

Name: _____

Greece

UNIT 2: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS
Ancient Greece



I. The Impact of Geography

Geographic Feature	Names	Cultural Impact

II. The Minoan Civilization

- A. By 2800 BC, Minoan civilization was established on _____.
- B. Based on seafaring at the city of _____.
- C. Palace contained many brightly colored living rooms, workshops for making vases, ivory figurines, and jewelry, and _____.
Giant jars for oil, wine, and grain held the taxes paid to the king.
- D. The Minoan civilization on Crete suffered a catastrophe around 1450 BC.

III. The First Greek State: Mycenae

- A. The Mycenaean civilization thrived _____
- B. Alliance of powerful _____
- C. The Mycenaean had a _____ culture.
- D. Most famous military adventure in the poetry of _____.
- E. The Mycenaean states began to fight one another and earthquakes damaged their civilization. Mycenaean civilization collapsed around 1100 BC, after new waves of invaders moved into Greece from the north.

	Minoans	Mycenaeans
Civilization Established		
Civilization Flourished		
Civilization Collapsed		

IV. The Greek Dark Age

- A. The period from 1100-750 in Greece is called the Dark Age
 - a. Both _____ and _____ fell.
 - b. Around 850 BC, farming revived.
- B. Many Greeks immigrated to _____.
- C. _____ replaced _____ during the Dark Age, improving weaponry and farming.

- a. During the 8th century BC, the Greeks adopted the _____ alphabet.
- D. Homer's two great epic poems were the _____ and the _____.
- E. The *Iliad* takes place during the _____. The *Odyssey* tells of Odysseus' ten-year voyage home.
- F. Both of Homer's poems gave the Greeks an _____ and a set of _____.
- G. The basic Homeric values were _____ and _____. The Greek hero struggled for excellence, or _____, which is won in a struggle or contest.

V. The Polis: Center of Greek Life

- A. By 750 BC, the _____ (city-state) became the central focus of Greek life.
- B. The main gathering place was usually on a hill, topped with a fortified area called the _____. Below was the _____, an open area for people to assemble and for a market.
- C. City-states varied in size. Most were between a few hundred and a several thousand people. Athens' exceeded _____ by the 5th century BC.
- D. Three classes: citizens with political rights (adult males), citizens without political rights (women and children), and non-citizens (slaves and resident aliens.)
- E. The city-states were fiercely patriotic and distrustful of one another. The city-states' independence and warring helped bring Greece to _____.
- F. A new military system based on _____ developed by 700 BC. They fought shoulder to shoulder in a formation called a _____.

VI. Greek Colonies

- A. Between 750-550 BC, many Greeks settled distant lands. The growth of _____ and desire for good _____ were the primary motives.
- B. Colonization spread Greek culture and ideas.
 - a. Colonies were founded in Italy, France, Spain, and northern Africa.
 - b. Greeks also settled along the shores of the Black Sea.
 - c. The most notable colony was _____, which later became _____ and then _____.
- C. A new wealthy class of merchants wanted _____.

VII. Sparta

- A. The most powerful city-state in classical Greece was _____.
- B. Sparta gained land through the conquest of their neighbors. Conquered people became serfs who worked for the Spartans. They were called _____, from the Greek for "capture."
- C. To maintain power over the helots, Sparta created a _____ state. Boys began military training at age _____. From ages _____ to _____, all Spartan males served in the army.
- D. Spartan women lived at home while their husbands lived in military barracks. Women in Sparta had more _____ of movement and greater _____ than women in other Greek city-states.
- E. The Spartan government was an _____, where all political power was held by a few wealthy, influential individuals. Two kings led the Spartan army. A citizens' assembly voted on issues introduced by the kings but _____ was not allowed.
- F. Sparta closed itself off from the outside world. Travelers and travel were _____.

VIII. Athens

- A. In the 7th century BC, an oligarchy of _____ owned the best land and controlled political life.
- B. Athens had serious _____ and _____ troubles.
 - a. Many Athenian farmers were sold into slavery for nonpayment of their debts to aristocrats.
- C. _____ was appointed leader in 594 BC to handle these problems.
 - a. He canceled the _____ but did not give _____ to the poor.
 - b. Because the poor could not obtain land, internal strife continued. It led to _____.
- D. Pisistratus seized power in 560 BC.
 - a. The Athenians revolted against his son and ended the tyranny in 510 BC.
 - b. The Athenians appointed the reformer _____ leader in 508 BC.
- E. Cleisthenes created a new council to propose laws and supervise the treasury and foreign affairs.
 - a. The assembly of all male citizens had final authority to pass laws after free and _____.
 - b. Cleisthenes' reforms laid the foundation for Athenian _____.

IX. The Challenge of Persia

- A. The Greeks came into contact with the _____ Empire to the east.
- B. In 490 BC, the Athenians defeated the Persians at the Battle of _____.
- C. Xerxes invaded Greece with a massive army of 180,000 troops. 7000 Greeks held them off for two days at the pass of _____.
- D. The Athenians abandoned their city and fled to the island of Salamis. There, the Athenian navy trapped the Persians and turned the tide of the war. The Persians soon withdrew.

X. The Growth of the Athenian Empire and the Age of Pericles

- A. Athens became the leader of the Greek world and formed a defensive alliance called the _____ League.
- B. The league expelled the Persians from almost all the Greek city-states in the Aegean. By controlling the Delian League, the Athenians created an _____.
- C. Under _____, Athens expanded its empire. Democracy and culture thrived at home. This period, now called the Age of Pericles, was the height of Athenian power and brilliance.
- D. Pericles turned Athens into a _____.
- E. 43,000 male citizens over 18 made up the assembly. The assembly passed all laws, elected public officials, and decided on war and foreign policy. _____ could speak.
- F. Pericles made lower-class male citizens eligible for public office. Poor citizens could _____ in political life.
- G. The Athenians developed _____ to protect themselves from overly ambitious politicians.
- H. Athens became the center of Greek culture as art, architecture, and philosophy flourished. Pericles boasted that Athens had become the "_____ of Greece."

	Form of Government	Citizenship	Individual Rights
Benefits			
Limitations			

XI. The Great Peloponnesian War

- A. The Greek world came to be divided between _____ and _____. The Great Peloponnesian War broke out in 431 BC.
- B. Athens planned to win by _____ and receiving supplies from its colonies and powerful navy. The Spartans surrounded Athens.
- C. In 430 BC, a _____ broke out in Athens.
- 1/3 of the population perished.
 - Pericles died the following year.
 - Athens fought on for another 25 years before its final defeat in 405 BC.
- D. The Peloponnesian War _____ the Greek city-states and ruined _____ among them. For the next 66 years Sparta, Athens, and Thebes struggled for domination.

XII. Daily Life in Classical Athens

- A. Only _____ had political power. Foreigners were protected by laws and shared some responsibility in military service and taxes.
- B. Around 100,000 _____ who worked in industry, agriculture, and households. State-owned slaves worked on public construction projects such as the _____, a temple dedicated to Athena.
- C. The Athenian economy was based largely on farming and trade.
- Grapes and olives were cultivated for wine and olive oil.
 - Athens had to import _____ of its grain making trade very important.
 - Athens was the leading _____ in the 5th century Greek world.
- D. _____ were citizens who could participate in religious festivals but had no other public life.

XIII. Greek Religion

- A. Religion affected all aspects of Greek life because Greeks considered religion necessary for the well-being of the state. _____ were the major buildings in Greek cities.
- B. Most important were the 12 gods and goddesses that lived on Mt Olympus.
- _____ : chief god and father of the gods
 - _____ : goddess of wisdom and crafts
 - _____ : god of the sun and poetry
 - _____ : goddess of love

- e. _____: god of the sea.
- C. Greek religion had no doctrine nor was it based on _____. It was focused on making the deities look favorably on people. After death, spirits went to a gloomy underworld ruled by _____.
- D. To know the will of the deities the Greeks consulted _____. The most famous oracle was at the shrine to Apollo at Delphi.
- E. Religious festivals including _____ such as the _____ were used to honor the gods and goddesses.

XIV. Greek Drama

- A. The Greeks created Western drama.
- B. The original Greek dramas were _____, presented in trilogies around a common theme. Greek tragedies examined universal themes such as the nature of good and evil, the rights of the individual, the role of the gods in life, and human nature.
- C. Greek _____ developed later, and it criticized society to invoke a reaction.
- a. _____ is the most important Greek comic playwright.

XV. Greek Philosophy

- A. Philosophy (“love of wisdom”) refers to an organized system of _____.
- B. In the 5th and 4th centuries BC, _____, _____, and _____ raised questions that have been debated ever since.
- C. Socrates believed that the goal of education was only to improve the individual’s soul. He introduced a teaching method still used today called the _____.
- D. Socrates said “The unexamined life is not worth living.” The belief in the individual’s power to reason was an important contribution of Greek culture.
- E. Socrates and his pupils questioned authority. After losing the Peloponnesian War, Athenians did not trust open _____. Socrates was tried and convicted of corrupting the youth and sentenced to death.
- F. _____ was one of Socrates’ students and considered by many to be the greatest Western philosopher.
- G. He was preoccupied with the nature of _____ and how we know _____.
- H. Plato was concerned that the city-states be just and rational. He explained his ideas about government in _____, in which he outlines the structure of the ideal, virtuous state.
- I. The ideal state has 3 groups – rulers, motivated by wisdom; warriors, motivated by courage; and commoners, motivated by desire.
- J. Plato also believed that men and women should have the same education and equal access to all positions.
- K. Plato established a school in Athens called the _____. His most important pupil was _____, who studied there for 20 years.
- L. Aristotle was interested in analyzing and classifying things by observation and investigation. In this way we could know reality. He wrote on ethics, logic, politics, poetry, astronomy, geology, biology, and physics.
- M. Like Plato, Aristotle was interested in the best form of government. He looked at the constitutions of 158 states and found 3 good forms: _____, _____, and _____.

XVI. The Writing of History

- A. The writing of _____ began with _____ and his *History of the Persian Wars*. He understood the conflict as a war between Greek _____ and Persian _____.
- B. Many consider _____ the greatest historian of the ancient world. Thucydides explained events by human causes more than by divine forces. He also emphasized having accurate facts and had great insight into human psychology and the human condition. He believed studying history was beneficial for understanding the present.

XVII. The Classical Ideals of Greek Art

- A. The standards of classical Greek art dominated most of Western art history.
- B. Classical Greek art was concerned with expressing eternal ideals that would rationally civilize the _____ through the _____, balance and _____ of the artwork.
- C. Classical Greek art's chief subject matter was an ideally beautiful _____.
- D. Greek sculpture often depicted idealized, lifelike male nudes.
- E. The most important architectural form was the temple. The greatest example is the _____.

XVIII. The Threat of Macedonia and Alexander the Great

- A. The Greeks viewed the Macedonians, as barbarians because they were _____ people. By the end of the 5th century BC, however, Macedonia was a powerful kingdom.
- B. In 359 BC, _____ of Macedonia formed a league of Greek city-states under his control to help him conquer _____. Before he could fulfill his goal, he was assassinated.
- C. _____, his son, became king of Macedonia at the age of 20.
 - a. He had been educated by _____.
- D. Alexander moved immediately to fulfill his father's dream of conquering Persia. Alexander wanted glory, empire, and revenge for the Persian burning of Athens in 480 BC.
- E. Alexander marched his army throughout Persia, founding many cities and spreading Greek culture.
- F. By 331 BC, Alexander had conquered the Persian Empire and established the city of _____ in Egypt.
- G. In 326, he crossed the _____ and entered India. His soldiers refused to march on and Alexander agreed to return home.
- H. In 323 BC, at the age of _____, he died in Babylon, exhausted from wounds, fever, and alcohol.

XIX. The Hellenistic Kingdoms

- A. Alexander created a new age, called the _____ Era. The word Hellenistic means "_____."
- B. After Alexander's death, four Hellenistic kingdoms emerged: Macedonia, Syria, Pergamum, and _____.
- C. These Hellenistic monarchs included only Greeks and Macedonians in their ruling class.
- D. _____ became the largest city in the Mediterranean region by the 1st century BC.
- E. Later Hellenistic rulers also founded cities and military settlements, and they encouraged Greek colonization in SW Asia spreading Greek culture.