Ancient Greece

Bodies of Water: (Use blue markers or colored pencils to indicate water)
- Mediterranean Sea
- Aegean Sea
- Ionian Sea
- Gulf of Corinth
- Marmara Sea

Cities: (Label each city with a dot and the corresponding number)
- Athens - 1
- Ephesus - 2
- Knossos - 3
- Mycenae - 4
- Olympia - 5
- Sparta - 6
- Thebes - 7
- Troy - 8

Other:
- Peloponnesus (Shade red)
- Crete (Shade green)
- Macedonia (Pg 128) (Shade yellow)
- Persian Empire (Pg 94) (Shade orange)
- Mt. Olympus (Label with ΛΛ)
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Intro to Ancient Greece

Geography
• Ancient Greece consisted mainly of a mountainous ______________________ jutting out into the
__________________________
• It also included about 2,000 __________________________ in the __________________ and
______________________ seas
• The____________________ shaped Greek civilization just as __________________ shaped the ancient civilizations
• Greeks rarely had to __________________ more than __________ miles to reach the coastline.
• The Aegean Sea, the Ionian Sea, and the neighboring Black Sea were important __________________ routes for the Greek people.

Trade
• As the Greeks became skilled ________________________, sea travel connected Greece with other
__________________________
• Sea travel and trade were also important because Greece lacked ____________________________, such as timber, precious metals, and usable ________________________.

The Minoans
• Lived on the island of ____________________________
• Had great power in the Mediterranean Sea
  o Made many __________________________ with other countries

Minoan Decline
• No one knows why this powerful civilization stopped to exist
• THEORY: ____________________ eruption on Thera
  o ____________________________
  o Caused ______________________

Indo-Europeans
• Began to settle in mainland Greece

The Mycenaeans
• Replaced the Minoans
• Lived and grew on _______________________________________
• Leading City: _____________________________
  o Surrounded by massive _____________________ about 20 feet thick
• Adapted Minoan writing system
• Advanced in ____________________________ & Iron

The Trojan War
• 1200 B.C. – Mycenaean kings fought a 10-year war with Troy
• Heinrich Shliemann excavated __________________________
  o Discovered this story may be __________________________!!
• The Boring Theory
  o Trojan war was over:
    ▪ Struggle for control of a crucial __________________________ in the Aegean Sea

The Dorians
• Less advanced then the Mycenaeans
• Forgot the art of __________________________ during this age
  o No written record exists
• Little known about this time
Greek Cities

- People of the Greek Cities
  - Citizens had ________________ and a __________________________ in their governments
    ▪ __________ were not citizens and had no political rights
    ▪ __________ had no political rights
    ▪ __________ had no political rights

- Rise of the Greek City-state
  - Mycenaean form the first major city-state, or polis
  - Dorians come later and Greece declines
  - Around 750 BC, the polis reforms and people are _________________________

- The Greek City-state (__________________)
  - Made up of ________________ and its _____________________ (villages)
    ▪ Usual size ranged from ________________ square feet
    ▪ Usually had less than ____________ people
  - The center of the city was the ________________ - the public center
    ▪ Usually located on a ______________________
    ▪ Fortified with _____________ for protection
    ▪ Was the place for male citizens to _____________________________

Ways to Rule the Greek Polis

- Different Government Options
  - ________________ - ruled by a King
  - ________________ - ruled by a small group of landowning people
  - ________________ - ruled by a few powerful people
    ▪ Was created when merchants/artisan disliked the rule of the aristocracy
    ▪ They decided to rule together instead
  - ________________ began in a few cities

Protecting the Polis

- Armies used to protect the polis, ________________ were expected to make up the army
- Weapons of the Greek armies
  - Early armies used ____________ weapons, only the rich could afford them
  - ________________ were then invented, iron was cheaper and stronger
  - ________________ become the new style of fighting instead of chariots etc.
    ▪ Equipped with an iron spear and long shield
  - Foot soldiers would standing next to each other
    ▪ Phalanx- ____________________________
    ▪ Considered to be ____________________________ in the ancient world
“GEOGRAPHY SHAPES GREEK LIFE”

Ancient Greece consisted mainly of a ______________________   ____________________ jutting out into the ______________________________________ Sea. It also included 1,400 ________________ in the _______________ and _________________ seas. Lands on the western part of ______________________ were also part of ancient Greece. The regions physical __________________________________ directly shaped Greek ___________________ and __________________________.

THE SEA

The _______ shaped Greek civilization just as rivers shaped the ancient civilizations of Egypt, the Fertile Crescent, India, and China. In one sense, Greeks did not live on a land but around a _______. Greeks rarely traveled more than _______ miles to reach the coastline. The Aegean Sea, the Ionian Sea, and the neighboring Black Sea were important __________________ routes for the Greek people. These liquid highways linked most parts of Greece. As Greeks became skilled ______________, sea travel also connected Greece with other _________________. Sea travel and ______________ were also important because Greece itself was poor in ____________________ ___________________. Greece lacked ________________ ________________, and usable ____________________.

*draw a picture in the space below that represents the paragraph above*

THE LAND

Rugged _____________________ covered about three-fourths of ancient Greece. Mountains divided the land into a number of different _________________. The mountains significantly influenced Greek _______________ life. Unlike the Egyptians or Chinese it was difficult to unite the ancient Greeks under a single _________________. Greece developed small, __________________ communities within each little ________________ and its surrounding _________________________. Most Greeks gave their ___________________ to these local communities.
In ancient times, the uneven ___________________ (ground) also made land _________________________
difficult. For Example the City-state of Sparta was only about 60 miles from _________________, the
site of the _________________________ games. Yet it took Spartans almost ______________ days to travel the
distance. Much of the land itself was ______________ and only a small part of it ---- about _______ percent---
was arable, or suitable for _________________. Tiny but fertile valleys covered about ________________ of
Greece. The small ________________ that watered these valleys were not suitable for large-scale
__________________ projects. With so little fertile farmland or fresh water for irrigation, Greece was never able
to support a large ______________________. No more than a few million people lived in Ancient Greece at
any given time. A desire for more living space may have been a factor that motivated the Greeks to seek new
sites for _________________.

*draw a picture in the space below that represents the paragraph above*

THE CLIMATE

___________________ was the third important ___________________________ influence of Greek civilization.
Greece has a varied climate with temperatures averaging _______ degrees in the winter and _______ degrees
in the summer. In ancient times, these moderate temperatures supported an ____________ life for many
Greek citizens. _______ spent much of their leisure time at outdoor ___________________ _____________.
They met often to discuss public ______________, exchange ______________, and take an active part in
______________ life.

*draw a picture in the space below that represents the paragraph above*
Ancient Greek Society

• Early Greek society was broken into two groups
  – Free people
• Considered to be citizens w/ rights and responsibility for civic participation in the city-state
  – Slaves
• Women rarely seen in Greek public life

Daily Life in Greece

• Daily life very different for men, women & slaves
  • For Men –
    – Expected to serve in military and be educated
  • For women –
    – Not expected to be educated
    – Expected to stay in the home and tend to children
  • For Slaves –
    – Expected to run the errands of the home

Forms of Government

• Many different ways to govern a city-state
  – Monarchy –
  – 1st way most Greek city states were ruled
  – Aristocracy –
  – Usually gained power and land from a former king
  – Oligarchy –
  – Usually military leaders or a person with a strong army
  – Tyranny –
  – Usually came to power by appealing to the poor and starting a revolution against the rich

The Emergence of Sparta

• Spartan society was far different from Athens
  – Was located on the Peloponnesus peninsula
• People conquered forced to work their own land-called helots
  – Helots revolted and almost defeated Spartans
  – Due to revolt the Spartans build a strong military state

Spartan Government

• Rule by a few strong military leaders
• Under the kings were two other groups
  – The assembly –
  – Voted on the major issues of Sparta
  – Council of Elders –
  – Proposed and carried out the approved laws of Sparta
  – Also in charge of education and the court system

Spartan Society

Upper Class –
  – Citizens usually had to pass a physical test to become a citizen
  – If a person failed they became a Middle Class citizen
  • Middle Class – non-citizens but were free people
  – People worked industrial or commerce jobs (building/selling)
  • Lower Class – Helots –
  – Were seen as just slightly better than slaves (farmers mainly)
  • Slaves –
  – Did the chores of the home, etc

Spartan Society (cont’d)

• If they passed a physical test they were citizens too
  – Able to be seen in society if a citizen
  – Other Greek city-states questioned this role
• Spartan Babies
  –
  – Unfit babies includes:
  • Deformed, undersized, or anything not considered strong

Spartan Education

• Education differed for males and females
  – Women were given some education in Sparta
  • For the boys –
    – Around age 7 boys would be taken to a barracks
    –
    – Heads were shaved and their clothes and food was sparse
  • For the girls – education involved many things
    – Girls taught to run, wrestle and play sports
    –
    – Neither boys or girls focused on the arts, or other skills such as orating (speaking)

The Emergence of Athens

• Located on the Balkan peninsula
  – Was controlled by the Mycenaeans until they were weakened by the Trojan War
•
  • Rule by a few rich landowners
The Athenian Democracy

• Athenians created a democracy to avoid a war
  – Problems b/w rich and poor were growing
  – Same problems were similar all through Greece

• Makes it a limited democracy - limited people
  – Also a direct democracy - people vote, majority rules
  – Women, foreigners, slaves not allowed to vote
  – Not given citizenship or rights either

Athenian Education

• Education in Athens was the most important
  – Also focused on philosophy and music

• For the boys -
  – Boys were taught from age 6-7 in the arts at schools
  – Went to 4 additional years of school around age 18

• For the girls -
  – Girls were taught to read and write at home
  – Also taught how to weave, cook, etc.

Sparta v. Athens

• Neither area like the other
  –

Athenian Society

• Society had 2 classes based on wealth/land
  – Citizen Class -
  – Non-citizen Class -

– Women had no rights to vote and mainly stayed in the home to deal with cooking, cleaning, children
– Could be a citizen if her husband was, but could not vote
Athens was located on a rocky hill in eastern Greece, and north of Sparta. Athens contrasted sharply with Sparta. Athenians though the Spartans lacked imagination and curiosity because Athenians always wanted to learn new ideas because they were taught to think and act as FREE people.

**Government**

In ancient Greece, most of the city-states were having conflicts between the rich and the poor. Athens was able to avoid a civil war by making changes in their city-state before war broke out. A civil war is a war where people who live in the same area fight each other. Athens decided that the best type of government for them was a democracy. Democracy means the political power lies in the hands of the people or the citizens. Only free adult males could be considered citizens.

**Basis of Society**

Athenians really focused on individual. This means that they thought it was important to recognize each individual person and it was okay to different everyone else. They also thought it was very important that they were education, and always kept their minds open to learn new things. They also thought it was very important to have political rights. Athenians also had slaves that made up a third of the population. Slaves worked in mines, farmed fields and did housework.

**Life for Boys**

In Athens, education was very important for boys. At a young age, Athenian boys started school in many areas of knowledge. These areas included reading, writing, Rhetoric (this means public debate), and some athletics. If you were an Athenian, than you thought education was more important than being good at athletics. Once they reached the age of 18, they had to give 2 years of military service. After their military service they were supposed to serve on the assembly (law making group) or in the court. If they did not do those things, they were allowed to become teachers or artists.

**Life for Girls**

It seems like us girls are always getting the worst deal. Girls didn’t go to school like the boys did to learn to read and write. Girls had little or even NO education because they were not allowed to be part of the democracy. Girls learned to raise children, make clothes, cook meals and take care of the house. When they grew up, they did not take part in public life. Even the famous Aristotle said “Women can’t reason as well as men” Can you believe that!??! All women did was stay at home and manage the house.
Sparta was located in the southern part of Greece known as the Peloponnesus. Peloponnesus is that big island looking part underneath mainland Greece. Sparta was nearly cut off from the rest of Greece by a body of water known as the Gulf of Corinth. Sparta was different because they were the only military state.

**Government**
There were two groups that governed Sparta. This was the assembly that only included free adult males and the second was the Council of Elders. These men controlled education and prosecuted court cases. There were even two military kings that ruled over Sparta’s military. Basically, Sparta’s government was considered an Oligarchy.

**Basis of Society**
Sparta’s population was very diverse and consisted of several social groups:
1. Citizens who were the original group that lived in Sparta. They owned land and were the ruling families
2. The second group was non-citizens who were free and worked in commerce and industry
3. The third group was at the bottom of society and were called the Helots who only a little higher than slaves and worked as servants.

The society of Sparta was very aggressive and focused on discipline to make sure they had the best possible military.

**Life for Boys**
For boys, starting at age seven, they began to train to become warriors and soldiers. These boys had to go live in camps away from home and trained day and night. They marched all day, and slept on hard benches at night, and ate course black porridge. This produced tough soldiers. If you were born sickly, they left you to die. They could get married by the age of 20, but even if they got married they had to live in the army barracks.

**Life for Girls**
The main role for girls in Sparta was to give birth to HEALTHY baby boys, and like the boys, they were expected to be physically fit. They did not train for the military but they ran, wrestled and played sports. Like the boys, they were trained to love and serve Sparta even more than they loved their own families. Spartan women did not have the right to vote, still had a bigger role in society than the women of Athens. Spartan women were allowed to own and inherit property.
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### Comparing Sparta and Athens

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