

9-2 Classical Western Civilization Study Guide - Greece (Ch 5) & Rome (Ch 6)  
Humanities/Mr. George

Chapters 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5,  
Chapters 6.1, 6.2, (already read 6.3) 6.4, 6.5

**Terms to Know:**

Etruscans	Homer	Monarchy
Aristocracy	Oligarchy	Direct Democracy
Draco	Solon	Cleisthenes
Republic	Pericles	Persian Wars
Peloponnesian War	Athens	Sparta
Delian League	Olympics	Parthenon
Plebian	Patrician	Legion
Punic Wars	Tragedy/Comedy	Hannibal
Herodotus	Thucydides	Philip II
Alexander the Great	Egyptian Alexandria	Forum
Senate	Twelve Tables	Euclid
Archimedes	Julius Caesar	Augustus
<i>Pax Romana</i>	Constantine	Inflation
Polis	Trojan War	Myths
Acropolis	Helots	Phalanx
Marathon	Attila	Hellenism

**Key Concepts:**

- How did geography influence the Greek way of life and interaction between the Greeks and other people?
  - Compare and contrast Athenian Democracy and United States Democracy.
  - What were the results of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars? Describe the immediate and long-lasting effects.
  - Compare and contrast Athens and Sparta.
- 
- Describe Alexander the Great's conquests and their impact on future cultures.
- 
- How did geography influence the Roman way of life and interaction between the Romans and other people?
  - Describe the Roman Republic and the function of each of its branches.
  - Compare and contrast Roman Democracy and United States Democracy.
  - What were the causes and effects of the fall of the Roman Republic?
  - Describe why the time period known as *Pax Romana* was indicative of a "Roman peace."
  - What were the primary causes of the fall of the Roman Empire?
  - What were important contributions from the Greek and Roman civilizations?



# GREEK CITY STATES

## HOW DID GEOGRAPHY INFLUENCE THE GREEK CITY-STATES?

- Geographic features:
  - Greece made of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ divide land
  - Warm climate allowed \_\_\_\_\_
- Impact:
  - 1. \_
  - 2. \_
  - 3. \_
  - 4. \_

## WHAT KINDS OF GOVERNMENT DID THE GREEKS DEVELOP?

- Unique version of Greek city-state called \_\_\_\_\_
- Polis built on two levels:
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ = hilltop for defense, temples
  - 2. main city w/ market, theater, homes, etc.
- Early govts. 750 B.C. – 500 B.C.
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ – rule by king
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ – rule by upper class / nobility
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_ – rule by wealthy elite
  - 4. \_\_\_\_\_ – rule by the people
- Development \_\_\_\_\_ allowed all people afford weapons, all people involved defense of polis – \_\_\_\_\_ = big formation foot soldiers

## HOW DID SPARTA AND ATHENS DIFFER?

- \_\_\_\_\_: discipline & military – warrior society
- \_\_\_\_\_: individual & political rights
  - common people demanded more, led to limited \_\_\_\_\_
- Although all Greek city-states fight & competed economically, all Greeks shared \_\_\_\_\_ of language, religion, mythology, etc.
- See **Athens/Sparta chart** for more details

# FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

MONARCHY	ARISTOCRACY	OLIGARCHY	DIRECT DEMOCRACY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State ruled by a _____</li> <li>Rule is _____</li> <li>Some rulers claim _____ in _____</li> <li>Practiced in _____ in 2000 B.C.E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State ruled by a _____</li> <li>Rule is _____ and based on family ties, social rank, and wealth</li> <li>_____ support rulers' authority</li> <li>Practiced in _____ prior to 594 B.C.E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State ruled by a small _____</li> <li>Rule is based on _____</li> <li>Ruling group controls _____</li> <li>Practiced in _____ by 500 B.C.E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State ruled by its _____</li> <li>Rule is based on _____</li> <li>_____ decides vote</li> <li>Practiced in _____ by about 500 B.C.</li> </ul>

**Issue:** A dispute arises between a wealthy landowner, Philipus, and one of his poorer neighbors, Emaeus. Emaeus claims the landowner wants to take part of his land to increase the nobleman's own estate. Philipus says his expenses have increased, and he needs additional land.

**Decision:** As a group, examine the issue and decide how each government would settle the problem. Fill in the corresponding chart in 10 minutes.

QUESTION?	MONARCHY	ARISTOCRACY	OLIGARCHY	DIRECT DEMOCRACY
Who has the power to make the decision?				
What is the basis of their power?				
Which side are they likely to favor? Why?				
What is their judgment likely to be?				

## PRIMARY SOURCE *from The History of Herodotus*

### Section 2

*Herodotus, who is often regarded as the first historian, was a Greek scholar who lived in the fifth century B.C. In this passage he describes the battle of Marathon, waged between the Persians (whom Herodotus sometimes refers to as Medes) and the Greeks in 490 B.C. during the Persian Wars. Miltiades, one of ten Greek generals, has persuaded the other generals to fight the Persians at once, although some generals wanted to avoid battle when the Persians so greatly outnumbered the Greeks. As you read this excerpt, think about why the outnumbered Greeks defeated the Persians.*

111. Then at length, when his [Miltiades'] own turn was come, the Athenian battle was set in array, and this was the order of it. Callimachus the Polemarch led the right wing; for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the Polemarch. After this followed the tribes, according as they were numbered, in an unbroken line; while last of all came the Plataeans, forming the left wing. And ever since that day it has been a custom with the Athenians, in the sacrifices and assemblies held each fifth year at Athens, for the Athenian herald to implore the blessing of the gods on the Plataeans conjointly with the Athenians. Now, as they marshalled [arranged in battle order] the host upon the field of Marathon, in order that the Athenian front might be of equal length with the Median, the ranks of the centre were diminished, and it became the weakest part of the line, while the wings were both made strong with depth of many ranks.

112. So when the battle was set in array, and the victims showed themselves favourable, instantly the Athenians, so soon as they were let go, charged the barbarians at a run. Now the distance between the two armies was little short of eight furlongs [less than one mile]. The Persians, therefore, when they saw the Greeks coming on at speed, made ready to receive them, although it seemed to them that the Athenians were bereft of their senses, and bent upon their own destruction; for they saw a mere handful of men coming on at a run without either horsemen or archers. Such was the opinion of the barbarians; but the Athenians in close array fell upon them, and fought in a manner worthy of being recorded. They were the first of the Greeks, so far as I know, who introduced the custom of charging the enemy at a run, and they were likewise the first who dared to look upon the Median garb, and to face men clad in that fashion. Until this time the very name of the Medes had been a

terror to the Greeks to hear.

113. The two armies fought together on the plain of Marathon for a length of time; and in the mid battle, where the Persians themselves and the Sacæ had their place, the barbarians were victorious, and broke and pursued the Greeks into the inner country; but on the two wings the Athenians and the Plataeans defeated the enemy. Having so done, they suffered the routed [defeated] barbarians to fly at their ease, and joining the two wings in one, fell upon those who had broken their own centre, and fought and conquered them. These likewise fled, and now the Athenians hung upon the runaways and cut them down, chasing them all the way to the shore, on reaching which they laid hold of the ships and called aloud for fire.

114. It was in the struggle here that Callimachus the Polemarch, after greatly distinguishing himself, lost his life; Stesilaüs too, the son of Thrasilaüs, one of the generals, was slain; and Cynægirus, the son of Euphorion, having seized on a vessel of the enemy's by the ornament at the stern, had his hand cut off by the blow of an axe, and so perished; as likewise did many other Athenians of note and name:

*from George Rawlinson, trans., The History of Herodotus (Chicago: Encyclopædia Britannica, 1952), 207-208.*

1. Who was Herodotus? Why was he important?
2. Who joined the Athenians to fight the Persians at the battle of Marathon?
3. How was the Athenian army organized? What formations did they use?
4. How did Herodotus portray the Greek soldiers? What was the reputation of the Medes during the time of the Persian Wars?
5. Why were the Athenians successful?

# Pledge of Allegiance

Athenian youth swear an oath. c. 335 BC | Athens

“We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city’s law and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public’s sense of civic duty, that thus, in all these ways, we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.”

From the Athenian ephebic oath. The term “ephebes” designated males who had reached the age of puberty. In ancient Athens boys from ages eighteen to twenty were required to undergo two years of military training, receiving a state-sponsored sword and shield after the first year, at which time it is presumed they pledged their oath.



## Rome Timeline – Form of Government/History

Date	Form	Details
1000 B.C.		Latins enter region
753 B.C.		Rome founded
600 B.C.	Monarchy	Etruscan King of Rome
509 B.C.		Tarquin the Proud – last King of Rome was driven from power.
509 B.C.	Republic	Struggle for power between patricians and plebians
451 B.C.		Roman law (Twelve Tables) established
264-146 B.C.		Punic Wars fought (Rome vs. Carthage)
121 B.C.		– Period of Civil War. Breakdown of Republic.
59 B.C. – 49 B.C.	First Triumverate (3 rulers)	Julius Caesar, Crassus (wealthy Roman), Pompey (popular general)
46 B.C.		Senate appointed Caesar dictator
44 B.C.	Dictator	Caesar named dictator for life
44 B.C.		Caesar assassinated. Outbreak of civil war.
43 B.C.	Second Triumverate (3 rulers)	Octavian, Mark Antony (general), Lepidus (politician)
27 B.C.	Emperor	Octavian a.k.a. Augustus (“exalted one”). Empire ruled by one man. Roman Empire and Pax Romana begins with reign of Augustus.
A.D. 29		Jesus crucified
A.D. 180		Pax Romana ends
A.D. 285		Diocletian divides empire into two: Greek speaking East & Latin speaking West. He took eastern half for himself
A.D. 324		Constantine secures control of both halves – restoring concept of single ruler.
A.D. 330		Constantine moves capital from Rome to Byzantium. (eventually to become Constantinople)
A.D. 395		Death of Constantine – empire is divided again.
A.D. 476		Last Roman emperor ousted. Western half of empire disappears. Fall of Rome.



## CHAPTER

## 6

## HISTORYMAKERS

## Julius Caesar

*General, Writer, Politician, Dictator-King?*

## Section 2

*"Caesar could no longer endure a superior, nor Pompey an equal."—Lucan, a Roman poet, on the cause of the Roman civil war*

Driven by ambition and a thirst for power, Julius Caesar became a great and controversial leader of the Roman Republic. He had a tremendous impact on a growing power at a crucial point in its rise. He was also a man of extraordinary abilities—skills in war, politics, writing, and leadership. Caesar was born to an old Roman family, part of the group of families that founded the Roman Republic. He had the standard education of someone in his social position and became known as a charming, cultured, and well-read person. In addition, he gained experience in the military in Asia Minor and experience in government in Spain. Gradually, he won election to important public offices. In 63 B.C., he was voted *pontifex maximus*, the chief priest of the Republic. He also served in Spain, where he won fame by winning battles. He returned to Rome and was elected consul, the most important political office in the Republic.

Caesar joined with two other leading Romans in an alliance. One was Crassus, a wealthy political leader whose money could be used to advance the plans of the three. The other was Pompey, another brilliant general. To cement the alliance, Pompey married Julia, Caesar's only daughter.

As consul, Caesar worked for some new laws that eased the overcrowding in Rome and other cities. He was rewarded by being made governor of Gaul, located in modern France. He took command of the Roman armies there, determined to extend Roman control of the area. It took several years, but he eventually conquered all of Gaul and part of Britain.

The victories brought Caesar riches, which he used to fund building projects in Rome—thus winning popularity in the city. He also made sure to create some effective propaganda in his own favor. He wrote *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*, a history of his campaigns in Gaul. Throughout the book, he referred to himself as "Caesar" and not as "I." This made the history seem objective. He also made sure that "Caesar" got credit for all victories.

The situation in Rome, however, had changed. Julia had died, which removed one link between

Pompey and Caesar. Crassus had died as well. The two generals now became bitter rivals for power. The senate, controlled by Pompey, gave Caesar a difficult choice. It ordered him to give his armies to another general, and return to Rome if he wanted to stand for election to consul again. He decided to ignore the senate and lead his army into Italy. Years of civil war followed. Pompey was backed by many major political leaders. Caesar, however, had another resource: an experienced, tough army. Pompey fled Italy for the east, where Caesar won a major victory. Pompey then retreated further to Egypt. There he was treacherously killed by a one-time supporter, Ptolemy XIII (the pharaoh of Egypt and brother to Cleopatra). In 46 B.C., Caesar defeated another army in Africa, and the following year he won victory over the sons of Pompey in Spain. Caesar was named dictator for life. As supreme ruler of Rome, he passed many reforms. However, many senators opposed him. Some simply disliked him and resented his power. Others feared that he planned to make himself king. In February, 44 B.C., he presided over a festival. By plan, Mark Antony, a close ally, offered him a king's crown. The watching crowd stirred restlessly. When Caesar refused it, they cheered. Antony again offered it; Caesar again refused it, and the crowd cheered. Still, Caesar moved behind the scenes to try to have himself made king. He also prepared to lead an army east for more conquests. On his last day in Rome, one month after the festival, his planning came to an end. As he entered the senate, a group of senators fell on him. They stabbed him 23 times. He died, ironically, at the foot of a statue of Pompey.

### Questions

1. *Clarifying* How did Caesar show he was a brilliant general?
2. *Drawing Conclusions* How did Caesar use his success in Gaul to improve his political position in Rome?
3. *Determining Main Ideas* Why did the senators oppose Caesar?

**Roman Empire Questions:**

1. How were Greek and Roman civilizations similar?
2. How did Rome's geography impact its development?
3. How did the Roman Republic take shape?
4. How did the government of the Roman Republic work?
5. How did Greece and Rome influence the government of the U.S.?
6. Why did the Roman Republic collapse?
7. Was Julius Caesar a model Roman citizen or a traitor?
8. What was life like during the "Roman Peace"?
9. Why did the early Christian Church attract so many followers?
10. How did the Romans react to Christianity?
11. What did the early Christian church teach?
12. How did the life of Jesus impact life in Rome?
13. What factors (short and long term) led to the fall of Rome?
14. How did Diocletian and Constantine attempt to reform Rome's government?
15. What lessons can the US learn from Rome's fall that apply to the U.S. today?

