

Name: _____
Period: _____

Chapter 4: Classical civilization in the Mediterranean – Greece and Rome

1. How did geography influence the Greek and Roman civilizations?
2. What political institutions were common in the classical Mediterranean?
3. How did warfare and conquest shape classical Mediterranean cultures?
5. Describe social divisions, gender relationships, and inequalities in the Greco-Roman world.
6. How did Rome unify its vast empire and diverse peoples?

1. Athens and _____ came to be the two leading city-states that emerged during classical Greek civilization.
2. _____ spread the Macedonian Empire through the Middle East, across Persia to the border of India and southward through Egypt.
3. Roman conquest spread more widely during the three _____ wars, from 264 to 146 B.C.E., during which Rome fought the armies of the Phoenician city of Carthage, situated on the northern coast of Africa.
4. The word *politics* comes from the Greek word for city-state, _____.
5. The first law code of the early Roman republic was the _____.
6. In Athens, _____ encouraged his pupils to question received wisdom, on the ground that the chief human duty was “the improvement of the soul.”
7. The Greek mathematician _____ produced what was long the world’s most widely used compendiums of geometry.
8. The Athenian dramatist _____ insightfully portrayed the psychological flaws of his tragic hero Oedipus.
9. The most important legislative body in classical Rome was _____.
10. _____ gained control of Rome in 45 B.C.E. and brought an end to the traditional institutions of the Roman state.

Vocabulary:

Hellenic; Hellenistic –

Polis –

Patrician; plebeian –

“Balanced and divided government” –

Zoroastrianism –

Direct democracy –

Aristocracy –

Tyranny –

Republic –

Natural law –

Socrates –

Julius Caesar –

Pericles -