

Chapter 4-6 study guide

People



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Chapter 4-6 Study Guide 1. Where did Alexander the Great come from? Describe his accomplishments. Macedonia; helped create a new type of culture. 2. What type of government was founded in Athens, Greece? Democracy 3. Describe the Hellenistic period. Culture based on Greeks, Persians, Egyptians, Asians and other regions. 4. Homer is credited with writing what epic poems? What is the subject matter of these poems? The Iliad and the Odyssey; last year of the Trojan war and heroes from the Trojan war 5. Describe the social differences between the city states of Athens and Sparta. Athens: had great navy Sparta: had great army 6. The Peloponnesian War was fought between what two enemies? What were the effects of the Peloponnesian War? Athenians and Spartans; Athens: lost entire navy Sparta: became supreme power in Greece, and in 340s BC all of Greece was conquered by Macedonia. 7. Describe the teachings and accomplishments of Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates. Aristotle: pioneered the use of reason and logic to study the natural world, believed that the greatest good people could perform was the practice of rational thought, contributed to the development of science, esp. biology, and taught people that they can use what they know to infer new facts. Plato: thought philosophers were best suited to govern people, believed that every material object in the world was only the reflection of a perfect ideal, for example all the trees growing in Greece were only reflections of a single ideal tree that did not actually exist. Socrates: sought truths about broad concepts such as a truth, justice, and virtue, thought people could learn best by asking questions and believed that philosophers could study human behaviors to learn how to improve society as a whole. 8. What is Polis? A city-state in ancient Greece 9. Who was involved in the three Punic wars and what were the results of each war?

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Rome and Carthage; Romans enslaved entire population and completely destroyed the entire city. 10. Who was Augustus Caesar? Meaning: the revered one, a religious honor, was head of the state for more than 40 years 11. Outline the development of Christianity. After Jesus's death, his disciples began teaching that all people could achieve salvation. 12. What was the Coliseum? A place where gladiators fought and was a huge amphitheater that seated some 50, 000 people 13. Describe the role of Dictator of the Roman Republic. Part-time rulers in a time of war 14. Who was Jesus? Preacher of redemption and warning 15. Describe the significance of Julius Caesar. A general who brought many changes to Rome, gave citizenship to people and gave public land 16. Describe the Pax Romana. The time of peace that lasted 200 years in Rome 17. What is a "republic?" A political system in which the citizens of a region elect representatives to run the government 18. What role did the senate have in the Roman Republic? Advised elected officials, controlled public finances and handled all foreign relations 19. Describe the checks and balances used by the various parts of the Roman Republic. Magistrates presided over the Senate, Assemblies could reject laws approved by the state, Tribunes could veto officials' actions, and Senate could refuse to give magistrates money 20. What is a Romance Language? Give three examples of Romance Languages. Several languages developed from Latin; French, Italian, Spanish, Romanian and Portuguese 21. What do Buddhism and Hinduism have in common? What are the primary teachings of Buddhism and Hinduism? One of the world's major religions, found in India and reincarnation; Buddhism primary teaching - the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path Hinduism - Brahman (eternal being that created and preserves the world) and Karma 22. What is Siddhartha

Gautama known for? Founder of Buddhism and known as Buddha 23. What is Rome's most enduring legacy? (Opinion question) I think the most enduring legacy is the language and literature. Several language, also called Romance Languages, developed from Latin, the language of Rome. Every person who speaks French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, or Portuguese is speaking a language with roots in the language of Rome. Even English, which developed from other language has much of its vocabulary from Latin. Modern literature and drama uses the technique of satire was derived from Roman authors. If we didn't have language and literature, how would we communicate with others? What would our English classes be like? The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 24. Decline begins after the pax romana in 3rd Century 25. Invaders made trade unsafe on sea and on roads 26. The rich spent gold and silver on luxury items from Asia which drained Rome of these precious metals 27. Rome began making coins with less silver which caused inflation 28. Inflation is a drastic drop in the value of money coupled with rising prices for items 29. Agriculture decreased because of infertile soil, and farmland destroyed by war. 30. Food shortages 31. Spread of disease Military Troubles 32. Germanic tribes were invading Rome 33. Soldiers no longer had discipline or loyalty to Rome. 34. Soldiers had loyalty only to their commanders, who fought not for Rome, but to try to become the emperor 35. To defend Rome, mercenaries were recruited - foreign soldiers who fought for money Political Troubles 36. Troubles in the empire made citizens lose patriotism for Rome 37. Being a political official was no longer thought to be an honor 38. Few people wanted to serve in the government 39. Out of 26 generals who became emperors, 25 met violent deaths Temporary Help <https://assignbuster.com/chapter-4-6-study-guide/>

40. Diocletian in A. D. 284 became a strong leader 41. He doubled the Roman armies and hired German mercenaries 42. Persecuted Christians 43. He divided the Roman empire into 2 sides - East : Greek speaking - West : Latin speaking 44. He took over the East, but Civil war broke out after his death Constantine 45. Took over the West part of the empire in A. D. 312 46. Moved the capital to a strategic location in Greece in the East in Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople 47. He accepted Christianity The West Fall 48. The west faced worse problems than the east that was far from invaders 49. From A. D. 376 to 476, huge numbers of Germanic tribes poured into Rome to get away from the fierce Huns Attila the Hun was a powerful chieftain who swept through the west 50. Negotiated with Pope Leo I and withdrew 51. He died in 453 and was no longer a threat 52. Germanic tribes continued to invade and finally the west was no longer Rome 53. But the Eastern Roman empire will continue as the Byzantine Empire that will preserve Greek and Roman heritage 54. Official date the West Fall was A. D. 476