**Module #1 Exam-Study Guide**

***Lesson #1: The Legacy of Ancient Greece and Rome***

1. monarchy

1. oligarchy
2. aristocracy
3. direct democracy
4. republic
5. Cleisthenes increased the power of the assembly.
6. Assumptions and principles that guided Greek thinkers during the fourth century BCE in Athens.

8. The importance of the Twelve Tables.

9. The significance of Emperor Justinian’s collection of Roman laws.

10. “government of laws, not of men.”

***Lesson #2: Judeo-Christian Tradition***

11. Judaism views on moral freedom.

12. Apostle Paul’s teachings.

13. Muslim law apply to government.

14. Examples of expression of individualism during the Renaissance.

15. Ideals of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam that are consistent with a democratic

outlook when they developed.

***Lesson #3: Democracy Develops in England***

16. common law

17. due process of law

18. divine right

19. constitutional monarchy

20. bill of rights

21. The importance of habeas corpus

22. The Magna Carta limits the English monarchy

23. English Bill of Rights made certain actions illegal by rulers.

24. Conflict between King James I and Parliament.

25. Reformation contributed to the development of democracy.

**Short Writing Responses:**

26. Name at least two changes that Pericles introduced into Greek government to

make it more democratic (***Lesson #1***).

27. What do the basic ideals of monotheistic religion and the ideals of democracy

have in common (***Lesson #2***)?

28. Name two basic individual rights guaranteed in the Magna Carta (***Lesson #3***)?