

# Geography: Ancient Greece

## Greece: The Location

Greece is a \_\_\_\_\_ country, located within the basin of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea. To the east of Greece is a part of the Mediterranean called the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea, home of many Greek islands. Beyond the Aegean lies a small portion of Asia, known as \_\_\_\_\_. Greece is made up of two peninsula's; the \_\_\_\_\_ (home to Athens) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (home to Sparta). The rival city state of \_\_\_\_\_ is located in Asia Minor. To the North of Greece is their mountains neighboring kingdom, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Greece: The Geography

Greece is mostly a \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula jutting out into the Mediterranean Sea along with a collection of islands. Greece's geography directly shaped its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The sea was like a liquid \_\_\_\_\_ helping Greek sailors travel and trade with other societies. \_\_\_\_\_% of Greece is covered in mountains. These mountains made it difficult for the Greeks to \_\_\_\_\_. This led to the development of independent \_\_\_\_\_-states.

## Greek Colonization

Because Greece has little \_\_\_\_\_ (farmable) land, the Greek people were always looking for more land to live on and farm. This led the Greeks to \_\_\_\_\_ many of the islands of the Mediterranean Sea. As the Greeks spread out across the Mediterranean, so did their culture, which is called \_\_\_\_\_. Along with the culture, Greeks spread \_\_\_\_\_, and their use of coins over bartering (trading)



- Step #1:** Fill in the compass on the map below with **INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS**.
- Step #2:** Trace the **PELOPONNESUS PENINSULA [GREEN]**
- Step #3:** Trace the **PENINSULA of GREECE [RED]**
- Step #4:** Find the **ISLAND CRETE** and trace around it **[PURPLE]**
- Step #5:** Trace a box around the names of the **IONIAN SEA, MEDITERRANEAN SEA, & AEGEAN SEA [BLUE]**
- Step #6:** Circle the names of the famous city states **ATHENS & SPARTA [ORANGE]**
- Step #7:** Draw a triangle on **MOUNT OLYMPUS [BROWN]**
- Step #8:** Draw mini mountains **[TRIANGLES]** all over the inside of **GREECE [BROWN]**
- STEP #9:** Color all the smaller islands **[PURPLE]**

# Seven Aspects of a Civilization

<p><b>Cities &amp; Food Supply</b></p>	<p>There are no _____-states left in Greece today. But long ago, there were _____ of city-states in ancient Greece, some really _____ ones and some really _____ ones with large populations. Each ancient Greek city-state had its own form of _____ and its own _____, and even sometimes its own navy. Each city-state certainly its own way of doing things. Still, the city-states of ancient Greece had many things in _____. They all spoke the same _____; they all believed in the same _____; they all worshiped in the same way; they all thought of themselves as Greeks. But they were _____ to their city-state.</p>
<p><b>Social Class &amp; Job Specialization</b></p>	<p>Greek _____ was mainly broken up between _____ people and _____, who were owned by the free people. Slaves were used as servants and labourers, without any legal _____. Sometimes the slaves were prisoners of war or bought from foreign slave traders. Although many slaves _____ closely with their owners, few were skilled craftsmen and even fewer were paid. As _____ society evolved, free men were divided between _____ and Metics. A citizen was born with Athenian parents and were the most powerful group, that could take part in the _____ of the Polis. A metic was of foreign birth that had migrated to Athens, to either trade or practice a craft. A metic had to pay _____ and sometimes required to _____ in the army. However, they could never achieve full rights of a Citizen, neither could they own houses or land and were not allowed to speak in law courts.</p>
<p><b>Government &amp; Public Works</b></p>	<p>There was no _____ government in ancient Greece. Greece, back then, was not even one country. People lived in _____-states. Each city-state was an _____ unit. Each city-state made their own _____, had their own _____, and had their own way of doing things. But, they all spoke Greek, they all _____ in the same gods, and they all shared a common _____. There were 3 forms of government; _____ (rule by one king), _____ (rule by a few) and _____ (rule by many).</p>
<p><b>Technology &amp; Contributions</b></p>	<p>The Ancient Greeks made many advancements in _____ and _____. Greek _____ began to look at the world in different ways. They came up with theories on how the world worked and thought that the _____ world obeyed certain laws that could be observed and learned through _____. They studied mathematics, _____, medicine, _____ and other sciences. The greeks invented things such as a _____ used to grind grain into powder, a _____ to help lift heavy blocks during construction and even an _____ clock.</p>
<p><b>Culture, Art &amp; Architecture</b></p>	<p>When the Greeks created a _____ or painting of a real person, Greek artists created a "look" that somewhat _____ the person, but their appearance was _____, sometimes vastly improved. The artists gave men rippling _____. They gave women long, flowing _____. Eyes and noses were spaced just right. The ancient Greeks loved _____. Their love of beauty was reflected in their art. Be it a vase or a _____ or a statue, the ancient Greeks wanted their art to be visually interesting. The Greeks were also great architects. It was the ancient Greeks who invented _____ types of columns that were so lovely that their designs are still used by artists _____. Greek columns held up buildings and _____ and temples.</p>
<p><b>Complex Religion &amp; Beliefs</b></p>	<p>The ancient Greeks _____ their gods every day. They believed in a great _____ gods! The ancient Greeks built many, many _____. They believed each temple they built should honor only _____ god, no matter how big or elaborate the temple. Some cities built more than one temple to honor the <i>same</i> god. _____ sites were located all over the place. Sites held a simple alter at which the ancient Greeks could _____. Some sacred sites became so popular, for whatever reason, that a _____ was built on the site. The Greeks also prayed at _____ in their courtyards. It was not unusual to pray at home, stop at a sacred site, and visit a temple, all in the same _____.</p>
<p><b>Writing System &amp; Communication</b></p>	<p>Once they had a _____ language, the ancient Greeks wrote down a great many things including _____ and _____ and _____, business letters, diaries, contracts, and records of meetings. These writings helped _____ to discover a great deal about ancient Greek daily life. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet are _____ and _____. Those letters were combined to make a new word - _____.</p>

# Sparta Vs. Athens

## Social and Government Structure

Because each Greek city-state was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of all the others, the citizens felt responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ in government. \_\_\_\_\_ (those with full rights) only included free adult \_\_\_\_\_. They had the right to \_\_\_\_\_, and were expected to participate in government. \_\_\_\_\_, foreigners and slaves weren't considered citizens and did not have any \_\_\_\_\_.

## Athens & Sparta

There were literally \_\_\_\_\_ of city-states, or \_\_\_\_\_ (the plural of polis) in Greece. Each city-state, or polis, was politically independent from another, as Greece was not \_\_\_\_\_. Two of the most important, and different city-states were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. While both Greek, they developed different \_\_\_\_\_ of government and \_\_\_\_\_ structure.

Athens	Both	Sparta

### Athens

Athens is most famous for being the world's first \_\_\_\_\_. A democracy is a form of government where all citizens \_\_\_\_\_ on every matter, and the \_\_\_\_\_ rules. Athens government evolved into a democracy \_\_\_\_\_ over time.

### Evolution of Athenian Democracy

- \_\_\_\_\_ - rule by a hereditary king
- \_\_\_\_\_ - rule by the rich landowning nobles
- \_\_\_\_\_ - rule by a powerful single individual who usually appealed to the poor, and used violence/force to gain power
- \_\_\_\_\_ - rule by the people

### Athenian Democracy

Voting in Athens was limited to only \_\_\_\_\_ citizens, but laws were \_\_\_\_\_ publicly before their approval or rejection. This form of government gave \_\_\_\_\_ decision-making power to more \_\_\_\_\_ than any other ancient civilization. This form of government paved the way for the \_\_\_\_\_ Republic, and eventually the \_\_\_\_\_ States.

### Draco and Solon

The first \_\_\_\_\_ of laws in Athens were very \_\_\_\_\_ and created by a man named \_\_\_\_\_. The punishment for many crimes, both minor and sever was \_\_\_\_\_. Later on a man named \_\_\_\_\_ came along and \_\_\_\_\_ up the laws, so death was only handed out for the most \_\_\_\_\_ crimes.

### Sparta

Sparta \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of a democracy and instead had a system of government called an \_\_\_\_\_. An oligarchy is where the government is ruled only by a \_\_\_\_\_ powerful people. Sparta was a \_\_\_\_\_ state governed by 2 kings and a council of elders. Major decisions were approved by the \_\_\_\_\_, who were male, native-born Spartans over the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

### Spartan Life

Spartan society focused on the military and \_\_\_\_\_. At birth, \_\_\_\_\_ were inspected for signs of weakness/diseases. Defective children were \_\_\_\_\_ on a hillside to die. Healthy children began military training at the age of \_\_\_\_\_, which required them to leave their homes and live in \_\_\_\_\_. Military service started at age \_\_\_\_\_ and lasted until they were \_\_\_\_\_. Spartan warriors were conditioned to never surrender in battle, even in they were greatly \_\_\_\_\_.

### Spartan Women

Women in Sparta had \_\_\_\_\_ rights than women in other city-states. Young women were trained in \_\_\_\_\_ fitness and were expected to \_\_\_\_\_ so that they could give birth to strong children, preferably sons. Women were also expected to mount a fierce \_\_\_\_\_ if Sparta was attacked while the men were away at war.

### Helots/Slaves

Sparta set up a \_\_\_\_\_ social structure to control its' citizens, and the people they \_\_\_\_\_. Sparta did not welcome \_\_\_\_\_ from various city-states. The people the conquered were made \_\_\_\_\_ which they called \_\_\_\_\_. Helots had no \_\_\_\_\_ and were treated \_\_\_\_\_ in Sparta.

# The Persian War

## Where is Persia?

\_\_\_\_\_ was an empire, based in what is today the country of \_\_\_\_\_. The empire was located just to the east of \_\_\_\_\_ and was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ and most powerful empire in ancient times. Persia was unique because they were \_\_\_\_\_ of other cultures. As it expanded and conquered other people, they \_\_\_\_\_ their enemies as equals into the empire. This idea of idea of tolerance began with \_\_\_\_\_ the Great who defeated the \_\_\_\_\_ and freed the Jews. He allowed the cultures he conquered to keep their own local \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as long as they paid \_\_\_\_\_ (tax).

## Persia Under Darius

An emperor named \_\_\_\_\_ continued in the footsteps of his predecessor, Cyrus the Great. He \_\_\_\_\_ the empire as far east as \_\_\_\_\_ and as far west as \_\_\_\_\_. He also set up common weights and measurements to help \_\_\_\_\_ and encouraged the use of coins in trade rather than using a \_\_\_\_\_ system. As the empire grew, it became more \_\_\_\_\_ to govern (rule). Darius divided Persia into \_\_\_\_\_ (sorta like states) which were ruled by governors called \_\_\_\_\_. Each satrap controlled his territory and collected \_\_\_\_\_ for the Persian emperor.

## Persian Religion

Along with \_\_\_\_\_ government and fair treatment of its' people, the Persian Empire offered its own unique religion, called \_\_\_\_\_. This religion was started by a Persian prophet named Zoroaster around \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.. Zoroastrianism is a \_\_\_\_\_ religion that believes in a single, all powerful god who battles against a prince of lies and evil. People have \_\_\_\_\_ will and can pick a side in the battle of good and evil.

## The Greco-Persian War

The greatest \_\_\_\_\_ to the Greek world came during the war against the Persian empire. This war was actually a series of wars that lasted for almost \_\_\_\_\_ years. At this time the Greeks were made up of numerous city-states who typically \_\_\_\_\_ one-another but were forced to unite and fight back the massive Persian army, which significantly \_\_\_\_\_ the Greeks.

<p><b>Tensions Rise</b> - Darius takes over Ionia. Athens sends help, but crushes the rebellion.</p>	<p><b>Battle of Marathon</b> - Persians outnumber them 2 to 1. Greek runner shares Greece's victory.</p>	<p>Xeres becomes king vows to get revenge. Athens &amp; Sparta unite together.</p>
<p><b>Battle of Thermopylae</b> - Xeres returns with larger army. Spartans use the terrain to hold off Persian army for 3 days but lose.</p>	<p><b>Battle of Salamis</b> - Athens navy surprise maneuver destroyed the Persian navy</p>	<p><b>Battle of Platea</b> - Sparta and Athens fought off the last Persian attack.</p>

## Friends Become Enemies

The friendship between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ slowly cooled. Both sides began to \_\_\_\_\_ each other, so they formed \_\_\_\_\_ with other city-states to defend themselves in case of an attack. Created two groups; \_\_\_\_\_ League (Athens) and the \_\_\_\_\_ League (Sparta)

# The Golden Age

Following the Persian War, Athens experienced a period of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ known as the Golden Age of Athens. The leader of Athens at this time was a man named \_\_\_\_\_. Pericles \_\_\_\_\_ the city following its \_\_\_\_\_ during the Persian War. During this time Athens, experienced growth in \_\_\_\_\_, science, \_\_\_\_\_, architecture, literature, \_\_\_\_\_ and art.

## Golden Architecture

Athen's most famous \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed by the Persians. Pericles commissioned the rebuilding of the \_\_\_\_\_ during his leadership. The parthenon was a \_\_\_\_\_ dedicated to the goddess \_\_\_\_\_. During the reconstruction project new \_\_\_\_\_ of architecture had been developed and were used on the temple.

## Three Types of Columns

Greek architecture is renowned for its use of \_\_\_\_\_, stately \_\_\_\_\_ in construction. There are three types of columns typically used in Greek architecture, \_\_\_\_\_, Ionian, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Doric	Ionic	Corinthian
Doric columns are simply squared off at the top.	Ionic columns are topped with something resembling circular scrolls	Corinthian columns are the most elaborate types of columns, adorned with leaves and scrolls.

## The First Plays

The Greeks built the first performance \_\_\_\_\_. Colorful costumes, \_\_\_\_\_, and sets were used to \_\_\_\_\_ stories about leadership, \_\_\_\_\_ and the duties owed to the Gods. They performed two types of dramas; \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Early on, an entire play would be performed by a \_\_\_\_\_ actor, using masks, and changing his \_\_\_\_\_ to distinguish between characters. Greek engineers studied how \_\_\_\_\_ travels which caused them to build massive \_\_\_\_\_. These open-air structures were designed in so that \_\_\_\_\_ audience members could attend and \_\_\_\_\_ the performances.

## End of the Good Times

Eventually, \_\_\_\_\_ broke out between Athens and Sparta, and their allies into a fight over \_\_\_\_\_. This war is called the \_\_\_\_\_ War. Early on \_\_\_\_\_ dominated on land while \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the seas. During the war, a \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in Athens and killed thousands, including \_\_\_\_\_, which seriously \_\_\_\_\_ Athens. After years of fighting Athens and its allies \_\_\_\_\_, thus ending Athenian dominance of Greece. The war \_\_\_\_\_ all of Greece which soon was conquered by a country from the north, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Macedonia - New Kid on the Block

King \_\_\_\_\_ easily invaded Greece after the Peloponnesian war was over. As his army \_\_\_\_\_ the Greek city-states one-by-one, the rule of Macedonia fell to his son \_\_\_\_\_. Alexander was raised in \_\_\_\_\_ tradition, knowing their language, \_\_\_\_\_ science and \_\_\_\_\_; he was even education by the famous Greek philosopher, \_\_\_\_\_. As Alexander expanded his empire around the world (from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_) with one of the largest armies ever assembled, he ushered in the \_\_\_\_\_ Age. His conquests \_\_\_\_\_ greek culture and ideas of commerce around the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Revolt and Death

Many of his soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_ of fighting and wished to return \_\_\_\_\_ to their families. Alexander \_\_\_\_\_ agreed and began marching his soldiers home. Alexandre one made it back to \_\_\_\_\_ where he suddenly became sick and died. Upon his death the great empire he had built was \_\_\_\_\_ amongst his generals. They ended up fighting \_\_\_\_\_ and the empire fell apart. Alexander is known today as Alexander the \_\_\_\_\_. Supposedly Alexander was related to the Greek heroes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. As a boy he tamed a wild horse named \_\_\_\_\_, which remains with him until he died. He also named a town in \_\_\_\_\_ after his horse. It is said that Alexander the Great never \_\_\_\_\_ a battle.



# Study Guide - Ancient Greece

**Part 1:** Choose 5 vocabulary words that you have trouble remembering. Fill out the chart below and review the words a few times before the test. Don't forget that Mr. Kuhn's Quzlet app is a great tool to help you study important vocabulary terms

Word	Definition

**Part 2:** Provide at least one example for each aspect of civilization for the Mesopotamian culture in spaces below

Cities & Food Supply	Social Class & Job Specialization	Government & Public Works	Technology & Contributions	Culture, Art & Architecture	Complex Religion & Beliefs	Writing System & Communication

**Part 3:** Create 4 multiple choice questions from your guided notes packet that you might see on the test.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| A) | A) |
| B) | B) |
| C) | C) |
| D) | D) |
| 2. | 4. |
| A) | A) |
| B) | B) |
| C) | C) |
| D) | D) |

**Part 2:** Place the correct letter from the map on the corresponding geographic feature:

- Bay of Bengal
- Arabian Sea
- Indus River
- Ganges River

**Part 5: (Sneak Preview)** Review the written response questions before you choose one to answer on the test. Brainstorm and plan out how you will answer one of the questions below:

- 1.