The Legacy of Ancient Greece and Rome

Read pages 5-11 and complete the following:

Main Idea: POWER AND AUTHORITY The Greeks developed _____________________________________________________________

Why it matters now: _____________________________________________________________________________________________

Ancient Greece

Define government

In Greece, their city-states adopted many styles of government. Cite the first three (3) listed and give their definition

- ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
- ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________
- ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Considering the main focus of this unit, what important distinction can ancient Greek civilization claim?

What’s the definition of the above form of government?

The largest and most powerful city-state, Athens, was the most significant to our study of borrowing democratic ideas from history. Consider each of the following as you contemplate (think) about concepts borrowed:

- Define citizen

- Briefly discuss the assembly of citizens

- Briefly discuss the council of advisors

Around 600 B.C. Athens suffered severe economic and political problems. Strong leaders stepped in to deal with the crises, they were called reformers. In your own words, what is a reformer?

Cite at least three (3) things that each of the following Greek reformers did to bring more power to citizens of Athens

- Solon:
  - ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

- Cleisthenes:
  - ____________________________________________________________________________________________________________

- Pericles:
Lovers of wisdom → Greek philosophers.
Using logic and wisdom, these great Greek thinkers investigated the nature of the universe, human society and morality. What assumption did these Greek thinkers base their philosophy?

1. 

2.

How was the above significant to Greek democracy?

List quick facts about each of the following Greek philosophers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socrates</th>
<th>Plato</th>
<th>Aristotle</th>
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The BIG picture

Complete the summary chart below comparing and contrasting Athenian and Untied Stets Democracy (see bottom of page 8)
Ancient Rome

A new civilization developed west of Greece *circa* (around) 1000 B.C. What were they called?

This civilization eventually set up a republic. What is a republic?

How does an indirect democracy differ from a direct democracy?

Discuss each of the following groups and their rights:

- patricians

- plebeians

What were the Twelve Tables?

What was the significance of the Twelve Tables?

What were the separate branches of the Roman republican government and who served in them and what did they do?

Roman law, like the Greeks, was based on principles of reason and justice and should protect citizens and their property. List some of the important principles of Roman law below.

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Your own thoughts

How and/or why did these above ideas influence the rise of democracy in countries throughout the Western world, like the Untied States?
What Roman Emperor ordered the written compilation of all Roman laws?

Your own thoughts
What is the significance of written laws?

The BIG picture
What is the lasting legacy of ancient Rome on the development of democracy in the Western world?

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