

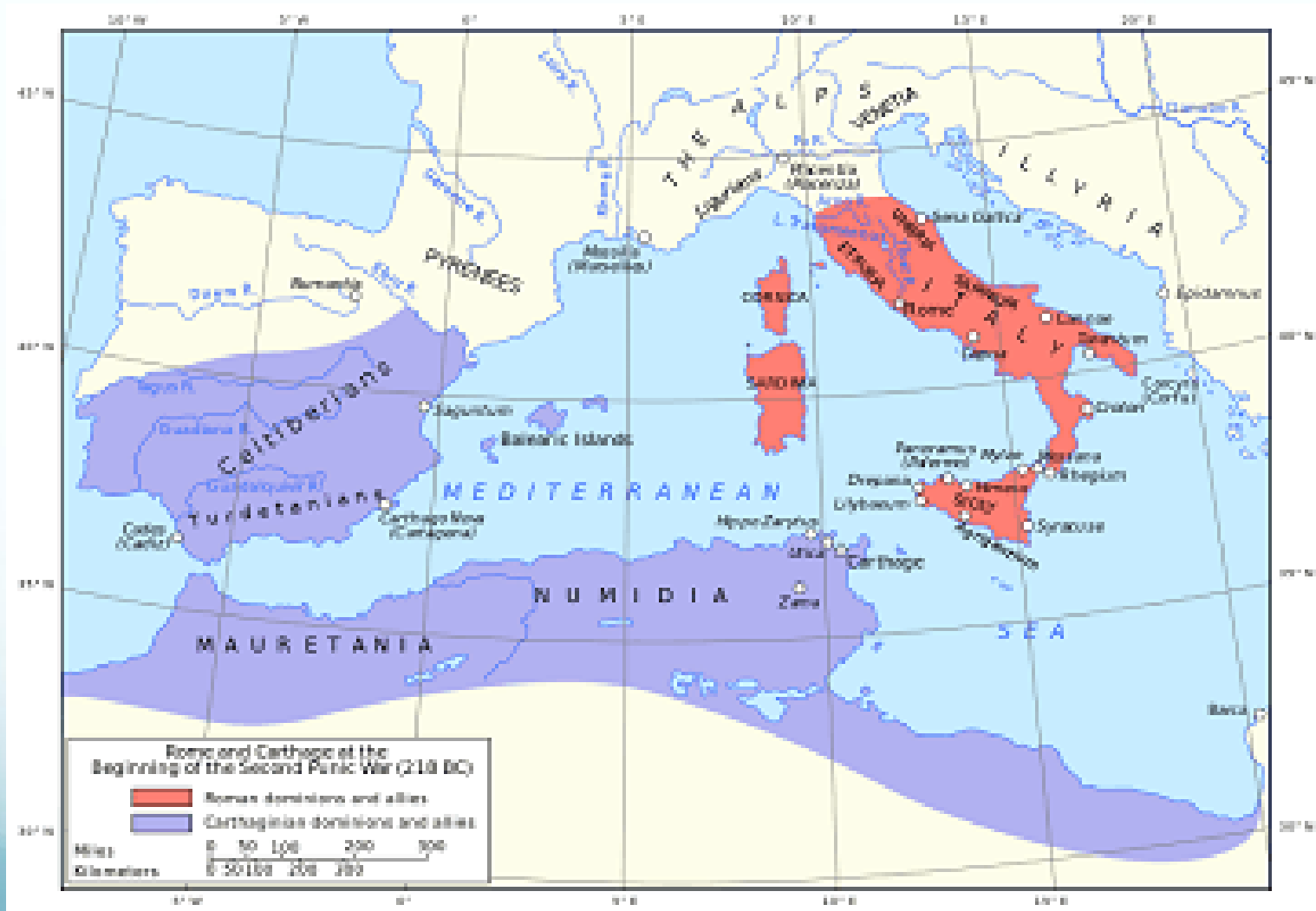
Unit 3 – Ancient Empires

8/9 October

Achaemenid Empire 550 BC – 330 BC



Carthaginian Empire 650 BC – 150 BC



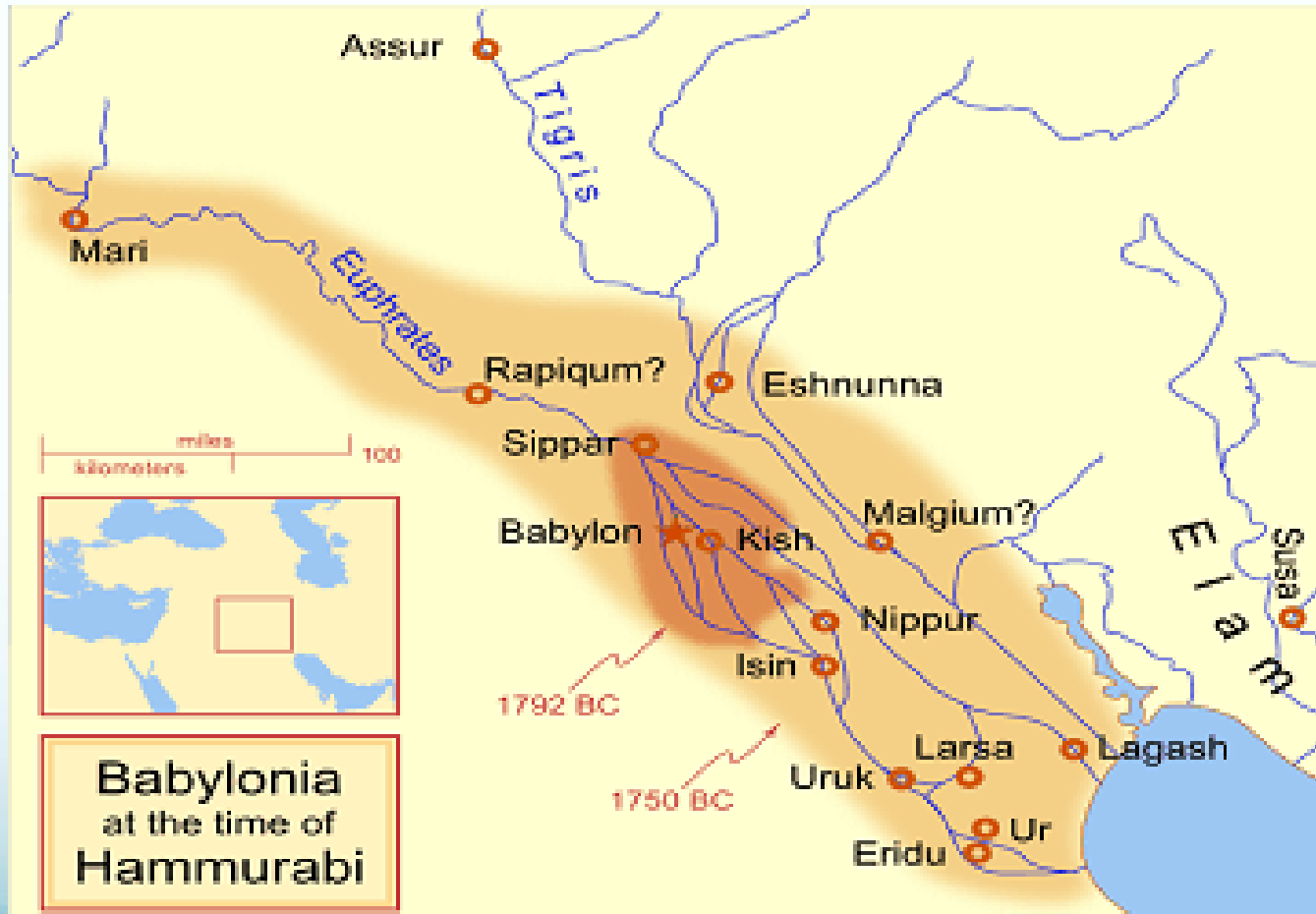
Egyptian Empire 1550 BC – 1070 BC



Hittite Empire 1600 BC – 1180 BC



Babylonian Empire 1900 BC – 1600 BC



Assyrian Empire 2000 BC – 600 BC



Akkadian Empire 2300-2100BC



Ancient Empires

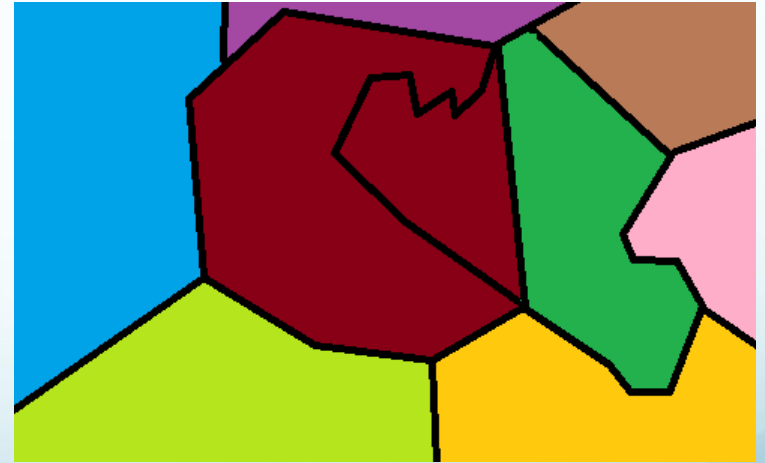
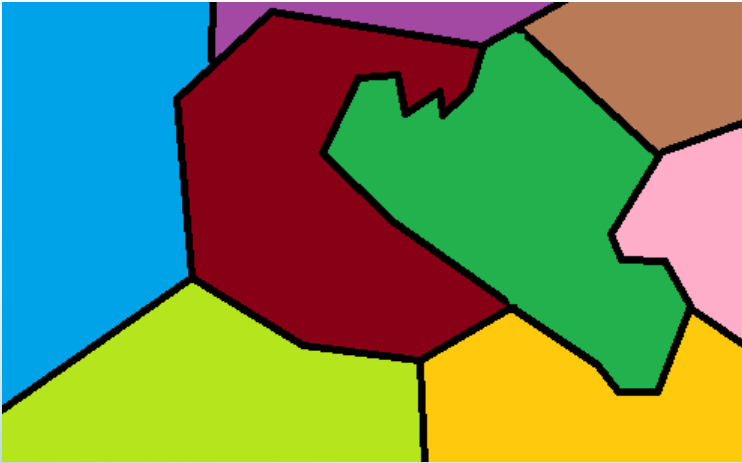
- Talk with a partner about what you notice

The Great Empires

- This is one of our longest units of the year.
- Our goal is to cover:
 - The Roman Empire
 - Chinese Empire
 - The Caliphates
 - Why empires succeed/fail

Notes: Empire

- An **Empire** is any state rules over other states, countries, or nations.



Notes: Nation, Country, State

- We use two of these words inaccurately in our day-to-day language.
- A **State** is a single political community under one government. *ie. France*
- A **Country** is either a State or the land occupied by a Nation. *ie. France*
- A **Nation** is the group of people who politically associate with that country and each other. *ie. The French*

State =
The United
States of
America



Country =
America



Nation =
Americans



Notes: What is a Nation?

- A **Nation** is a group of people that identify with each other as one People.
- Often identify with those living in one country.
 - The Americans, the French, the Japanese are all nations.

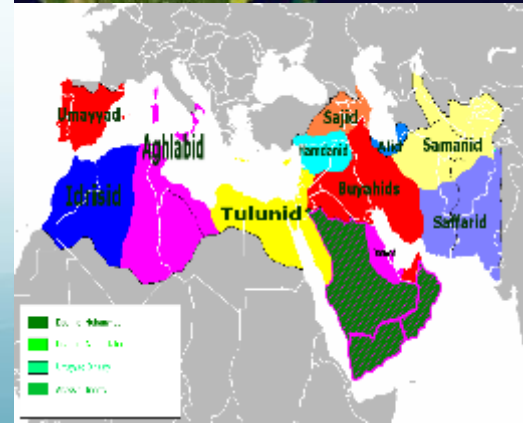
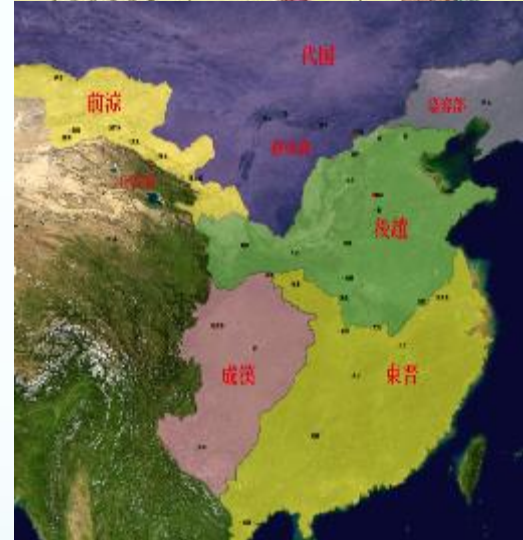


With your neighbor:

- Think of an example of a nation. Why is it a nation?
- Think of an example of a group of people who are not a nation. Why are they not a nation?

Notes: The Great Em

- The 3 empires we are going to study are all ones that:
 - Ruled over dozens of countries.
 - Defined the region they ruled over (even to the present day)
 - Lasted for hundreds of years



Assignment: The Great Empires

- Read the document and take notes in the boxes provided.
- Attach into binder in Unit 3 section when you are done.

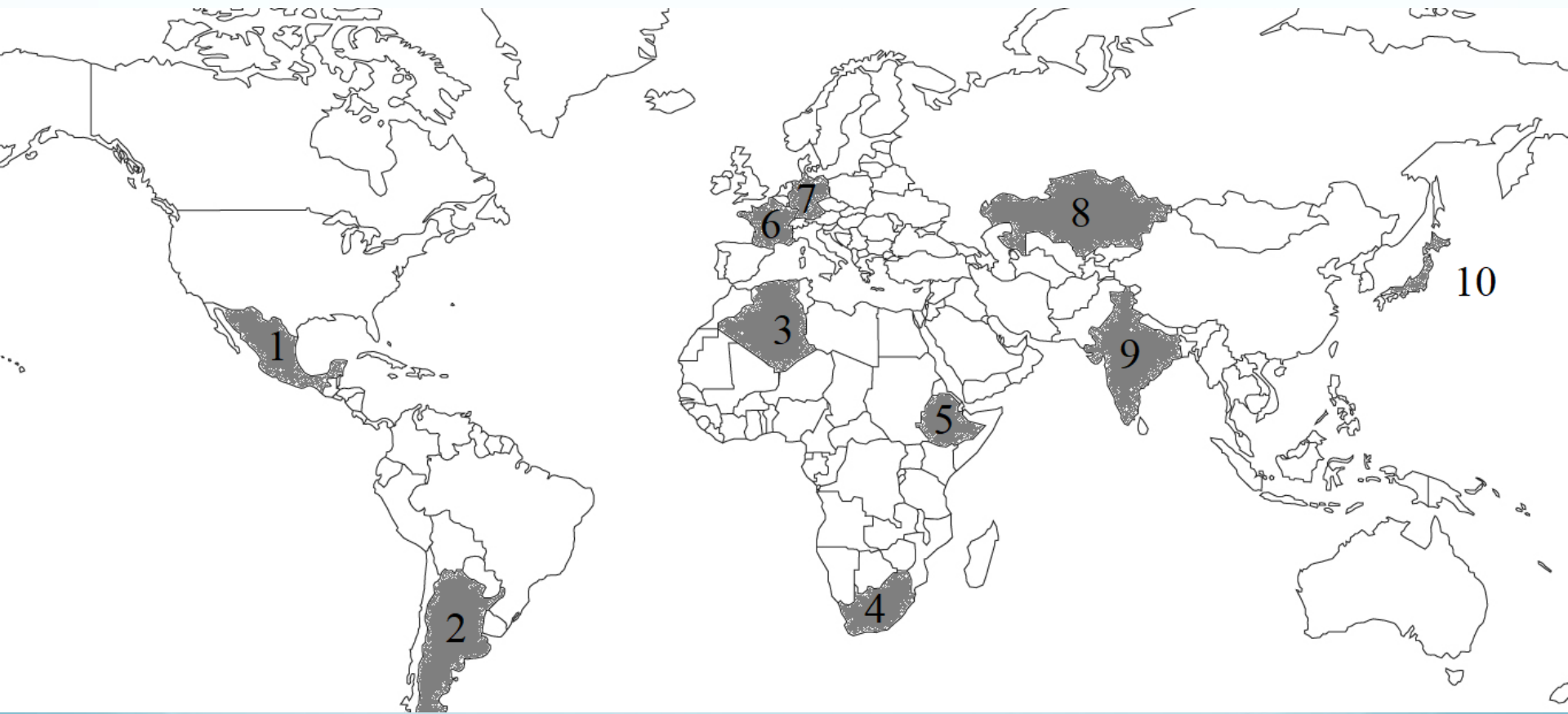
Countries

- You will EVENTUALLY be responsible for knowing the location of a collective 60 countries.
- Today you are going to:
 - Use google maps or another service to locate all 60 countries.
 - Label them on your worksheet
 - Practice as many times as possible with the provided practice quiz

Entry Task 10 October

- Go on to my website
- Look at the list of 61 Countries
- Play the game

Name These



Unit 3: Part 1

The Roman Empire

LT: I can identify and explain the important steps to make
Empires Successful

Notes: The Roman Empire

- The Roman empire lasted at its peak for about 300 years.
- At that peak, Rome ruled:
 - Most of Europe
 - All of the Mediterranean



Notes: what makes an Empire Successful?

- In order to succeed, an empire needs to be good at three things:
 - Conquest
 - Pacification
 - Assimilation

Notes: Conquest

- An empire needs to conquer to be successful, so it also needs a powerful army.
- This could be achieved by:
 - Large numbers
 - New tactics or technology
 - Good logistics or training



Notes: Pacification

- More importantly, an empire needs to keep its conquered people from revolting.
- **Pacification:** to make people peaceful
- This might be done by:
 - Distracting people with sports or parties
 - Motivating people to accept the empire



Notes: Assimilation

- Finally, a great empire encourages people to assimilate into the dominant culture.
- **Assimilation:** to absorb and integrate people into a larger society.
- This might be done by:
 - Offering benefits for learning the language
 - Making it easy to become citizens
 - Forcing people to reject their own culture (bad)



Assignment: Why was Rome Successful?

- Read and Respond
- Synthesize what you learned at the end of the worksheet

What did Rome do?

- In your binder, make this chart:

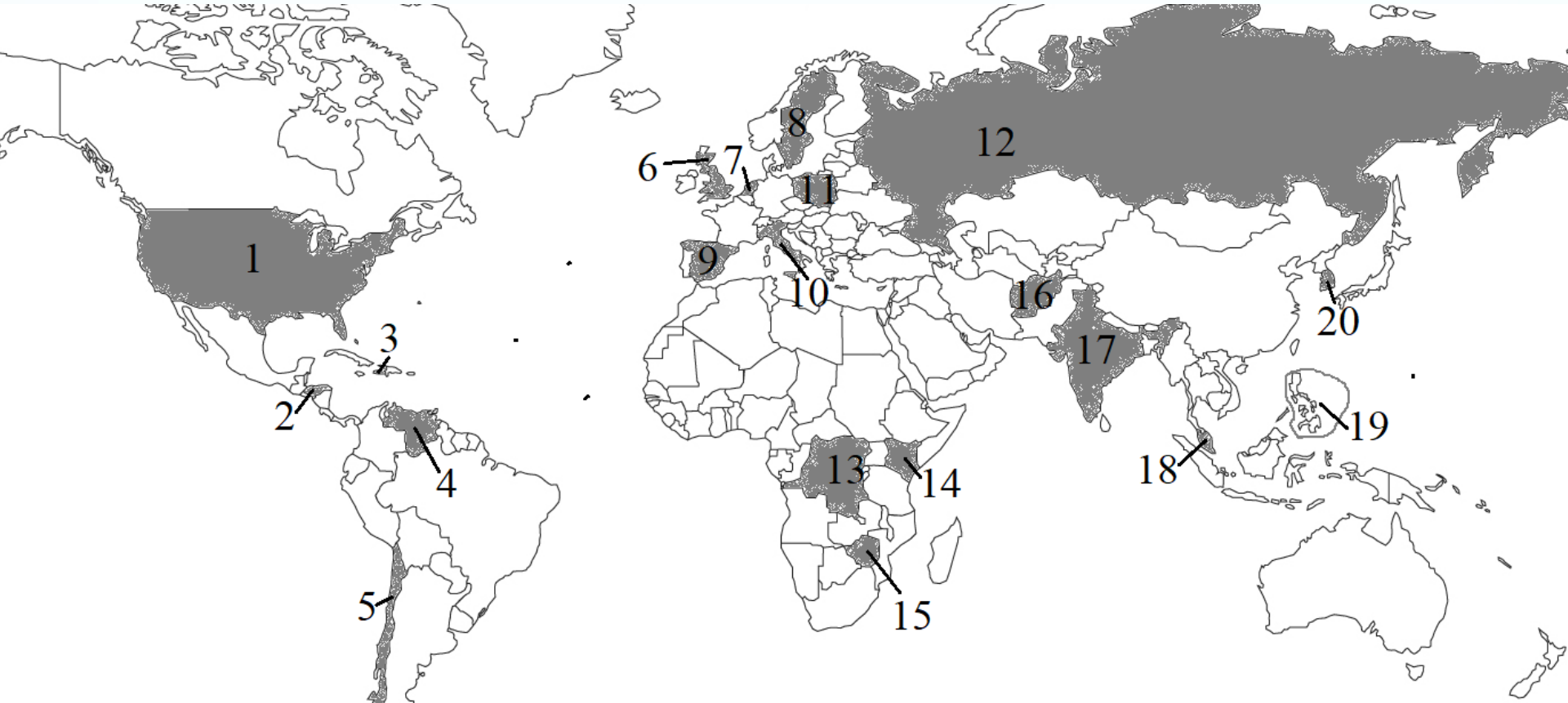
Conquest	Pacification	Assimilation

- Fill it out with you neighbor

11 October

- Entry Task
 - Open Up Notebook
 - Label 1-20

Name



Pacification

- Pacification: to make people peaceful
- Murdering every person in a rebellious territory would count as *pacification*
 - **Turn and Talk:** why is that?
- From Tacitus: “They make a desert and they call it peace.”

Assimilation

- **Assimilation:** to absorb and integrate people into a larger society.
- The end goal of *assimilation* is to reduce the percentage of people living in the Empire who are not of the dominant cultural group.
- **Turn and Talk:** Does genocide count as assimilation?
 - ps. Genocide is the intentional destruction of a culture or ethnic group

Assignment: Roman Acts

- You are going to investigate some of the ways Rome treated its conquests.
- **Your ultimate question:** Was conquest, pacification, or assimilation more important to Rome's success
- If you finish, quiz your neighbor on the countries

Notes: what makes an Empire Successful?

- In order to succeed, an empire needs to be able to:
 - **Conquer:** take over of other regions/ countries.
 - **Pacify:** make people peaceful
 - **Assimilate:** absorb and integrate people into a larger society.

15 October

- LT: I can evaluate the contributions and ramifications of Roman rule.
- Have out notebooks for note taking today

How should Rome be remembered?

- Was Rome a spreader of civilization?
- A brutal conquest empire?

Video

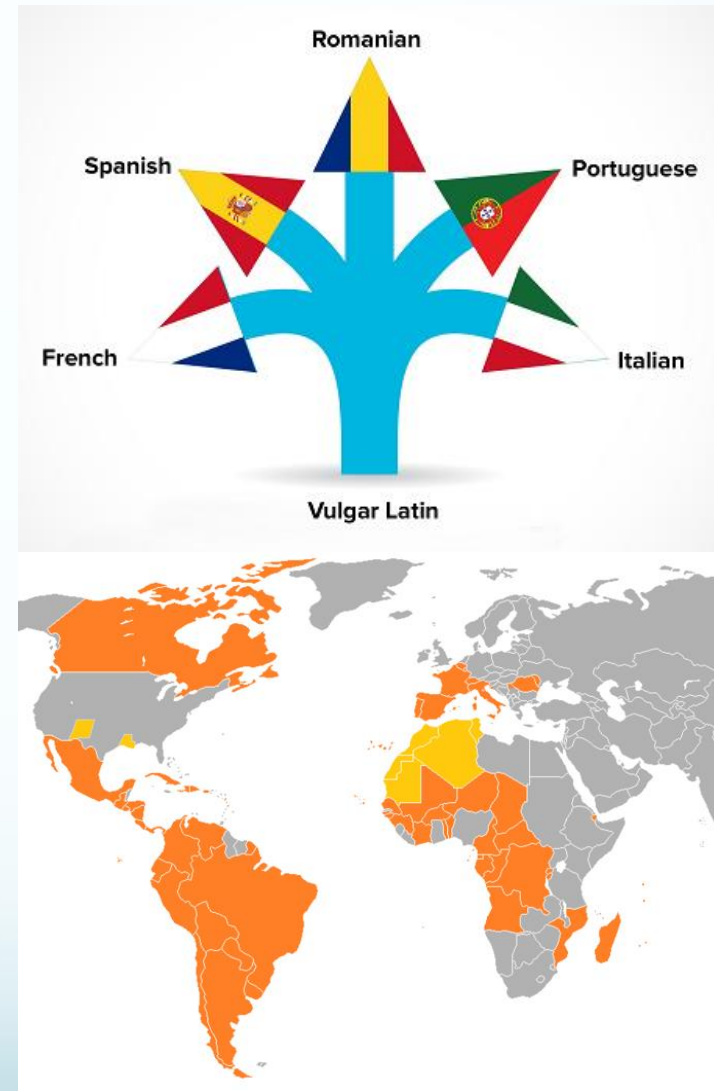
- Be thinking about:
 - They are being sarcastic
 - What would they say to answer “Why was Rome a good place to live?”

ASSIGNMENT: Was Rome Good?

- Use the following slides as guided notes
- What are the core ideas of each legacy?

Romance Languages

- Rome's language, Latin, is the root of many of Europe's languages
- 1 billion people speak a romance language as their primary language



City Building

- Rome built many of the great cities of Western Europe
 - Vienna, Zagreb, Paris, Budapest, Bratislava, Barcelona, Zurich, London, Frankfurt, Cologne, and many others were built by Rome



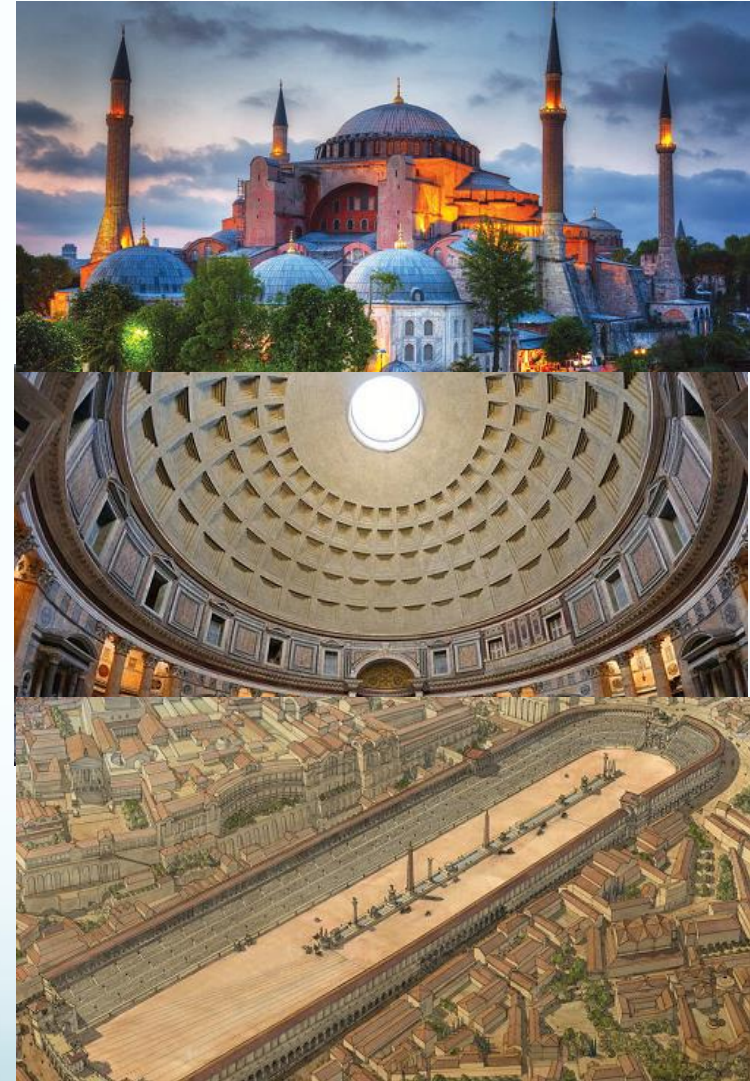
Running Water

- Rome specialized in building water infrastructure: aqueducts, baths, fountains, and sewers
- For many places, Roman rule was their first experience with running water and underground sewers



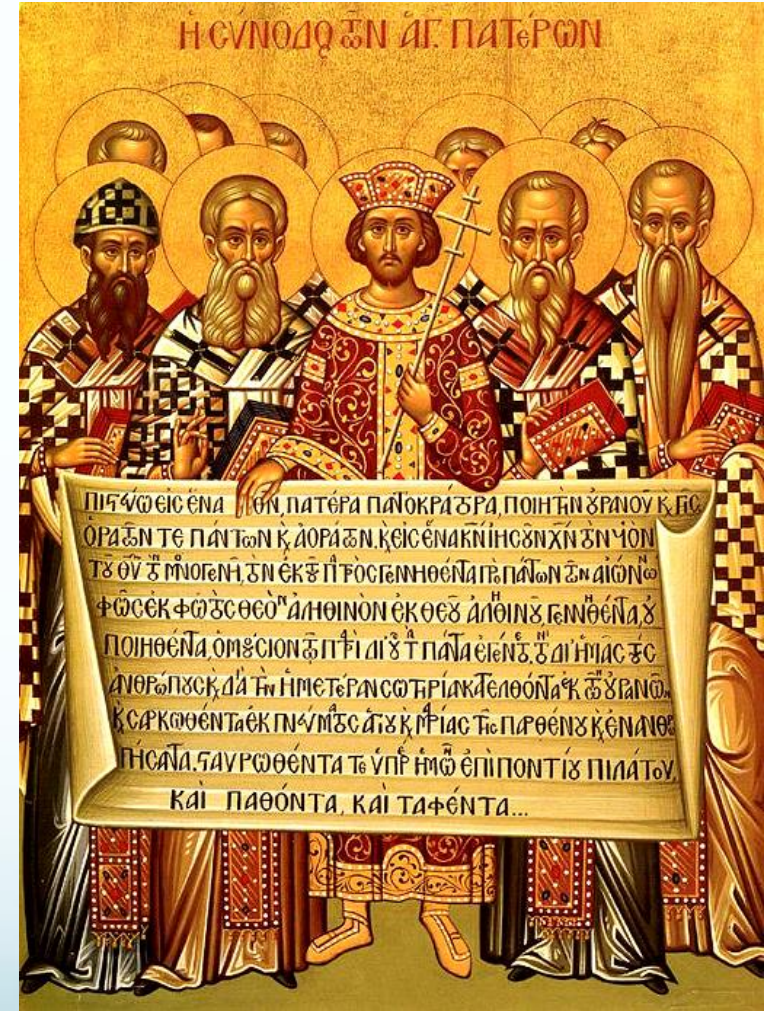
Architecture

- Roman architecture was some of the most impressive of the ancient world.
- Rome mastered the arch and the dome and built massive structures like the 150,000 seat Circus Maximus



Christianity

- Rome eventually adopted Christianity as its religion.
- By 600 AD, all the former lands of Rome were Christian.
- Christianity spread very slowly outside the empire
- Roman bishops were the ones who decided the Biblical Canon



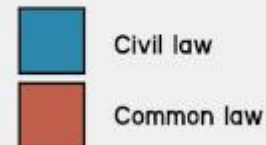
Republican Government

- Rome's republican beginnings were often seen as proof that republics can work and be great.
- Rome's model for republican government was the inspiration for many of the governments of today.



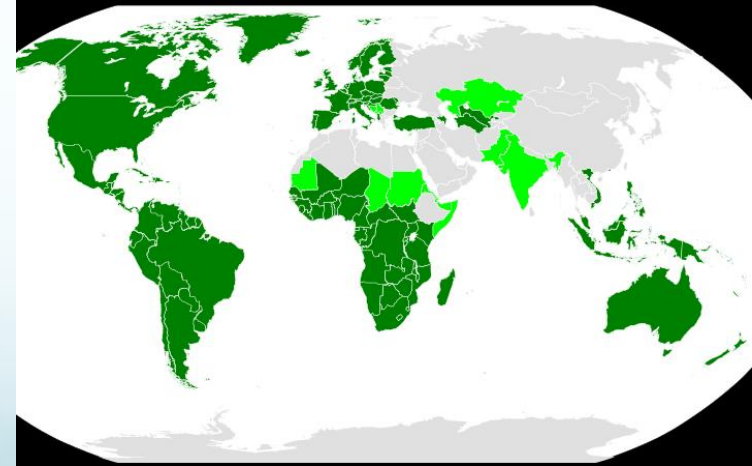
Civil Law

- The Roman legal system is called “Civil Law”
- It has been changed and adapted many times
- Civil Law is in use in most countries on Earth



Latin Script

- The Roman alphabet became the alphabet for almost every country in Europe.
- It is now the alphabet of most countries on earth



Julian Calendar

- The Romans created the calendar that is in use today.
- The “Julian” calendar was adopted in 46 BC
- It was later adjusted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 AD into our current “Gregorian Calendar”

JULIAN 1582		October			Gregorian 1582	
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

2019 CALENDAR

The image displays a 2019 calendar grid with 12 monthly calendars. Each month is represented by a small grid showing the days of the week (Sun-Sat) and the dates. The months are arranged in a 3x4 grid: January, February, March, April; May, June, July, August; September, October, November, December. The calendar shows that 2019 is a common year starting on a Thursday.

Ranking

- Rank each legacy 1-9
 - 1 being most important legacy
 - 9 being least important
 - Can talk with neighbors

Bad Parts of Rome

- Read “When Rome Conquers You”
- Record on the back side of your sheet a summary of each of the four sections.

Final Argument

- Should Rome be remembered as a brutal empire or as a spreader of civilization?
- Write a thesis answering this question
 - Claim
 - Reason
- Support it with analysis/evidence

16 October

- Short period today so you have a few options:
 - Continue working on yesterdays assignment
 - Study maps for 18 October test
 - Catch up on other assignments from this class
- You MAY listen to music today!

17 October

- Entry Task:
 - Grab a laptop from the back of the classroom and start the geography proactive quiz on my website.
 - You will have 20 Minutes
 - Tomorrow 18 October, Geography Test!!!

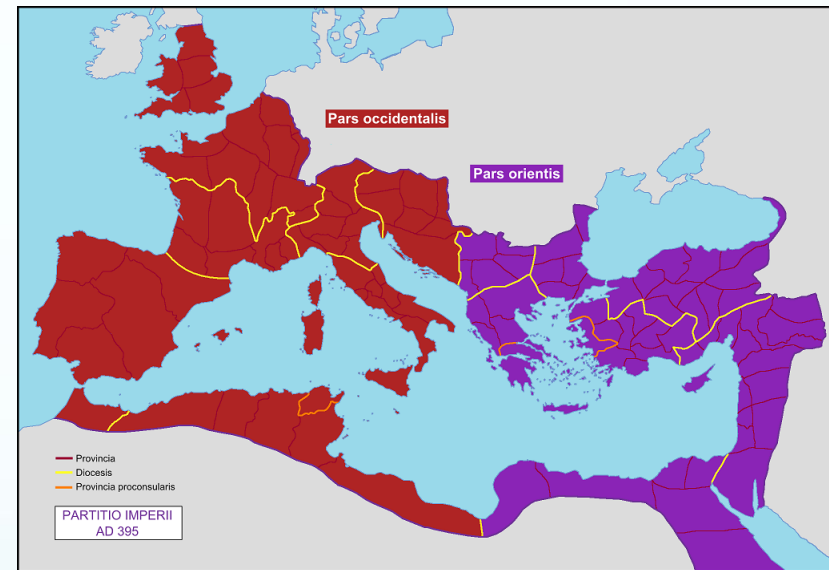
Notes: The Fall of Rome

- Crises of the 3rd Century
 - Rome faced numerous disasters between 220-290 AD
 - Plague, economic depression, numerous revolts, widespread political corruption.
 - Rome was the most powerful state on earth in 220 AD
 - By 300, it was deeply flawed



Notes: The Fall of Rome

- Starting 282 AD, the Empire was divided in two pieces.
- Rome ruled the West, Constantinople ruled the East.



Notes: The Fall

- Bad winters and invasion drove German Tribes across Rome's borders in the early 400s.
- The empire was gobbled up by German Kingdoms.
- Rome herself was finally conquered in 476, when her last emperor surrendered his throne to the German Odoacer



Task

- We're going to be walking around the room.
- You'll be looking at 5 different perspectives on the Fall of Rome.
- Your job for each:
 - What's the writer's claim?
 - Create a list of the support the author provides for their claim.
 - Identify which other claims this author specifically disagrees with