Unit 7: Foundations of Greek Culture

Content Area:	Social Studies
Course(s):	Ancient World History
Time Period:	Мау
Length:	6 weeks
Status:	Published

Transfer Skills

Ancient Greece is widely regarded as the Cradle of Western Civilization.

Enduring Understandings

The rise and spread of new belief systems unified societies, but they also became a major source of tension and conflict.

Despite the fact that commercial and agricultural improvements created new wealth and opportunities for the empires, most people's daily lives remained unchanged.

Geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.

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Essential Questions

What have been Greece's greatest legacies?

How did the mountains affect life in Greece?

How was the sea helpful to the Greek economy?

Content

Vocabulary/Themes

Polis, Classical, Acropolis, Government, Democracy, Aristocrats, Oligarchy, Tyranny, Tyrants, Citizens, Mythology, Fables, Persian War, Peloponnesian War, Alliance, Athens, Sparta, City-State, Philosophy, Reason, Epic Poem, Hellenistic, Architecture, Columns, Greek Alphabet

Skills

Assess the influence of geography on Greek culture.

Distinguish great works of Greek architecture.

Recognize the primary characteristics of Greek art.

Compare the basic ideas of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Resources

Standards	
SOC.6.2.8.3	The Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean World, India, and China (1000 BCE-600 CE)
SOC.6.2.8.B.4.a	Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire as well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.d	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes.