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| **Ancient Civilizations Vocabulary** | | | |
| **1.** | **Mandate of Heaven** |  | A political theory of ancient China in which those in power were given the right to rule from the gods. |
| **2.** | **City-state** |  | A self-governing central city and its surrounding villages who collectively follow a similar way of life. |
| **3.** | **Athens** |  | A city-state of ancient Greece that was first to have a democracy; also known as the birthplace of Western civilization; the ancient capital of present-day Greece. |
| **4.** | **Sparta** |  | Greek city-state that was ruled by an oligarchy, focused on military, used slaves for agriculture, and discouraged the arts |
| **5.** | **Democracy** |  | A political system in which they "rule by many". |
| **6.** | **Empire** |  | A land with different territories and peoples under a single rule |
| **7.** | **Republic** |  | A form of government in which power is in the hands of representatives and leaders are elected by citizens who have the right to vote. |
| **8.** | **Patrician** |  | In ancient Rome, a member of the privileged upper class |
| **9.** | **Plebeian** |  | In ancient Rome, one of the common farmers, artisans and merchants who made up most of the population. |
| **10.** | **Alexander the Great** |  | The Macedonian general who conquered northwest Asia Minor, and Persia, and built an empire that stretched as far east as the Indus river. |
| **11.** | **polis** |  | A city-state in ancient Greece. |
| **12.** | **monarchy** |  | A government in which power is in the hands of a single person, like a king, emperor, or pharaoh. |
| **13.** | **polytheism** |  | Belief in more than one god |
| **14.** | **Persian Wars** |  | Three wars fought between the Greeks (Athenians and Spartans) and the Persians, in which the Persians lost. |
| **15.** | **Pax Romana** |  | Began with Emperor Augustus in 27 B.C., period of Roman peace & prosperity that lasted 207 years |