

Ancient Greece

Chapter 6 Section 1

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Famous Things About Greece

* The Parthenon



Mt. Olympia



Famous Things About Greece

- * Plato Aristotle Alexander The Great
- * Athens Sparta Trojan War
- * Greek Gods Pandora's Box
- * Odyssey Homer
- * Olympic Games 776 BC
- * <http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/greece/greekgods.htm>

Greece Gods

- * 1st came Earth & Sky
- * They created the Twelve Titans, which rebelled against father sky.
- * Cronos was the leader of the Titans and had 6 Kids
- * The youngest of those kids was Zeus
- * Zeus would topple Cronos and become King of the Gods.

Quiz

- * Who is Zeus?
- * Who did Zeus topple?

Geography of Greece

- * Greece looks as if the sea had smashed it to pieces
- * Greece is a peninsula
- * Mountains are the major landforms
- * 1/5 of Greece is good for farming, which forced Greeks to become traders and sailors
- * It was difficult for Greeks from different communities to meet, so each community developed its own customs and beliefs.
- * They fought each other a lot even though they shared a common heritage, spoke the same language, & worshiped the same gods.

Quiz

- * Name 3 things about the Geography of Greece?
- * Since there is not much farmland what did most Greeks become?
- * Name 3 things that all Greece's shared.

Early Greek Civilization

- * Two groups made up early Greece: The Minoans (islands) & Mycenaeans (main land)
- * Minoans lived on the island of Crete
- * Crete was ideal place to develop a broad sea-trade network with mainland Greece, Egypt, and Sicily
- * Minoans worshiped mainly goddesses
- * Minoans were destroyed by the Mycenaeans from the main land
- * Minoans gained power through trade & Mycenaeans relied upon conquest.

Quiz

- * Which Greek civilization lived on the Main land?
- * Which Greek civilization lived on the islands?
- * Which Greek civilization defeated who?

The Trojan War

- * The war was between Greece & the city of Troy
- * Troy is located on the west coast of Asia Minor, in present-day Turkey
- * The war was a struggle over trade
- * The Greeks won the war on a trick – The Trojan Horse
- * Two stories/histories of the war are: Iliad & the Odyssey written by Homer
- * These stories helped tell the Greeks what their gods were like.

Quiz

- * Who fought in the Trojan War?
- * Where is the city of Troy located?
- * The war was over what?
- * How did it end?
- * What books helped teach the Greeks about their Gods?

Dark Ages

- * After the Trojan War Greece entered a Dark Age: where poverty was everywhere, people no longer traded beyond Greece for food and other goods, and they were so concerned with survival that they even forgot the practice of writing.
- * Lasted from 1100 BC to 750 BC
- * Old traditions were remembered only in the myths that were told and retold.

Quiz

- * What are 3 things that happened to Greece during the Dark Ages?

Key Terms

- * Acropolis --- A fortified hill of an ancient Greek city
- * Aristocrats --- Members of rich and powerful families
- * Tyrant --- A ruler who took power by force
- * Democracy --- form of Government in which citizens govern themselves

Quiz

- * A fortified hill of an ancient Greek city
- * A ruler who took power by force
- * Members of rich and powerful families
- * form of Government in which citizens govern themselves

Governing Ancient Greece

- * Around 750 BC cities developed near acropolises, which would become city states.
- * Earliest rulers were chieftains or kings
- * By the end of the Dark Ages most city states ruled by aristocrats, who owned most of the good land
- * Middle class become strong through trading products
- * Middle class wanted more say in government and could afford to make their own armies. Power shifted
- * Tyrant or a ruler that took power by force were supported by the middle and working classes

Democracy

- * Eventually the people overthrew tyrants and formed a democracy
- * Athens was the 1st and best democracy of the time
- * 594 BC Athenian leader named Solon won power to make reforms.
- * 1st law, canceled all debts, or money owed to other people, and freed citizens
- * 2nd law, allowed male citizens of Athens aged 18 or older to debate important laws
- * Only 1 in 5 Athenians were citizens
- * Only men that had Athenian father and mother could be a citizen

Chapter 6 Section 2

Religion, Philosophy, and the Arts

Golden Age of Athens

- * When were the Golden Age of Athens?
- * What were 3 things that flourished during the Golden Ages?
- * What were 3 ways that Athens added to its wealth?
- * What is Tribute?
- * Who was the most powerful man and leader of Athens?
- * What was one of the reforms that Pericles created?

Golden Age of Athens

- * When were the Golden Age of Athens? **479-431**
- * What were 3 things that flourished during the Golden Ages?
Philosophy, Arts, and Democracy
- * What were 3 ways that Athens added to its wealth?
Trade, Silver, and Tribute
- * What is Tribute? **Regular payment made to a powerful state or nation by a weaker one.**
- * Who was the most powerful man and leader of Athens?
Pericles
- * What was one of the reforms that Pericles created?
City was required to pay a salary to its officials

Religious Beliefs

- * Greeks worshiped a family of gods and goddesses called what?
- * Who was the king of the gods?
- * Where did the Greek gods live?
- * The greatest Greek hero that fought in the Trojan War was?
- * Greeks worshiped all their gods, but city-state would honor how many gods?
- * To honor Zeus the city-states came together every 4 years to play in games which became what?

Religious Beliefs

- * Greeks worshiped a family of gods and goddesses called what? **12 Olympians**
- * Who was the king of the gods? **Zeus**
- * Where did the Greek gods live? **Mt. Olympus**
- * The greatest Greek hero that fought in the Trojan War was? **Achilles**
- * Greeks worshiped all their gods, but city-state would honor how many gods? **1**
- * To honor Zeus the city-states came together every 4 years to play in games which became what? **Olympics**

Greek Science and Philosophy

- * People that believed that people could use the powers of the mind and reason to understand natural events are called?
- * Who believed that water was the basic material of the world?
- * Who thought that everything was made of tiny particles he called atoms?
- * 600 BC people that were writers and traveling teachers gained popularity in Greece, they were called what?

Greek Science and Philosophy

- * People that believed that people could use the powers of the mind and reason to understand natural events are called? **Philosophers**
- * Who believed that water was the basic material of the world? **Thales**
- * Who thought that everything was made of tiny particles he called atoms? **Democritus**
- * 600 BC people that were writers and traveling teachers gained popularity in Greece, they were called what? **Sophists**

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

- * Who were 3 great philosophers of Athens?
- * Who asked questions that challenged people's beliefs?
- * Why was Socrates brought to Trial?
- * Who founded a school called an Academy in Athens?
- * Which great philosopher was taught by Socrates?
- * Who believed that reason should guide the pursuit of Knowledge?

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

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Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- * Who asked questions that challenged people's beliefs?
Socrates
- * Why was Socrates brought to Trial? **He asked ?'s that challenged peoples beliefs**
- * Who founded a school called an Academy in Athens?
Plato
- * Which great philosopher was taught by Socrates?
Plato
- * Who believed that reason should guide the pursuit of Knowledge? **Aristotle**

Visual and Dramatic Arts

- * The Ancient Greeks were known for architecture, sculpture, and what?
- * What building brought the Greek's architecture to its highest point?
- * What are 3 characteristics to describe Greek art?
- * The goal of Greek art was to what?

Visual and Dramatic Arts

- * The Ancient Greeks were known for architecture, sculpture, and what? **Being the 1st Playwrights**
- * What building brought the Greek's architecture to its highest point? **Acropolis/Parthenon**
- * What are 3 characteristics to describe Greek art?
1. Full of action, 2. arranged to show balance and order, 3. Life like and accurate
- * The goal of Greek art was to what? **Present images of perfection in a balanced and orderly way.**

Dramas/Comedies

- * Who were the 1st people to write dramas?
- * A story that has serious drama that usually ends in disaster for the main character is called?

Dramas/Comedies

- * Who were the 1st people to write dramas? The **Athenians/Greeks**
- * A story that has serious drama that usually ends in disaster for the main character is called?

Tragedy

Chapter 6 Section 4

Sparta & Athens

Living in Sparta

- * To the Spartans what was a true sign of character?
- * A city-state in southern Greece
- * If life in Athens was free and open, then life for the citizens of Sparta was what?
- * 400BC Sparta's army easily equaled Athens', but never came close to equaling Athens' what?
- * In the 600 BC Sparta made one basic rule, what was it?
- * Spartans used helots to do all their farm work so Spartans could wage war. What is a helot?
- * Helots outnumbered the Spartans so Spartans turned their city into a what?

Living in Sparta

- * To the Spartans what was a true sign of character? **To endure terrible pain without giving any sign of distress.**
- * A city-state in southern Greece -- **Sparta**
- * If life in Athens was free and open, then life for the citizens of Sparta was what? -- **the opposite**
- * 400BC Sparta's army easily equaled Athens', but never came close to equaling Athens' what? **Athens achievements**
- * In the 600 BC Sparta made one basic rule, what was it? -- **Always put the city's needs above your own.**
- * Spartans used helots to do all their farm work so Spartans could wage war. What is a helot? **A servant**
- * Helots outnumbered the Spartans so Spartans turned their city into a what? **Military city**

Growing up in Sparta

- * The life of every Spartan was in the hands of who?
- * At age 7 Spartan boys had to leave their home to live where?
- * Spartan boys had how many years of Training?
- * At age 12 name 3 things that Spartan boys had to do?
- * Name 3 things boys were expected to bear.
- * Tell me 3 things about the girls of Sparta?
- * Spartan warriors were known for their What?
- * Spartan fighting force played a key role in the Greek wars against who?

Growing up in Sparta

- * The life of every Spartan was in the hands of who? **The government**
- * At age 7 Spartan boys had to leave their home to live where? **In barracks**
- * Spartan boys had how many years of Training? **13 years**
- * At age 12 name 3 things that Spartan boys had to do? **Practice with swords and spears, urged to steal, live off the land**
- * Name 3 things boys were expected to bear. **Bear pain, hardship, and punishment in silence**
- * Tell me 3 things about the girls of Sparta? **Trained in wrestling and spear throwing, did not have to fight, stay health to have healthy babies, could own land and run businesses**
- * Spartan warriors were known for their What? **Skill and bravery**
- * Spartan fighting force played a key role in the Greek wars against who? **Persians**

Persians Invade

- * Who founded the Persian Empire and was a threat to Greece?
- * A major battle between the Persians and Athenians, which the Athenians were out numbered but won was the battle of what?

Persians Invade

- * Who founded the Persian Empire and was a threat to Greece? **Cyrus the Great**
- * A major battle between the Persians and Athenians, which the Athenians were out numbered but won was the battle of what? **Battle of Marathon**

Conflict and the Athenian Empire

- * A conflict between Athens and Sparta that lasted 27 years is called?
- * Name 3 things that happened to Athens that helped the Spartans win the war.

Conflict and the Athenian Empire

- * A conflict between Athens and Sparta that lasted 27 years is called? **Peloponnesian War**
- * Name 3 things that happened to Athens that helped the Spartans win the war. **Plague, death of Pericles, and a blockade.**

Chapter 6 Section 5

The Spread of Greek Culture

Alexander's Empire

- * Wild, uncivilized people are called what?
- * Alexander was from Macedonia and thought of himself as Greek, but who saw him as a barbarian?
- * Who was Alexander's tutor? Who was his role model?
- * Tell me 3 things about King Philip?
- * Tell me 5 things about Alexander the Great?
- * Alexander's conquests spread what throughout a vast area?

Alexander's Empire

- * Wild, uncivilized people are called what? **Barbarians**
- * Alexander was from Macedonia and thought of himself as Greek, but who saw him as a barbarian? **The Greeks**
- * Who was Alexander's tutor? Who was his role model? **Aristotle, Achilles**
- * Tell me 3 things about King Philip? **United Macedonia, built an army even stronger than Sparta's, captured all of Greece, was assassinated**
- * Tell me 5 things about Alexander the Great? **Conquered the known world, military genius, established cities, never lost a battle, spread Greek knowledge**
- * Alexander's conquests spread what throughout a vast area? **Greek culture**

The Hellenistic Age

- * After Alexander's death his empire did what?
- * What describes Greek history and culture after the death of Alexander the Great?
- * Even though Alexander hoped local culture would mix with Greek culture, it did not and what became the strongest culture of the 3 kingdoms?
- * Name 5 things that helped model the Hellenistic world after Greek cities.
- * What was the greatest of all Hellenistic cities?
- * What was the learning capital of the Greek world?
- * What city had the largest library in the world?

The Hellenistic Age

- * After Alexander's death his empire did what? **Broke into 3 kingdoms**
- * What describes Greek history and culture after the death of Alexander the Great? **Hellenistic**
- * Even though Alexander hoped local culture would mix with Greek culture, it did not and what became the strongest culture of the 3 kingdoms? **Greek Culture**
- * Name 5 things that helped model the Hellenistic world after Greek cities. **Greek Kings ruled, Greeks held the most important jobs, Greek temples and agoras were built, Performances of old Greek tragedies, Greek Language**
- * What was the greatest of all Hellenistic cities? **Alexandria**
- * What was the learning capital of the Greek world? **Alexandria**
- * What city had the largest library in the world? **Alexandria**

Math and Science

- * Who was the greatest scholar of the Hellenistic age that invented pulleys and levers?
- * Who created geometry?
- * What Greek scientist concluded that the Earth revolved around the sun?
- * Who calculated the distance around the Earth?

Math and Science

- * Who was the greatest scholar of the Hellenistic age that invented pulleys and levers? **Archimedes**
- * Who created geometry? **Euclid**
- * What Greek scientist concluded that the Earth revolved around the sun? **Aristarchus**
- * Who calculated the distance around the Earth? **Eratosthenes**