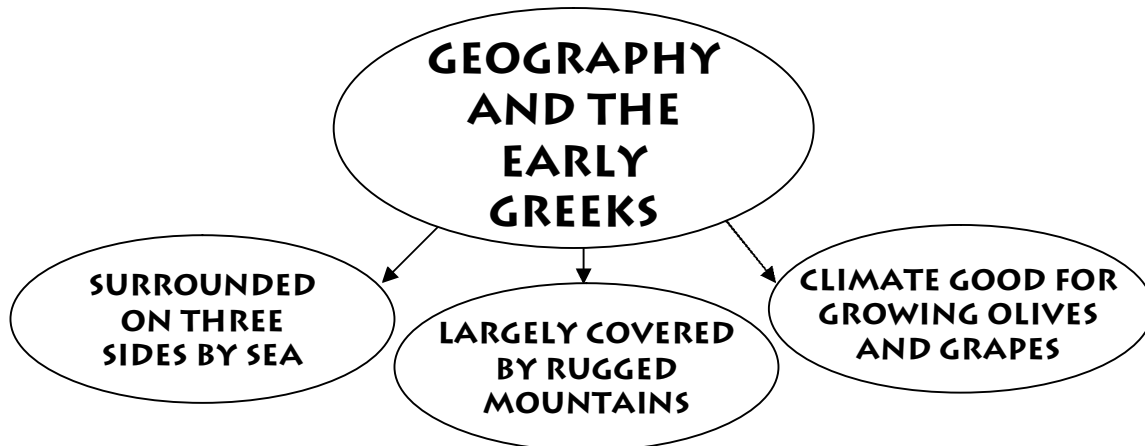


Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Ch. 8 – Ancient Greece – Study Guide



Peninsula –

Uses of the Sea

-
-
-
-

Terrain –

Pindos Mountains –

Mount Olympus –

Seasons –

Rainfall –

Farmland –

Minoans –

- Knossos –
- Minos –
- Ships & Trade –

Mycenaeans –

- Mycenae –

Atlantis –

- Volcano at Thera –

Trojans –

- Troy –
- Trojan War –

IMPORTANT LOCATIONS

Crete –

Cyclades Islands –

Asia Minor –

Peloponnesus –

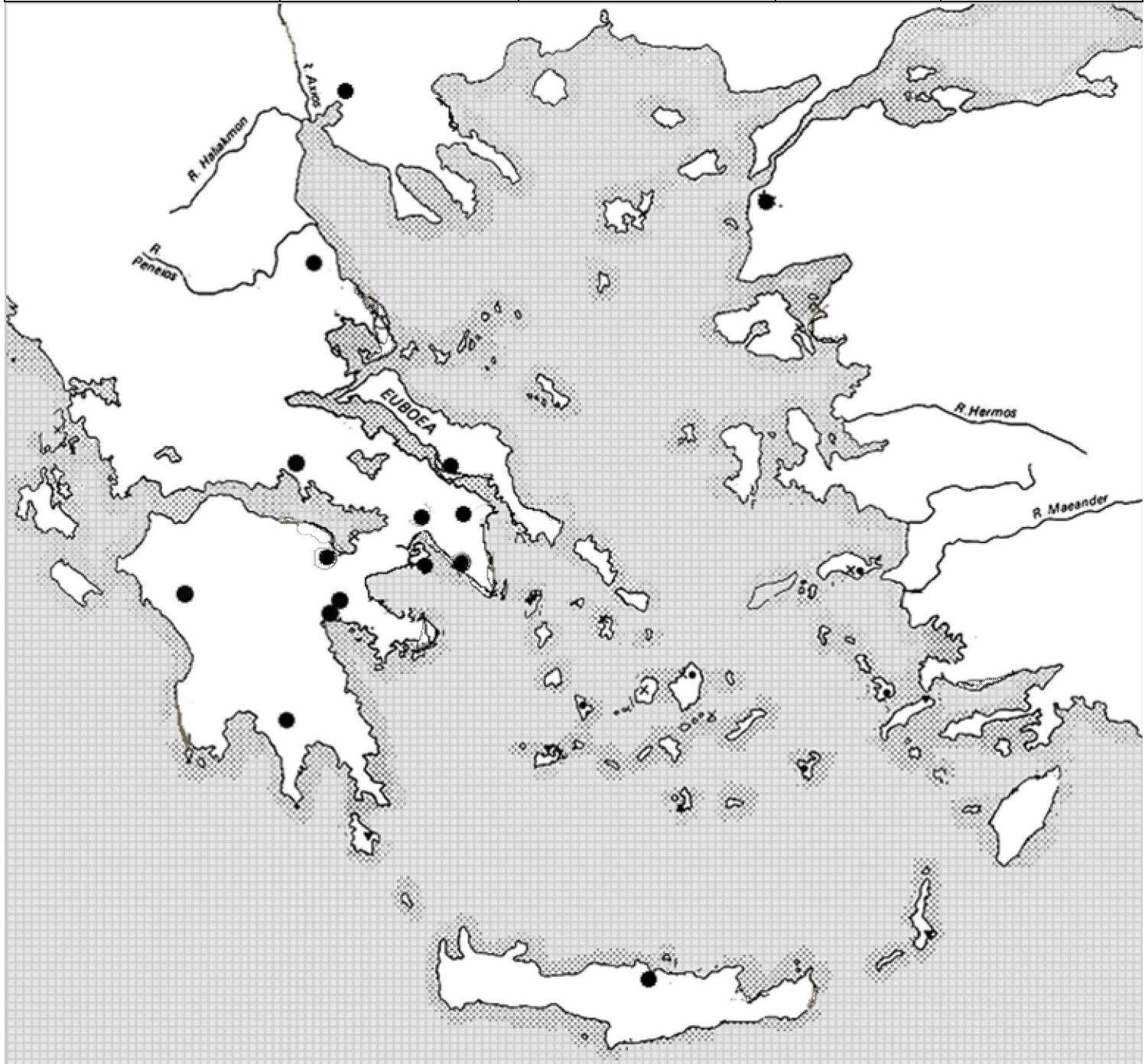
The Hellespont (The Dardanelles) –

LABEL THE MAP OF GREECE AND THE AEGEAN SEA REGION

(Start with a pencil, then make permanent using different colors for water, landforms, and cities)

Note: Spellings may vary, depending on which map you use. Write small and be neat.

BODIES OF WATER	LANDFORMS, ISLANDS, & REGIONS		ANCIENT CITIES	
Aegean Sea Ionian Sea Mediterranean Sea The Hellespont - (now called The Dardanelles)	Asia Minor Crete Cyclades Islands Mt. Olympus	Peloponnesus Pindos Mountains Rhodes Thera	Argos Athens Delphi Knossos	Mycenae Sparta Thebes Troy



Why is the Greek peninsula irregular?

1. _____
2. _____

Why did Greek communities see themselves as separate countries? _____

TRADING CULTURES DEVELOP

Two of the earliest cultures that developed in Ancient Greece were the _____ and _____

The Minoans built an advanced society on the island of _____

The Mycenaeans built towns on _____

The Minoans were great _____, carrying goods such as _____ and traded for _____

What may have led to the end of the Minoan civilization?

The first society to be considered Greek were the _____, not the _____ because _____

Mycenaeans were known for building _____ on the mainland of Greece; the largest being called _____

What allowed the Mycenaeans to take over Crete and become the major traders in the eastern Mediterranean? _____

Were the Mycenaeans always peaceful traders? Yes/No

What possibly started the Trojan War? _____

Mycenaean civilization began to fall apart when _____. This along with earthquakes caused the Mycenaeans to crumble causing a period of warfare and disorder known as _____

GREEKS CREATE CITY-STATES

Polis –

Acropolis –

Classical –

Agora –

City-states were very important to the people of Greece. Greeks expected people to participate in _____ and _____

Many Greeks believed in the same idea, which was _____

Many Greeks began to set up colonies and spread throughout the Mediterranean. Many big cities today were once Greek colonies and they were; _____, _____, and _____

During trade the colonies sent _____ to mainland Greece. In return, Greek city-states sent _____

SECTION 2 – GOVERNMENT IN ATHENS

Citizens –

Aristocrat (Aristocracy) –

Oligarch (Oligarchy) –

Tyrant (Tyranny) –

Draco –

Solon –

Peisistratus –

Cleisthenes –

Pericles –

Democracy –

Assembly –

Jury –

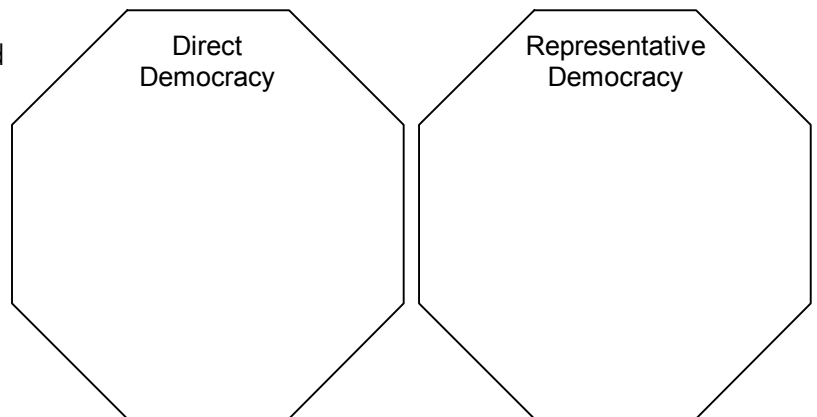
Plato's "Republic" – the philosopher Plato's famous book, where he explains that most people are way too stupid to have a direct democracy; Plato explains that a representative democracy (a republic) is the best form of government

Explain how government in Athens changed from an aristocracy to a democracy

-

Describe how democracy in Athens worked

-



What brought democracy in Athens to an end?

SECTION 3 – GREEK MYTHOLOGY AND LITERATURE

Ancient Greeks were _____ monotheistic/polytheistic

Ancient Greeks believed their _____ caused certain events to happen, and they created _____ to explain the gods' actions.

Who did ancient Greeks blame for earthquakes? _____

Who did ancient Greeks say created seasons? _____

Why do Greeks believe they have a winter season and a summer season? _____

To keep the Gods happy the Greeks built _____ to honor them; what were the Gods suppose to do for the people of Greece in return?

Read the 'Heroes and Mythology section (3 paragraphs) and tell me which Greek myth out of those three is your favorite and why. _____

GODS AND GODDESSES

Mythology –

Aphrodite –

Apollo –

- **Oracle of Delphi –** temple to Apollo; hallucinating priestesses predicted the future, but often gave confusing and ambiguous advice

Ares –

Artemis –

Athena –

Demeter –

Dionysus –

Eris – goddess of discord (disagreement); her “apple of discord” started the Trojan War according to mythology

Hades –

Hephaestus –

Hera –

Hermes –

Hestia –

Poseidon –

Thetis – a sea nymph; mother of Achilles (Trojan War) and Calibos (Clash of the Titans)

Zeus –

CREATURES, DEMIGODS, AND MORTALS

Achilles – Greek hero of the Trojan War; his mother Thetis held him by the heel and dipped him into the River Styx to make him invincible, but his heel was not dipped and became his weakness

- **“Hubris”** – overconfidence or excessive pride; the gods didn’t like show-offs; you now what they say about pride.... Achilles and Agamemnon had hubris

Agamemnon – king of Mycenae; brother of Menelaus; commanded the Greek army against Troy during the Trojan War; murdered by his wife and her boyfriend

Andromeda –

Helen –

Hercules –

Medusa –

Menelaus – king of Sparta; brother of Agamemnon; his wife Helen was taken away by Paris of Troy; Menelaus declared war on Troy to get Helen back

Minotaur –

Odysseus –

Paris – prince from Troy who steals Helen from her husband Menelaus, leading to the Trojan War

Pegasus –

Perseus –

Theseus –

Titans –

ANCIENT GREEK LITERATURE

Homer’s poems were central to the ancient Greek _____

Give two examples how Greek **language** is used in the U.S. today (use the box at the bottom of page 248 for help) _____

Give two examples of how Greek **literature** and the **arts** are used in the U.S. today.

Homer –

- **The Iliad** –
- **The Odyssey** –

Virgil – most famous Roman poet; writer of the *Aeneid*

- **The Aeneid** – epic poem written by Virgil; it continues the Iliad’s story of the Trojan War; contains the story of the Trojan Horse

Sappho –

- **Lyric poetry** –

Aesop –

- **Fables** –
- **Examples of Aesop’s Fables** –