**Homework Plan-----Unit One, Part Three: Greece and Rome**

**Objectives:**

2.02 Identify the roots of Greek civilization and recognize its achievements from the Minoan era through the Hellenistic period.

2.03 Describe the developments and achievements of Roman civilization and analyze the significance of the fall of Rome.

**Part 1: Vocabulary: Identify AND explain the significance of each term listed. (Academic and Honors)**

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|  | **GREECE** |
| 1. Homer
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| 1. Epic
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| 1. polis
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| 1. acropolis
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| 1. democracy
 |  |
| 1. monarchy
 |  |
| 1. aristocracy
 |  |
| 1. oligarchy
 |  |
| 1. tyrant
 |  |
| 1. Persian Wars
 |  |
| 1. Athens
 |  |
| 1. Pericles
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| 1. Sparta
 |  |
| 1. Peloponnesian War
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| 1. Socrates
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| 1. Parthenon
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| 1. Alexander the Great
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| 1. Hellenistic Culture
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|  | **ROME** |
| 1. Roman Republic
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| 1. Patricians
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| 1. Plebians
 |  |
| 1. Roman Senate
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| 1. Consuls
 |  |
| 1. Dictator
 |  |
| 1. Punic Wars
 |  |
| 1. Hannibal
 |  |
| 1. Julius Caesar
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| 1. Augustus
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| 1. Pax Romana
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| 1. Greco-Roman Culture
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| 1. Aqueducts
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**Part 2: Essential Questions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer each question thoroughly. (Academic and Honors)**

1. How did geography shape the development of Greek and Roman civilization?
2. What developments emerged in Athens and Sparta? How were they similar/different? **\*\*Use a Venn Diagram\*\***
3. What steps did Pericles take to strength democracy in Athens?
4. What are some of the scientific achievements of the Hellenistic period?
5. How does the Roman form of government compare to the current US system of government? **\*\*Use a Venn Diagram\*\***
6. How has the time period of the Pax Romana impacted the spread of Christianity and the persecution of Christians?
7. What were the factors that led to the fall of the Roman Empire?

**Part 3: Document Analysis:**

[**http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/pericles-funeralspeech.asp**](http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/ancient/pericles-funeralspeech.asp)

**Honors Level:**

Please visit the link provided. You will be able to read Pericles’ Funeral Oration given by Thucydides.

Complete the **Document Analysis** handout.

**Academic Level:**

Please read the excerpt from Pericles’ Funeral Oration given by Thucydides.

Answer the following questions:

"Our constitution does not copy the laws of neighbouring states; we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favours the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if no social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbour for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty. But all this ease in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws, particularly such as regard the protection of the injured, whether they are actually on the statute book, or belong to that code which, although unwritten, yet cannot be broken without acknowledged disgrace.

1. How did Pericles define democracy?

2. )According to Pericles, how were people chosen for positions of public responsibility?