



**Colegio Bilingüe New Horizons**  
Our Strongest Conviction is Academic Excellence  
Accredited by New England Association of Schools and Colleges

**6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies**

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## ANCIENT GREECE      VS.      ROMAN COLICEUM

The Roman Empire was one of the largest and most enduring in world history.

The saying "All Roads Lead to Rome" alludes to this central hub of technology, literature, culture and architecture in the ancient world. The engineers of the Roman age created an unparalleled network of roads in ancient history.



### **The Parthenon**

At the approximate position where the Parthenon was built later, the Athenians began the construction of a building that was burned by the Persians while it was still under construction in 480 BCE. It was presumably dedicated to Athena, and after its destruction much of its ruins were utilized in the building of the fortifications at the north end of the Acropolis. The classical Parthenon was constructed between 447-432 BCE to be the focus of the Acropolis building complex. It was dedicated to the goddess Athena Pallas or Parthenos (virgin). The temple's main function was to shelter the monumental statue of Athena that was made by Pheidias out of gold and ivory.



A.D. 476

It's not entirely arbitrary that [Medieval/Renaissance History](#) at About.com begins and Ancient/Classical History ends in A.D. 476. [Edward Gibbon's](#) 476 date for the Fall of Rome is conventionally acceptable because that's when the Germanic [Odoacer](#) deposed the last Roman emperor to rule the western part of the Roman Empire. However, the people who lived through the takeover would probably be surprised by the importance we place on this event. And there are other, reasonably momentous dates for the Fall of the Roman Empire.

Kids from six grades are very excited with all these marvelous events and inventions that took place especially through the Renaissance in Europe.



Upon the pagan cultures of aboriginal Europe, the foundations of modern European cultures were laid by the [Greeks](#), strengthened by the [Romans](#), stabilized by [Christianity](#), added to by the [Celts](#) and [Germans](#) and [Slavs](#) and [Jews](#), reformed and modernized by the fifteenth-century [Renaissance](#) and [Reformation](#), and globalized by successive European empires between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries. Thus the European Culture developed into a very complex phenomenon of wider range of philosophy, Judeo-Christian and secular [humanism](#), rational ways of life and logical thinking developed through a long age of change and formation with the experiments of [enlightenment](#), [naturalism](#), [romanticism](#), [science](#), [democracy](#), [fascism](#), [communism](#), and [socialism](#). Because of its global connection, the European culture grew with an all-inclusive urge to adopt, adapt and ultimately influence other trends of culture. As a matter of fact, therefore, from the middle of the nineteenth century with the expansion of European education and the spread of Christianity, European culture and way of life, to a great extent, turned into "global culture," if anything has to be so named.