Chapter 7 & 8: Outline Notes
“Ancient Greeks & Greek Civilization”

Lesson 7.1 – Rise of Greek Civilization

Mountains and Seas:
- Greece was the _________ civilization to develop in Europe
  - Greek civilization began in an area covered by ________________ and ________________.
- The mainland is on the southern part of Europe’s ________________ Peninsula
  - Peninsula – body of land with water on ________________ sides.
- Between the Balkan Peninsula and the ________________ Peninsula is the Aegean Sea.
- The Greeks traded __________ and __________ ideas between islands and along the area’s coastline.
- ___________ and ___________ are how Greeks make a living.
- Some Greeks settled on the farms, growing wheat, ___________, olives and ____________.
- The inland communities were __________________ from each other by mountains and valleys. As a result, these communities became very __________________ and considered to be ________________ countries.

An Island Civilization:
- Greek myths describe an early civilization that developed on ________________, an island southeast of the Greek mainland.
  - Built by ancient people, called the ________________, whom constructed the palace for King _______________ and his family to live.
  - Their ________________ civilization was the first to develop in the Aegean region and lasted from about _____________ B.C. to __________ B.C.
- __________ was an important economic activity for the Minoans.
- Sometime around __________ the Minoan civilization collapsed.
- Historians believe either __________________ destroyed the Minoan cities or people from the Greek mainland, known as ________________, invaded Crete.

A Mainland Civilization:
- About 2000 B.C., the ________________ left their homeland in central Asia and moved into mainland Greece.
  1. Mycenaeans’s Kingdom:
     a. Each Mycenaean ___________ lived in a palace built on a hill, protected by stone __________.
     b. Nobles lived outside the walls on large farms called ____________.
     c. Mycenaean palaces were centers of ______________________.
  2. Traders and Warriors:
     a. Minoan traders from ______________ visited the Greek mainland and the Mycenaens adopted features of Minoan Culture.
        - They built __________ and worked with ___________. They used the sun and stars to navigate the seas.
        - Their chief god was ______________.
     b. By the mid-1400s B.C., the ________________ had conquered the _______________ and controlled the Aegean Sea.
        - The Mycenaens were proud of their _______________ successes in the __________ War.
  3. A Dark Age:
     a. Over time, the Mycenaen culture __________________ due to fighting and earthquakes.
     b. By ______________, the Mycenaen culture had crumbled.
     c. A Greek speaking group known as the ______________ invaded the Greek mainland and took control of most of the region.
        - The next 300 years in Greek history are known as the ________________ _________.
          1. This was a ________________ time in history.
        - Dorian warriors introduced _________________ and ________________.
  4. Hellenes:
     a. By 750 B.B., many descendants of the people who ran away returned to the ______________ mainland.
     b. Small ______________ developed under local leaders who became kings.
     c. These people called themselves ________________, or Greeks.
     d. Farmers grew more food, traded the surpluses, and developed a ____________ system that had _______ letters.
Colonies and Trade:
- Greek communities began to send people outside the Aegean area to establish colonies due to a shortage of food.
- Most of the colonies were along the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.
- Colonies traded with their mother countries causing trade to increase and adding to a colony’s wealth.

The Greek City-State:
- Greek communities became fiercely independent and nobles ruled many city-states.
- The Greek city-states were made up of a agora or agora, which formed a polis (similar to an independent country).

1. What Did a Polis Look Like:
   a. At the center of each polis was a acropolis built on a hilltop, also known as an acropolis.
   b. Outside of the acropolis was an open area called an agora (used as a marketplace).
   c. Neighborhoods surrounded the agora.
   d. City-states were surrounded by walls and fortifications, they were usually independent.

2. What Did Citizenship Mean to the Greeks?:
   a. We owe many of our ideas about citizenship to the ancient Greeks.
   b. In Greece, male citizens had the right to vote, hold public office, own property, and defend themselves in court.
   c. Citizens had the responsibility to serve in the army and fight for their polis as a citizen soldier.
   d. In most city-states, only free, free-born men born in the polis could be citizens.
   e. Women and children might qualify for citizenship, but they had no political rights.

3. Citizen Soldiers:
   a. In Greece, wars were fought by wealthy nobles riding horses and driving chariots.
   b. By 700 B.C., citizens called hoplites made up the armies. This soldiers fought on foot. They stood shoulder to shoulder and raised their shields to protect from enemy fire – this formation is known as the phalanx.
   c. Citizens put the needs of the polis above their own, but were not always united as a whole country which made Greece easy to conquer.

Lesson 7.1 Review Questions:
1) Explain the difference between a colony and polis?
2) What were the ancient Greeks’ most important economic activities?

Lesson 7.2 – Sparta and Athens: City State Rivals
Political Changes:
- As Greek city-states grew, wealthy nobles seized power, however they did not rule for very long.
- Small farmers wanted political freedom, and merchants and artisans also called for political rights.
- The growing unrest led to the rise of tyrants, a leader who seized power and ruled with total authority.
- The harsh rule of a few tyrants gave the word “tyranny” its current meaning: Rule by a single person.
- Tyrants ruled many of the Greek city-states until about 500 B.C. Then, most city-states developed into either an oligarchy, in which a few wealthy people hold power over a group of citizens, or a democracy, where citizens share in running the government.
- Two of the major city-states in ancient Greece, Sparta & Athens, were governed very differently and created different societies.

Sparta: A Military Society:
- Located on the Peloponnesus Peninsula in southern Greece, the people living in the city-state of Sparta were known as Spartans and were descendants of the Laconians.
- Sparta invaded neighboring city-states and enslaved the local people, calling these laborers helots - a Greek word meaning “capture”.

Lesson 7.2 Review Questions:

1) What was a major accomplishment of Cleisthenes?

2) Why did the Spartans emphasize military training?
Lesson 7.3 – Greece and Persia

Persia’s Empire:

- While Athens was undergoing political changes, the Persians were building a powerful empire in present-day ______ located in Southwest Asia.
- Under the rule of King ____________, Persia built a strong army and started to create an empire that became the largest in the ancient world.

1. Creating an Empire:
      - King Cyrus allowed them these people to keep their own ____________________, religions and laws.
      - He also allowed the exiled __________ to return Babylon (their homeland).
   b. After Cyrus, other rulers continued to expand the empire that stretched for nearly __________ miles.
   c. To link the massive territory, the Persians improved the network of roads begun by the _______________.

2. Persian Government:
   a. Darius I ruled Persia from 522 to 486 B.C. and reorganized the government to make it more efficient. He divided the empire into _____________ called satrapies, each ruled by a governor called a ___________.
      - They collected __________, judged legal cases, managed the ____________, and recruited soldiers.
   b. Persia maintained a full-time, paid, professional army, whereas Greece’s army consisted of ___________ called to serve only during times of war.
      - Known as the _______________ - when one died, another immediately took their place.

3. Who Was Zoroaster?
   a. At first the Persians worshipped many ________, until a religious teacher, ____________, preached a new monotheistic religion.
      - Once accepted, his religion became known as ____________________.
   b. As a result of Zoroastrianism, the Persians began to view their own monarchy as a _______________ institution or role.
   c. After Darius’ rule ended, the Persians continued to practice Zoroastrianism for centuries. The religion has about _______ followers today, more of which live in South Asia.

The Persian Wars:

- As the 400s B.C. began, the Persians were ready to expand into Europe, however, they ____________ with the Greeks.
- While Persians obeyed a king, many of the Greeks believed citizens should ____________ who ruled and governed them.
- When the Persians revolted against their Persian rulers, King Darius ___________ the mainland of Greece.

1. How Did the Greeks Win at Marathon?:
   a. The Persians landed at _______________, a plain about 25 miles northeast of Athens. When their enemy refused to fight, the Persians sailed directly to ____________ to attack by sea.
   b. As soon as the Persian horsemen were on the ships, the Athenians charged down the hills and onto the plain of ________________.
   c. As a result, the Persians suffered a terrible ________________.

2. Land and Sea Battles:
   a. After losing at Marathon, the Persians vowed ____________ against the Athenians and under the rule of their new king, ________________, the Persians invaded Greece.
   b. The Greek city-states banded ________________ to fight the Persians.
   c. Although the Spartan’s fought _______________ at Thermopylae, the Greeks could not stop the Persians. A traitor showed the Persians a trail leading around the Greek line which allowed them to ____________ from behind.
   d. While the Spartans continued to attack Persia’s ships, the Athenian fleet lured the Persian fleet into the Strait of ___________. The Greeks had fewer ships, but their boats were smaller and ________________.
   e. The Greeks almost entirely destroyed the Persian fleet, but still, the Persian ____________ soldiers marched on to Athens and set it on fire.
   f. Then, the Greek city-state formed their ________________ yet and defeated the Persian army.

3. Decline of Persia:
   a. After losing Greece, Persia faced many challenges. Their army was no longer strong and the people grew unhappy with their government. As Persia weakened, it became open to ________________.
Lesson 7.4 -- Glory, War, and Decline

The Rule of Pericles:
- As the Persian Wars ended, Athens became a _______________ city-state.
- Under the new leader, ________________, the Athenians enjoyed a golden age of prosperity and achievement.

1. Democracy in Athens:
   a. Athens had a __________ democracy, in which all citizens met to debate and vote on government matters. This type of government worked because of the ___________ number of citizens living in ancient Athens.
   b. During the meetings of the assembly, participating citizens passed laws, elected officials, and made policy war and foreign affairs. The ________ top officials, elected each year, were known as _________________.

2. Pericles in Charge:
   a. Pericles made Athens a more democratic city-state and brought more ordinary Athenians into _________________.
   b. Under his rule, Athens was rebuilt and became a center of ________________ and the arts.
   c. Pericles also supported writers, ____________, teachers, sculptors, and ____________________.
      - Philosophers also flourished during his rule

Athenian Life:
- At its height in the 400s B.C., Athens was the ________________ Greek city-state

1. Athenian Men and Women:
   a. Men worked as farmers, artisans, and _________________.
   b. Women focused on their _________________. They could not attend school, but many learned to read and play music.
      - Educated women were _____ equal to men.
   c. Husbands were responsible for their wives and _________________.
      - Sons looked after their ____________ mothers.
   d. A few women had more freedom, especially foreigners, who were regarded differently than Athenian-born women.
      - Example: A woman named ______________ - known for her intelligence and charm.

2. What Was the Role of Slavery in Athens?:
   a. Even in a democracy like Athens, ________________ was common. Many enslaved people were prisoners who had been captured in battle.
      - Enslaved ________: worked on farms, in the shops of artisans, or hard labor.
      - Enslaved ________: cooked or servants
   b. Slavery might have helped Athens develop its _________________.

3. The Athenian Economy:
   a. While farming was a common occupation among Athenians, farms lacked ______________ to grow enough food to support the city-state.
   b. Athens built a large fleet of ships to trade with colonies and other city-states in the Mediterranean world.

War Between Athens and Sparta:
- In 4798 B.C., ______________ joined with other city-states to form a protective league to defend its members against the _________________.
  o The headquarters was located on the island of ________________. It became known as the _________ League.
  o Athens provided the _________________ and _________________ , while other city-states supplied the _________________.

Lesson 7.4 Review Questions:
1) What were the responsibilities of the satrap?
2) What brought Sparta and Athens together as allies?
1. The Athenian Empire:
   a. Despite its successes, the Delian League ________________.
      • Athens being the strongest city-state, over time, began to control the other member city-states.
   b. Under the leadership of ________________, Athens dominated the Delian League and treated the other
      city-states like subjects.

2. War Breaks Out:
   a. Both Athens and Sparta wanted to be the _______________ in the Greek world. War broke out between the
      two city-states in 431 B.C. and continued until 404 B.C.
   b. Historians call this conflict the ________________ War because Sparta was located in the
      Peloponnesus.

3. Pericles' Funeral Oration:
   a. During the war's first winter, Athens held a public funeral to _____________ soldiers who had died in battle.
      In a famous speech called the “Funeral Oration,” Pericles talked about the greatness of Athens and reminded
      the people that they made their government ________________.
   b. In his speech, Pericles emphasized that the ________________ way of life is worth protecting.
      • Citizens had to obey the rules in their ________________.
      • Accept certain duties like paying __________ and defending the city.
      • They could also ________________ and run for office.

4. Why Did Athens Lose the War?:
   a. Shortly after the war states, Sparta surrounded ______________.
   b. The powerful Athenian ______________ would bring supplies to the city from its colonies and allies. However,
      Sparta lacked a __________ and could not stop the Athenian ships.
   c. After two years of remaining safe, a ______________ broke out in the overcrowded city of Athens. More
      than a third of the people died, included ________________.
   d. After several years of fighting, Sparta made a deal with the Persian Empire and agreed to give the Persians
      some Greek territory in ______________. In return, Sparta received enough Persian gold to build its own
      ________________.
   e. As war dragged on, Athens fell into a states of ______________. The Spartans were able to known down the
      city walls of Athens and the Athenian empire ________________.

5. The Effects of the War:
   a. The Peloponnesian War brought ________________ to the Greek city-state.
      • Governments were left divided and weak. Many people had died and fighting had destroyed ______.
   b. After the war, Sparta ruled its new empire much like Athens had before. But this ________________
      angered Sparta’s former allies and people started to rebel.
   c. Although Sparta tried to put down rebellions and fight Persia again, the city-sates of ________________ seized
      Sparta and ended the Spartan Empire.
   d. But as city-states fought, they did not notice a growing threat facing them from the kingdom of Macedonia to
      the north. Macedonia’s strength and desire for expansion would eventually cost the Greek city-states their
      ________________.

Lesson 7.4 Review Questions:

1) What jobs in the Athenian slaves do?

2) Why did the Delian League break apart?
Lesson 8.3 – Alexander’s Empire

Phillips of Macedonia:
- The ___________________ set out to conquer the Greek city-states but failed.
- The ___________________ were people who lived north of Greece. Around 300 B.C., they conquered Greece.

1. Conquering Greece:
   a. The Macedonians were ___________________ and did not become a strong kingdom until King Philip II.
   - Philip became _______ of Macedonia in 359 B.C. He created a strong military which he used to take control of the Greek city-states.

Alexander Takes Over:
- King Philip was killed and his son ___________________ became king.
- At age _______, Alexander was serving as a commander in the Macedonian.

1. War with Persia:
   a. In 334 B.C., Alexander led about 40,000 Macedonian and Greek soldiers into _______ Minor. Their goal was to defeat the ______________ (one of the strongest armies in the world).
   b. Alexander’s ___________________ (soldiers on horseback), proved to be a stronger force. Fighting a battle at Granicus which crushed the Persian forces.
   c. As Alexander’s forces continued to march across Asia Minor, they __________ Greek city-states that had been under Persian rule.
   d. Alexander and his troops continued to fight and conquer lands along the Mediterranean coast. In 331 B.C., they conquered _______
      - He built a new city, named ___________________. This became a key place for business and trade.
      - Alexander led his troops to Mesopotamia and then to India.
      - In 323 B.C., Alexander returned to Babylon in bad condition. He would die at the age of _______.

Alexander’s Legacy:
- Alexander’s successes marked the beginning of the ___________________ Era.
  o The spreading of Greek language, ideas, art, and architecture through Asia and Egypt.

1. A Divided Empire:
   b. His plan died when he died, and his generals divided the empire into _______ separate kingdoms.
      - Macedonia, _____________________, Egypt, and the _____________________ Empires.

2. The Hellenistic Kings:
   a. People who served in the government of the Hellenistic kings had to speak ___________.
      - The kings preferred to give jobs to Greeks and ___________________.
   b. The Hellenistic kings created new cities and military posts.
   c. The Hellenistic rulers encouraged Greek and Macedonians to settle in conquered lands. These colonies spread Greek culture widely into Egypt and ______________.

Lesson 8.3 Review Questions:

1) Why was the cavalry an important part of Alexander’s army?

2) What is the Hellenistic Era?
Lesson 8.4 — Hellenistic Culture

Hellenistic Arts:
- During the Hellenistic Era, philosophers, scientists, poets, and writers moved to New Greek cities in Southwest Asia and Egypt. Many of these cities were centers of ________________________.
1. Buildings and Statues:
   a. Greek architects served an important role, planning public ______________ projects for new cities and rebuilding old cities.
   b. Hellenistic kings and other wealthy citizens hired Greek sculptors to create _______________ for towns and cities. They did not carve ideal figures to reflect beauty and harmony, however, but rather showed people in a more _______________ style.
2. Hellenistic Writers:
   a. Hellenistic rulers supported talented writers, therefore poets and writers produced a large amount of _______________ during the Hellenistic Era.
   b. Athens remained the center for Greek theater where writers produced plays that were _______________, not tragedies.

Thinkers and Scientists:
- During the Hellenistic Era, Athens continued to support Greek philosophers.
- King Philip was killed and his son ___________________ became king.
- At age _____, Alexander was serving as a commander in the Macedonian.
1. Who Was Epicurus?:
   a. Epicureanism taught that finding _________________ was the goal of life and that the way to be happy was to avoid _______________.
2. The Stoics:
   a. The Stoics claimed that people who were guided by their emotions lived unhappy lives and that __________ resulted from using ________________.
   b. Unlike Epicureans, Stoics thought people had a duty to serve their community.
3. Science and Mathematics:
   a. Science also flourished during the Hellenistic Era and scientists performed many experiments and developed new theories. At the time, some astronomers thought that the Earth was the _______________ of the universe.
   b. Eratosthenes concluded that Earth was _______________ and then used his knowledge to measure Earth’s _______________.
   c. Euclid of Alexandria advanced the field of mathematics and described _______________ geometry in his book “Elements.”
   d. Archimedes worked on solid geometry and was an inventor. He developed machinery and weapons of war, one of the more famous being the __________________.
- Hellenistic though and culture had long lasting effects.

Greece and Rome:
- Macedonia held power over Greece for a time. However, Sparta and other city-states regained their independence but only for a ______________ time.
- Rome, a city-state in central Italy, conquered the entire Italian Peninsula and Greece lost its land in _______________ in the late 200s B.C.
- The Greeks attempted to stop Rome’s growing power, but failed. They started to support Rome’s _______________ in wars, but the Romans won the battles.
- Gradually, Rome gained control of the Greek mainland.

Lesson 8.4 Review Questions:

1) Why did Greek scientists study the circumference of Earth?

2) Why did Alexandria become a major center of learning?