

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

The Greek World

Study Guide for Chapter 9

SEC. 1 – GREECE AND PERSIA

Persia Becomes an Empire

If the Athenians are in Greece trying to build a democracy, where were the early Persian people located? _____

Who united the aristocrats of Persia against the Medes, marking the beginning of the Persian Empire? _____

Cyrus had the world's largest empire at one time. What did he do that was different so people he conquered wouldn't rebel?

Because of his great successes, Cyrus is called by historians

Cyrus was successful because his _____ was strong. It was strong because it was well _____ and loyal.

What was at the heart of the Persian army and what were they? _____, they were _____

The army also had a powerful _____, which is _____

Define and describe the Persian Wars –

The Persian Empire Grows Stronger

After the death of Cyrus, _____ led the empire.

But, he died in battle, leaving _____ to lead Persia.

He reorganized the empire into _____ provinces. These provinces;

-had governors (chosen by Darius) called _____

-these governors did three things

1.

2.

3.

Darius restored the Persian society by doing these three things

1.

2. _____ called

3. _____ called

Herodotus – much of what we know about the Persian Wars comes from Herodotus; the "Father of History"; recorded information about many ancient civilizations, especially Greece and its neighbors; wrote *The Histories*



The Persians Fight Greece

Why did Darius want revenge on Greece?

The invasion of Darius's Persian troops to the Greeks starting a series of wars between the two countries is known as

The first battle took place at the port city _____

Soldier Count: Persians _____ vs. Greeks _____

And the winner is... _____ because

What is the 26 mile race called that was started by a Greek messenger that ran 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to tell of a victory for Greece? _____ The messenger was named Pheidippides.

Who led Persia in battle the second time to try to defeat the Greeks?

Who aided the Persian army in this battle?

In addition to the mighty city of Athens, the Greeks now have on their side now _____, who had the strongest army in Greece?

Leonidas, the king of Sparta, led the troops at a narrow mountain pass at _____.

Were the Spartans successful? Why or why not?

Persia marched to and burned _____.

Athenians were led by a man named Themistocles, who convinced Athens to build a large navy. With his help, the Athenians defeated the Persian navy through a "clever plan" at _____.

What was the "clever plan"? _____

After this victory, the Persian and Athenian navy met again at the battle of _____

How did the Persian War end? _____

Persian Wars Quick Reference Chart

Battle	Armies	Winner	Result
Battle of Marathon			
Battle of Thermopylae			
Battle of Salamis			

SEC. 2 – SPARTA AND ATHENS

Define or identify the following using the textbook:

Lycurgus –

Life in Sparta (describe) –

- **Physical Training –**
- **Education in Sparta –**
- **Role of Girls and Women –**
- **Government in Sparta –**

Life in Athens (describe) –

- **Physical Training –**
- **Education in Athens –**
- **Role of Girls and Women –**
- **Government in Athens –**

If you had to choose to live in either Sparta or Athens, which would you choose? Why?

Thucydides – *most of what we know about the Peloponnesian War comes from Thucydides; first critical historian; greatest ancient historian; wrote History of the Peloponnesian War*

Plutarch – *most of what we know about Solon, Themistocles, Pericles, Alcibiades, and other famous Greeks and Romans comes from Plutarch; the most famous ancient biographer: wrote Parallel Lives (Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans)*

Peloponnesian War –

- **Result of the war –**

• **Pericles** (see pg. 240) –

• **Alliance –**

- **Delian League –**

- **Peloponnesian League –**

• **Plague of Athens –**

SEC. 3 – ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Macedonia Conquers Greece

Who was king of Macedonia in 359BC? _____

Philip's main target was _____. Philip's enemy wanted to unite together to defend themselves, but few people responded.

The Greeks' main ally was _____.

Who won this battle? _____. What happened as a result? _____

Philip was a very good leader. He used the method of a _____ which is _____

After Philip conquered Greece he set his sights on _____, but never made it because _____. BUT who continued the military campaign? _____

Alexander Builds an Empire

Hearing of Philip's death, who rebelled? _____

What happened as a result of this rebellion? _____

The _____ army was much larger than Alexander's, but he defeated them because his army was very _____

What's the legend of the 'Gordium knot' and what does this tell us about Alexander? _____

After Alexander defeated the Persians he went to _____, where he easily won without a fight. Alexander was proclaimed _____.

Alexander then defeated the Persian army for the last time and their king died. With the death of the Persian king, Alexander became ruler of the _____

Alexander wanted to go farther into _____, but his soldiers were too tired so Alexander and his men started to head back to _____

Did Alexander make it back? Yes/No

What happened to Alexander? _____

Did Alexander spread Greek culture? Yes/No If so, how (give examples) _____

Did Alexander want people to keep their own customs/traditions? Yes/No

What does Hellenistic mean? _____

Hellenistic Kingdoms

Who took over after the death of Alexander? _____

These people divided his empire into _____ areas which

are; 1.

2.

3.

For the next several questions, fill in the blanks with the correct Hellenistic empire: **Macedonia, Syria, or Egypt**

-Had the weakest government _____

-Included most of the former Persian Empire _____

-Built world's largest library and museum _____

-Lasted longer than all the other Hellenistic kingdoms _____

-Had the most Greek culture _____

-Romans took over this kingdom around 60sBC _____

-Romans took over this kingdom in the mid-100sBC _____

SEC. 4 – GREEK ACHIEVEMENTS

THE ARTS



The most notable achievements of ancient Greeks were in the _____ which included _____

Life-like statues are made out of _____ and _____ and carved as though they could come to life at any moment.

Greek paintings are also admirable. Paintings showed scenes from _____ or _____.

Most paintings were done with _____ colors; _____ and _____

What surrounded temples to make them look stately and inspiring?

What is the most impressive of all Greek buildings?



This building is in _____ and was dedicated to _____

Greeks created many new forms of writing such as _____ and _____

Popular form of entertainment in Greece? _____

Who was Thucydides and what did he do?



PHILOSOPHY

People who thought about alternative explanations to explain the world rather than say it was a god or goddess are called _____

This person was a teacher and a thinker who believed people should never stop looking for knowledge _____

Socrates taught by _____

Did everyone like Socrates or agree with his thinking? Yes/No
Why or why not? _____

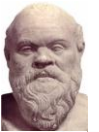
This person followed Socrates' footsteps and created a school for thinkers like him. _____

One of his most famous works was a book called _____, which said _____

The greatest Greek thinker and a student of Plato was _____

His accomplishment was finding _____

Moderation was based on _____, or _____



SCIENCE

This person was interested in studying mathematics, specifically geometry _____

Other areas of science studied were _____ and _____

The greatest Greek doctor was _____

Name two Greek engineer discoveries

- 1.
- 2.

NOTES: