**Ch 5 Study Guide**

**Ancient Greece**

* **Section 1: Early People of the Aegean**
1. Who were the Minoans? What were they like? How did their civilization influence the future civilizations in the region?

-Crete

-trade

-Knossos

-Minos

-technology

1. Who were the Mycenaeans? How did the Mycenaean civilization affect the later Greeks?

-absorbed Minoan and Egyptian culture and tech

-city-states

-Troy, Trojan War

-straits

Heinrich Schliemann

1. Who was Homer? Why is his work so important to our understanding of early Greek history?

-Dorians

-Iliad and Odyssey (know what each is about!)

* **Section 2: The Rise of the Greek City-States**
1. How did geography influence the development of Greek culture?

-mountains and valleys

-the seas

1. What kinds of government did the Greek city-states develop?

-polis

-acropolis

-monarchy

-aristocracy

-oligarchy

-democracy

1. How did Athens and Sparta differ?

-Sparta: helots, ephors, military state, no developed science or art

-Athens: democracy, Solon’s reforms, tyrants, Pisistratus, Cleisthenes, education, art, science

 Religion: Athena, Zeus…

* **Section 3: Victory and Defeat in the Greek World**
1. What caused the Persian Wars? How were the two sides different from one another? What impact did the Persian Wars have on Greece?

-Darius I, Marathon, Pheidippides,

-Xerxes, Thermopylae, Spartan 300, Leonidas, Herodotus, Salamis

-Delian League, alliance between Athens and Sparta

1. How did Athens enjoy a golden age under Periclese?

-Pericles

-direct democracy, stipend, jury, ostracism,

-Athenian rules for citizenship

-the Funeral Oration

-rebuilding the Acropolis, Parthenon

1. What were the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War?

-Delian League splits… Peloponnesian League created… why?

-civil war… effects?

* **Section 4: The Glory that was Greece**
1. What political and ethical ideas did Greek philosophers develop?

-logic, philosophy, rhetoric, morality, Sophists

-Socrates: Socratic method, “self knowledge”

-Plato: the Academy, “The Republic”,

-Aristotle: the Lyceum, study of all branches of learning

1. What were the goals of Greek architects and artists?

-Architecture: order of the universe to be copied, harmony, Parthenon

-Sculpture and Painting: lifelike but idealized, famous people and gods

1. What themes did Greek writers and historians explore?

-Greek Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles, tragedies, comedies

-History: Herodotus (father of history), Thucydides, vivid descriptions of events

* **Section 5: Alexander and the Hellenistic Age**
1. How did Macedonia come to control Greece and Egypt?

-Philip II: location of Macedonia, conquers Greece and Egypt, assassination

1. How did Alexander the Great build a huge empire?

-Alexander the Great: Dardanelles, Darius III, victory after victory, India

-Alexandria founded (center of learning and power)

-sudden death, no successor named… empire split among generals

1. What was the legacy left by the Hellenistic Empire?

-Changes: spread of technology, ideas, Greek culture, assimilation

-Alexandria: center of the empire, trade center, knowledge center, political center

-Opportunities for women

1. Describe Hellenistic Civilization

-New Schools of Thought: Stoicism, Zeno

-Advances in Learning: Pythagoras, mathematics, Aristarchus, astronomy, Eratosthenese, circumference of the Earth, Archimedes, physics, Hippocrates, medicine