NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PER: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 12 Assignment**

**SPRITE CHART DIRECTIONS:** SPRITE charts are a great way to help students organize complex information from the textbook or a supplemental reading.

**Social:** Relates to the manner in which people within a society interact with one another. Social classes, gender roles, age grades, family structure, racial/ethnic/religious issues, etc.

**Political**: Relates to the power structure and governmental institutions within a society. Political structures (type of government), role of leaders, law & order, government functions, military, etc.

**Religious**: Relates to the religious institutions and/or belief structures that are most prevalent in a society. Types of religions, religious groups/cults, holy texts, holidays/traditions, etc.

**Intellectual**: Relates to the ideas/philosophies and artistic achievements that drive a civilization. Education, philosophical developments, new ideas, fields of study (math/science), written works, literature, art/architecture, music, etc.

**Technological**: Relates to physical technological developments that impact a civilization. New inventions, tools, weapons, machines, architecture, etc.

**Economic**: Relates to all developments and interactions that revolve around the exchange of goods and services. Agricultural production, resources/geography, taxes, income, specialization, trade, etc.

**Chapter 12 Critical Thinking Questions**: Answer each of the following questions collectively in your base groups. One final written copy should be produced by each group member.

1. Examine the reign of Augustus Caesar. What steps did he take to restore order and implement the *Pax Romana*? What were the long-term effects of his influence?

2. Compare and contrast the Roman and Chinese empires. What made these states so powerful and influential for such a long period of time?

3. How did trade shape the Roman world? Discuss the implications of the Mediterranean as *mare nostrum*. How did trade work to bring the Roman world together?

4. What were the main achievements and limitations of the Roman Republic and Roman Empire? What were the key turning points in Roman history?

5. Jesus said, “Ye have heard that it hath been said, ‘An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.’ But I say unto you that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.” To what legal tradition was Jesus referring? Why would this simple philosophy make so many people angry? What were the foundations of his thought?

6. Discuss the reign of Julius Caesar. How did he transform the Roman state? How great was his influence on the later Roman Empire?

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

**Comparative Topic: Regional and Trans-Regional Interactions (600BCE – 600CE)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CHINA | INDIA | GREECE | ROME |
| **S** |  |  |  |  |
| **P** |  |  |  |  |
| **R** |  |  |  |  |
| **I** |  |  |  |  |
| **T** |  |  |  |  |
| **E** |  |  |  |  |