

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 5: Classical Greece 2000 B.C.-300 B.C.

Section 1: Cultures of the Mountains and the Sea

Section 2: Warring City-States

Section 3: Democracy and Greece's Golden Age

Section 4: Alexander's Empire

Section 5: The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

Chapter 5: Classical Greece

2000 B.C.-300 B.C.

Section 1: Cultures of the Mountains and the Sea

Mycenaean: _____

Trojan War: _____

Dorian: _____

Homer: _____

epic : _____

myth: _____

THE LAND/TERRAIN:

THE CLIMATE:

THE SEA

**GEOGRAPHY
OF GREECE**

THE EFFECTS OF GEOGRAPHY ON THE CULTURE:

Reasons For Myths

Geography Shapes Greek Life

Gods + Myths

Greeks Create Myths

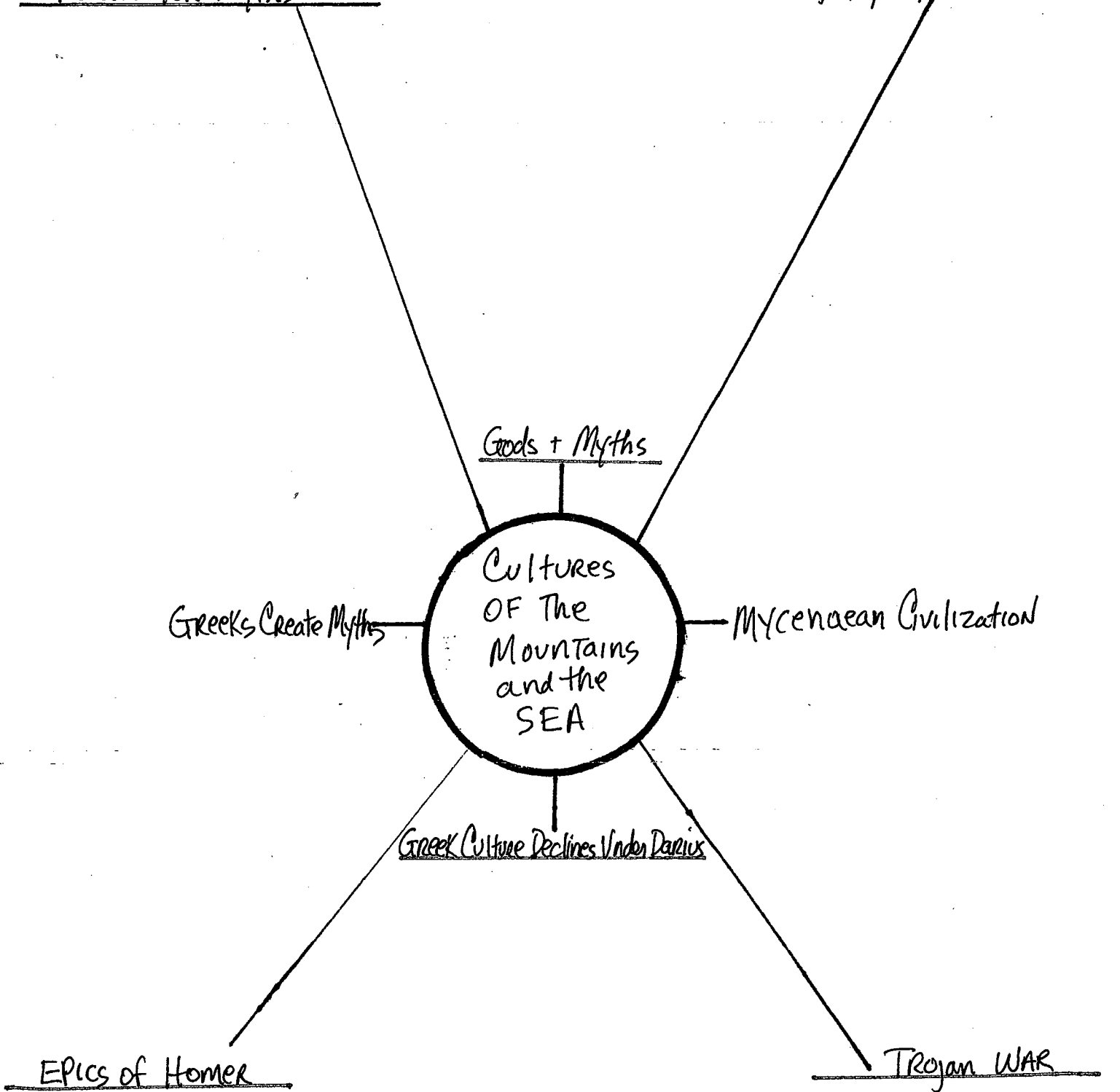
Cultures
OF The
Mountains
and the
SEA

Mycenaean Civilization

Greek Culture Declines Under Darius

Epics of Homer

Trojan War



Ancient Greece Map Project



Map Directions: Use the maps on pages 101, 121, and 124 in our textbook to complete the following:

1. Locate and label the following:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| • Mediterranean Sea | • Anatolia | • Athens | • Troy |
| • Ionian Sea | • Crete | • Sparta | • Knossos |
| • Aegean Sea | • Cyprus | • Thebes | • Olympia |
| • Black Sea | • Italy | • Corinth | • Macedonia |
| • Mt. Olympus | • Peloponnesus | • Delphi | • Egypt |

2A. Color or use patterns to locate the following area on your map:

- Greek homelands
- Persian Empire around 500 B.C. (use map on p. 101)

2B. Create a key in the legend box:

3. Critical Thinking Questions: Use Chapter 5 in the textbook and your map to answer the following:

A. What geographic features encouraged the development of independent city-states in Ancient Greece? Why?

B. Why did Greeks turn to the sea and form trading colonies all around the Mediterranean Sea?

C. How did the Greeks use their physical geography as an advantage against the more powerful Persians?

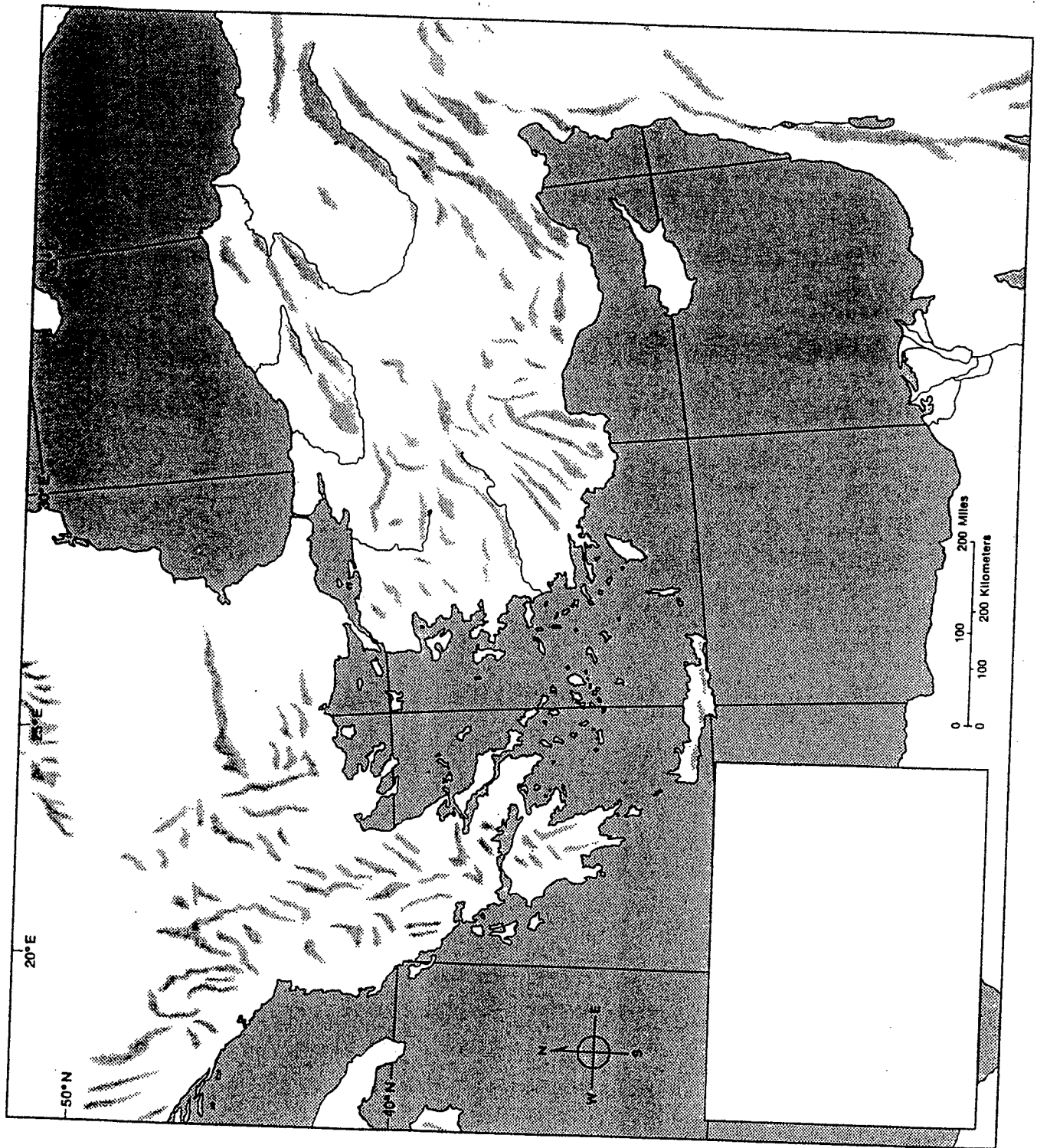
D. Compare the geographical strengths and weaknesses of Athens and Sparta as political rivals for dominance in Greece.

E. Why might have Sparta decided to spare Athens after Athens was defeated in the Peloponnesian Wars?

Name _____

Date _____

Ancient Greece



Section 2: Warring City-States

polis:

acropolis:

monarchy:

aristocracy:

oligarchy:

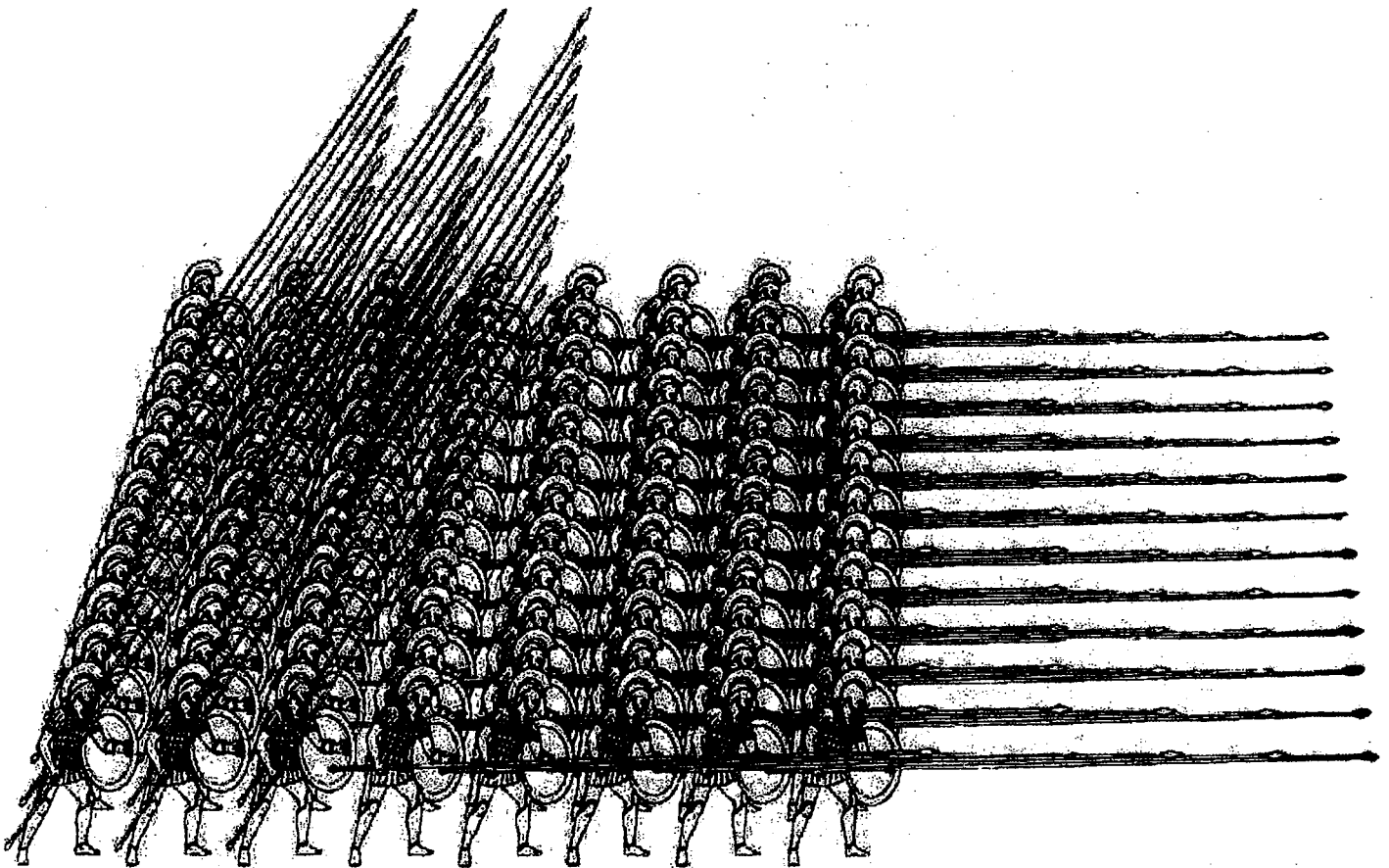
tyrant:

democracy:

helot:

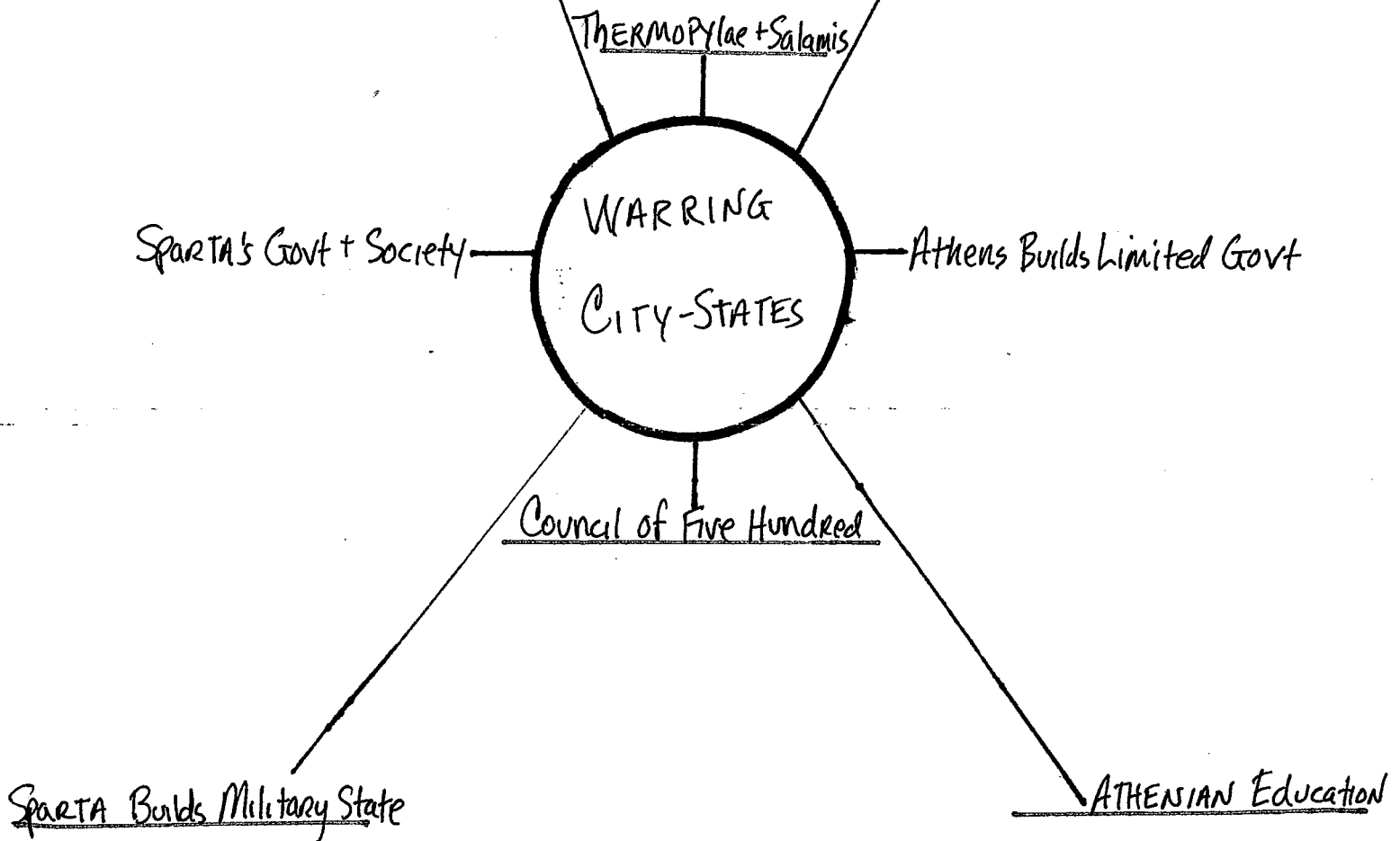
phalanx:

Persian Wars:



The Persian Wars

Rule + Order in Greek City-States



Section 3: Democracy and Greece's Golden Age

direct democracy: _____

classical art: _____

tragedy: _____

comedy: _____

Peloponnesian War: _____

philosopher: _____

Socrates: _____

Plato: _____

Aristotle: _____

3 Great Greek Philosophers

Pericle's Plan for Athens

ARISTOTLE

Philosophers Seek Truth

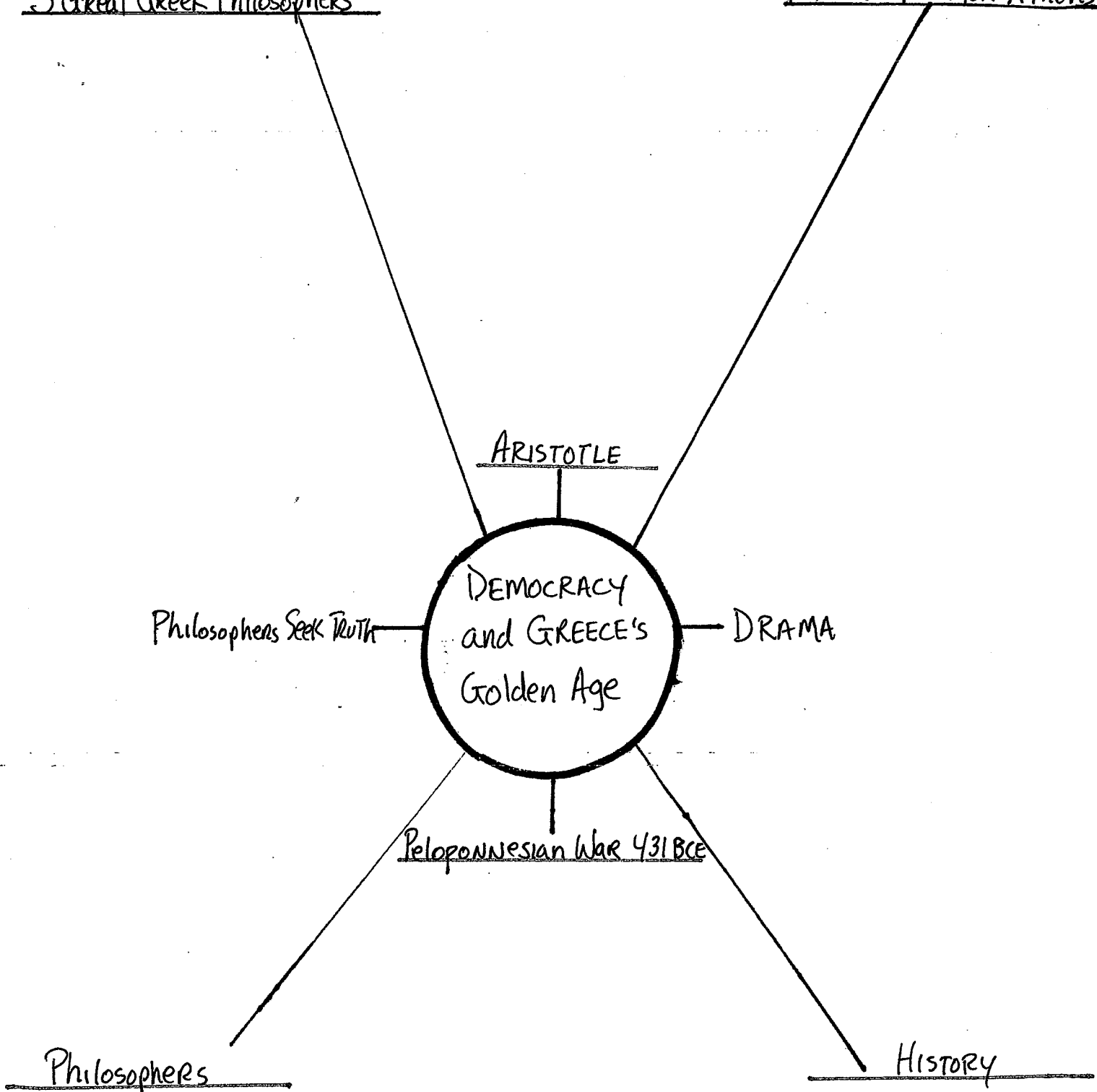
DEMOCRACY
and GREECE'S
Golden Age

DRAMA

Peloponnesian War 431 BCE

Philosophers

HISTORY



THREE WISE MEN:

(THE THREE GREAT GREEK PHILOSOPHERS)

- Greek thinkers tried to understand the reasons why things happened. The Greeks called these thinkers **philosophers**. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were important Greek philosophers.

SOCRATES



PLATO



ARISTOTLE

Section 4: Alexander's Empire

Philip II:

Macedonia:

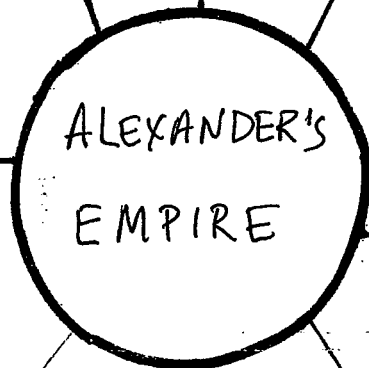
Alexander the Great:

Darius III:

Alexander's Legacy

Philip Builds Macedonia

Alexander Returns



ALEXANDER'S
EMPIRE

Alexander Defeats Persia

Alexander in India

Alexander's Other Victories

Section 5: The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

Hellenistic: _____

Alexandria: _____

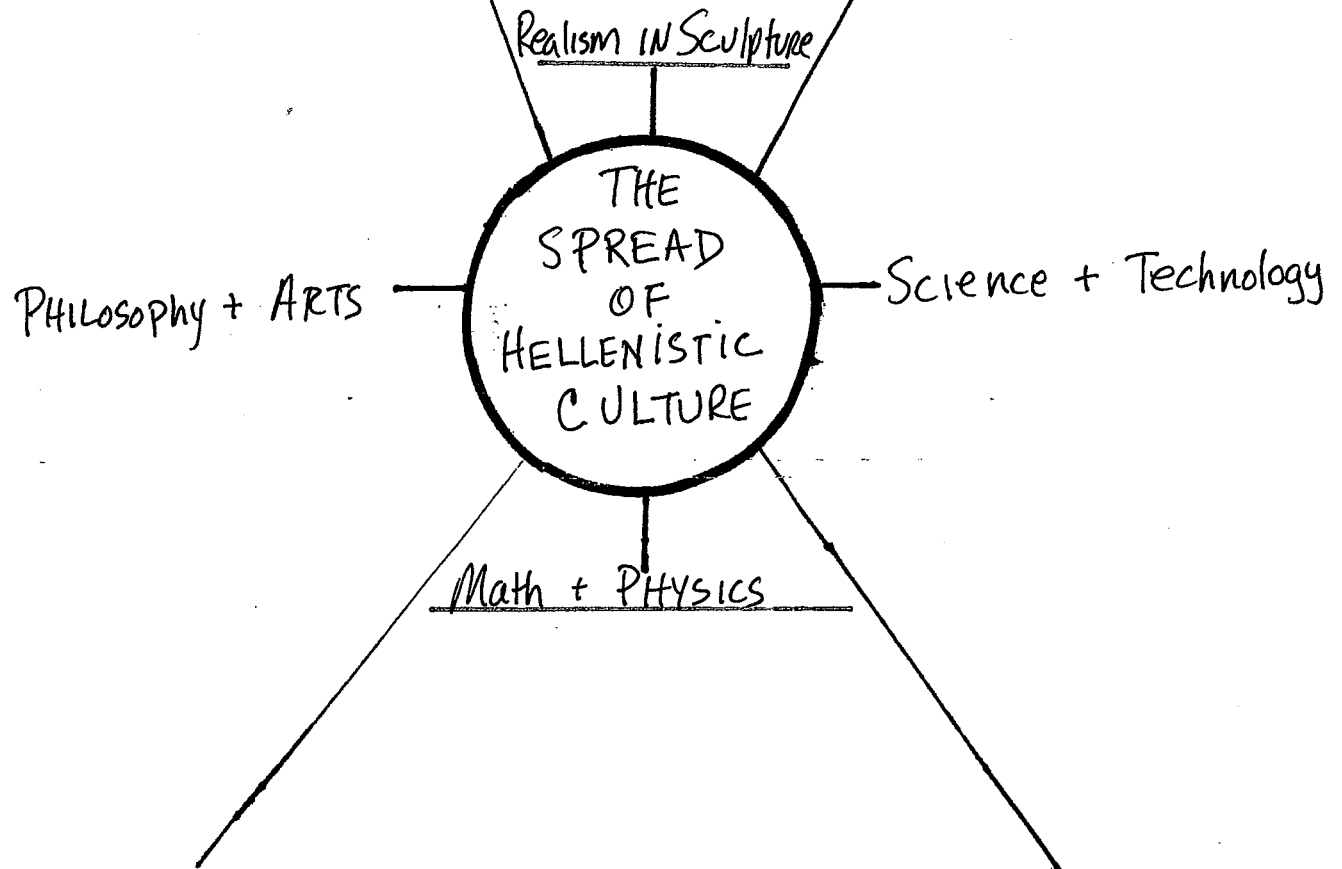
Euclid: _____

Archimedes: _____

Colossus of Rhodes: _____

EPICUREANISM

Hellenistic Culture



Glossary**CHAPTER 5 Classical Greece****assembly** Law-making body in ancient Greece**astronomers** Scientists who study the stars and planets**clashed** Disagreed strongly**conducted** Did the work of**conquest** Act of conquering or taking over**Epicureans** Philosophers who said people could rely only on what they learned through their five senses**noble** Of very high rank**observatory** Place for observing the movement of heavenly bodies**orator** Public speaker; speech maker**Parthenon** Temple in ancient Greece that is a masterpiece of classical art**plague** Deadly disease that spreads quickly killing many**proportion** A pleasing arrangement**rivals** Competitors; people or groups determined to outdo each other**Stoics** Philosophers who said people should live a moral life to keep them in harmony with natural laws**united** Brought together as one**AFTER YOU READ****Names and Terms****A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.****Aristotle****classical art****Socrates****direct democracy****Plato**

Three of the greatest gifts to western culture from ancient Greece were developments in democracy, philosophy, and art. The Athenians had a form of democracy in which all citizens, and not just their representatives, participated. This was **1** _____. In art, the Greeks valued balance, order, and proportion. They gave the world **2** _____. In philosophy, three Greek thinkers have influenced Western thought. The philosopher **3** _____ encouraged his thinkers to examine their beliefs and developed a method of questioning and answering still used today. His student, **4** _____, was also an important thinker. The philosopher **5** _____ invented a way of thinking logically.

B. Write the letter of the name next to the description that describes it best.**a. Archimedes****b. Philip II****c. Darius III****d. Euclid****e. Homer**____ **1.** Leader of Macedonia who conquered Greece____ **2.** Persian king who fought Alexander the Great____ **3.** Greek poet____ **4.** Inventor of the pulley____ **5.** Mathematician who wrote the book *Elements*

AFTER YOU READ (cont.)**CHAPTER 5** Classical Greece**Main Ideas**

1. Give three examples of how the geography of Greece affected its civilization.

2. What war did Athens and Sparta fight, and how did it end?

3. How was Athens governed under Pericles?

4. Where did Alexander the Great turn back and why?

5. Name an advance made in science, technology, and mathematics during Hellenistic times.

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Compare and contrast Athens and Sparta.

2. Discuss the features of Alexandria that show it was a center of Hellenistic culture.