

The Case of the Mixed-Up Scrolls

Ancient Greece vs. Ancient Rome (G.R.A.P.E.S.)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the best answer for 1 and 2. Answer 3 in complete sentences.

1. An ostrakon (pottery shard with a name on it) was used for...

- (A) trading grain
- (B) voting to exile someone from Athens
- (C) building aqueducts
- (D) honoring Jupiter

2. Why were the Twelve Tables important?

- (A) They were Rome's first written laws, so everyone could know the rules
- (B) They were Greek plays
- (C) They listed Olympic winners
- (D) They were Roman coins

Read: A modern encyclopedia states: "In Athens, about 30,000 of roughly 250,000 people could vote in the Assembly. In the Roman Republic, citizens elected two consuls each year, and the Senate of about 300 members advised them."

3. Which government gave MORE people a direct say: Athens or the Roman Republic? Use evidence from the source and check it.

Use Historian's Claim: Claim, Evidence, Source check, Explain.

The Case of the Mixed-Up Scrolls: Exit Ticket

Total: 5 points. Mastery: 4 or more.

#	Answer	Points
1	(B) voting to exile someone from Athens	1 point
2	(A) They were Rome's first written laws, so everyone could know the rules	1 point
3	Claim: Athens gave some people a more direct say, but only a small group. Evidence: About 30,000 of 250,000 Athenians could vote directly on laws in the Assembly, while Romans elected two consuls and a Senate of about 300 made decisions. Source: This is a modern encyclopedia, a secondary source written by historians, so the numbers are estimates. Explain: In Athens, citizens voted on laws themselves, but most people (women, foreigners, and enslaved people) were left out; in Rome, citizens only chose leaders who then decided for them.	3 points: Makes a clear claim; Cites numbers from the source; Identifies it as a secondary source.