DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

KEY POINTS SHEET

THEMES

Great kingdoms expanded their boundaries and extended their influence across vast areas of the ancient world.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Geography impacts the development and the diffusion of social, political, economic, and cultural ideas.
- Classical civilizations were influence by religions and philosophical beliefs and by the rule of law which helped to unify diverse groups.
- Stability and prosperity are factors which encouraged innovative ideas in math, science, and technology during classical civilizations.
- Political choices and decisions of groups or individuals have impacted society.
- $_{\odot}$ There are common characteristics that may lead to the collapse of governments.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- 1. How does art, architecture, literature, music, and drama reflect the history of cultures in which the are produced?
- 2. Which one of the classical civilizations had the most significant impact on math, science, and technology? Defend your choice.
- 3. How does geography impact the development of legal and trade systems?
- 4. Analyze the origins, development, and impact of legal systems.
- 5. How do political and/or religious decisions impact each other?
- 6. Compare the causes of the collapse of the Roman Empire and Han China to current political and social issues.
- 7. What impact can a single individual have on society?

KEY TERMS

INSPECT Justinian's Code rule of law Persia Greece democracy oligarchy republic oligarchy democratic-republican government Assyria Sennacherib Nineveh Ashurbanipal Medes Chaldeans Nebuchadnezzar Cyrus Cambyses Darius satrap	Royal Road Zoroaster Mycenaeans Trojan War Dorians Homer epics myths polis acropolis monarchy aristocracy oligarchy phalanx tyrant helot democracy Persian Wars direct democracy classical art tragedy comedy	Peloponnesian War philosophers Socrates Plato Aristotle Philip II Macedonia Demosthenes Alexander the Great Darius III Hellenistic Alexandria Euclid Archimedes Colossus of Rhodes patrician plebian tribune consul senate dictator legion	Hannibal civil war Julius Caesar absolute ruler Augustus Pax Romana gladiator Mauryan Empire Asoka religious toleration Gupta Empire patriarchal matriarchal Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva silk roads Han dynasty Centralized government Civil service monopoly assimilation
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