

L2 - The Greek City States p. 80

POLIS - Greek term for city-state. We get the word "_____ " from it. Like the city-states in _____, the Greek city-states were made up of a city and the surrounding area in the countryside.

Acropolis - the center of the city, usually a _____ - also a fortress or a _____.

Agora - _____, below the acropolis

The City States:

- 1 varied in _____ and _____. Athens=30,000, but most were much _____. (200-2000)
- 2 people shared common _____ and _____. Women, children and males were all _____, but only _____ could had political rights. Foreigners, agriculture workers and slaves were considered _____.
- 3 Male citizens also had to serve in the _____ as _____ who were foot soldiers equipped with - _____: a tight military formation where soldiers are densely packed and work together as a _____.
- 4 did not usually _____
- 5 had much _____ between the city-states.

Greek Expansion (750 BC-500 BC)

Many Greek people left the mainland to form _____ elsewhere. The most important new city was _____, which will become one of the most important cities in the world.

This expansion:

- 1 spread _____ throughout the Mediterranean
- 2 increased _____
- 3 created a new group of wealthy people who wanted _____ power, but couldn't wrestle it away from powerful _____. (<<<define)

City-State Politics

Tyrants: seized power from the _____, with the support of the _____. these tyrants do not have the same definition we use). The people supported them because they were tired of domination by _____. How did they seize this power? _____. Soon, tyranny lost popularity as well (because many of them ended up doing as they wished) and it left room for more people to _____ in _____.

Rule of Law:

Democracy: government participation by _____. This is one of the lasting _____ of ancient Greece to the United States and the west.

Oligarchy: government rule by _____.

Two city-states were _____ and did not see things at all alike:

Sparta: captured other Greeks and made them "_____". Created a _____, Ruled by an _____ (two kings and a council of _____)

Athens: tried many types of _____ before trying _____

Cleisthenes: created a Council of 500 and an Assembly - _____ only (would lead to democracy later on)