of the Empire was moved from Rome to Byzantium. Name the ruler who moved capital.
   a. What was the “new name” of the capital?
32. When the Roman Empire was deemed too large to rule by one person it was divided. How was the empire divided?
33. In 370 AD, barbarians began to attack Rome in the West by taking over Gaul, Spain, North Africa, and eventually sacking Rome in 476 AD. Who led the barbarians?

**Byzantine Empire**

1) How did the Romans feel toward the many different religions found within their empire?
2) What are the basic principles of Christianity as expressed by Jesus in his "Sermon on the Mount?"
3) Why do you think the Roman leaders saw Christianity as a threat to the empire?
4) How did conditions in the Roman Empire contribute to the spread of Christianity?
5) Why do you think that Christianity spread so quickly throughout the Roman Empire?
   a. What was its "appeal?"
6) What role did St. Paul play in expanding Christianity?
7) How did Christianity become the official religion of the Roman Empire?
8) Why was Byzantium called "the New Rome?"
STUDY GUIDE: Unit 2: Classical Mediterranean Societies and Empires.

9) What were the Emperor Justinian's military goals?
   a) How successful was he in achieving them?
10) Identify the Greek characteristics of the Byzantine Empire.
11) Why do you think Justinian decided in the late 520s that it was the right time to reform Roman law?
12) What legal reforms did Justinian actually make?
13) What were the geographic advantages of Constantinople's location?
14) Why did Justinian build Hagia Sophia?
15) What were the major accomplishments of the Byzantine Emperor, Justinian?
16) What pressures were placed on the Byzantine Empire for the next few centuries following Justinian's death?
17) How did the Byzantine government deal with these pressures?
18) What is an icon?
19) How was the Byzantine Emperor's authority tested as a result of a disagreement over the use of icons?
20) What were the reasons for the disagreements between the Orthodox Christian Church and the Roman Catholic Church in the mid-11th century?
21) How did the Byzantines influence the culture of early Russia?
22) Why might a territory with plains and rivers be difficult to defend against invaders?
23) Why did the Vikings dominate the Slavic peoples for many centuries?
24) Why did Prince Vladimir feel it was important that all of his subjects become Christians?
25) How was the new government established in Kiev similar to that of the Byzantine Empire?
26) What were some of the accomplishments of Yaroslav the Wise?
27) What were the reasons for the decline of the Kievan state?
28) How did the Mongols rule Russia?
29) Why did Alexander Nevsky cooperate with the Mongols?
   a) Was it a practical policy or was it cowardly?
   b) Explain your position.
30) How did Mongol policies help to pull Russia together as a territory?
31) Why was Moscow called "The Third Rome?"