

Name _____ Class _____

1. _____ was the leader of _____ during the Golden Age of Athens. He believed Greeks followed their laws not because they had to, but because they wanted to and were proud of their legal system, the _____ Athens established.
2. Pericles died during the siege of Athens during the _____ War when Athens fought Sparta.
3. Other societies—including Rome and the US—would follow the lead of _____ and use _____ as the model for their government.

TWO TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

4. _____: Citizens vote directly on laws.
Groups of citizens decide if other citizens are innocent or guilty of crimes—juries.
Example: _____
5. _____: Citizens elect people to represent them.
6. These representatives vote on which ideas become law.
Examples: _____, _____
7. Rome and the US--Both are **representative** democracies that have a legal code. The legal code of Rome was the _____. The legal code of the United States is the _____. Both allow citizens to vote. Both have a system of checks and balances. Representatives are elected by the people.
8. Alexander the Great--Alexander, the prince of Macedonia comes to power when his father, King Philip, is murdered. He conquers most of the known world at that time, ending the power of the _____ and creating a large empire under his rule. This era is known as the _____ when Greek culture is spread to all parts of the empire.
9. Unit 3 Wars we studied:
 - _____ War—Athens and Sparta fought **together** to defeat **Persia**, who was trying to overtake Greece. They succeed.
 - _____ War--Athens and Sparta fight each other in a civil war when Athens misuses funds from the Delian League. Sparta wins, but is weakened.
 - _____ Wars--Rome and Carthage battle it out in three wars to gain control of the Mediterranean. Rome wins and gains control of North Africa.
10. Athens vs. Sparta
 - Athenians valued art, beauty, education, philosophy. Young men were taught to be active in their community and government upon reaching adulthood.
 - Spartans valued strength and military might.
11. US Government Duties:
Executive—President, Vice-President, and Cabinet—military decisions and the power to veto
Legislative—Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives—run the day-to-day business of government, making laws and debating issues
Judicial—Supreme Court and Federal Courts—decide on cases to see if lower court rulings are in agreement with the Constitution.
12. Review your Rome Study Guide. Also, Review from the Roman Empire sources, The **Decline of the Roman Empire (Source 5)** including **Economic Troubles and Overreliance on Slave Labor**. Reread these passages and pay attention to the questions.

13. Vocabulary:

- _____ —the highest social class in a society
- _____ —government income, usually from taxes
- _____ --punishment of death given by the government
- _____ —sent away or banished permanently as a punishment
- _____ —fair
- _____ —a small part of a larger document or text
- _____ —began
- _____ —confusion

Writing reminder. Your writing will be RACES. (8 point rubric)

Restate—give a good introduction to your paper with a topic sentence. Make your claim if you did not in your introduction.

Answer the question in brief. This is where you begin to prove your claim.

Cite evidence. You must choose your evidence well. Your evidence must support the claim you make in your answer. You must use a minimum of two different sources.

Explain, elaborate, examples—This is the time to make connections to your background knowledge and other things you have studied this year or in your past. You must explain well. You may not copy from the text. This part is where you win or lose. Explain the evidence you cite also.

Summarize—this is your closing. Put another spin on your restate and nail down your claim.

Good luck!