

### L3 - Classical Greece (500 BC-338 BC) p. 87

**The Challenge of Persia** - the Greek colonies that had settled outside the mainland many years ago in IONIA came into conflict with the Persians. When the Athenian navy tried to help them, it caused the Persian King, DARIUS, to be furious with the Greeks and war eventually broke out.

**The Battle of Marathon (490 BC)**- King Darius and the Persians greatly outnumbered the Athenians, but the Greeks won. \_\_\_\_\_, a messenger, ran all the way to Athens at a distance of \_\_\_\_\_ to give them news of the victory, then he died. \*\*\* Do you have any idea how history of this is still remembered today?

King Darius died in \_\_\_\_\_ and his replacement, King \_\_\_\_\_, vowed revenge. The Greeks knew they would return, so at the urging of an Athenian general, they built up their navy with some special ships.

**480 BC:** The Greeks were still \_\_\_\_\_ when the Persians and Xerxes arrived with a huge force of 180,000 men. At the Battle of Thermopylae, a much smaller force of Greeks, including \_\_\_\_\_, held them off in a \_\_\_\_\_ so that the others could prepare.

**Battle of Salamis 480 BC** - the vastly outnumbered Athenian navy \_\_\_\_\_ the Persians because their ships were smaller and faster. Finally the Persians were defeated, they went back to \_\_\_\_\_, and left the Greeks alone.

**The Athenian Empire** - after the wars with Persia, Athens began to lead the other city-states

**The Delian League:**

**Pericles:** (461 BC-429 BC) << he led Athens during this time. He believed in democracy and

**Direct Democracy:**

How is our democracy different? Compare.

**Age of Pericles:**

**The Assembly:**

1  
3

2  
4

began the fundamental  
ideas of western

**ostracism:** if someone was thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ to society, he could be \_\_\_\_\_ out of the city and \_\_\_\_\_.

Athens became the center of Greek \_\_\_\_\_ and had the largest \_\_\_\_\_ of about \_\_\_\_\_. About \_\_\_\_\_ were foreigners and there were about 100,000 slaves.

**Greek Economy:** \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important activity: Products: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ most of their grain.

**Family Life:** family was very important. Women were \_\_\_\_\_ from public life, but stayed home to care for the family. Greeks even regarded their \_\_\_\_\_ as family.

**The Peloponnesian War;** after the Persian Wars, the city-states divided into two groups:

The Delian League:

The Peloponnesian League:

*Many disputes among these groups eventually led to civil war between the Greek city-states...*

Athens' plan: they knew they would lose against Sparta in \_\_\_\_\_, so they chose to stay within their city walls and receive \_\_\_\_\_ from the nearby port ( \_\_\_\_\_ because their \_\_\_\_\_ was there.

Deadly plague: Athens was so \_\_\_\_\_, that when a plague broke out, thousands died, including \_\_\_\_\_.

*Athens held out for several more years, until a \_\_\_\_\_ brought about the end.*

*They lost the war, and the \_\_\_\_\_ was at an end. This Peloponnesian*

*War had greatly \_\_\_\_\_ the Greeks and would cause them to be \_\_\_\_\_ later.*