Unit 3 Study Sheets- Classic/ Golden Age Civilizations

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| *Greece (2000 BCE- 300 BCE)* | Roman Republic and Empire (265 BCE-476 CE)  |
| *Geography :* ***Mountainous terrain, Islands and*** *Mediterranean Sea** *Caused the development of Greek city-states* ***(ie. Athens- Sparta)***
* *Greece has an irregular coastline which creates many natural harbors and is good for trade*

***Golden Age*** * *Contributions :* ***arts and sciences (Gupta, Tang, Islam****)*
* ***Athens Direct but limited democracy (Impacted Rome and England)***
* *Philosophers:* ***Socrates, Plato and Aristotle****- Greek thinkers tried to use observation and reason to understand why things happen.*
* *Greek plays were developed from stories of the Gods, human conflict and comedies;* ***called EPICS- HOMER- Iliad and Odyssey***
* *Olympic Games – competitions in sporting events between the city-states held every four years*

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| *ATHENS* | *SPARTA* |
| * *Democratic state where individuality, beauty and thinkers were valued*
* *Life in Athens was organized around the direct-democracy government; males voted to decided issues in Greece.*
 | * *Military state where strength, discipline and service were valued*
* *Life in Sparta was organized around military needs*
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***Alexander the Great’s conquests- expansion of Hellenistic culture*** | Geography: Italian Peninsula and Mediterranean Sea* Romans developed sea power – grew rich from Mediterranean trade

Characteristic: * ***Rome grew wealthy because extensive trade network and roads.***

 ***(The Han Dynasty of China grew wealthy for the same reason.)**** ***Roads helped unify the Roman Empire. (A system of roads helped to unify the Inca Empire in the Andes Mountains of South America.***
* ***Promoted unity and communication by building a strong system of roads***
* ***The Romans developed a republican form of government (Thanks Greece)***
* ***Roman women enjoyed some legal rights.***

Achievements: 1. **Republic form of democracy (Similar to Greece)**
2. Architecture- Road building, aqueducts and Coliseum
3. **Twelve Tables**- written laws (Code of Hammurabi and any law code)

Fall of the Roman Empire**Led to Dark Ages-weak centralized authority (Similar Manchu dynasty)**Africa: Bantu Migrations - 500 BCE to 1500 CE* African people were nomadic and moved place to place in search of food and shelter
* Larger populations caused people to move frequently
* Spread their culture, ideas & traditions throughout all of Southern Africa (cultural diffusion)
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| Gupta civilization ((A.D. 320–550) and  |
| *Gupta- Geography-* monsoons*Achievements* * **Produced fine poems and drama**
* **Made advances in mathematics( zero and decimals), and science**

 **(similar: Islamic Golden Age and Tang Dynasty)*** **prosperity and artistic creativity Han dynasty of China, the Gupta Empire**
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| Han Dynasty (China 200 BCE- 220 CE) Geography **The mountains and deserts in western and southwestern China slowed the exchange of ideas.- until Silk Road- Isolation** * **Silk Road led to spread cultural diffusion**
* **The Code of Hammurabi and Chinese legalism both rely on the idea that harsh laws are needed to control society**
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