**IDX G9 HISTORY H STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 2**

**By Ava and Allison**

1. Classical Greece

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| Timeline of Greece | |
| Minoan Age | c. 2700-1500 BC |
| Mycenaean Age | c. 1600-1100 BC |
| Dark Ages | c. 1100-800 BC |
| Archaic Age | c. 800-500 BC |
| Classical Age | c. 500-300 BC |

* geographical features dictated many decisions and characteristics
  + mountainous terrain w/ no fertile land for agriculture —> reliance on trade
  + distance and mountains make some areas hard to control —> influence politics and formation of city-states
* daily life
  + gender roles
    - men worked as artisans, farmers, & merchants in the morning and exercised & attended assemblies in the afternoon
    - women cooked and wove at home; poorer women worked in markets, sold food and cloth
  + upper class attended symposiums
    - discussed public affairs, philosophy, and literature
    - entertainment included dancers, singers, magicians, acrobats, and alcohol
  + around 1/3 of population was enslaved
    - prisoners of war, foreigners, and debtors
    - did heavy work and mining, some were teachers or servants
* Athens
  + began as an aristocracy
  + Education
    - songs of free men were required to be educated
    - main texts: Illiad, Odyssey
    - learned arithmetics, geometry, drawing, music, gymnastics, and rhetoric
    - required to serve in military for two years at 18
  + Architecture
    - started using stone at around 6th century BCE (wood was main material before)
    - ionic (flat tops), doric (curly tops), and corinthian (very fancy) columns
  + Arts
    - sculptors used idealized forms
    - Phidias
      * created statues for Parthenon and the statue of Zeus at Olympus
  + had many social problems that forced change
    - i.e. poverty, debt
  + and therefore we have…
* Draco and the Archons
  + archon: leader of the aristocratic government; supreme judge
  + created a strict code of law to curb crimes
    - “draconian”: excessively harsh or severe, especially referring to laws or their application
  + extended voting rights to anyone with armor
* Solon
  + elected as archon in 594 BCE, continued solving the problems Draco tried to solve
  + canceled or reduced debts and eliminated slavery due to debt
  + eliminated “helot” class except for foreigners and women
* Cleisthenes
  + finished what the previous archons started
  + empowered common people
  + redesigned electoral districts to not be divided by wealth
  + created the Council of Five Hundred
    - 500 people chosen by chance to help run the government
    - most people could participate at least once
    - any free man could now become powerful
  + kick-started ostracism
    - if 6000 people wrote someone’s name on an “ostraka” (a piece of broken pottery), they were banished for 10 years
  + expanded the Court of Appeal juries
    - 1501 juries at once
    - protected against corruption
* influences on and of Greece
  + civilization of the Near East and Egypt influence Greek Culture
  + Greek religion and features adopted into Roman culture
  + Greek alphabet, which came from the Phoenicians, was adopted by many other civilizations

Sparta

* founded by the descendants of Dorians, who invaded Greece ~1200 BCE
* located on Peloponnesus
* invaded neighbors and enslaved many
  + 65%-85% of population were enslaved helots
  + farmed large estates
* citizens meant the land-owning leisure class
  + they owned helots and did not have to work by definition
* began education at around 7 years old
  + military camp for boys with no weapons or armor to create faithful citizens
* gender roles
  + women had more freedom than Greeks but had no place in government
  + were expected to exercise and be strong to give birth to strong babies
* government
  + two kings with little power (almost like figureheads), led army and religious services
  + assembly: group of males over 30 years old, held the most power
  + council of elders: 28 men over 60 years old, similar to the supreme court
* despite Sparta’s popularity and reputation as an advanced empire with an all-powerful army
  + Sparta was behind on arts, science, etc. and were very conservative
  + they were afraid of change and outside influence

**2. Rome**

- Aeneas: the son of goddess Venus and mortal man

- Origin Myths

* Aeneas: son of goddess Venus and a mortal man
  + Trojan hero fighting for Greeks, founded Rome
* Romulus and Remus: the twin sons of Mars
  + the boys were set adrift on the Tiber River and founded she-wolf and were then raised by a shepherds family
  + Romulus killed Remus

-Roman Republic

Geo of Rome

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Protection For Rome and Italy | Unification of Italy under Rome | Farming and Trade |
| * Rome built on 7 hills * Alps were a barrier to the north * Seas were barriers on 3 sides * Poor harbors in eastern Italy * Little interference from cultures to the east | * Rome centrally located on peninsula * Good location for capital * Appennine Mountains run north to south * Not a barrier to unification of peninsula | * Fertile soil and mild climate * No need to import food * Central location in Mediterranean * Good for trade * Launching point for expansion throughout med region |

* The Roman Conquest of Italy
  + At the beginning of Republic Rome, Rome was surrounded by enemies like Latin communities and stuff
  + 338 BCE, Rome crused the Latin states in Latium
  + In the next 50 yrs, Romans waged successful struggles with hill people from central Italy and then came into direct contact with the Greek communities
  + 267 BCE, Rome completed the conquest of southern Italy by defeating Greek cities
  + 264 BCE Rome crushed the Etruscans states in the north and Rome had conquered most of Italy
  + 338 BCE Romans devised the Roman Confederation 🡪 Rome allowed some people (Latins) to hv full Roman citizenship and the remaining communities were made allies
    - Free to run their local affairs but were required to provide soldiers for Rome
    - Loyal allies could improve their status and even become Roman citizens
* The Roman State
  + After the overthrow of the monarchy, Roman nobles were eager to maintain their position of power, and established a republican form of government.
  + Consuls and Praetors: Chief executive officers of the Roman Republic
  + Two consuls were chosen annually, administered gov and led the army into battle
  + Office of praetor was created in 336 BCE, in charge of civil law but could also lead armies and govern Rome when the consuls were away
  + The Roman Senate: came to hold an especially important position in the Roman Republic
    - Could only advise the magistrates but this advice wasn’t taken lightly
    - By the third century BCE 🡪 had virtually the force of law
  + Centuriate Assembly: The wealthiest citizens always had a majority
    - Elected the chief magistrates and passed laws
  + Council of the Plebs: came into being 471 BCE
* Social Divisions:
  + Patricians: descendants of original senates appointed during the period of the kings and were great landowners, who constituted an aristocratic governing class
    - Only they could be consuls, magistrates, senators
    - Controlled centuriate assembly and many other facts
  + Plebeians: larger group of non-patricians land owners, less wealthy landholders, artisans, merchants, small farmers
    - Were citizens
  + Both Patricians and Plebians could vote, but only patricians could hold a governmental office
  + Intermarriage was forbidden
  + Fifth century BCE 🡪 plebians began to seek equality
  + Council of plebs: popular assembly for plebeians only, created in 471 BCE
    - Tribunes of the plebs 🡪 given power to protect plebeians against arrest by patrician magistrates.
    - Intermarriage now allowed
    - 287 BCE 🡪 plebians could pass laws
  + Due to the right of intermarriage, a select number of patrician and plebian families formed a new senatorial aristocracy that came to dominate the political offices.

-The Roman Conquest of the Mediterranean

* Carthage: founded around 800 BCE around the coast of North Africa by the Phoenicians, Carthage had flourished. By third century BCE, they had northern Africa, Southern Spain, Sardinia, Corsica and western Sicily
  + Controlled western mediterranean trade
* 
* The Punic Wars
  + The First Punic War(264-146BCE)
    - Romans decided to intervene in a struggle between two Sicilian cities and sent an army to Sicily, but the Carthaginians considered Sicily as part of their territory so they started a war.
    - Romans developed a navy
    - Carthage gave up all rights to Sicily and Sicily became the first Roman Province
    - Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily became a part of Rome
    - Hannibal Barca swore to restore national honor (he’s a Carthaginian general)
  + Second Punic War (218 – 201 BCE)
    - Romans encouraged one of Carthage’s Spanish allies to revolt against Carthage
    - Hannibal crossed the Alps with an army of 30000-40000 men and terrorized Romans for 15 years.
    - Battle of Cannae (216 BCE), Romans lost 400000 men, were on the brink of disaster
    - Romans began to reconquer some Italian cities that went to Hannibal’s side
    - Fabius Maximum (Dictator) avoided pitched battles and attacked supply lines (Fabian Strategy)
    - Scipio Africanus the Elder (brilliant general) learned from Hannibal’s tactics and pushed the Carthaginians out of Spain by 206 BCE
    - Romans took way directly to Carthage, forcing Carthaginians to recall Hannibal from Italy
    - Battle of Zama (202 BCE): Romans crushed Hannibal’s forces and Carthage lost Spain
    - Rome became the dominant power in western Mediterranean
  + Third Punic War (149 – 146 BCE):
    - 146 BCE, Carthage was destroyed
    - Burned for ten days, 50000 people in the area were sold into slavery
    - Carthage became a Roman province called Africa
* The Nature of Roman Imperialism
  + Three stages: conquest of Italy 🡪 conflict with Carthage and expansion into the western Mediterranean 🡪 and the involvement with and domination of the Hellenistic kingdoms
* The Roman Army: four legions, each made up of four thousand to five thousand men
  + Each legion had abt three hundred cavalry and the rest infantry
  + Army recruited from citizens between 18-46
  + At first unpaid, provided own weapons, could join if wanted (loyalty)
  + Later they got professional training and stiped
  + Even Later they got spoils of victory
* Other Wars:
  + Jugurthine Wars (112 – 106 BCE) 🡪 Sulla and Marius add bits of African to Rome
  + Social War (91-87BCE) 🡪 Italian cities revolt, desired citizenship since Roman military relied heavily on their populations
  + Mithridatic War (88-63 BCE) 🡪 Sulla and Pompey add much of Anatolia to Rome
  + 3 Servile (135 – 132, 104-100, 73-71 BCE) 🡪 slave rebellions of ten in Sicily/ Southern Italy in Spartacus
* Results of Conquest:
  + Rich and Porr gap widens 🡪 more land = patricians buy more land at a cheaper price and get slaves 🡪 plebians gets less land and got to urban areas unemployed
  + Country life changes
  + Latifundial: massive farming estates with many slaves
  + Influx of slaves
  + New Hellenized urban cultured
  + Roman literature mimics Greek modes, adopted Greek style baths,
  + Greater opportunities for Roman aristocrats 🡪 Politically and Materially
  + Loss of enemies = loss of patriotism and Roman frugality

-The Decline and Fall of the Roman Republic (133-31 BCE)

* Growing inequality and Unrest
  + By second century BCE the senate had become the effective governing body of the Roman state
  + 300 men drawn primarily from the landed aristocracy; they remained senators for life and held the chief magistracies of the Republic
  + Backbone of Roman state and army had traditionally been the small farmers, but over time the small farmers couldn’t compete for land
  + Aristocrats amassed large estates, called latifundia, that used slave labor
  + Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus: two brothers who tried to remedy this growing economic and social crisis
    - Believed the underlying cause of Rome’s problems was the decline of the small farmer
    - Demanded land redistribution
    - Wanted the gov to buy food for the poor
    - Senators murdered Tiberius in 133 BCE
    - Gaius was murdered 12 years later
* New Role for the Roman Army
  + Gaius Marius (157 – 86 BCE)
    - Held consulship from 104 – 100 BCE, recruited volunteers from both the urban and rural poor who possessed no property
    - Swore oath of loyalty to the general, not Rome
    - Generals would promise them land, forcing the generals to play politics in order to get laws passed that would provide the land promised
    - Marius created a system that placed much power in the hands of individual generals instead of the state
  + Lucius Cornelius Sulla
    - Senate gave him command of a war in Asia Minor, but when the council of plebs tried to transfer command of this war to Marius, a civil war broke out
    - Sulla won, seized Rome in 82 BCE
    - Declared dictator, marched on Rome, slaughtered thousands bc of disagreements with Marius (81 BCE)
* The Collapse of the Republic
  + Two important features: jostling for dominance of a number of powerful individuals and the civil wars generated because of their conflict
  + Crassus, Pompey, Julius Caesar had power
    - Crassus 🡪 richest man in Rome, led a successful military command against a major slave rebellion 🡪 command in Syria
    - Pompey 🡪 returned from a successful military command in Spain in 71 BCE, hailed as military hero 🡪 command in Spain
    - Julius Caesar 🡪 military command in Spain 🡪 special military command in Gaul (modern France)
    - the three of them formed a coalition that historians call the First Triumvirate (three-man rule)
    - Crassus died in battle in 53 BCE, leaving Caesar and Pompey in direct competition
    - Leading senators endorsed Pompey 🡪 less harmful to their cause, voted for Caesar to lay down his command and return as private citizen
    - Caesar refused, kept army and moved into Italy illegally by crossing the Rubicon, marched on Rome and defeated Pompey and his allies
  + Caesar:
    - Made dictator in 47 BCE, three years later made dictator for life
    - Public works to reduce unemployment
    - Public land given to poor
    - Expanded citizenship
    - Julian calendar
    - Planned a lot of building projects and military adventures in the east
    - 44 BCE, a group of leading senators assassinated him
* The Second Triumvirate (after Caesar’s death)
  + Octavian, Antony, Lepidus
    - Octavian: Caesar’s grandnephew, adopted son 🡪 took western portion
    - Antony: Caesar’s ally and assistant --: took eastern half, allied himself closely with the Egyptian queen Cleopatra VII
    - Marc Anthony originally married to Octavian’s sister Octaviana
    - Octavian absolutely crushed Antony forces at the Battle of Actium in Greece
* Augustus (Octavian)
  + 27 BCE, proclaimed himself emperor, and the restoration of the Republic
  + Senate gave him the title of “Imperator” 🡪 commander in chief, Latin for “emperor”
  + Many people believed Caesar was a tyrant, while Augustus was careful to present himself as an ordinary citizen
  + Augustus maintained army of 28 legions (150000 men)
  + Set up Praetorian Guard of roughly 9000 men who had the important task of guarding the emperor
  + Made consul for life
  + Power to veto, make laws, call senate
  + Maintained facade of elected officials rather than dictators
* Legacy of Roman Republic
  + Spread of Greco-Roman culture
  + Roman law
  + “jus natural” = universal, natural law
  + Roman law harmonized with the needs of global empire: guided mostly by reason and logic
  + Success:

1. Infrastructure 🡪 well-built military roads radiating from Rome (and roads for civil use
2. Military ability
3. Strategy: Divide and Control
4. Treatment of conquered people

When did Roman Republic End?

-The Early Roman Empire

* Origins of Christianity (30 BCE – 1 CE)
  + Began with a Jew named Jesus in Judea (Israel)
  + He was born in Nazareth, year 23 of Augustus, raised in Galilee
  + Born to virgin mother Mary, God is his father
  + Jesus traveled, preached in Judea 🡪 Bethlehem, Nazareth, Galilee, Jerusalem, performed miracles
  + His popularity became threatening to Roman Leaders, so he got crucified
  + But then he rose from the dead three days later and then ascended to heaven
  + Apostles spread message, wrote 4 Gospels on the life of Jesus in the New Testament
  + Beliefs:
    - Monotheism, but Trinitarian “Holy Trinity”
    - Jesus is Messiah
    - Salvation 🡪 people can be forgiven from sin, achieve eternal life in heaven or go to hell
    - Father = God, Son = God, Spirit = God
  + Jesus will come again
  + Scripture:
    - The bible
    - Contains Old Testament 🡪 Jewish Torah
    - New Testament 🡪 Stories of Jesus, early Christians
* Augustus wanted his stepson Tiberius to be his successor
* Augustus established the Julio-Claudian dynasty
* Pax Romana and the Five Good Emperors (96-180)

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