

THE LEGACY OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME

Name: _____

1. Who were the first people to develop democracy? 1.
2. Throughout most of history, what kind of rulership did most people have? 2.
3. The city-state that first develop democracy was ancient _____. 3.a.
4. Who could be citizens in Athens? 4.
5. Why was it said that Athens had an aristocracy? 5.
6. What kinds of problems did Athens have by the year 600? 6.
7. What are the names of the 2 men who tried to bring about political reform in Athens? 7.
8. After the Persian Wars, what city-state became the head of the Delian League, an alliance of 140 Greek city-states? 8.
9. What was another name for the Age of Pericles? How long did it last? 9.
10. How did Pericles strengthen Greek democracy? 10.
11. The tension between a. _____ and _____ led to the Peloponnesian War that occurred from _____ to _____. 11.a.
b.
c.
d.
12. What were 2 results of the Peloponnesian War? 12.a.
b.
13. Following the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, who invaded and conquered Greece? 13.
14. The conquest of the Greeks by Philip and his son a. _____ ended b. _____ in Greece. 14.a.
b.

15. On what 3 assumptions did the Greek philosophers base their ideas? 15.a.
b.
c.
16. The greatest Greek philosopher, who used a question-and-answer approach to teach was a._____ 16.a.
17. The student of Socrates was a.____ and he set forth his vision of a perfectly governed society in his book called b._____. 17.a.
b.
18. The student of Plato was a.____ and he became the tutor of Alexander the Great and is sometimes considered the father of science. 18.a.
19. Instead of using tradition of superstition to understand the world, what did the Greeks use to discover natural laws? 19.
20. Greeks first used 3 branches of government. List each one and their function: 20.a.
b.
c.
21. What kind of government did the Romans set up in 509 B.C.? 21.
22. Is a republic a direct or an indirect form of democracy and why? 22.
23. List and describe the two branches of the Roman republic: 23.
24. When was a dictator allowed control over the Roman government and only for how long? 24.
25. Who became emperor of Rome in 27 B.C, marking the end of the republic? 25.
26. What are 4 of the most important principals of Roman law? 26.
27. What was the name of the Roman set of written laws and when were they made? 27.
28. What Byzantine Emperor codified all the Roman laws in A.D. 528? 28.
29. Written laws provide for a government of a._____, not of b. _____, where even what types of people can be held accountable for their actions? 29.a.
b.

30. On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following question: Which aspect of ancient Greece and of the Roman government had the greatest impact on democracy in today's world? Why?