World History I SOL Review Questions B (Units 4 and 5)

1. How did the geography affect the development of ancient Greek city-states?

Mountains caused the Greek city-states to develop independently of one another. They weren’t united under one government. They ruled themselves

1. What was a Polis?

A Greek city-state

1. Were the ancient Greeks polytheistic or monotheistic?

Polytheistic based on their mythology

1. Who was Zeus?

Greek god of thunder

1. Who was Hera?

Greek goddess of marriage

1. Who was Apollo?

Greek god of the sun

1. Who was Artemis?

Greek goddess of hunting

1. Who was Athena?

Greek goddess of wisdom

1. Who was Aphrodite?

Greek goddess of beauty

1. Who was Poseidon?

Greek god of the sea

1. Which city-state developed direct democracy?

Athens

1. What were Athenian citizens expected to do?

Participate in government / vote

1. Who were Draco and Solon?

Athenian tyrants who wanted to reform the government

1. Athens evolved through four forms of government. What were they in order?

Monarchy 🡪 Aristocracy 🡪 Tyranny 🡪 Democracy

1. Sparta had what form of government? What does that mean?

Oligarchy – rule by a few

1. Describe the kind of society Sparta had

Militaristic

1. What wars were fought in Greece that united Athens and Sparta against a common enemy?

Persian Wars: Greek city-states vs. Persia

1. Who did Sparta and Athens fight against in that war?

Persia

1. After the end of the Persian Wars, Athens started leading an alliance of Greek city-states. What was this alliance called?

Delian League

1. What individual led Athens during its Golden Age? What were his accomplishments?

Pericles – Made Athenian democracy better, rebuilt Athens, built the Parthenon, made Athens stronger

1. What is the Parthenon?

Temple in Athens to the goddess Athena

1. Who carved the statue of Athena in the Parthenon?

Phidias

1. Who was the ancient Greek poet who wrote *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey?*

Homer

1. What were the three types of Greek columns? Describe them
	1. Doric – simple design
	2. Ionic – Curly at the top
	3. Corinthian – Intricate and complex design
2. What was Hippocrates associated with?

Medicine

1. What was Euclid associated with?
2. What was Phidias associated with?

Sculpture and the statue of Athena

1. What was Pythagoras associated with?

Mathematics – Pythagorean Theorem

1. What was Aeschylus associated with?
2. What was Archimedes associated with?

Engineering / science

1. Who were the three major Greek philosophers?

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

1. What alliance did Sparta lead?

Peloponnesian League

1. What was the war between Sparta and Athens?

Peloponnesian War

1. How/why was Philip II of Macedon able to take over most of Greece?

Sparta and Athens were so weak after fighting one another in the Peloponnesian War that it was easy for Macedon to take over the Greek city-states

1. Who was responsible for conquering most of the Persian Empire?

Alexander the Great

1. How far did Alexander the Great’s empire spread?

Macedon to the borders of India

1. What cultures combined to be called Hellenistic or Hellenism?

Greek and Asian/oriental/eastern

1. What geographical features protected Rome and the Italian peninsula?

The Alps (mountains), Mediterranean Sea

1. What was the early form of government in Rome before the Empire? Describe how it worked

Republic (Representative Democracy) - Senate represented the people and made laws for them

1. Who were the Patricians?

Upper class citizens of the Roman Republic

1. Who were the Plebeians?

Lower and “middle class” citizens of the Roman Republic

1. What was the Senate?

Representative lawmaking body of the Roman Republic

1. Who were Consuls?

Leaders of the Republic government

1. How many Consuls were there at a time?

2

1. How long did Consuls serve for?

1 year

1. Roman law was written down and called what?

Twelve Tables

1. Were the Romans monotheistic or polytheistic?

Polytheistic based on their mythology

1. What was Roman Mythology based on?

Greek mythology

1. Who was Jupiter?

Head of the Roman gods (Roman version of Zeus)

1. Who was Juno?

Jupeter’s wife (Roman version of Hera)

1. Where was Carthage located?

Northern Africa

1. Why did Carthage and Rome come into conflict?

Competition for trade in the Mediterranean

1. What were the series of wars between Rome and Carthage called? How many were there?

Punic Wars. 3

1. Who was Hannibal and why was he important?

Leader of the Carthaginian military during the 2nd Punic War. Invaded the Italian Peninsula

1. Who won the Punic Wars and what happened to Carthage as a result?

Rome won. They burned down and destroyed Carthage

1. Who was Julius Caesar and why was he important?

Roman military commander who declared himself “Dictator for Life” and helped usher in the fall of the Roman Republic

1. UNDERSTAND THE EVENTS LEADING TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC
2. Who was Augustus Caesar and why was he important?

First Roman Emperor

1. What was the Pax Romana?

Golden Age of Rome

1. What factors contributed to the economy of the Roman Empire during the Pax Romana?

Common coinage and the road system

1. Who began the teachings that eventually evolved into Christianity?

Jesus

1. How did Christian beliefs conflict with Roman Mythology?

Christianity was monotheistic, which conflicted with the polytheistic religion of Rome

1. What are the characteristics, beliefs, and traditions of Christianity?

Jesus as the Son of God and Savior (Messiah), monotheism, spread throughout the Roman Empire by apostles (especially the apostle Paul)

1. What was the Edict of Milan?

Legalization of Christianity

1. Who legalized Christianity?

Emperor Constantine

1. Who were the Apostles and what did they do?

Helped spread Christianity

1. Who was Paul and why was he important to Christianity?

Apostle who helped spread Christianity

1. Why were Roman roads and aqueducts important?

Engineering feats that helped transportation/trade (roads) and helped carry water across long distances (aqueducts)

1. Who was Virgil and what did he write?

Roman author/poet. He wrote *The Aeneid*

1. What factors caused the decline and fall of the Roman Empire?

Barbarian invasions, lack of discipline in the Roman Army, political corruption, bad leadership, inflation

1. Who moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Byzantium? What did he rename the city?

Emperor Constantine. Constantinople

1. What were the advantages of the new capital?

Easily defendable, crossroads of trade, far from barbarian invasions