

## Chapter IV: The Ancient Greeks (p.76)

As you read these sections, be thinking about how geography can affect political organization  
Also - how can differences between people lead to conflict and change?

### Vocabulary Words, People, Places and Key Points:

#### L1 - Poets and Heroes p. 76

##### The Importance of Geography

Many geographic features of Greece played a huge part in its development:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(which bodies of water)

How would this geography affect the ways the Greeks settled down and lived?

- 1
- 2
- 3

##### Mycenaens - (the first Greeks)

Mycenaens: part of the group of Indo-Europeans who spread into Europe and Asia. They prided themselves on their \_\_\_\_\_. The famous Greek poet, \_\_\_\_\_, more later>>>> wrote about their fighting in the \_\_\_\_\_ against the city of Troy.

Dark Age: after the Mycenaens fell, Greece entered into a Dark Age:

- |               |                       |   |   |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1100 BC-750 E | 1 population declined | 3 | hard times - no progress or culture           |
|               | 2 low food production | 4 | many left and formed Greek colonies elsewhere |

Finally, some things began to improve during the 8th century BC:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 adopted the \_\_\_\_\_ alphabet - this new system of writing made learning simpler

HOMER: one of the greatest poets of all time (many say the greatest) He began to write at the end of the Dark Age.

##### Epic Poem:

The Iliad: hero is Achilles /

The Odyssey: hero is Odysseus /

Homer's writings were \_\_\_\_\_, not only on ancient Greeks, but to many people even today.

- 1
- 2
- 3 they taught values like courage and honor...taught them to strive for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 arete: Greek word for struggle or contest>>>showed the Greeks how to preserve honor and a good \_\_\_\_\_ ...a good model for Greeks to follow for the future.

## 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)

### 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.*

## L4 - Classical Greek Culture p. 92

Even though Athens lost the war, Classical Greek culture continued and had a great impact on Western culture, even to the present day. (Check to make sure students know "western" meaning in this context)

**Greek Religion:** 1 2  
3

Mt. Olympus:

Zeus: Others important:

Festivals:

776 BC:

Oracles:

Delphi:

**Classic Greek Art and Literature** the Greeks have greatly influenced Western art & literature

Architecture: Temples were the most important buildings b/c they were dedicated to the gods/goddesses. Most famous: \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

Sculpture: did not strive for \_\_\_\_\_, but instead tried for \_\_\_\_\_

Drama: Greeks were highly influential in drama as well

Tragedies: Greek drama was presented in a \_\_\_\_\_ plays that dealt with universal themes such as \_\_\_\_\_.

Sophocles: most famous playwright - \_\_\_\_\_

History: Greeks were the first to record history as we know it today. \_\_\_\_\_ the past.

Herodotus - known as the " \_\_\_\_\_ " wrote the history of the \_\_\_\_\_ . Seen as the first history in Western Civ.

Thucydides - greatest historian of the ancient world. He was an Athenian \_\_\_\_\_ who wrote a history of the \_\_\_\_\_ . He believed that \_\_\_\_\_ caused history and wars, not \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Greek Philosophy**

Philosophy: means "love of \_\_\_\_\_" Philosophers focused on the development of critical or rational thoughts about nature.

Sophists: teachers who thought that individuals could not understand the \_\_\_\_\_, so they ought to try to \_\_\_\_\_.

Socrates: 1  
2 Used the Socratic Method -  
3

Plato: 1  
2  
3  
4 thought of people in three groups: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
3)

The Academy: school established by \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens. One of the first \_\_\_\_\_ of learning in western civilization.

Aristotle: Plato's most famous pupil. He used \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to form a basis for truth. This was the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_ that was developed later. He had a great influence on the world until the \_\_\_\_\_ century. He favored a \_\_\_\_\_ government.

## ***L5 - Alexander and the Hellenistic Era p. 97***

### **Macedonians Invade Greece**

*Macedonia was a kingdom to the north of Greece. The Greeks viewed them as they did most people...as \_\_\_\_\_.*

Philip II: 1

2

3 defeated Greece at the \_\_\_\_\_ in 338 BC.

4 would use Greece to help in conquering \_\_\_\_\_

5

Alexander the Great 20 year old son of Philip of Macedonia

1 motivated by desire for \_\_\_\_\_ and to avenge when the \_\_\_\_\_ burned \_\_\_\_\_ in 480 BC.

2 334 BC - Macedonia and Greece had an army of \_\_\_\_\_ and a cavalry of \_\_\_\_\_ when they began the assault on the Persian Empire.

3 they won many decisive battles and \_\_\_\_\_. See map p. 98

4 established many cities, many were named after \_\_\_\_\_ - the most famous and greatest city was \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt

5 in India, \_\_\_\_\_ made traveling miserable and the men refused to go on

6 returned home, but Alexander \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of \_\_\_\_\_

### **Legacy of Alexander**

1 brave, inspiring, well-respected general

2 admired the legendary \_\_\_\_\_ - he carried a copy of the \_\_\_\_\_ with him under his pillow (he also kept a \_\_\_\_\_ there)

3 extended Greek and Macedonian \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the \_\_\_\_\_ -- art, architecture, etc. was spread / blended with Persian

### **Hellenistic Era p. 99**

*Hellenistic means to "imitate Greeks." Greek culture was spread/blended throughout Alexander's conquered lands far into southwest Asia and north Africa. The influence is still there.*

*Alexander's Empire was split among his top generals when he died. There were four divisions:*

1

2

3 Pergamum

4

*These would later be conquered by the Romans and become part of their Empire. Hellenistic kings continued to encourage Greek colonists to \_\_\_\_\_. This encouraged the spread of Greek ways and also made it more \_\_\_\_\_.*

### **Hellenistic Arts and Literature**

Library in Alexandria - was the largest in the world - many \_\_\_\_\_ came to study there.

Greek architecture:

Sculpture: 1000's of statues were erected - the Hellenistic style moved to a more \_\_\_\_\_ than the Greek's \_\_\_\_\_.

Literature: Hellenistic literature was very popular. Authors were \_\_\_\_\_ from public money. Unfortunately, not much of this literature \_\_\_\_\_.

Theater: \_\_\_\_\_ remained the center for Greek drama and theater

Advances in Hellenistic Science, Math and Technology p. 100

Aristarchus: theory: \_\_\_\_\_ universe, with the \_\_\_\_\_ rotating around the sun. Prevailing view: \_\_\_\_\_ (geo-centric)

Eratosthenes: the earth is \_\_\_\_\_. He also calculated the circumference within \_\_\_\_ miles!

Euclid:

Archimedes:

Philosophy

Epicureanism: (Epicurus) said that people should be free to follow their own \_\_\_\_\_ and to make \_\_\_\_\_ their goal

Stoicism: (Zeno) taught that people could only find happiness by living in the will of god. By \_\_\_\_\_, they could bear whatever life offered. They should make a priority of \_\_\_\_\_

*This Hellenistic Era was important in unifying this large area with ideas and values. When the Romans rise up a few years later, it will also make it easier for them to take over.*