

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

What makes a civilization a CLASSIC?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Which four areas of the world had Classical Civilizations?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

## Classical China: Two Great Civilizations - The Qin Dynasty and Han Dynasty

### Qin Dynasty

### Han Dynasty

**Leader:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Leader:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Philosophy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Philosophy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Type of Government:**

**Type of Government:**

**Accomplishments:**

**Accomplishments:**

**Decline/Fall:**

**Decline/Fall:**

# India: Maurya (324 BCE–184 BCE) and Gupta Empires (320 CE-550 CE)

## Mauryan Empire

Chandragupta Maurya created 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Empire through \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chandragupta Maintains Order in India

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

### Asoka – “The Most Honored Emperor”

#### Accomplishments:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

#### Conversion to Buddhism:

## Gupta Empire

500 years after the Maurya Empire ended the Guptas began their empire; it is considered India’s \_\_\_\_\_ or Period of Peace and Prosperity.

### India’s GOLDEN AGE

Math:

Medicine:

Architecture:

Literature:

Government:

### DECLINE OF THE GUPTA

## Common Features of Golden Age Civilizations

1) Period of Peace and Prosperity:

2) Advancements in Art/Architecture:

3) Stable Government:

4) Economic Success:

5) Emphasis on Learning/Education:

## Major Beliefs

Confucianism (CHINA):

Legalism (CHINA):

Buddhism (INDIA):

Hinduism (INDIA):

# Ancient Greece

## Geographic Features

## Impact


## Greek Government

City-State –

**Types of Government in Ancient Greece:**

Monarchy –

Aristocracy –

Oligarchy –

Democracy –

## Athens and Sparta: The Two Most Powerful Greek City States

### ATHENS

Government:

Values:

### SPARTA

Government:

Values:

## Greek Philosophy

## The Age of Pericles

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# Alexander the Great

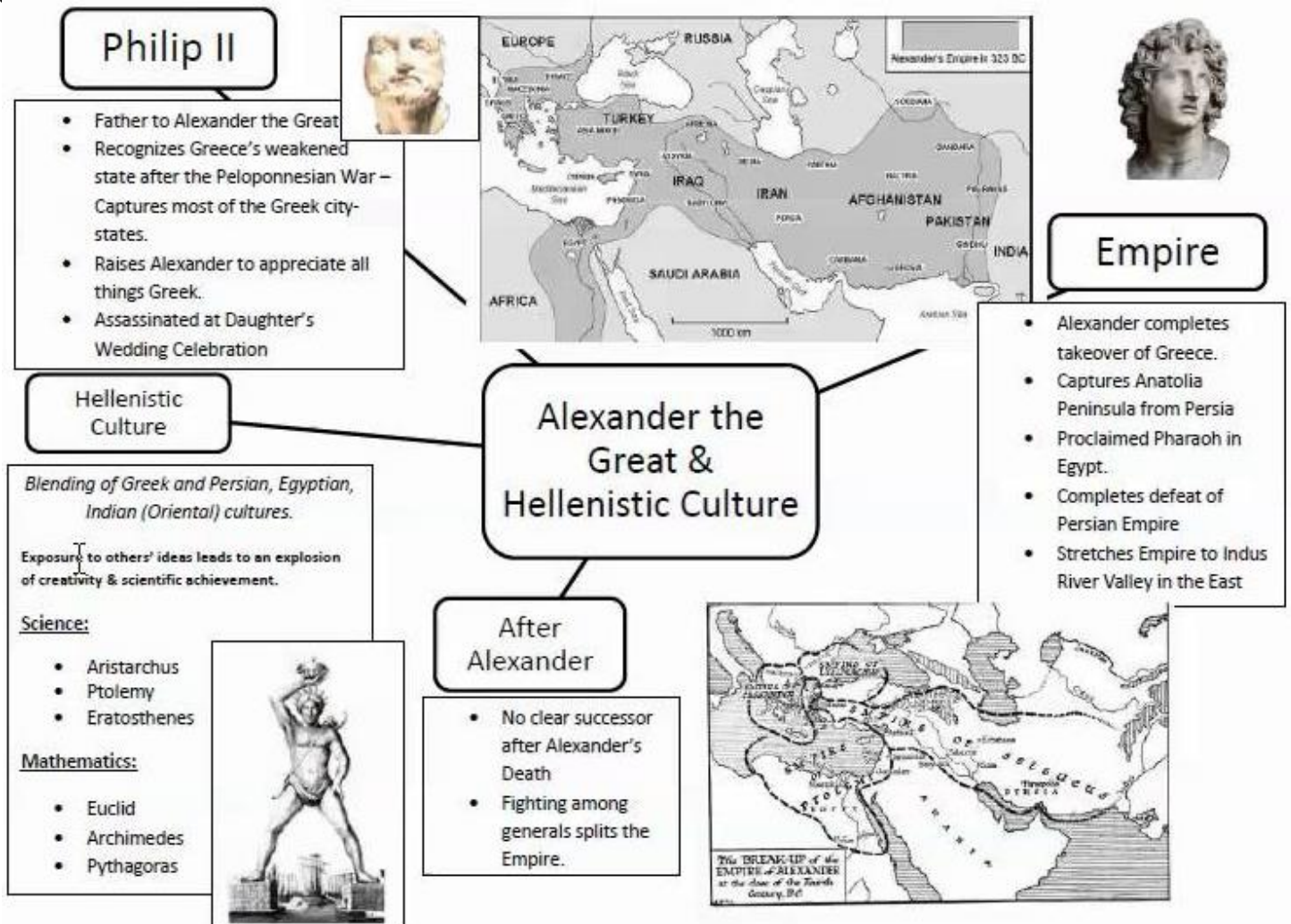
In just 10 years Alexander conquered a huge empire that stretched 20,000 miles from Greece to India. He spread Greek culture and civilization throughout Eurasia.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

## Hellenistic Culture

### Cultural Diffusion -

Alexander's Empire combines the cultures of: \_\_\_\_\_



# THE ROMAN EMPIRE

## The Geography of Rome

## The Early Republic

Rome was founded as a \_\_\_\_\_ and was controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.

Over time the Plebeians revolted and gained elected representatives and a Code of Law known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Republic:

Patrician:

Plebian:

Citizen:

12 Tables:

## Roman Expansion

Punic Wars (264 BCE – 146 BCE)

Roman Military Strengths

## STRONG LEADERS CREATE AN EMPIRE

JULIUS CAESAR

AUGUSTUS (OCTAVIAN) CAESAR

THE PAX ROMANA (27 BCE – 181 CE)

The Pax Romana or \_\_\_\_\_ is considered Rome's \_\_\_\_\_.

This period of \_\_\_\_\_ is the height of the Roman Empire.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_

# TIME TO SPLIT FOR ROME

Emperor Diocletian

Emperor Constantine

## THE FALL OF ROME

Political

Economic

Religious

Military

Social