

World History Notes
Ancient Greece, Rome, and the Byzantines

GREECE

1. _____: an island in the _____ that was the cradle for Greek civilization
 - a. home of the _____; early ancestors of the Greeks
 - b. 1600BC-1500BC: height of Minoan civilization
 - c. adopted culture from _____ and _____
 - d. success came from _____, not conquest
 - e. _____ (NAHS us): ancient city on Crete where rulers lived in palaces, housed many shrines dedicated to gods and goddesses; walls were covered with _____
 - i. These frescos tell much about Minoan society
 - the _____ was very important
 - they worshiped the _____
 - women appeared freely in public; probably had freedoms like men
 - f. 1400 BC: Minoan civilization vanished; archeologists unsure of the reason
 - invaders had some influence; the _____ (my suh NEE unz)

2. _____ the first known Greek-speaking people
 - a. conquered the mainland of _____ before conquering _____
 - b. dominated the _____; world from about 1400 BC to 1200 BC
 - c. _____; reached Sicily, Italy, Egypt, and Mesopotamia
 - d. learned from the _____, including _____, which would be passed onto the _____; later
 - e. buried _____ with their _____, possible influence from _____
 - f. best remembered for their role in the _____
 - i. _____ invade Mycenaeans from the north; power fades, cities abandoned, trade dies
 - writing was forgotten; 1100BC to 900 BC Greek power stepped backwards
 - The _____ of Greece

3. _____
 - a. 1250 BC
 - b. Origin possibly in an economic rivalry between _____ and _____
 - Troy controlled the straits connected the Mediterranean and Black Seas
 - c. Legendary origin: _____ (prince of Troy) kidnaped _____ (wife of a Greek king) and the Mycenaeans sail to Troy to rescue her
 - d. war lasts 10 years; continued until Greeks seize Troy and burn it to the ground
 - e. Trojan war: believed to be a _____ until the 1870s when Heinrich Schliemann excavated the site of ancient Troy and found evidence to support the war

4. Homer
 - a. much of what we know about this time period comes from the poet _____
 - b. recorded _____ and _____
 - c. lived around _____
 - d. _____ wandered from village to village singing of _____
 - e. _____
 - chief source of information about the _____
 - _____ has withdrawn from battle because he has been unfairly treated/insulted by his commander; he does not return until his best friend is killed
 - Achilles kills Hector, a Trojan hero

- does not die in *The Iliad*, but other sources state he was _____
by Paris

- f. _____
- tells of the struggles of _____, a Greek hero, on his way home
from Troy
- encounters a sea _____, a race of one-eyed
_____, and a _____

*Both stories reveal the _____ of the
_____; heroes display _____
_____, and _____

_____ of Greece

5. Greece does not have a _____, unlike the ancient river valley civilizations
- part of the _____ on the _____
 - _____ divine the peninsula into isolated _____
 - _____ of rock _____ surround the mainland
 - did not create a large empire; they built many small cities states, or _____
 - fiercely defended the independence of their polis; rivalries often led to war
 - coastline provided a vital link to the outside world
 - adopted the _____
 - took their culture with them and spread it throughout the known world

6. The Greek _____
- their version of a _____
 - built in _____ levels
 - _____ (high city) with a _____ dedicated to the

 - _____ (low city) walled _____ with
_____, buildings, homes, etc.
 - Greeks were known as “_____” but rights were _____
 - _____ held all the political _____

7. _____
- 750BC-500BC: many different forms of government came to Greece
 - _____ : very much like the RVCs, a king governed with complete power
 - nobility defended the king and gained much power, which led to the development
of an aristocracy, or rule by a hereditary landholding elite
 - expansion of trade and a new middle class began to challenge the aristocracy for
power, which resulted in an _____; power held by a small, wealthy
estate
 - 650 BC: _____ replaces bronze, which was cheaper, and ordinary citizens
could afford helmets, shields, and swords
 - _____ : massive tactical formation of heavily armed foot soldiers; required
hours to master – this created a strong bond among the citizen-soldiers

- _____
- _____ invaders conquered Laconia in the southern part of
_____ (pel uh puh NEE sus) which later became _____
 - state-own _____ worked the land, which were called _____
 - government included two kings and a _____ who advised the monarchs
 - citizens were _____, native-born over the age of _____
 - _____ were examined; sickly were abandoned to die

- f. age of ____: boys began training for the _____
- lived in barracks with a strict diet, hard exercise and rigid discipline
- g. age of ____: allowed to marry, but continued to live in the barracks for another ____ years
- h. _____ themselves from other Greeks – looked down on _____ and _____
- i. had little interest in the _____
- j. _____: expected to produce healthy sons
- required to _____ and strengthen their bodies
- had to obey fathers/husbands
- had the _____

7. _____

- a. located in Attica, just north of Peloponnesus
- b. evolved from a _____ into an _____
- c. 700 BC: _____ held power
- d. under aristocracy, Athenian wealth and power grew but merchants resented the power of the _____ – farmers and merchants thought that they earned power from their service to the city; led to a demand for change
- e. _____: appointed the chief official in 594 BC
- outlawed _____ and freed those who had already been sold into slavery, opened high offices to more citizens, granted _____ to some foreigners, and gave the Athenian assembly more say in decisions
- encouraged the export of wine and olive oil – led to a high demand
- citizenship remained _____, continued and widespread unrest led to the rise of tyrants
* _____ usually ruled well; the term has evolved to mean a brutal leader
- f. 507 BC: _____ (KLYS tuh neez) broadened the role of ordinary _____ in the government; set up the _____ (citizens over 30) and made it a _____
- this was a _____; only citizens that could participate in government were _____

8. Religion: _____

- a. gods lived on _____
- b. _____: supreme god
- c. _____: god of the seas
- d. _____: god of the underworld
- e. Greeks honored gods with _____ and _____ which included processions, sacrifices, feasts, plays, choral singing, and athletic competitions
- not all Greeks believed in gods, rather but their faith in _____
* Greek _____

Conflict in the Greek World

9. _____

- a. Persia had conquered the ancient world in the _____; an empire stretching from _____ to the _____
- b. Ionian Greeks had stood up against the Persians, but the Persians crushed them
- c. _____ was furious with the Greeks and pursued them
- d. _____: Athens vs. Persia = Athenian victory but not the end of conflict
- e. Darius died before he could launch another attack, his son, _____ takes over
- f. Xerxes sent a much larger troop; Athens persuaded other city states to join

- g. Spartan troops guarded the pass at _____ led by Leonidas; lost the battle
- h. Persians burned _____ to the ground, but the city was empty
- i. Athenians lured the Persian fleet into the _____; the death of the Persian fleet
- j. the next year, Greece defeated the Persians in Asia Minor, ending the _____

10. _____
- a. _____ emerged from the war as the most _____ in Greece
 - b. organized with other city-states in an alliance called the Delian League, in which they agreed to cooperate and come to one another's defense
 - c. Athens dominated and slowly created an _____
 - moved the league treasury from _____ to Athens, using money to rebuild the city - allies protested but Athens forced them to remain in the league

The Age of Pericles and Direct Democracy

11. _____
- a. _____ years after the Persian Wars was the " _____ " of Greece, led by _____
 - b. Pericles: _____
 - c. _____ take direct part in the day-to-day affairs of government
 - d. members of the Council of 500 were paid a _____
 - e. Athenians served on a _____
 - f. Athenian citizens could _____ public figures

12. The Age of _____
- a. Pericles rebuilt the _____, which the Persians had destroyed
 - b. transformed _____ into the _____
 - c. ordered the construction of the _____

13. _____ vs. _____
- a. many Greeks resented _____ domination
 - b. in order to counter the _____, Sparta founded the _____
 - c. 431 BC: warfare broke out between Athens and Sparta - lasted _____
 - d. Athens had the geographic disadvantage (Sparta was _____ so Athens's _____ was _____)
 - e. Athens cowered within their _____, which killed much of the population
 - f. _____ allied with _____
 - g. war ends in an _____ victory; economy revived and Athens continued the cultural age
 - h. the Greeks continued to battle among themselves as _____ rises to the north

The Glory of Greece: _____

14. _____: a love of wisdom
15. _____: lover of wisdom
- a. explored _____, music, logic, _____ thinking, _____
 - b. believed they could discover _____ that governs the _____
 - c. modern _____ is rooted in Ancient Greece
 - d. success was more important than social truth
 - e. developed _____

_____ in Architecture and Art

16. Greek architects wanted to convey a sense of _____ to reflect the _____ and order of the _____
- _____ : most famous example of Greek architecture – a temple dedicated the Athena
 - Imitated _____ styles
 - 450 BC: sculptors had developed a new style that emphasized more natural forms – _____ were portrayed in their most _____ and _____ form
 - The only Greek paintings that survived on are _____

Greek Literature

17. “_____”: a unique Greek way of writing
- Epic poems; tales of _____
 - _____ - performed outside without a set, actors wore elaborate costumes and masks - often based on myths/legends
 - Playwrights: Aeschylus (ES kih lus), _____ (Sah fuh kleez) & Euripides (yoo RIP ih deez) - _____ and _____ developed

18. Recording Events as History

- _____ : father of history - Wrote “_____” - Eliminated bias in his writing – very important in historical writings - Stressed the importance of _____
- _____ - wrote “_____” - influenced by Herodotus - stressed the importance of being _____

19. Alexander and the _____

- _____ grew up in Thebes, a Greek city-state, and greatly admired the Greeks
- He was a _____, the civilization to the north and was looked down upon by the Greeks
- Phillip II gained the throne in 359 BC; he had dreamed of conquered Greece
- _____ (kehr uh NEE uh): Athens/Thebes vs. Macedonia, Macedonia gains control of Greece
- Philip II dreamed of conquered the great _____ empire, but before he could, he was _____ at his daughter’s wedding – his wife maneuvered her son, _____, to take the throne

20. Alexander the Great

- At only _____ years old, Alexander was king of Macedonia
- 334 BC: his army was strong enough to cross the Dardanelles strait
- Alexander won victory after victory, gaining control of _____, _____, _____, and _____
- Alexander’s army refused to fight the _____ civilization that were mounted on _____
- Alexander planned his next campaign in Babylon, but died of a fever at _____ years old
- He said that the _____ should lead after him
- No one leader was strong enough to succeed Alexander; empire was _____
- For 300 years, descendants fought over the lands Alexander had conquered

- i. Most lasting achievement was the spreading of _____ across the known world
- j. From Egypt to the borders of India, Greek temples were built and the culture was assimilated to the locals
- k. He encouraged the blending of western and eastern culture – he married a _____ woman
- l. He also adopted many _____ customs
- m. The blending of various cultures is known as the _____
- n. _____: capital city built in Egypt – major trade and cultural city
 - Lighthouse of Alexandria (one of the ancient wonders)
 - Library at Alexandria

ROME

21. Roman Civilization arises in _____
- a. Began as a small city in Italy; much easier to unify than Greece – mountains are not as rugged as Greece
 - b. Italy has broad, fertile plains that supported the growing population

22. History of Rome's Founding:

- a. Latins migrated into Italy, settled along the _____
- b. Legend: _____ and _____ founded Rome, twins born of a Latin woman and the god of war, Mars
 - _____ lived in northern Italy while Greeks lived in the south
 - The Romans adopted the _____, the arch, and engineering techniques from the Etruscans, which had been borrowed from the _____;
 - _____ were merged with Roman culture as well

23. The Romans Establish a Republic

- a. Romans drive out the Etruscans in 509 BC, and establish the _____
- b. _____ made the laws/controlled the government
 - Originally had 300 members made up of _____
 - Each year two consuls were nominated – could only serve one term
 - In the event of war, a _____ may be chosen – power to rule for _____
- c. _____: most of the population, lower/working class – made a demand for power
- d. Gained the right to elect their own officials called tribunes which could veto laws
- e. Slowly, the senate was forced to choose plebeians as _____ – changes made Rome democratic
- f. 450 BC: the government oversaw the inscription of the laws of Rome on 12 tablets which were set up in the Forum, Rome's marketplace; _____ made it possible for the first time for plebeians to appeal a judgment handed down by a patrician judge
- g. Although the senate still dominated the government, the common people had gained access to power and won safeguards for their rights without having to resort to war or revolution
- h. Over 2,000 years later, the framers of the United States Constitution would adapt such Roman ideas as the _____, the _____, and _____

24. Characterizing Roman Society

- a. _____ was the basic unit of Roman society; _____ was the head of the household and held absolute power
- b. Enforced strict _____ and demanded total _____

- c. _____ was not allowed to administer own affairs; ideally a loving, dignified and strong woman
 - women played a larger societal role in Roman than in Greece; could own property
 - over time, they gained greater freedom; able to go out in public
 - some gained political power and influence

25. Education

- a. Girls and boys from the upper/lower classes learned to _____ and _____
- b. Wealthy Romans hired private _____
- c. Children _____ major events in Roman history
- d. Boys who wanted to pursue political careers studied _____

26. Roman Mythology and Religion

- a. Adopted from the _____
- b. _____
- c. _____: supreme god
- d. Juno: wife of Jupiter; goddess of marriage
- e. Neptune: god of the sea
- f. Mars: god of war
- g. Roman _____ was full of feasts to honor their gods
- h. Numerous _____ were constructed to honor gods

27. The Roman Republic Grows

- a. By 270 BC, Rome controlled most of the _____
- b. _____: basic military unit – each included 5,000 men
- c. Roman military typically did not get paid, later were paid very little
- d. To ensure success, Roman commanders mixed reward with punishment; young soldiers who showed courage in action won praise and gifts, but were killed if they deserted
- e. Conquered people were generally treated with _____; they had to acknowledge Roman _____, pay _____, and supply _____ for the Roman army
- f. In return, Rome allowed them to keep their own _____, _____, and _____
- g. Few conquered people gained full citizenship
- h. Others were allowed to marry Romans and carry on trade in Rome – resulted in loyalty

28. From Republic to Empire

- a. Conquest of the Italian Peninsula created a threat to _____, across the Mediterranean in Africa
- b. 264 BC-146 BC: _____ with Carthage
- c. First Punic War: Rome defeated Carthage and won the islands of _____, _____, and _____
- d. Second Punic War: Carthaginian general _____ led his army, including dozens of war elephants, on an epic march across the Pyrenees; cost him 1/3 of his army – over 15 years, Hannibal won battle after battle across Italy
 - Failed to capture Rome
- e. _____: Rome completely destroys Carthage; survivors were killed or sold into slavery; **allowed Rome to dominate the Mediterranean world – Romans were committed to imperialism**
 - Rome expands to the east; they confronted the Hellenistic rulers of Alexander the Great
 - Eventually, many surrendered or joined Rome
 - Rome's empire stretched from _____ to _____
- f. Unable to resolve its problems peacefully, Rome plunged into a series of _____
- g. Sparked _____ uprisings at home and revolts among Rome's allies

- h. Out of the chaos emerged _____: focused on new conquests – conquered _____
- i. Pompey persuaded the senate to order Julius to return to Rome, but he ignored the order
- j. Caesar crushed Pompey and his supporters: “ _____ ” – “I came, I saw, I conquered”
- k. Caesar orders the senate to make him a _____ – became the absolute ruler of Rome

29. Julius Caesar’s Reforms

- a. Launched a _____ program to employ the jobless
- b. Gave public land to the poor
- c. Reorganized the government: granted more _____
- d. Introduced a new _____ based on the _____; still today’s calendar with minor changes

30. Assassination of Julius Caesar

- a. Opponents plotted against him, fearing his growing power that threatened the republic
- b. March, 44 AD: upon his arrival to the senate, he was stabbed to death: more civil wars
- c. _____ (Julius’ chief general) and _____ (grandnephew) hunted down the murderers; quarreling erupted and Octavian defeated Mark Antony and his queen, _____ of Egypt

End of a Republic

31. Octavian was renamed “ _____ ” or “ _____ ”

- a. Ruled with absolute power, although did not call himself “king” – a term hated by the Romans
- b. Dawn of the _____
- c. Rome’s first emperor, or “ _____ ”

32. Caesar Augustus’ Reforms

- a. Laid the foundation for stable _____
- b. Created a _____ to enforce laws
- c. High-level jobs were open to _____; based on _____ rather than social class
- d. Called for many _____ to make taxation fair
- e. Set up a _____
- f. Built _____ and _____

33. Successors of Augustus

- a. _____: appointed his horse as a consul
- b. _____: persecuted Christians; blamed for setting Rome on fire
- c. _____: codified Roman law; built a wall to keep northerners out of Rome
- d. Five Good Emperors
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- e. _____: 200-year time span that began with Augustus and ended with Marcus Aurelius – Roman Peace

f. Roman empire spanned about the same land area of the _____

Roman Achievements: adopted many _____ characteristics and created _____

34. Entertainment

- a. _____ races
- b. _____ competitions

35. Literature

- a. _____ wrote _____: written to arouse patriotism and help unite Rome after years of civil war
- b. Satire

36. Art/Architecture

- a. Stressed _____
- b. Mosaics/frescoes
- c. _____ construction – _____

37. Science/Mathematics

- a. Excelled in _____
- b. Constructed _____
- c. Ptolemy: developed the _____ universe
- d. Galen: medical science advances – wrote an encyclopedia about his field
- e. Applied geography to make maps
- f. Pliny the Elder: compiled volumes on _____, zoology, botany, and others

38. Government

- a. Set of civil law that _____
- b. Expanded citizenship/laws as the empire expanded
- c. Accused were _____ until proved _____

The Rise of Christianity

39. Rome was a cultural _____ and were tolerate of its diversity, even religious diversity

- a. This was a polytheistic _____, not monotheistic

40. By 63 BC, Rome conquered _____ – mostly a _____ population

- a. Romans executed many Jews because of their belief in one god
- b. Many Jews often rejected the Greek/Roman influence; called for a strict obedience to Jewish laws/tradition
- c. By 70 AD, Rome captured _____ and destroyed the Jewish temple; thousands of Jews were killed
 - Jewish rabbis extended and preserved Jewish laws

41. Christianity began to emerge by a Jewish teacher named _____

- a. Jesus' life/teachings are written down in the _____ in the New Testament (_____, _____, _____)
- b. Jesus was born to _____; a _____ birth – Mary was a virgin according to Christianity
- c. Grew up in _____ and went to Jerusalem to preach, gathering followers; _____ became his _____
- d. Teachings were firmly rooted in _____; also introduced _____
- e. Accepted the _____ and the laws of _____

- f. Called himself the _____; some believed he was the _____
- g. Mission was to bring _____ and _____ to any who believed in him
- h. Emphasized _____ and the need for _____, _____, _____, and _____ to others
- i. Jesus traveled to Jerusalem to celebrate _____, and we betrayed by one of his _____
- j. Tried by the _____ and sentenced to _____
 - Common method of _____ in the Roman empire
 - One would be _____ or _____ to a _____ and left to die
 - This is where he _____ of Christianity comes from
- k. According to the Bible, Jesus _____ from the dead, commanded that his disciples should continue spreading his teachings, and _____ into heaven
- l. _____ and _____ are two major players in the spreading of Christianity
- m. _____ established it in the Roman Empire – became the first _____
- n. _____, who never actually met Jesus, was from Asia Minor

42. Rome's tolerant attitude towards religion did not continue with Christianity

- a. Many Christians were disloyal to Rome because they did not honor their gods or their traditions/sacrifices
 - Met in secret to avoid _____ – accused of partaking in evil practices
- b. _____ began persecuting Christians, using them as scapegoats, blaming them for economic/natural disasters
 - Those killed became known as _____
- c. Persecution ended in 313 AD when _____ issued the _____
 - Granted the freedom of worship to all citizens of the Roman Empire
- d. _____ made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire

The Fall of an Empire

43. After the Golden Age of the Pax Romana, Rome fell into chaos

- a. Emperors were overthrown/resigned
- b. Rulers were only in power for a few months at a time
- c. _____ (dy uh KLEE shun)
 - Co-ruled, dividing the empire – also slowed inflation
- d. _____
 - Continued Diocletian reforms
 - Granted toleration to Christians
 - Established a new capital at the ancient Greek city of _____, naming it _____
 - *This became the _____ of _____

44. Threat of Nomadic Peoples

- a. Huns
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. Ostrogoths, and others
- e. 410 AD: _____, under their leader _____, overran Italy
- f. **The Western Roman Empire fell in _____**
- g. Roman culture was preserved by the _____ in the east

The Byzantine Empire

1. The Western Roman Empire fell in the year _____.
2. The Byzantine Empire is also known as the _____. It is seen as a continuation of the Roman Empire.
3. The Byzantine empire was a _____ of culture; meaning that it had a plethora of international cultures.
4. The capital city of the Byzantine Empire is _____, which was built out of the ruined city of _____. It is located on the _____ Strait and the _____ Strait, in present day _____. Because of its location, Constantinople had control of the _____ and the _____. The location and geography of the city offered it _____.
5. _____ was central to Byzantine culture and society. Many of the citizens were farmers, shepherds, laborers, or merchants. The main industry in Constantinople was _____.
6. The Roman emperor _____ established Constantinople, a _____ city; therefore, the religion of the city was Christianity.
7. In 527, the emperor _____ took the throne. He is a descended of a Macedonian merchant. He married the intelligent and ambitious woman named _____. He established the *Corpus of Civil Law* or the _____, this was based off of the _____. This became the basis for most European legal systems.
8. Justinian expanded art and architecture during his reign. He ordered the construction of the _____.
9. Theodora was specifically concerned with improving the social standing of _____.
10. The Byzantines faced a major threat from the _____ to the east. The Persians had rebuilt their empire after falling to Alexander the Great.
11. Justinian's primary goal was to rebuild the great _____. He began to conquer lands from the Germanic tribes. This exhausted the economy of Constantinople.
12. Justinian died in 565. After his death, the empire lost many of its lands and was reduced to the areas that were _____.
13. The Christian social structure was present in Constantinople; _____ and _____.
14. I major dispute over the use of _____ in the church led to a split in the church. In 726, _____ ordered that all icons were removed from churches. Those who supported this decision were known as _____.

15. This, along with other disagreements, led to a _____, or split in the church. The two churches that developed from this split was the _____ and the _____.

16. The _____ began to be a major problem for the Byzantine Empire. In _____, the Ottoman's attacked Constantinople for the final time. The city fell to the Islamic forces and it was renamed _____, which is still the name of the city today.

17. To the north, the _____ empire had close relations with Constantinople. After the fall of the center, the center of the Eastern Orthodox Church migrated to _____, the Slavic capital city.

18. Kiev is the capital of _____, the Slavic region. Kiev is located on the _____, which empties into the Black Sea.

19. Prince _____ conquered the fortress of Kiev, which allowed the city to have control over trade on the Dnieper River.

20. The religion of the Slavs was _____. The princess _____ became the first member of Kievan nobility to convert to Christianity. Her grandson, _____ officially adopted Christianity as the state religion.

21. _____, the son of Vladimir ruled during the Slavic golden age. He also organized the Kievan legal system which was based on the Justinian Code. He arranged his daughters to marry into the families of neighboring countries. After his death, Kiev _____.

22. Yaroslav _____ his lands between his successors rather than naming an heir.

23. After the fall of Kiev, the center of the Eastern Orthodox Church migrated yet again to the city of _____. It is still an Eastern Orthodox city today.