

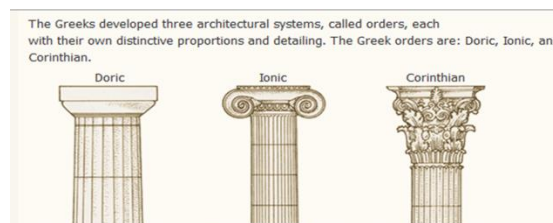
Study Guide: Ancient Greece

My Test is on: _____

1. **Islands, mountains, and a peninsula** are the landforms that make up Greece.
2. The **Mediterranean Sea** is located south of Greece.
3. **Compare and Contrast Sparta and Athens. (*You should know more than what is below)**
Sparta: warrior society, suspicious of outsiders, farmed and stole what they needed.
Athens: Trading society, curious, valued both physical and mental strength.
4. **How did geography effect the development of city-states in Greece?**
The rugged geography and mountains of Ancient Greece isolated people. Those who lived close to one another banded together to form city-states for protection and for economic reasons. City-States functioned like independent countries. Greek people felt loyalty to their city-state instead of Greece.
5. **What are the 4 types of Government? Describe them.**
 1. Monarchy: rule by a king who passes power down to his son
 2. Oligarchy: rule by a few people
 3. Tyranny: ruled by 1 person; a tyrant who took over by force.
 4. Democracy: rule by the people
6. **Know what an aristocrat, tyrant, citizen, and king are.**
Aristocrat: rich landowner
Tyrant: military leader who takes over the government by force.
Citizen: a person who belongs to a city-state and can participate in government.
King: ruler who will pass power on to their son.
7. **How was democracy practiced in Athens?**
Democracy was practiced in Athens through direct democracy where every citizen was allowed to vote and speak in the assembly. *Remember only free adult men were citizens.
8. **How is US democracy different from Athenian democracy?**
US democracy is representative democracy. We elect representatives who vote on most issues and laws.
9. **What did the Athenians think about physical and mental strength?**
Athenians believed it was just as important to be mentally strong as physically strong.

10. What are the 3 types of columns?

Doric:
Ionic:
Corinthian:



11. **Who was Socrates? What were some of his ideas?**

Socrates was a great philosopher. . He taught by asking questions.

12. **Myths** are stories that attempt to explain how the world works.

13. The Greeks believed their gods lived on **Mt. Olympus**. There were many gods but the king of the gods was **Zeus**. The Greeks were **greatly influenced** by their religion and would often ask the gods for advice when making major decisions by consulting an oracle.

14. The **Persian Wars** were between Greece and the Persian Empire. Athens and Sparta formed an alliance to win the war. Cyrus the Great was the creator of the empire.

15. The **Peloponnesian War** was between Athens and Sparta or the 2 leagues. Sparta was afraid Athens was getting too powerful. Sparta won and ruled for 30 years, but then Greece **became weak** as city-states fought against each other for dominance, and **Macedonia was able to conquer them**.

16. **Alexander the Great** was a military leader, king, and student of Aristotle. After his father conquered and united Greece, Alexander invaded the Persian Empire. He created the largest empire the world had seen and **spread Greek (Hellenic) culture** throughout the ancient world (cultural diffusion) creating a new type of culture called Hellenistic Culture.

17. What are some **contributions** of Ancient Greece?

- Democracy (voting, juries, assemblies)
- **Architecture** (3 columns, buildings, temples, Parthenon): Many important buildings around the world look like Greek buildings including the US Supreme Court and the Lincoln Memorial.
- Epic Poetry, fables, lyric poetry, tragedies, and comedies. (Homer, Sappho, Aesop)
 - **Epic Poems: long stories about heroes. (Homer: Iliad and Odyssey)**
 - **Fable: a story with animals as the characters that teach a lesson or moral. (Aesop)**
- **Philosophy: Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato**
 - **Socrates: questioning**
 - **Plato: justice and fairness**
 - **Aristotle: one of the greatest thinkers, use reason to make decisions.**
- The Olympic Games
- Mythology