LESSON WORKSHEET · GRADE 6 · 6.H.1 · 6.H.3 · 6.C.2 · 6.C.3 · 6.G.1 · 6.G.3 · 6.E.1 · 6.E.2 · 6.E.4

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

Fill in each part when its number appears on the slide.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

PART 1 · TARGET

I can use G.R.A.P.E.S. to compare ancient Greece and ancient Rome and explain how each one influenced the United States.

PART 2 · WARM-UP

1. What does G.R.A.P.E.S. stand for? Write all six words.

   _____

2. Name one thing in the United States today that might have come from ancient Greece or Rome.

   _____

3. How could mountains and the sea change the way people in a region live?

   _____

PART 3 · PREDICTION

Your class must make a rule. Who should decide?

Circle one: [ ] Everyone votes [ ] Elected leaders vote [ ] One leader decides

PART 4 · VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
G.R.A.P.E.S.	
City-state (polis)	
Direct democracy	
Republic	

PART 5 · G AND R: GEOGRAPHY AND RELIGION

Greek mountains created independent _____. Both civilizations were _____: they believed in many gods.

Check: Why did ancient Greece develop as separate city-states instead of one kingdom?

Circle one: (A) Mountains and seas divided the land (B) The gods forbade one king (C) Rome would not allow it (D) The land was completely flat

PART 6 · A: ACHIEVEMENTS

Greek achievements include _____ and the _____. Roman achievements include _____ and _____.

Check: What was the purpose of a Roman aqueduct?

Circle one: (A) To store grain (B) To defend against invaders (C) To carry fresh water into cities (D) To hold chariot races

PART 7 · P: POLITICS

In a direct democracy, citizens _____ themselves. In a _____, citizens elect representatives.

Check: The United States elects senators to make laws. Which ancient government is this most like?

Circle one: (A) The Roman Republic (B) Athenian direct democracy (C) Sparta's two kings (D) The Roman Empire under Augustus

PART 8 · E AND S: ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Greece traded _____ and wine by sea. Rome's social classes were _____ and _____.

Check: Which group could vote in the Athenian Assembly?

Circle one: (A) All adults (B) Women and men (C) Enslaved people (D) Free adult male citizens

PART 9 · WORKED EXAMPLE

Final answer from the example: _____

PART 10 · WE DO

Use G.R.A.P.E.S. to explain why Rome could build a bigger empire than Greece.

Answer: _____

PART 11 · YOU DO

Which pair shows a Greek idea and a Roman idea that the United States uses today?

Circle one: (A) Chinampas (Greece) and quipus (Rome) (B) Democracy (Greece) and a republic with a Senate (Rome) (C) Pharaohs (Greece) and pyramids (Rome) (D) Feudalism (Greece) and knights (Rome)

PART 12 · WORK TIME: ESCAPE THE HALL OF EMPIRES: GREECE VS. ROME

Write each code piece as you earn it: Lock 1: ____ Lock 2: ____ Lock 3: ____ Lock 4: ____ Lock 5: ____ Lock 6: ____

Final code: _____

PART 13 · WRAP-UP

Was your prediction in Part 3 right? One thing I learned today:

_____

_____