

## Ancient and Classical Worlds Vocab.

- Prehistory: it is the time before writing.
- Australopithecines: Ape + Human characteristics
- Homo erectus: upright species (short arms + long legs)
- Homo sapiens: us today 'mind'
- Paleolithic Age: Old Stone Age
- Artifacts: human/man-made **objects** left behind
- Fossils: remains of biological organisms
- Excavation: digging
- Carbon dating: a method that can determine the age of organic materials.
- Anthropology: the study of human life & culture through artifacts & fossils
- Archaeology: the study of analysis of what people left behind
- Paleoanthropologist: he/she studies the remains of prehistoric humans and associated artifacts
- Gender roles: It is a social construct of what people should do.
- Nomadic: someone who lives by traveling from place to place.
- Socialization: a process by which the person learns what behaviors are considered appropriate or expected in a specific setting.
- Sustenance: nutrient or nourishment
- unconventional: not standard/ untraditional

- Revisionist view: they reject traditionally held beliefs about a particular historical event or events.
- Substantial: essential
- Integral: essential
- Foraging: a person searches widely for food or provisions.
- APA citation components: author, date, title, and source
- Tradition: the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation
- CRAAP test: a test that provides a list of questions to ask yourself when deciding whether or not a source is reliable and credible enough to use in your academic research paper  
C: Currency, R: Relevance, A: Authority, A: Accuracy, and P: Purpose
- Neolithic Age: final/newest phase of the Stone Age - Age of Setting
- Neolithic Revolution: it is the discovery/ practice of agriculture domestication (shift from gathering to producing)
- Domestication: taming/breeding animals + cultivating plants for humans
- Surplus: excess/overflow
- Specialization: being an expert in sth.
- Pastoralism: raising livestock, herders

- Civilization: is the most advanced organization/is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share several elements.
- City: a permanent settlement that is organized
- Government: system/organized institution within a defined territory
- Social Structure: organized pattern of relationships and social arrangements
- Religion: a system of beliefs/ practices that involve a higher power
- Çatalhöyük: it is the first known city in the world and it was the settlement place after shifting from gathering and hunting
- Institution: it is an organization founded for a particular purpose
- Egalitarian: Equality

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### **Concept Quiz Vocab: Mesopotamia**

- 1. Fertile Crescent: Region in the Middle East from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.**
- 2. Mesopotamia: Land between 2 rivers (Tigris & Euphrates), or Modern-Day Iraq.**
- 3. Silt: Silt is soil transported by the rivers during floods, deposited on land, and is fertile.**
- 4. Sumer: The first civilization in Mesopotamia, more specifically South Mesopotamia. The origin of Sumer is unknown.**
- 5. Tigris & Euphrates: Major rivers in Mesopotamia, provide water and fertile soil to the land. They facilitated trade.**
- 6. Cardinal Directions of the Fertile Crescent:**
  - South: The Syrian Desert, Arabian Peninsula and The Persian Gulf**
  - West: The Mediterranean Sea and Euphrates River (closer to Egypt)**
  - East: The Zagros Mountains and Tigris River (on the right)**
- 7. Importance of Trade: Trade facilitated communication & allowed civilizations to acquire goods and resources they lacked in exchange for resources they did have.**
- 8. Irrigation: Controlled supply of water with dams and canals to send water to farmlands.**
- 9. City state: atom (most basic unit of Mesopotamia civilization)**
  - An Independent city that has all functions of a kingdom except the main king of the kingdom, contains military, state-king, gods, etc. It does not only control the city but also around it**
  - The city-state is in charge of the city and farmlands till the river**

- The city-state is the center of trade, education, religion, and safety
  - City state included up to 100k people
  - Each city-state ruled itself
  - City state created man-made barriers ex: Uruk's walls & defense towers
- 10. Ur, Uruk, Eridu:** The first city-states that were created and recorded, had the same beliefs but different economies and political control
- Ur was the birthplace of Abraham, who was the father of all three Abrahamic religions, including Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
- 11. Polytheism:** Worship of multiple gods, Mesopotamia had more than 3000 gods, and there were 4 main ones
- 12. Ziggurat:** It's a temple built in the city center of Ur, and it was built for the moon god Nanna in the Sumerian city of Ur. The temple is considered to be a link between heaven and earth, making it a sacred space for offerings and ceremonies. Priests would perform rituals in the ziggurats, asking for the gods' blessings and protection for the city. The temple is run by priests, and The Ziggurat is considered to be a cultural hub and similar to a "white house" for the priests.
- 13. Streets in Mesopotamia:** Grid-shaped pattern, all roads lead to the ziggurat/city center. 'Maze'
- 14. Importance of priests:** They were the leaders of the country and farming/wealth/supplies. They are considered to be the connection between heaven and earth. Priests are in charge of internal affairs (irrigation system/surplus/storage), and people respect them because they control wealth. They were responsible for guiding people's spiritual lives and ensuring that religious customs were followed. Their influence extended beyond religion, making them some of the most powerful members of Mesopotamian society. They led ceremonies, made sacrifices, and interpreted omens to understand the gods'

wishes.

15. **Cause of religion:** humans needed answers due to harsh climates and famines. And knowing answers to the unknown.
16. **Four main gods:** They are considered to be the creators of the universe (Wind 'Enlil'/ Freshwater 'Enki or Ea'/Sky 'Anu'/ Foothills)
17. **Anu:** was the all-powerful sky god and father of all gods in Mesopotamian mythology. He ruled the heavens and influenced fate. He was symbolized by a crown and stars, connection to heaven, balanced order. His role in Mesopotamian religion was to maintain the balance and order of the cosmos, making him a figure of respect and reverence.
18. **Ishtar:** was responsible for creating lives and putting them away. She embodied love, fertility, passion, courage and war. She was often associated with lions, symbolizing her fierce, bold nature. Her contrasting qualities reflected the Mesopotamian belief that love and conflict were interconnected forces in life. Her stories reveal her role in teaching the values of passion, courage, and resilience.
19. **Enlil:** was the god of wind and storms, was crucial for agriculture and could bring both blessings and destruction by floods and fertile land, he also brought the floods. He had two sets of wind, good and destructive.
  - A myth about him, he separated heavens from ground, so seeds can grow.
20. **Code of Hammurabi:** The Code of Hammurabi was a set of laws created by King Hammurabi of Babylon, intended to ensure justice and order in his kingdom. It varied by the social class of the victim. An eye for an eye was the main part of justice. Judges could be penalized for incorrect rulings. The largest category focused on marriage and the family. Hammurabi received the laws from Shamash. This early set of laws helped shape ideas of fairness and responsibility in Mesopotamian society, and it emphasized the importance of justice in maintaining a



stable and harmonious community. It had 282 laws, and it was written in cuneiform language.

21. **Patriarchal:** Men dominated the city, and Hammurabi's code showed that women had far fewer rights than men (families)
22. **An eye for an eye:** Punishment equals exactly the wrong-doing. If someone burnt someone, they are burnt, if someone killed someone, they are killed.
23. **Theocracy:** A government ruled by divine authority.
24. **Monarchy:** A form of government ruled by a king or queen.
25. **King:** The main leader of a kingdom/monarchy. He was chosen by the gods in Mesopotamia (in which it could be considered a Theocratic Monarchy). Usually a dictatorship/held all power. He was the head of the gov., military, and judiciary. He was surrounded by officials and advisors that helped him.
26. **Officials:** They are similar to ministers in modern-day governments,
  - Chief Minister (right hand)
  - Chief Advisor
  - Chief Scribe (keeping records/writing decrees 'laws') the role was created because most boys of the upper class in Mesopotamia wanted to be in a successful career. Being a scribe held the most important positions. They became leaders of cities and temples.
  - Chief Judge (legal system/works with justice)
  - Chief of Army
  - Chief of Treasury (taxes/surplus/money)
  - Chief of the Temple (priest of all priests)
27. **Role of the Scribe:** documents, keeps records, writes decrees 'laws'.

28. **Chief of treasury:** who oversaw the collection and distribution of taxes, money, and surplus.
29. **Council of Nobles:** Functions similar to “Magles el Sheyookh”, it is a set of people chosen by the citizens for their intelligence/wisdom. They were wealthy landowners, merchants, and influential. They advise matters of state and enforce decisions.
30. **Decentralized:** Each city-state functioned independently, and had its own chief, but all city-states had one centralized king, and that was the only thing they shared.
31. **Class Systems:** It defines who has power.
32. **Sargon:** was the Akkadians’ king. He had military expertise. The first king to unify Mesopotamia.
33. **Hammurabi:** was the Bablonian’s king. He created the first code of law, given to him by Shamash.
34. **Ashurbanipal:** was the Assyrian’s king. He had focused on weapons and military strategies eg. Siege Warfare. He also owned a library of more than 30K tablets of clay and historians from all over the world.
35. **Nebuchadnezzar (Nebz):** was the Neo Babylonian’s king. He ruled for 40 years and expanded as much as he could.
36. **Akkadian Empire: (2334 - 2154 BCE)** ‘King Sargon’ They invaded Sumer. Language was replaced during that time. Art flourished ex: victory steal, and they got invaded from the north.
37. **Babylonian Empire: (1792-1595 BCE)** ‘King Hammurabi’ Creation of code of law, first-time laws were applied to everyone. They focused on law, trade, and economy,

and they had smaller invasions.

38. **Assyrian Empire: (900-612 BCE) 'King Ashurbanipal'** Focused on weapons and military strategies eg. Siege Warfare - the creation of a battering ram surrounding. The empire fell due to over-expansion.
39. **Neo-Babylonian: (626-539 BCE) 'King Nebuderzzar' (Nebz)** Ruled for 40 years and expanded as much as he could. They were conquered by Persians.
  - A myth: The hanging gardens of Babylon were created, it is one of the 7 wonders of the world.
40. **Victory Stele:** It commemorates the important victory of King Naram-Sin, who was the first to declare himself a god in the Akkadian Empire. It marked a victory that expanded his empire furthest West. This was a sign of the importance of war in Akkadian Empire. They recorded war on art.
41. **Epic:** An epic is a long narrative poem that
  - tells the adventures and challenges of a heroic figure who
    - a) has to be noble or divine
    - b) has to go through a series of dangerous quests
    - c) has to go through development
    - d) has to interact with someone who isn't a god
    - e) embodies the values and ideals of their culture.
  - represents religion
  - had battles/war showing powerful heroes
  - had to be in formal and elevated language
42. **Types of Epic:**
  - Folk epics: have no single author and were often shared through storytelling, with each retelling possibly changing over time.
  - Literary epics: are written by a known author who deliberately composes the story in epic style from the start. These are not passed down orally.

#### **43. History of the Epic of Gilgamesh:**

- The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is one of the earliest known examples of an epic poem, specifically a primary epic, also called a folk epic.
- The *Epic of Gilgamesh* was likely composed around 2100 BCE in ancient Mesopotamia, particularly in the Sumerian city of Uruk, in present-day Iraq. Originally, it was a collection of Sumerian poems and stories about Gilgamesh, which were later unified into a longer epic around the Akkadian period (1800–1600 BCE).
- The poem was inscribed on clay tablets in cuneiform. The most complete version we have comes from twelve tablets discovered in the library of Assyrian King Ashurbanipal in Nineveh.
- The *Epic of Gilgamesh* was lost to history until the 19th century, when British archaeologist Austen Henry Layard excavated the ruins of Nineveh. Since its rediscovery, it has provided scholars with invaluable insights into the ancient Mesopotamian worldview and has been considered a foundational text in world literature.

#### **44. Epic of Gilgamesh: -**

- The Epic of Gilgamesh is an ancient Mesopotamian tale about the powerful king Gilgamesh. The story explores themes of friendship, mortality, and the search for meaning. Gilgamesh's journey begins with a confrontation with Enkidu, a wild man, which leads to a profound friendship. However, Enkidu's death prompts Gilgamesh to seek immortality. Through his quest, he learns that true fulfillment lies in human connections and living a meaningful life rather than pursuing an impossible goal.
- After losing his friend Enkidu, Gilgamesh becomes obsessed with avoiding death. He embarks on a quest for immortality, encountering wise figures along the way. Ultimately, he realizes that immortality is unattainable for humans and that true significance lies in living a meaningful life and leaving a lasting legacy through one's actions and relationships.

## Ancient Egypt

1. **Terrain:** a stretch of land/physical landscape.
2. **Upper Egypt:** South Part of Egypt/Mountains terrain in the South
3. **Lower Egypt:** North Part of Egypt/Delta region.
4. **Flow of the Nile:** The river flow is from South to North due to the high mountains in the south creating a high elevation.
5. **Annual flooding of the Nile:** The flooding happened from mid-June to mid-Oct. It deposited nutrient-rich silt, creating arable land for agriculture and sustenance. Without the Nile Egypt would have been nothing but a desert. Sometimes, it led to the destruction of buildings like houses and temples.
6. **Delta:** a triangular fertile region at the end of the Nile river with a network of distributaries, or branching channels, allowing for the cultivation of crops such as wheat, barley, and flax.
7. **Black land (Kemet):** the fertile/soil land along the Nile.
8. **Red land:** the barren hot desert that protected Egypt on two sides.
9. **Sahara Desert:** West of the Nile, it acted as a natural barrier, protecting Egypt from invasions and providing isolation. Also, it provided Egypt with precious metals, such as gold and silver, as well as building materials, such as sandstone and granite. It is the largest desert in Egypt.
10. **Eastern Desert (Red Sea Hills):** it bordered the Nile Valley on the East. It was largely empty of habitation except around a few mines and quarries.
11. **Natron:** It was found in dry lake beds near the delta in Lower Egypt. It is a salt used to preserve mummified corpses.
12. **Quartzite:** It was provided in the desert region northeast of Memphis. It was used for grinding and drilling tools.
13. **Limestone:** It was provided in the desert region northeast of Memphis. It was used for building tombs and temples.
14. **First Cataract:** Egypt's Southern boundary, at the southern edge of Upper Egypt (Aswan). It was an area of harsh rapids and waterfalls some 600 miles due south of the main exit point of the Nile into the Mediterranean. During the old kingdom this was Egypt's furthest extent.

**15. 3 seasons of Ancient Egyptian year:**

Season	Name	Effect	Dates
Flood Season	Akhet	A blessing for Egyptians. The land was flooded.	Mid-June to Mid-Oct
Planting Season	Peret	Water recedes	Mid-Oct to Mid-Feb
Harvest Season	Shemu	Dry	Mid-Feb to Mid-June

**16. Climate zones:**

- a. **Tropical Zone:** Zone in which the equator passes through. From 23.5 degrees North to 23.5 degrees South. Hot and rainy because the sun is extremely directed on it.
  - b. **Temperate Zone:** Zones above and below the Tropical zone. From 23.5 to 66.5 North and South. Dry and moderate.
  - c. **Polar/ Frigid Zone:** Zones above and below the Temperate zone in the North and South poles. From 66.5 to 90 North and South. Moist and cold. Known as the "Biggest desert on Earth".
- 17. Political Fragmentation:** the division of the political landscape into so many different groups that the governance might become inefficient.
- 18. Bureaucracy:** administrative organization with officials and procedures.
- 19. Vizier:** Prime minister of the country/the highest official in ancient Egypt to serve the pharaoh (king).
- 20. Mummification:** A process of slowly absorbing water from a dead body using Natron to prevent it from rotting, so the ka could return to it after death—in the afterlife. It took 70 days.

The one had two bodies, physical and spiritual.

**Ka:** is the spirit that left the body after death and should return to its owner after succeeding in various tests and challenges.

- 21. Dynasty:** a family of rulers /a succession of people from the same family.

22. **Pharaoh:** Egyptian Monarch, and means great palace/house.
23. **Hyksos:** People from western Asia who invaded Egypt from the North during the 2nd intermediate. They used horse-drawn war chariots. Stayed in Egypt for 100 years. Used Bronze swords and horse chariots.
24. **Hatshepsut:** She was the first female pharaoh, and she got rid of all male pharaohs. She built the temple of Deir el-Bahari. Her nephew was "Thutmose III". Trade flourished in her period, and She sent expeditions to Bount.
25. **Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton):** He destroyed all polytheistic temples, and introduced the monotheism concept / Revolutions started and caused issues in his period due to that change.
26. **Monotheism:** The belief that there is only one god. Everyone should worship the God Aten, the sun disk god.
27. **Tutankhamun:** He was the son of Akhenaten. He changed his father's monotheist concept because he didn't like it, and he went back to Polytheism.
28. **Ramses II:** Tried to regain control over lost land, but failed. He was able to do some invasions, but not as thutmose III.
29. **Cleopatra:** She was a ptolemaic queen. She came at the end of the New kingdom/beginning of the 3rd intermediate. She got involved with Romans which led to Romans to control and invade land. She committed suicide
30. **Burial Practices:** mummifying the body, casting magic spells, and burials with specific grave goods thought to be needed in the afterlife.
31. **Book of the Dead:** A scroll made of expensive Papyrus made to guide the dead into the afterlife, and help them with various spells/magic/info about themselves in order to page through the stages of judgement after going to the duat (the underworld), and to be prepared to face the Gods, and eventually reach the field of reeds
32. **Kingship:** a divine institution (they had a theocratic system like Uruk)/The king was the god.
33. **A breakdown in royal:** more people in charge weakening the god.

**Note:** The Kingdom Notes are in the excel sheet I sent before ([History Chart](#))

## Ancient Greece

1. You need to identify the locations of Athens, Sparta, Mediterranean, Aegean, Ionian, Crete, Peloponnesus on a MAP!



2. Cardinal directions of ancient Greece:

North: **Macedonia**

South: **The northern coast of Africa, including Egypt/ Mediterranean Sea**

East: **Asia Minor (Anatolia), Turkey, Aegean Sea and the Middle Eastern**

West: **Present-day Italy, Ionian Sea and Europe**

3. Archipelago: **is a stretch of water that contains a chain of islands.**

4. Peninsula: **is a piece of land that is surrounded by bodies of water from three sides and connected to a larger area of land.**



5. **Peloponnesus Peninsula:** A peninsula is the southern part of Greece, where Sparta was located, connected to the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth.
6. **City states:** Greece was divided into independent city-states (polis) – close-knit communities independent from each other – due to the presence of natural barriers (mountains) such as Athens and Sparta, each with its own government and culture. They were a key issue in Greek history.
7. **Aegean, Ionian, Mediterranean:** the three seas surrounding Greece. These seas were crucial for trade, travel, and communication between Greek city-states and other civilizations. They were also responsible for providing fishing opportunities and keeping the land fertile.



8. **Olive:** is a crucial fruit that can be eaten or crushed to make oil for cooking and for eating on bread. Olive oil is also used with scented herbs to clean and moisturize the skin instead of soap. Olives are easy to grow in Greece and useful for trade with other countries. Moreover, it was burned and used in clay lamps, providing the main source of light in Greek households. Olive oil was believed to be a divine gift from the goddess Athena, symbolizing wisdom and prosperity.
9. **Crete island:** The largest Greek island, located in the Mediterranean Sea. It was the center of the Minoan civilization. Where they discovered the Knossos (Built for kings, it had a complex design).

## **10.Minoans:**

**Who:** The Minoans were an advanced civilization on the island of Crete, flourishing from 2700 to 1400 B.C. Their civilization was also called a Bronze Age civilization. They were named after Minos, the legendary king of Crete. It was discovered by Arthur Evans, an English archaeologist.

**Famous for:** They were known for their sea trading empire (traded with Egypt and southern Greece), advanced architecture, elaborate palaces like Knossos that was a proof of luxury, royalty: monarchy, artistic, a strict system of government: taxes, and vibrant art (murals, pottery).

**Downfall:** The Minoan civilization collapsed around 1450 B.C., likely due to a combination of natural disasters (e.g., volcanic eruption on Thera) and invasion by the Mycenaeans.

## **11. Mycenae:**

**Who:** The Mycenaeans were a warrior people (not as good as Sparta) who dominated mainland Greece from 1600 to 1100 B.C. They were part of the Indo-European family.

**Famous for:** They were known for their fortified cities (e.g., Mycenae), tholos tombs built in hillsides (beehive-shaped burial chambers), their military adventures came from 'Homer', they had a commercial network/connected to the outside, and the civilization was very decentralized due to the no. of independent communities (centers). It was a monarchy rule.

**Downfall:** Mycenaean civilization collapsed around 1100 B.C. due to internal warfare and earthquakes.

**12.Downfall of civilization:** for two reasons one natural catastrophe or a more logical one like invasions and internal fragmentations.

**13. Dark Age:** The period from 1100 to 750 B.C. is called the Dark Age because of the lack of written records, decline in population and food production, and loss of cultural and technological advancements. It was a time of instability and poverty.

**14. Homer:** The poet Homer composed the epic poems Iliad and Odyssey and the story of Agamemnon and Troy, which preserved the stories of the Trojan War and Greek heroes like Achilles and Odysseus. He invented a new system of writing that focused on courage and honor that was called 'arete'.

**15. Aristotle:** A Greek philosopher who studied under Plato and made significant contributions to logic, ethics, and politics. He argued that a citizen did not belong just to himself or herself. Instead they belonged to the state.

**16. Tholos:** Tombs that were built for royal families to be buried in, and they were into hillsides because of spiritual beliefs. It was a circular tomb chamber constructed of cut stone blocks in a domed shape like beehives.

**17. The Polis:** was the central focus of Greek life, referring to a city-state that included the city or town and its surrounding countryside. It served as the political, social, and religious center of Greek society.

**Etymology:** The word "politics" is derived from the Greek word "polis."

**Structure:** Acropolis and Agora

**Population and Size:**

- a. Varied greatly in size, from a few square miles to a few hundred square miles.
- b. Population ranged from a few hundred to several thousand people, with Athens having over 300,000 by the 5th century B.C.

**Citizenship:**

- c. **Citizens with Political Rights:** Adult males who could participate in governance.

- d. Citizens without Political Rights: **Women and children.**
- e. Non-Citizens: **Slaves and resident aliens.**

**Responsibilities:** Citizens had both rights and responsibilities, with a strong sense of loyalty to their polis. The Greek philosopher Aristotle emphasized that citizens belonged to the state, highlighting their duty to the community.

**Community:** The polis was a community of people sharing a common identity and goals, fostering patriotism and independence. However, this strong loyalty also led to distrust between city-states, contributing to Greece's eventual fragmentation.

**18.Acropolis:** A fortified area on the top of the hill, often containing temples and public buildings. It is a safe refuge at times of war and it is also a religious center.

**19.Agora:** An open area used for assemblies and markets. It was below the hill, and it was for normal people. It was occupied by women since all men were in the military.

**20. Helots:** In Sparta, helots were enslaved prisoners of war who worked the land and in the military for Spartan citizens.

**21.Hoplites:** Heavily armed infantry soldiers/foot soldiers who fought in a phalanx formation in wars.

**22. Phalanx:** a rectangular formation of the hoplites that walk the same way, walking shoulder to shoulder, acting as a wall of shields.

**23. Aristocracy:** a form of government in which power is held by a small group of noble families, having wealth, power, status, education, and being "up there." In early Athens, aristocrats controlled political life. These people are generally the oligarchs.

## 24. Sparta:

- **Government:**

- **Oligarchy:** Headed by two kings.
- **Council of Elders (Gerousia):** Composed of 28 citizens over the age of 60, who decided on issues to be presented to the assembly.
- **Assembly:** Made up of male citizens who voted on issues without debate.
- **Controlled and rigid system with no freedom of speech; education was limited to military training to maintain state stability.**

- **Military:**

- **Military State:** Focused on creating a strong, disciplined military.
- **Training:** Boys were examined at birth for fitness. Taken from their families at age 7, they lived in military barracks and underwent rigorous training.
- **Service:** Enrolled in regular military service at age 20, lived in barracks until 30, and remained in the army until age 60.
- **Lifestyle:** Minimal comforts (e.g., one coat a year, hard beds), public dining halls with simple meals (e.g., black broth).
- **Reputation:** Known for toughness and being the best soldiers in Greece.

- **Social Structure:**

- **Boys:**

- Taken from families at age 7 for state-controlled military education.
- Lived in barracks until age 30, after which they could vote in the assembly and live at home.
- Retired from the army at 60.

- **Girls:**

- Underwent physical training (running, wrestling, javelin) to become healthy mothers.
- Had greater freedom and power in the household compared to other Greek city-states.

- Expected to uphold Spartan values and encourage their husbands and sons to be brave.
- **Helots:** Conquered people (Messenians and Laconians) who were serfs working for Spartans, ensuring the Spartan citizens could focus on military training.

## 25. Athens:

- **Government:**

- Early Athens was ruled by a monarchy.
- Transitioned to an oligarchy controlled by aristocrats who owned the best land and dominated political life.
- Faced political turmoil due to economic problems, leading to farmers being sold into slavery.
- Solon, an aristocrat reformer, canceled debts and freed those enslaved for debts but refused to redistribute land.
- Pisistratus, an aristocrat, seized power and aided trade, giving land to peasants to gain favor.
- Cleisthenes established democracy by creating a council of 500, overseeing foreign affairs and proposing laws voted on by the assembly.
- The assembly of male citizens had final authority to pass laws, laying the foundation for Athenian democracy.

- **Military:**

- Athens had a focus on creating well-rounded citizens, which included physical education as part of their upbringing.

- **Social Structure:**

- **Education:**

- **Boys:** Upper-class boys had a pedagogue (male servant) who taught them good manners and accompanied them to school. They had three teachers: one for reading, writing, and arithmetic; one for physical education; and one for music

(playing the lyre and singing). Education ended at 18, when males became citizens.

- **Girls:** Remained at home, taught by their mothers to run a household, spin, and weave. Only in some wealthy families did girls learn to read, write, and play the lyre.

- **Class Structure:**

- **Aristocrats** held significant power and land.
- **Farmers and lower-class citizens** often faced economic hardships, leading to debt and slavery.
- **Reforms** by leaders like Solon and Pisistratus aimed to address economic disparities but with varying success.

**26. Pedagogue:** a male servant, often a slave, who accompanied upper-class boys from the age of 7. He served as both an advisor and teacher, responsible for teaching good manners and overseeing the child's education. Given the trust placed in him, he had the authority to discipline the child, including using birch rods for punishment. This role was an integral part of the educational and moral upbringing of young boys in ancient societies, particularly in Athens.

**27. Monarchy:** the reign of a single individual.

**Examples from Greece:** Mycenae, Argos, early Corinth.

**Monarch:** the king/queen, held absolute power and authority by hereditary claims and a perceived divine mandate. Kings like Agamemnon of Mycenae, the king was called 'wanax' and Pheidon of Argos.

**Pros:** Stability, unified action, effective resource mobilization.

**Cons:** Vulnerability to the ruler's character; potential for abuse and oppression.

**28. Oligarchy: the rule of the few. Power was concentrated in the hands of an elite group.**

**Examples from Greece: Sparta, Athens (before democracy).**

**Gerousia: Council of elders in Sparta, composed of 28 citizens over the age of 60.**

**Ephors: Five elected officials in Sparta with significant power over kings.**

**Pros: Experienced and educated leaders, checks and balances.**

**Cons: Social divisions, neglect of lower-class citizens, potential for elite self-interest.**

**29. Tyranny: Dictatorship**

**Examples: Pisistratus in Athens, Cypselus of Corinth.**

**Tyrannos: Individuals who seized power, often through popular support, capitalizing on the grievances and frustrations of the common people against the established order, be it monarchical or oligarchic.**

**Thalassocracy: Sea empire for trade, exemplified by Corinth under Cypselus.**

**Pros: Reforms benefiting lower classes, disruption of established order.**

**Cons: Risk of cruelty and oppression, instability, potential for replacement by another tyrant.**

**30. Democracy: government by the people or rule of the many**

**Examples/ Evolution: Athens, with key figures like Solon and Cleisthenes.**

**Demos Kratos: "Power of the people," radical departure from previous systems.**

**Ekklesia: Central governing body where citizens debated and voted on laws.**

**Boule: Council of 500 citizens chosen by lot, prepared agenda for the Assembly.**

**Isonomia: Principle ensuring all citizens were equal under the law.**

**Ostracism: Measure to exile individuals deemed a threat to democracy.**

**Pros: Citizen participation, voting rights, legislative assemblies, cultural and intellectual growth.**

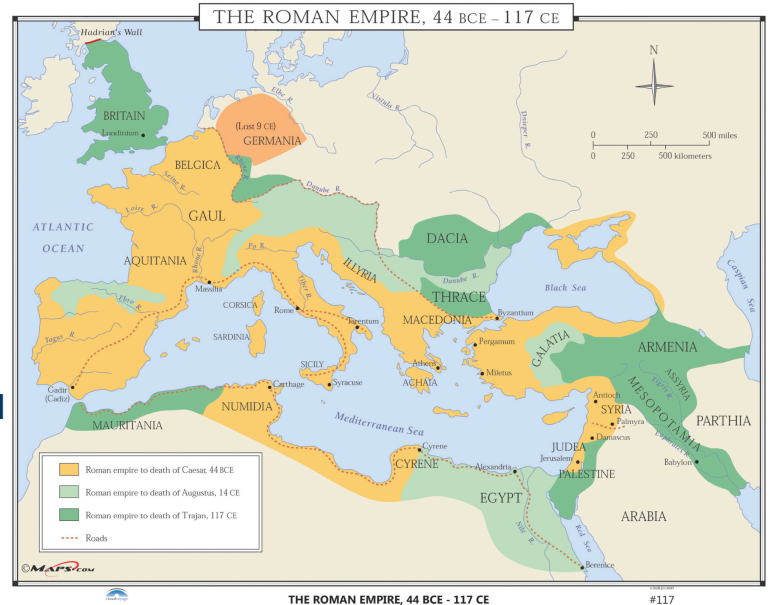
**Cons: Limited franchise (excluded women, slaves, foreigners), potential for mob rule.**



## Ancient Rome - Vocab list

### 1. Geography of Rome:

- a. **Italian peninsula:** a boot-shaped landform in southern Europe, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea on three sides (Peninsula). Rome was centrally located on this peninsula, which provided it with strategic advantages for trade, expansion, fertile lands for crops, and defense.



- b. **7 hills:** Rome was built on seven hills, offering natural fortification and helped protect the early city from invasions.
- c. **Mountains:** The Italian Alps to the north and the Apennines running down the peninsula provided natural barriers, protecting Rome from invasions and influencing its expansion patterns.
- **Alps:** Northern barrier against invasions.
  - **Apennines:** Eastern mountain range.
- d. **Importance of Mediterranean:** It was crucial for Rome's trade, military movement, and communication. It allowed Rome to regulate commerce, move armies efficiently, and connect with other civilizations, contributing to its rise as a dominant power.

- e. **Agriculture:** The land of Italy was generally flat and fertile, so crops grew easily in the soil, but the Tiber River and the volcanic eruption that happened helped in nurturing crops for the Roman Populace.
  - f. **Climate:** It was mild, not too cold and not too hot, with lots of sunshine.
  - g. **Open access:** Rome was considered an "open city," welcoming outcasts, migrants, and even runaway slaves. This openness from Navigable rivers (Tiber) and coastline (Mediterranean) allowed for soon, making Rome the largest metropolitan city of the ancient world.
  - h. **Overexpansion:** Rome's continuous conquest and expansion eventually led to difficulties in managing its vast territories. Overexpansion strained resources, led to administrative challenges, and contributed to social and economic problems, such as the displacement of small farmers by cheap slave labor and imported grain.
2. SPQR "**S**enatus **P**opulus**q**ue **R**omanus" — "The Senate and the Roman People": This phrase symbolized the unity and shared authority of the Senate and the citizen body, and it was used as the official symbol of the Roman state. (collective governance)

### 3. Class System:

The Class	Who are they?	Pros	Cons
<b>Plebeians ( 90-95% of the population)</b>	The majority of the free population (commoners). They made up the working class; farmers, artisans, and merchants.	Gained more rights and political representation over time via the Twelve Tables. That they eventually serve in government and the army.	Initially excluded from power, often economically vulnerable. Poor living conditions, limited political power, no education.

<b>Patricians (5-10% of the population)</b>	<b>The aristocratic families who held most political power and could serve in the Senate. They were the traditional ruling class.</b>	<b>Controlled governance. Political dominance, wealth, education. They lived in ease and owned multiple properties</b>	<b>Limited perspective on common needs. Marriages for political gain; exploitative of lower classes. Constant pressure to maintain status, risk of political conflict.</b>
<b>Slaves</b>	<b>People with no rights, often captured in wars or from conquered territories. Slavery was a fundamental part of the Roman economy and society, but had no social mobility.</b>	<b>None in terms of rights; They ranged from being extremely educated and holding great positions or living comfortably in a household. The rest lived poorly if not educated.</b>	<b>Harsh conditions for laborers; all subjected to punishment; no freedom. Children were sold to slavery to pay off a family debt.</b>

#### **4. Government:**

##### **Executive:**

- **Consuls:** Two leaders elected annually by the upper class. They served as the chief executives, military commanders and oversaw governance, replacing monarchy. Their power was limited to one-year terms and they supervised the Senate. Their authority was balanced to prevent one person from gaining too much power.
- **Other roles:** Tax collectors, mayors, and police

##### **Legislative:**

- **The Senate:** It was made up of 300 patrician men, usually appointed for life by the consuls. It acted as a powerful council that advised the consuls, controlled the government's finances, guided foreign policy, and helped shape laws. The Senate was the most influential body in Roman politics.

- **Assemblies:** They were made up of ordinary Roman citizens, mainly plebeians. These assemblies elected important officials like the Consuls and Tribunes and had the power to vote on laws. The Assemblies gave the plebeians a voice in the government.

#### **Judicial:**

- **Judges:** Every two years, six officials were elected to help manage legal matters. They were responsible for deciding punishments for crimes, settling legal disputes, and handling questions about citizenship. Their job was to interpret laws fairly and ensure justice was served.

5. **Civic responsibility:** Male citizens were expected to vote, engage with officials, participate in governance, and contribute to the welfare of the state. The Republic emphasized checks and balances. Civic duty was highly valued and considered essential for maintaining the Republic.
6. **Social mobility:** It was limited. While Roman society was hierarchical, there was some social mobility. Plebeians gained rights through the Twelve Tables where they could rise through military service or wealth, and freed slaves could sometimes achieve significant status. However, barriers remained rigid, especially for those not born into the elite.
7. **Struggle with conquering Greece:** Rome faced significant resistance from Greek city-states, particularly during the conquest of Tarentum, which hired the renowned warlord Pyrrhus. After defeating Greece and Macedonia, Rome absorbed Greek culture, language, and customs, which greatly influenced Roman society but also challenged its traditional values.
8. **Globalization:** The term "Pax Romana" (Roman Peace) is considered an early example of globalization. Rome's expansion brought diverse peoples and

cultures under its rule, facilitating the movement of goods, ideas, and people across its vast empire. However, this also led to economic and social upheaval, such as the influx of cheap grain and slaves undermining local farmers.

### **Ancient Rome - Video Vocab list**

1. **Romulus and Remus:** Legendary twin brothers credited with founding Rome; raised by a she-wolf. Romulus killed Remus.
2. **Etruscans:** An ancient civilization in Italy that significantly influenced early Roman culture, architecture, and religion.
3. **Republic:** A form of government where power resides with elected individuals representing the citizen body.
4. **Legions:** The primary military units of the Roman army, consisting of heavily armed infantry.
5. **Punic Wars:** A series of three wars fought between Rome and Carthage, leading to Roman dominance over the western Mediterranean.
6. **Founding Myth:** Rome's origin story involves Romulus and Remus, twins who were abandoned and raised by a she-wolf. Romulus later founded Rome after a dispute with Remus.
7. **Transition to Republic:** Romans overthrew the Etruscan monarchy, establishing a republic to prevent the concentration of power in a single ruler.

8. **Republican Structure:** The Roman Republic featured a complex system with consuls, the Senate, and popular assemblies, balancing power among different social classes.
9. **Social Struggles:** Tensions between patricians and plebeians led to social reforms, including the creation of the Twelve Tables, granting more rights to the plebeians.
10. **Military Expansion:** Rome's disciplined legions enabled the conquest of neighboring territories, setting the stage for Rome's transformation into a dominant Mediterranean power.
11. **Punic Wars:** Rome engaged in three significant conflicts with Carthage, known as the Punic Wars, ultimately leading to Rome's supremacy in the western Mediterranean.