

Unit 3 Test Review

Pericles



Pericles was the leader of Athens 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 democracy Athens established.

Pericles died during the siege of Athens during the Peloponnesian War when Athens fought Sparta.

Other societies—including Rome and the US—would follow the lead of Athens and use democracy as the model for their government.

Two Types of Democracy

Direct

- Citizens vote directly on laws.
- Groups of citizens decide if citizens are innocent or guilty of crimes—juries.
- Example: Athens, Greece

Representative

- Citizens elect people to represent them. These representatives vote on which ideas become law.
- Examples: Rome, United States

Athens

- The Assembly was powerful.
- Juries' decisions were final.

Rome and the U.S.

- Both are **representative** democracies that have a legal code.
- The legal code of Rome was the Twelve Tables.
- The legal code of the United States is the Constitution.
- Both allow citizens to vote.
- Both have a system of checks and balances.
- Representatives are elected by the people.

Alexander the Great



- Alexander, the prince of Macedonia comes to power when his father, King Philip, is murdered.
- Alexander conquers most of the known world at that time, ending the power of the city-states and creating a large empire under his rule.
- This era is known as the Hellenistic period when Greek culture is spread to all parts of the empire.

Unit 3 Wars

- Persian Wars
 - Peloponnesian Wars
 - Punic Wars
- Athens and Sparta fought **together** to defeat **Persia**, who was trying to overtake Greece. They succeed.
 - Athens and Sparta fight each other in a civil war when Athens misuses funds from the Delian League. Sparta wins, but is weakened.
 - Rome and Carthage battle it out in three wars to gain control of the Mediterranean. Rome wins and gains control of North Africa.

Athens vs. Sparta

Athens

- Valued education, beauty
- Valued participation in government
- Valued art and philosophy

Sparta

- Valued physical strength
- Valued military service
- Highest honor was dying for Sparta

US Government Branches 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 laws are in agreement with the Constitution.

Review your Rome study guides!

Julius Caesar



Julius Caesar refused to resign from his second dictatorship. This ended with his murder on the Senate floor. This made the government look weak and ineffective.

This event signaled the end of the Republic and allowed the beginning of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire

What Rome gave to the people it conquered:

- Gave to many citizenship
- Benefits of roads, uniform fair laws, protection of the army

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.**

Vocabulary

- Aristocracy—the highest social class in a society
- Revenue—government income, usually from taxes
- Executed—punishment of death given by the government
- Exiled—sent away or banished permanently as a punishment
- Impartial—fair
- Excerpt—a small part of a larger document or text
- Originated—began
- Chaos—confusion