

1. **City-State**: An independent city that has its own government.
2. **Athens**: City-state in ancient Greece that became the world's most powerful & civilized city in the 5th century.
3. **Sparta**: Ancient Greek city-state and rival of Athens that was known for their militaristic government .
4. **Persian Empire**: An empire in Western Asia that attempted to conquer Greece several times in the 5th century under the leadership of Darius.
5. **Darius**: King of Persia that expanded the Persian empire, attempted to conquer Greece.
6. **Zoroastrianism**: A religion based on the battle between good and evil; developed the concepts of Satan and angels.
7. **Persian Wars**: Wars fought between Greece and Persia in the 5th century BC, in which the Persians sought to extend their territory over the Greek world.
8. **Golden Age**: A time period of peace, prosperity, and great intellectual & artistic achievement.
9. **Pericles**: Athenian statesman whose leadership contributed to Athens' political and cultural supremacy in Greece.
10. **Parthenon**: A former temple, on the Athenian Acropolis, dedicated to the goddess Athena.
11. **Socrates**: Greek philosopher and teacher that used reason & argument in searching for the truth.
12. **Socratic Method**: Socrates' question and answer technique of gathering knowledge.
13. **Plato**: A Greek philosopher. Was a student of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle. He founded a school in ancient Athens called The Academy.
14. **Aristotle**: Greek philosopher that made contributions to logic, metaphysics, math, physics, biology, botany, ethics, politics, agriculture, medicine, dance, & theater.
15. **Peloponnesian Wars**: Wars fought between Athens and Sparta from 431-404 BC in which Athens and her allies would be defeated.
16. **Alexander the Great**: King of Macedonia from 336-323 BC; conquerer of the Greek city-states and of the Persian empire. Founder of Alexandria and the Hellenistic culture.
17. **Hellenistic Culture**: Blending of Macedonian, Greek, Persian, African cultures created by Alexander the Great.

18. **Roman Republic:** Form of government practiced in Rome where the power of the gov't. rested with citizens who had the right to vote for their leaders.
19. **Patricians:** Name for a wealthy landowner who held public office positions in ancient Rome.
20. **Plebeians:** Name for a common citizen in ancient Rome who could own land but not public office positions.
21. **Twelve Tables:** first written laws in Classical Rome that protected all **free citizens** (Patricians & Plebeians)
22. **Consul:** one of two annually elected officials that jointly ruled the Roman Republic politically and militarily.
23. **Legions:** Military unit of the Roman army.
24. **Punic Wars:** A series of three wars fought between Rome and Carthage over control of the Mediterranean Sea from 264 BC to 146 BC.
25. **Roman Empire:** the post-Roman Republic period of the ancient Roman civilization, characterized by government headed by emperors .
26. **Triumvirate:** A group of three leaders who shared governing powers in Rome from 59-46 BC.
27. **Octavian (Augustus):** Augustus was the founder of the Roman Empire and considered the first Roman emperor.
28. **Pax Romana:** Two hundred year period of Roman peace & prosperity from 27 BC-180 AD.
29. **Colosseum:** an oval amphitheatre in the center of the city of Rome, Italy. Built of rocks and brick-faced concrete, it is the largest amphitheatre ever built.
30. **Judaism:** A monotheistic religion begun by Abraham in 2000 BC. **It was the first religion created.**
31. **Ten Commandments:** A set of biblical laws (guideline to living) relating to ethics and worship, which play a fundamental role in Judaism and Christianity.
32. **Christianity:** A monotheistic religion begun by Jesus who is known to Christians as the Christ or "Messiah".

33. **Roman Catholic**: Branch of Christianity started by the Romans, which is led by the Pope.
34. **Edict of Milan**: A proclamation that permanently established religious toleration for Christianity within the Roman Empire in 313 AD.
35. **Byzantine Empire** - Eastern part of the Roman Empire.
36. **Justinian Code**- The body of Roman civil law collected and organized by order of the Byzantine emperor Justinian.
37. **Hagia Sophia** - The Cathedral of Holy Wisdom in Constantinople, built by order of the Byzantine emperor Justinian
38. **Schism** - The formal separation of a Church into two Churches or the secession of a group owing to doctrinal and other differences.
39. **Islam** - The religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
40. **Qu'ran**- The Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by the archangel Gabriel and written down in Arabic.
41. **Sunni** - The larger of the two main branches of Islam, which differs from Shia in its understanding of the Sunna, its conception of religious leadership, and its acceptance of the first three caliphs.
42. **Shi'ite** - a member of one of the two great religious divisions of Islam that regards Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad, as the legitimate successor of Muhammad
43. **Caliph** - a supreme political and religious leader in a Muslim government.
44. **Caliphate** - The area ruled by a caliph.
45. **Jihad** - A holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty