

Ancient Greece and Rome Unit Organizer

6th Grade Huey / Crisafulli / Jordan

Previous Unit

Judaism & Christianity

Next Unit

The French Revolution

Integrated Units

Writing, Judaism & Christianity

Core Knowledge Contents (Knowledge)

Ancient Greece

- The Greek polis and patriotism
- Beginnings of democratic government.
 - The Assembly
 - Suffrage, majority vote
- The “classical” ideal of human life and works
 - The ideal of the well-rounded individual and worthy citizen.
 - Pericles and the “Golden Age”
 - Architecture: the Parthenon
 - Games: The Olympics
- Greek wars: victory and hubris, defeat and shame.
 - Persian Wars: Marathon, Themopylae, Salamis
 - The Peloponnesian War: Sparta defeats Athens
- Socrates and Plato
 - Socrates was Plato’s teacher; we know of him through Plato’s writings.
 - For Socrates, wisdom is knowing that you do not know.
 - The trial of Socrates.
- Plato and Aristotle
 - Plato was Aristotle’s teacher.
 - They agreed that reason and philosophy would rule our lives, not emotion and rhetoric.
- Alexander the Great and the spread of Greek culture.

Ancient Rome:

- The Roman Republic
 - Builds upon Greek and classical ideals
 - Class and status; patricians and plebeians, slaves

- Roman government: consuls, tribunes, and senators
- The Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage
- Julius Caesar
- Augustus Caesar
 - Pax Romana
 - Roman law and the administration of a vast, diverse empire.
 - Virgil, *The Aeneid*: epic
- Christianity under the Roman Empire
- The “decline and fall” of the Roman Empire.
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State and District Guidelines (Patterns)

GEO.6.1.2.C demonstrate expanded knowledge of the geography of Ancient Greece and Rome, in relation to important historical events of antiquity

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Standards for Achievement and Performance (Modeling)

Students will...

Identify tyranny, aristocracy, oligarchy, and democracy as early forms of Greek government.

Understand social organization of Greek city-states that share a common language and religion.

Describe rights of citizens, women, slaves, and metics.

Recognize the importance of education to Athenians.

Explain the Spartan system of government.

Recognize some of the important differences between Athens and Sparta

Describe the Olympic truce, events, prizes, and legacy.

Compare and contrast the leadership of Leonidas and Xerxes.

Describe the Persian Wars and the battles of Sardis, Marathon, Thermopylae, and Salamis.

Identify contributions that Aristophanes, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripedes, Herodotus, Thucydides, and Hippocrates made to the Greek culture.

Describe the strategy behind Alcibiades’ attack on Sicily to win the Peloponnesian War and its consequences.

Recognize mythology and the early Greek philosophy as ways of explaining natural phenomena.
Understand the beliefs of Socrates and his role in Athenian society.
Describe the accomplishments of Alexander the Great.
Recognize the significance of the Hellenistic Period and the library at Alexandria.
Understand the origins of Rome, the republic, the importance of the army, and social divisions.
Recognize Roman methods of conquering and building an empire.
Recognize Hannibal as the defender of Carthage.
Describe the roles of Hannibal and Scipio in defending Carthage against Rome.
Identify changes in the Roman Army under Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar.
Understand the rise of Christianity in the Roman Empire in the first and second centuries.
Understand how the Roman persecution of Christians led to Constantine's signing of the Edict of Milan.
Compare Greek and Roman contributions to our culture.

Types of Assessments (Creativity)

Students will take a variety of quizzes over the content covered.
Students will demonstrate their understanding of the content through experiments and will record findings in an experiment log.
Students will review the content covered in a game of Jeopardy
Students will take a final exam