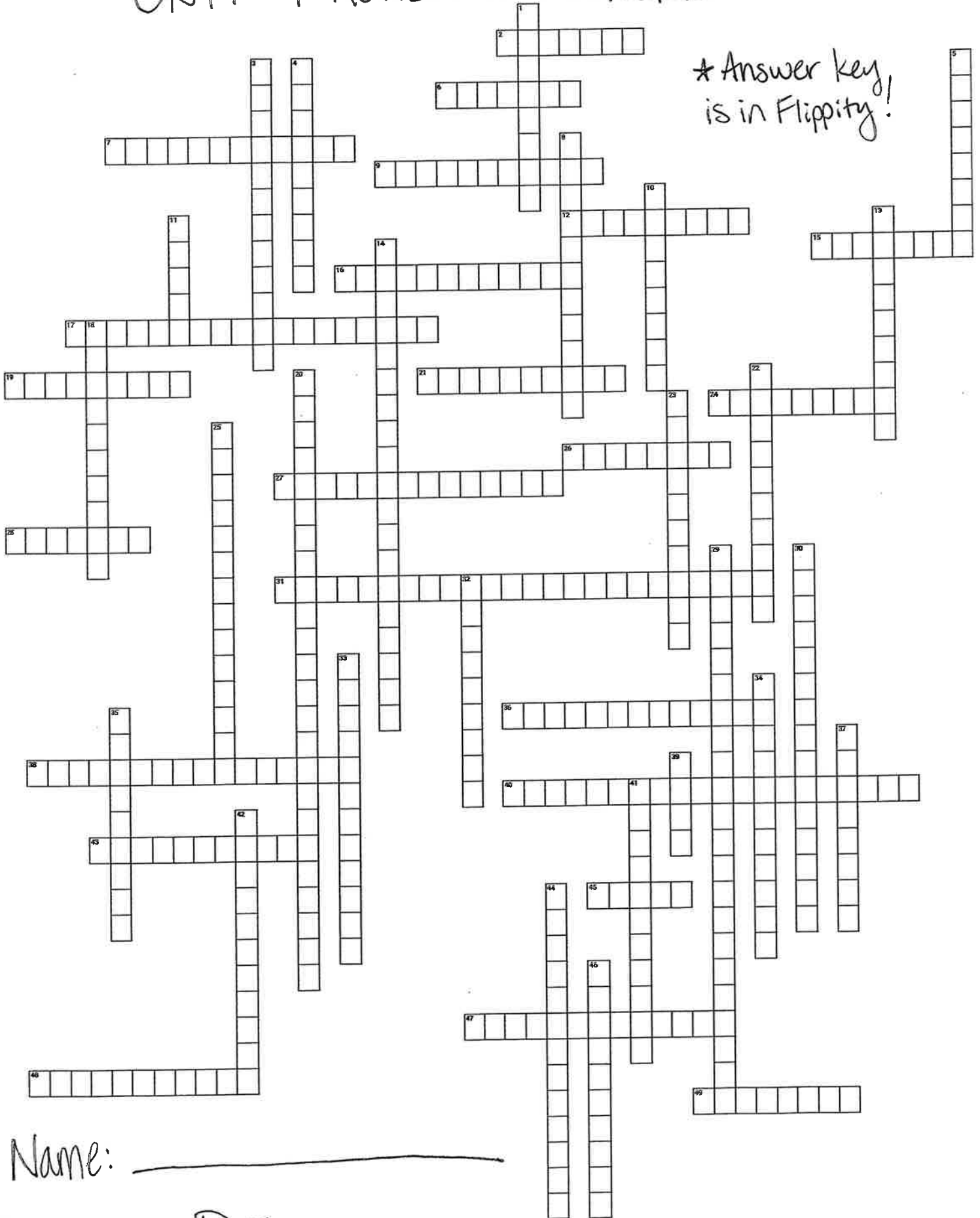


# UNIT 4 REVIEW CROSSWORD

\* Answer key is in Flippity!



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Per: \_\_\_\_\_ Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Across

2. In about 1100 B.C. these people overcame the Mycenaean culture with stronger iron weapons; began the "Dark Ages"
6. Led by King Minos; lasted 2000 years on the island of Crete; rulers lived in Labyrinth Palace of Knossos
7. Roman general who became the republic's dictator in 45 B.C.; murdered by a group of the Senators; reformed the calendar; expands Rome's territory; helps poor get jobs and increases soldier's pay
9. The separation of the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church (1054 CE)
12. Members of the lower class of Ancient Rome including farmers, merchants, artisans and traders
15. Rome's first code of written laws
16. Barbarian general that united the Huns and destroyed much of Rome
17. Roman emperor who legalized Christianity in 313 CE with the Edict of Milan and ordered the building of the new capital city of Constantinople
19. a system of government by the whole population
21. Powerful landowners who controlled Roman government and society
24. A large temple dedicated to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. It was built in the 5th century BCE, during the Athenian golden age.
26. Greek philosopher; Socratic method--questioning; sentenced to death for corrupting Athens youth
27. City founded as the second capital of the Roman Empire; later became the capital of the Byzantine Empire
28. A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator and often took power illegally
31. Mountainous and difficult to grow crops; easy sea access; isolated growth and development led to city states.
36. Statue created by Phidias; one of the seven wonders of the ancient world
38. Leader of the Byzantine Empire that helped in its revival of Romans glory and fame
40. Foreign invasions, relied on mercenaries to fight, corrupt public officials, division of the empire, increasing gap between rich and poor, reliance on slave labor, declining population due to disease and wars
43. A council of wealthy and powerful Romans that advised the city's leaders
45. A Greek poet, author of the Iliad and the Odyssey
47. A person in the ancient Roman Republic appointed to rule for six months in times of emergency, with all the powers of a king
48. Rome burned Carthage to the ground and took remaining citizens as slaves
49. A form of government in which citizens choose their leaders by voting

Down

1. A government in which power is in the hands of a single person
3. The armies of Rome; built the roads and kept the borders of the Empire safe; loyal to their Generals
4. Greek philosopher; student of Plato, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and a ruler of Macedonia
5. An official in ancient Rome chosen by the plebeians to protect their interests
8. Battle for Sicily; takes place on sea; Rome wins and Carthage has to pay tribute to them; Carthaginians move to Spain
10. Athenian leader noted for advancing democracy in Athens and for ordering the construction of the Parthenon.
11. Socrates' most well known student; created an academy in Athens.
13. A period of peace and prosperity throughout the Roman Empire, lasting from 27 B.C.E. to 180 C.E.
14. Germanic tribes that invaded and captured Rome; marking fall of the (Western) Roman Empire
18. Invaded Minoans; involved in Trojan War against Troy
20. Muslim armies conquered Constantinople in 1453 and brought the end to Christian dominance in the East; city of Constantinople renamed to Istanbul and Hagia Sophia changed into a Mosque
22. Greek scientist, inventor, and mathematician; coined term "Eureka" meaning "I found it"; created weapons during Punic Wars
23. Greek philosopher and mathematician who proved the Pythagorean theorem to calculate lengths of triangles
25. First Roman emperor after defeating Marc Antony and ending the Roman Republic
29. Located on Italian Peninsula, good soil for planting, along the Tiber River
30. The most powerful woman in Byzantine history, she passed laws, protected women's rights, and advised her husband Emperor Justinian
32. A government ruled by a few powerful people
33. The two highest elected officials in Rome in the republic, could only rule for one year
34. New church constructed in Constantinople during reign of Justinian; famous for the "onion dome" which is still visible in Russian architecture
35. A Greek who is known as the "Father of History"
37. Teachers who traveled from city-state to city-state in classical Greece, training people in public speaking
39. Latin for "I forbid it"; Tribunes had veto power over Senate decisions
41. In ancient Rome, a group of three leaders sharing control of the government
42. War led by Hannibal; one of the deadliest wars in the ancient times; Hannibal crossed the Alps and invaded Italy with war elephants
44. Roman civil laws collected and organized by order of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian; basis of European laws today
46. The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence, especially when considered as an academic discipline