

**Loma Linda Academy**  
**SOPHOMORE One-Pagers**  
**Summer 2025 SACE Assignment**  
**Ancient Greece**

A one-pager is a single-page response to your topic of interest. It is a way of making your own pattern of your unique understanding. It is a way to be creative and experimental. It is a way to respond imaginatively and honestly. It is a way to be brief and compressed in a world drowning in paper. A one-pager is a valuable way to own what you read. We learn best when we can create our own patterns. Following is the explanation for the one-pager. You must complete **four** one-pager assignments (one from each group). Ancient Greek topics can be organized into thematic categories, including politics and society, culture and arts, philosophy and science, and military and warfare. These themes provide a framework for understanding the rich and diverse history of Ancient Greece.

**Directions:**

- Use unlined white paper
- Select theme or quotations(s) dealing with the topics listed below and write them on the paper.
  - Use them as a springboard to explore your own ideas.
- Use a visual image or images, either drawn or cut out from magazines, to create a central focus for your page.
- Cluster around this image(s) impressions, feelings, or thoughts regarding what you have read or researched.
- Develop a question or two and answer them
- Create the one-pager in such a way that your audience will understand something of your thinking about what you have read or researched.
- Feel free to use colored pencils, pens, crayons, markers, etc.
  - The more visually appealing, the more your peers can learn from your pattern

These will be presented to the class during our first week of school in your World History class. The one-pagers will be turned in to your teacher when school starts on **August 18, 2025**.

**1. Politics and Society:**

- **Democracy:** The evolution of democratic institutions in Athens, including citizen participation and the assembly.
- **Polis:** The concept of the city-state, its structure, and the role of citizenship in different polis.
- **Sparta:** A contrasting system of government and society in Sparta, known for its military focus.
- **Social Classes:** The hierarchical structure of society, including the roles of citizens, slaves, and foreigners.

## 2. Culture and Arts:

- **Mythology:** The rich and complex pantheon of gods and goddesses, their stories, and their impact on Greek culture.
- **Religion:** Religious practices, rituals, and the importance of temples and festivals.
- **Theater:** The development of drama, including tragedy and comedy, and its social and political significance.
- **Architecture:** The architectural achievements of the Greeks, including temples, theaters, and public buildings.
- **Art:** Sculpture, painting, and pottery, reflecting the artistic style and values of the period.
- **Music:** The role of music in daily life, religious ceremonies, and entertainment.
- **Olympic Games:** Origins and description of the first Olympic Games (776 BC).

## 3. Philosophy and Science:

- **Philosophy:** The contributions of major philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and their impact on Western thought.
- **Science:** Greek advances in mathematics, astronomy, and medicine.
- **Reason and Logic:** The emphasis on reason and inquiry as tools for understanding the world.

## 4. Military and Warfare:

- **Warfare:** The development of military tactics, weapons, and strategies.
- **The Peloponnesian War:** The major conflict between Athens and Sparta and its impact on the Greek world.
- **The Greco-Persian Wars:** The conflicts between Greek city-states and the Persian Empire.
- **Alexander the Great:** The rise and conquests of Alexander and the Hellenistic period.

**Alternative Activity:** You may substitute two of the group's topics by visiting the **Getty Villa Museum** and preparing a one-pager about your visit, using pictures and brochures, etc. You will need to spend at least one hour at the museum. Please include at least one picture of you at the museum.

**The Getty Villa** is dedicated to the study of the arts and cultures of ancient Greece, Rome and Etruria. The collection has 44,000 Greek, Roman and Etruscan Antiquities dating from 3,500 BC to 400 AD. The Getty Villa is modeled on the Villa dei Papiri at Herculaneum. Buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, the ancient villa was rediscovered and explored by subterranean tunnels in the 1750s and '60s and was partially re-excavated in the 1990s and early 2000s.

**Admission is free**, but requires a timed-entry reservation. Reserve now at:  
<https://www.getty.edu/visit/villa/>

**Address:** 17985 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272, USA

For more information, please email:

Mr. Desia at [ndesia@lla.org](mailto:ndesia@lla.org) or

Mrs. Constanzo at [bconstanzo@lla.org](mailto:bconstanzo@lla.org)

# SAMPLE One-Pagers

## (U.S. History)

### Soviet Union vs. United States

The Space Race was a competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to get to space first successfully.

**USA won Space Race!**

**SPACE RACE**

Proof of Superiority:  
Technology  
Firepower  
Political economic system

Vostok launched in 1957

In 1961, the Soviets Yuri Gagarin was the first person to orbit Earth on spacecraft Vostok 1.

Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon in July 20, 1969.

"One small step for man, One giant leap for mankind."

### Tet Offensive

coordinated series of surprise attacks on 100's of cities in South Vietnam

North Vietnam announces 7-day ceasefire to celebrate Vietnamese Lunar New Year

Included many long battles

Battle of Hue

media covered the battles

demoralizes America and lessens support for the war

critical and deadly battle

On January 31, 1968, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched a surprise attack called the Tet Offensive. It was a coordinated series of attacks that ended in a strategic victory for North Vietnam. American media covered the many battles especially the lengthy Battle of Hue. Although the Americans successfully held back the attacks, but the media coverage demoralized American citizens, lessened American support, and marked the beginning of American withdrawal.

### Causes of the Civil War

There were many causes of the Civil War. The first was the Missouri Compromise that stated if Maine were admitted as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state. Then the Nat Turner Rebellion further restricted the rights of slaves. The Wilmot Proviso further separated northern and southern politicians on the issue of slavery. Northern states thought slavery was barbaric while Southern states saw slavery as an economic necessity. The Underground Railroad helped slaves escape captivity. The Compromise of 1850 strengthened the Fugitive Slave Law. The Kansas Nebraska Act resulted in mass violence. The Ostend Manifesto further increased tension between the North and South. The Dred Scott Decision ruled that slaves had no rights as U.S. citizens. The John Brown Rebellion was a rebellion started by a radical abolitionist in Harpers Ferry. The final straw was the election of Abraham Lincoln who assured the Southern states that slavery would be abolished. This led the Southern states into secession from the Union into The Confederate States.