

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 1
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. How would you describe the islands of Greece?

2. How did Greece's landforms influence the way of life of the people living there?

3. According to Greek legend, what event started the Trojan War?

4. What period of time has been called Greece's Dark Ages?

5. Which Greek city became the center for a new system of government in which citizens governed themselves?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

6. Members of rich and powerful families who rule communities are known as

_____.

7. The Iliad and the Odyssey, long poems about the Trojan War and its aftermath, are examples of

_____.

8. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as a (n) _____.

9. In ancient Greece, independent communities that followed their own traditions, government, and laws came to be known as _____.

10. An early Greek settlement on a high, rocky hill is called a(n) _____.

11. A form of government in which citizens govern themselves is known as a(n) _____.

12. In ancient Greece, rulers who were supported by the middle and working classes were called _____.

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CHAPTER 6
Section 2
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Greek Religion, Philosophy, and Literature

As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the table below with information about the Golden Age of Athens.

Years of the Golden Age	1.
Main Political Leader	2.
Artistic Accomplishments of Athens	3.

Directions: In the space provided, write one statement about each Greek thinker.

4. Thales

5. Democritus

6. Socrates

Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

7. A serious play that often ends in disaster for the main character is called a _____.

8. A person who uses the power of his or her mind and reason to understand natural events is called a _____.

9. The ancient Greeks believed that their gods were _____ they lived forever.

10. Cities in the Athenian empire paid _____ which means to Athens, adding to its wealth.

Name _____

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CHAPTER 6
Section 3
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Daily Life in Ancient Greeks

Directions: As you read Section 3, fill in the table below with information about the daily lives of the ancient Greeks. Under each main idea, write two supporting statements.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete the sentence below by writing the correct term in the blank.

Main Idea A
The marketplace of Athens was the liveliest place in the city-state. 1. 2.
Main Idea B
Slavery was a fact of life in ancient Greece. 3. 4.

5. The public market and meeting place in an ancient Greek city was called the _____.

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 4
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Athens and Sparta: Two Cities in Conflict

Directions: As you read Section 4, fill in the table with information about Sparta and Athens, Look back at Sections 1-3 to find additional information about Athens.

Two Different City-States

	Sparta	Athens
Main Way of Life	1.	2.
Role of Citizens	3.	4.
Role of Women	5.	6.
Attitude Toward Art and Learning	7.	8.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

In the blanks provided below, write the definitions for the following key terms.

9. plague

10. blockade

Name _____

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CHAPTER 6
Section 5
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Spread of the Greek Culture

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 5, fill in the table below with information about King Philip and Alexander the Great.

338 B.C.	332 B.C.	323 B.C.
1.	2.	3.

Directions: Briefly describe the accomplishments of the following people.

4. Euclid

5. Eratosthenes

6. Archimedes

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

7. Athenians thought of Macedonians as _____, or uncivilized people.

8. Alexander came to the throne of Macedonia after his father was _____.

9. When Alexander took control of lands, he made them _____ local cultures by blending with Greek ways.

Name _____

The Story of Ancient Greece

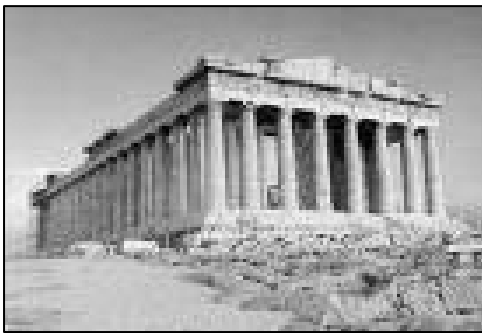
Think about as you read

1. How were the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta different?
2. How was Athens a democracy?
3. What did the people of ancient Greece give the world?

Terms/People and Places

Peninsula	colonies	citizen	democracy
Culture	Golden Age	Greece	Black Sea
Sparta	Athens	Aspasia	Socrates
Philip II	Pericles	Parthenon	Alexander

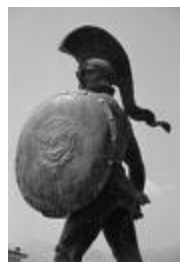
Greece is a small country in Europe. It is near the Mediterranean Sea. The main part of Greece is on a **peninsula**. A peninsula is a body of land with water on almost all sides. The rest of Greece is made up of islands. The ancient civilization of Greece began around 3000 B.C.



Unlike India and China, ancient Greece did not begin near a river. There are few rivers and little fertile soil in Greece. The Greeks could not grow enough food. They needed to get food from other lands. The Mediterranean Sea was important to ancient Greece. Long ago the Greeks built ships. They sailed on the Mediterranean Sea and on the Black Sea. They sailed to many far-off places. They built Greek **colonies** in these far-off places. The Greeks brought food from their colonies back to Greece.

Greece has many tall mountains. Around 800 B.C. the Greeks began to build many city-states on the flatland between the mountains. The mountains kept the people of Greece apart. Each city-state had its own laws, rulers, and money.

Sparta was an important city-state in Greece. It was very large and powerful. It had a well-trained army. It conquered other city-states to gain wealth and power. The government of Sparta had two kings Sparta had three classes. The first class was **citizens**. Not all people in Sparta were citizens. Only men born in Sparta were citizens. The women of Sparta were not citizens. However, women were allowed to own land and businesses. Women in Sparta had more freedom than women in any other city-state in Greece. The second class in Sparta was people who came from other Greek city-states or from other countries. Many of these people owned businesses. The third class was slaves.



Learning to read and to write was not very important in Sparta. Training to become good soldiers was important. Young boys were taken from their parents. They were trained to be soldiers and to be good in sports such as running. Spartan girls were also trained to be good in sports.

Athens was another important Greek city-state. The people of Athens did not want a king or a queen. They believed people should rule themselves and run the government. Athens became the world's first

democracy around 508 B.C. Other city-states became democracies. Today many countries use the Greek ideas about democracy.

Athens was a democracy because all citizens were allowed to vote. However, less than half of the people who lived in Athens were citizens. Less than half of the people in Athens could vote. Women and slaves could not vote. People who were born outside of Athens could not vote.

Learning was very important in Athens. There were many schools in Athens. Most boys went to school. Boys learned to read and write. They also learned many sports. Girls did not go to school. But one Greek woman thought girls should learn to read and write. Her name was Aspasia. Aspasia started a school for girls in Athens. Unlike girls in Sparta, girls in Athens were not allowed to play sports.

The Greeks liked the Phoenician alphabet. They changed the Phoenician alphabet a little, and it became the Greek alphabet. They used this alphabet for all their writing.

Socrates was a great thinker and teacher in ancient Greece. He taught people to question their ideas. He taught people that there are right ways and wrong ways to behave. Aristotle was another famous Greek teacher and thinker. He started his own school in Athens. He wrote about science, art, and law. People today still study the ideas of Socrates and Aristotle.

The Greeks believed there were many gods. They built fine temples for their gods. They made many tall statues of the gods.

You learned that the Persians conquered most of the Middle East. The Persians also tried to conquer Greece. They conquered many Greek city-states. But the Persians could not conquer all of Greece. It took about twenty years for the people of Athens to win the war against Persia. After the war the Greek city-states were free again.



Philip II was a king from a country to the north of Greece. He conquered the Greek city-states in 338 b.c. His son, Alexander the Great, conquered many lands for Greece. Alexander and his soldiers conquered the Persian army. All the Persian lands became Greek lands. Alexander also became the ruler of Egypt and the Middle East. He conquered northern India. Then he started the long trip back to Greece. He died during the trip in 323 B.C. Alexander the Great was only 33 years old when he died. He had conquered many countries in less than ten years.

Alexander the Great brought Greek **culture** to the lands he ruled. New buildings in Persia were built to look like Greek buildings. People all over the empire began to use Greek money. People in Greece also began to use ideas from other countries. Alexander's empire became a mixture of many cultures. The ancient Greeks gave the world many things. They started the world's first democracy. They were great builders. The Greeks built strong stone temples. They also built large theaters. Some of these

buildings are still standing today. The Greeks also made fine paintings and statues. They wrote many plays. People around the world still enjoy watching the plays of ancient Greece.

Greece was a weak country after Alexander the Great died. The Greeks could not rule all the land that Alexander had conquered. The ancient Greeks were conquered by a stronger country. In the next chapter, you will read about the people who conquered the Greeks.

PERICLES

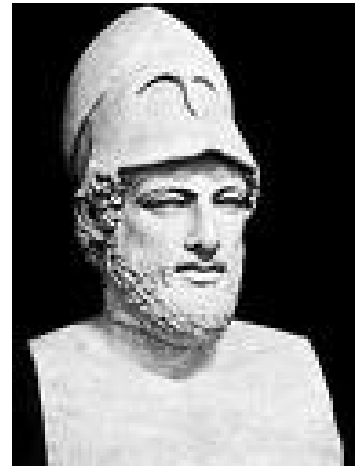
Pericles was a strong leader of democracy in Athens. He was the government leader of Athens from 460 B.C. to 429 B.C. While Pericles ruled Athens, the people of Athens enjoyed peace and good government. Athens became very powerful. This time became known as the **Golden Age** of Greece. It is considered to be the greatest time in the history of ancient Greece.

Pericles was born in Athens about 490 B.C. As a boy, Pericles studied with teachers who made him think and question his own ideas. This helped him become a good leader and a good speaker.

Pericles became the leader of Athens in 460 B.C. Much of Athens had been burned by the Persians when they had tried to conquer Greece. Pericles worked to make Athens beautiful. New temples and other buildings were built. The largest Greek temple was the Parthenon. It had beautiful statues and other works of art. Part of the Parthenon is still standing today. People from all over the world come to see it.

Pericles made the Athens navy stronger than it had been. He also made many changes in the government of Athens. He decided that people who worked for the government should be paid for their work. Another change allowed common people to work for the government.

Pericles worked to gain more lands for Athens. The people of Sparta became angry. They did not want Athens to gain too much power. So in 431 B.C., Sparta and other Greek city-states went to war against Athens. Pericles led his soldiers in this war until his death in 429 B.C.



USING WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED

Finish Up Choose the word or words in dark print to best complete each sentence. Write the word or words on the correct blank.

Democracy **citizens** **Golden Age** **peninsula** **colonies**

1. The main part of Greece is on a _____, or land that has water on most sides.
2. The Greek _____ were far-off places that were ruled by Greece.
3. The first classes of people in Sparta were the _____.
4. In a _____ the government is run by the people.
5. The people of Athens enjoyed peace, art, and good government during Greece's _____.

Who Am I? Read each sentence. Then look at the words in dark print for the name of the person who might have said it. Write on the blank after each sentence the name of the person you choose.

Pericles **Socrates** **Aristotle** **Alexander the Great** **Aspasia**

6. "I lived in Athens where I wrote about science, art, and law." _____
7. "I opened a school in Athens so that girls could learn to read and write." _____
8. "The Parthenon was built while I was leader of Athens." _____
9. "My empire became a mixture of many cultures." _____
10. "I taught people that there are right ways and wrong ways to behave." _____

JOURNAL WRITING

Write a short paragraph that tells why you think Alexander became known as Alexander the Great.

Think and Apply

Understanding Different Points of View People can look in different ways at something that happens. Look at these two points of view about Pericles.

Pericles was the greatest leader of Athens.
Pericles spent too many years fighting in wars.

The people of Sparta and Athens had different points of view about their ways of life. Read each sentence below. Write **Sparta** next to the sentences that might show the point of view of a person from Sparta. Write **Athens** next to the sentences that might show the point of view of a person from Athens.

_____ Women should not own land.

_____ Women should be allowed to learn sports and own land.

_____ It is better for a city-state to be ruled by kings.

_____ The people should run the government.

_____ Training to be a soldier is more important than learning to read.

_____ Boys should go to school to learn to read and write.

Sequencing Events Write the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 next to these sentences to show the correct order.

_____ Philip II conquered the Greek city-states in 338 B.C.

_____ The Greeks began to build city-states on land between the mountains.

_____ Athens and Sparta went to war in 431 B.C.

_____ Alexander the Great died in 323 B.C. after conquering many lands for Greece.

_____ Athens became a democracy around 508 B.C.

Name _____

Ancient Greece

Over 2500 years ago, a great civilization arose in the land of Greece. The people of Greece borrowed ideas and skills from the older civilizations of the Middle East. They used those ideas and skills to create a new way of life.

The people of present-day Europe and the Americas owe much to the ancient Greeks. The civilization of Europe and the Americas, called **Western civilization**, is built on the ideas of the ancient Greeks.



Key Words

Aristocrat peninsula
Expand reform

Greece is located on a **peninsula** in southern Europe. The Greek Peninsula stretches south into the **Mediterranean Sea**. Ancient Greece included the Greek Peninsula and the islands that dot the Aegean Sea. It also included some land along the coast of Asia Minor. The Greeks called that land **Ionia**. Today, that land is part of Turkey.

The civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China began in flat, fertile river valleys. But Greece is covered with rugged mountains. It has no long rivers. Greek civilization developed in narrow mountains valleys and on small plains along the coast. Only there did farmers find good farmland.

Greeks Turn to the Sea

Farming was difficult in ancient Greece, as it is in much of Greece today. Greece has a mild climate. But rains come only in winter. Summers are too hot and dry for many crops.

Two crops that grow well in Greece are grapes and olives. Grapevines and olive trees have deep roots that can find water during long, dry summers.

Because farmland was scarce, many ancient Greeks turned to the sea for their living. Some fished. Others became sea traders. People around the Mediterranean were eager to buy grape wine and Greek olive oil.

Looking Back

1. Where did civilization develop in Greece?
2. Besides farming, how did many ancient Greeks earn a living?

Name _____

The Beginnings of Greek Civilization

The story of Greek civilization began with two earlier peoples. Those people were the Minoans and the Mycenaean.

The Minoans

The Minoans lived on the island of Crete in the Aegean Sea. By about 2000 B.C., the Minoans had built a civilization on Crete. Their chief city was **Knossos**.

Minoan kings ruled from a huge palace at Knossos. The palace had more than 800 rooms. Some rooms had hot and cold running water.

The Minoans were great traders. Their ships traveled to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and other lands. Like the Phoenicians, the Minoans helped to spread civilization. They carried the knowledge of Mesopotamia and Egypt to Greece and other lands.

The Minoan civilization disappeared about 1400 B.C. Historians are not sure why. A great earthquake may have destroyed the civilization. Or invaders may have conquered Crete and destroyed its cities.

The Mycenaean

The Mycenaean were nomads from central Asia. They migrated to Greece around 2000 B.C. In time, the Mycenaean settled into several small kingdoms by the sea. Their largest kingdom centered on the city of **Mycenae**.

The Mycenaean learned much from the Minoans. They learned to build and sail ships from the Minoans. They also copied Minoan crafts, painting, and writing.

The Mycenaean were a warlike people. Mycenaean ships attacked and *plundered* (robbed) cities and towns around the Aegean Sea. By about 1400 B.C., the Mycenaean had won control of the Aegean region from the Minoans.

The Trojan War

We know little about the Mycenaean. They left few written records. Much of what we know about them comes from legends.

Their most famous legend is the story of the Trojan War. That was a war fought between the Mycenaean and the people of Troy, a city in Asia Minor. Legends say the war began when Paris, a prince of Troy, fell in love with Helen. She was the wife of a Mycenaean king. Paris kidnapped Helen and took her back to Troy.

For ten years, a Mycenaean army tried to capture Troy and free Helen. But Troy did not fall. Then the Mycenaean tricked the Trojans. They left a huge wooden horse outside the walls of Troy. Mycenaean soldiers were hidden inside the horse.

The Trojans believed the horse was a gift. They brought it inside the city walls. While the Trojans slept, the Mycenaean soldiers climbed out of the horse and opened the city gates. The Mycenaean army marched into Troy and captured the city.

The Iliad and the Odyssey

For hundreds of years, the Mycenaean told stories about the Trojan War. Around 750 B.C., a Greek poet named **Homer** created two long poems from those stories. Those poems are called the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. The *Iliad* is a poem about the Trojan War. The *Odyssey* tells the story of the Mycenaean warrior Odysseus and his journey home after the war. Both poems are still read today.

Looking Back

1. How did the Minoans spread civilization?
2. Who were the Mycenaean? What did they learn from the Minoans?
3. What are the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*?

Name _____

The Greek City-States

In northern Greece lived a nomadic people called the Dorian. About 1100 B.C., the Dorians began to attack Mycenaean cities to the south. In time, the Dorian conquered all of Greece.

The Dorian destroyed much of the Mycenaean civilization. Between 1100 and 800 B.C., trade stopped in Greece. Skills such as writing disappeared. Historians call that time the Dark Age of Greece.

The Rise of the City-States

During the Dorian invasion, many Mycenaean fled from Greece. Some settled along the coast of Asia Minor in Ionia. The people of Ionia built a new civilization. It was centered on several small city-states.

During the 700s B.C., the civilization of the Ionians spread to the mainland of Greece. City-states grew up along the coasts of Greece and in mountain valleys.

Each of the city-states was **independent**. (That means each city-state governed itself.) But the people of Ionia and Greece spoke the same language and worshiped the same gods. They began to think of themselves as one people. They called themselves *Hellenes*. We call them Greeks.

Government in the City-States

At first, a king ruled each city-state. But by 800 B.C. kings had lost power to groups of rich landowners, called **aristocrats**.



As trade increased, many merchants and traders became wealthy. They began to demand a voice in the government. But most aristocrats refused to share power with merchants and traders.

Farmers also suffered under the aristocrats. Many farmers lost their land to greedy landowners.

Tyrants Gain Power

Many Greeks came to resent rule by the aristocrats. During the 500s B.C., rebellions broke out in many city-states. Leaders who had the support of merchants and farmers seized power. Those leaders were called *tyrants*.

Some tyrants took power away from aristocrats. The tyrants gave merchants, farmers, and other *citizens* a voice in their government. (A citizen was a man born within the city-state. Women, slaves, and people born outside the city-state were not citizens.) Tyrants moved their city-states toward a new form of government—democracy.

Looking Back

1. How were Greek city-states first ruled?
2. Why did many Greeks resent rule by aristocrats?
3. How did tyrants come to power in some city-states?

Name _____

Athens and Sparta



Athens was a large city-state in central Greece. Like other city-states, Athens was torn by fighting between aristocrats, and other citizens. In about 594 B.C., a tyrant named **Solon** came to power in Athens.

Solon *reformed* the government of Athens. Under Solon, aristocrats still ruled Athens and made the laws. But Solon set up an *assembly* (group) of citizens to approve laws passed by the aristocrats. He gave people such as crafts workers and farmers the right to vote in the assembly.

Cleisthenes

In 507 B.C., a tyrant named Cleisthenes came to power in Athens. Cleisthenes ended rule by aristocrats. He replaced it with rule by all citizens.

Under Cleisthenes, Athens became the world's first democracy. All citizens were equal under the law. Each citizen had the right to speak freely and to vote in the assembly. Each citizen, whether rich or poor, could become a government leader.

Mr. Moore's Ancient Greece Handouts

Sparta

Many Greek city-states became democracies like Athens. But that was not true of Sparta. Sparta was a city-state in southern Greece. Sparta's government was headed by two kings. A small group of citizens, called the Council of Elders, advised the kings.

The Spartans were descendants of the Dorian. By 600 B.C., the Spartans had conquered most of their neighbors. They forced conquered people to work as slaves.

Life in Sparta

The Spartans were outnumbered by their slaves. They built a large army to keep the slaves under control. In time, Spartan life came to center around the army.

All Spartan boys became soldiers. From ages 5 to 20, boys lived in military camps. They slept on reed mats in cold rooms. They received frequent whippings and trained for long hours each day. That tough training made Spartans the most feared soldiers in Greece.

Spartan women also received some military training. They practiced running, boxing, and wrestling as well.

Looking Back

1. Describe the government of Athens under Cleisthenes.
2. How was Sparta's government different from Athens' government?
3. Describe Spartan military training.

Name _____

The Persian Wars

As the population of Greece grew, some city-states became overcrowded. To reduce the population, city-states sent families to other lands to begin colonies.

By 600 B.C., Greek colonies lined the Black Sea north of Greece. The Greeks also founded colonies around the Mediterranean Sea from Asia Minor to Spain.

At the same time the Greeks were *expanding*, the Persians were building their empire in Asia. (You read about the Persian Empire in Chapter 4.) Soon, the Greeks and Persians came into conflict.

The Battle of Marathon

Trouble between the Greeks and Persians began in Ionia. The Persians conquered Ionia around 545 B.C. Some Ionians rebelled against Persian rule in 499 B.C. Athens sent ships and troops to help the Ionians. But King Darius I of Persia crushed the rebellion.

In 490 B.C., Darius sent an army across the Aegean Sea. He wanted to punish Athens for helping the Ionians.

The Persians and Athenians met on the plain of Marathon near Athens. The Persian army was much larger than the Athenian army. But the Athenians defeated the Persians and drove them from Greece.

The Second Persian Invasion

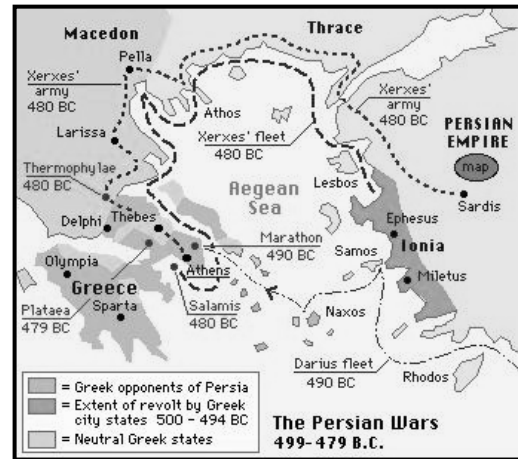
In 480 B.C., the Persians again invaded Greece. They were led by Darius' son Xerxes. Xerxes had a huge army of perhaps 300,000 soldiers and a navy of over 1000 ships. Some Greek city-states including Sparta and Athens, united to fight the Persians.

The Persians conquered most of northern Greece and marched toward Athens. A small Greek army met the Persians in a narrow mountain pass at Thermopylae. After three days of fighting, the

Greeks were defeated. But their stand at Thermopylae gave the Athenians time to flee the city.

The Battle of Salamis

Athens was empty when the Persians arrived. The Athenians had fled by ship to the nearby island of **Salamis**.



The Persian navy sailed after the Athenians. But the Greek navy was ready. The Greeks attacked the Persians in a narrow *channel*, or passage, between Salamis and the coast. The large Persian ships could not *maneuver* (move) well in the channel. The Greeks won a great victory.

Xerxes' forces withdrew to Asia Minor. The Greeks had defeated the most powerful ruler in the world. They had preserved their independence and their way of life.

Looking Back

1. Why did Darius I invade Greece?
2. What happened at Marathon? At Salamis?
3. Why was the Greek victory at Salamis important?

Name _____

Golden Age of Athens

When the Persian Wars ended, the people of Athens returned to their city. They found that the Persians had destroyed nearly everything. A legend says that among the ruins, Athenians found the burned stump of an olive tree. Growing out of the stump was a fresh green shoot.

To Athenians, the new shoot was a sign from the gods. It told them that Athens, like the olive tree, would rise from the ruins. And rise it did. Between about 479 and 404 B.C., Athens was the most powerful city-state in Greece. Historians call that period the Golden Age of Athens.

The Rise of Athens

After the Persian Wars, several Greek city-states formed an *alliance* to make them stronger. The Greeks feared another invasion by the Persians. And they wished to free Ionia, which was still under Persian control.



The headquarters of the alliance was on the island of Delos. For that reason, the alliance became known as the Delian League. (A league is a group of states that have joined together.)

Athens was the most powerful member of the Delian League. It was the largest city-state. It supplied most of the ships and troops for the league. Other city-states supplied money. Money for the league was kept in a *treasury* on Delos. (A treasury is a place where money is kept.)

Athens Builds an Empire

After years of fighting, the Delian League freed Ionia and ended the threat of a Persian invasion. Some city-states wished to leave the league. But Athens forced those city-states to remain in the league. Athens also forced other city-states to join the league against their will. Once the Delian League had been an alliance of independent city-states, now it became an empire ruled by Athens.

Athenians moved the treasury of the league from Delos to Athens. They began to use money sent to the league to rebuild their city.

Looking Back

1. Why did several city-states form an alliance after the Persian Wars?
2. What happened when some city-states wished to leave the Delian League?

Name _____

Democracy in the Golden Age

You read that Athens became the world's first democracy in the 500s B.C. During the Golden Age of Athens, more people than ever before took part in running their city-state.

Democracy in Athens was different from democracy in the United States today. In the United States, voters elect people to *represent* (speak for) them in the government. Those people, called *representatives*, make laws and other decisions about government for the people. We call that form of democracy **representative democracy**.

In Athens, citizens met together to vote directly on laws and other matters. They did not choose others to speak for them. We call that form of democracy **direct democracy**.

The Assembly

The most important group in the government of Athens was the **assembly**. It passed laws, elected leaders, and made decisions about war and peace.

The assembly met every nine days. Often, several thousand citizens took part in assembly meetings. In a meeting, citizens discussed a law or other matter. Then they voted. Each decision had to be approved by a *majority of* citizens. (A majority is more than half.) Citizens usually voted by a show of hands.

The Council of 500

Another important group was the **Council of 500**. The Council advised the assembly. *It proposed*, or suggested, laws for the assembly to vote on. It also made sure that laws passed by the assembly were carried out.

Council members were chosen by *lot*, or by drawing names. That system gave all Athenians an equal chance to serve on the Council.

The Jury System

Legal cases in Athens were decided by a group of citizens called a *jury*. Juries in Athens were large. Most had 500 members or more. Jury members were chosen by lot. Athenians had large juries for a reason. They believed that even the richest Athenian could not *bribe* (influence with money) a jury of 500 members. Athenians believed their jury system provided equal justice for both rich and poor people.

Pericles

Each year the assembly elected ten generals to lead the military. The generals also helped the assembly and Council of 500 rule the city. One general was elected almost every year for over 30 years. That general was Pericles.

Pericles was a great speaker. That skill helped him win votes for his ideas in the assembly.

Pericles helped poor Athenians play a larger role in government. He convinced the assembly to pay people who worked for the government. That made it possible for poor people to take time off from their jobs and serve in government.

Looking Back

1. How was democracy in Athens different from democracy in the United States?
2. What did the assembly do?
3. Why did Athens have large juries?
4. How did Pericles help poor Athenians play a larger role in government?

Name _____

Life in Athens

Men and women in Athens lived very different lives. You read that men ran the government of Athens. Only men could be citizens and vote in the assembly. Only men could be government leaders. Men were also the heads of families. Men controlled family property. They also chose husbands for their daughters and wives for their sons. Wives were expected to obey their husbands. Women usually spent their days at home running the household and raising the children. Most women did not even leave the house to shop. Men usually did the shopping.

Education

Athenians and other Greeks believed boys should develop strong minds. Boys went to school from ages 7 to 12. They studied reading, writing, arithmetic, and music.

Girls were trained at home to be good wives and mothers. They learned cooking and housekeeping. Few girls learned to read

Sports

Men and boys in Athens and other city-states trained their bodies, as well as their minds. They spent long hours in the *gymnasium*. (That was a building used for training in sports.) There they practiced running, jumping, boxing, and other sports.

The Greeks enjoyed large athletic *contests*, or games. The most famous contest was the **Olympic Games**. Those games were held every four years in the city of Olympia. Men from all over Greece came to the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed to take part or even watch.

Athletes in the Olympic Games competed in foot races, chariot races, throwing contests, and the long jump. There were boxing matches and wrestling matches as well. Winning athletes were welcomed home as heroes.

Religion

The Greeks believed in many gods. They believed their gods lived on Mt. Olympus in northern Greece. There the gods were ruled by Zeus, the chief god.

Greeks *held festivals*, or celebrations, to honor their gods. All Greeks, including women, joined the celebrations on festival days.

Looking Back

1. How were the lives of men and women different in Athens?
2. How were Greeks educated?
3. Describe Greek religion.
4. *Thinking Deeper:* At the gymnasium, young men also learned to use a sword and *javelin*, or spear. Why do you think that was so?

Name _____

GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

How did the world begin? What is the right way for people to live?

Most ancient people thought that only the gods could answer such questions. But many Greeks thought differently. They believed people themselves could answer such questions through *reason*. They believed people could use their minds to answer questions about the world and human beings.

The Greeks called people who searched for such answers *philosophers*, or "lovers of knowledge." Greek philosophers made important contributions to the growth of modern science and *philosophy*.

Thales

One of the earliest Greek philosophers was Thales. He lived in Ionia about 600 B.C. Thales asked himself this question: "What is the world made of?" To find the answer, he carefully *observed*, or studied, the world around him.

Thales' answer was that the world was made entirely of water. His answer was wrong. But his method of finding answers through careful *observation* (study) was used by later scientists and philosophers.

Socrates

Some philosophers were interested in ethics, or ideas about the right way to live. One of those philosophers was Socrates.

Socrates was a teacher who lived in Athens. He taught that people must learn to think for themselves. Only through clear thinking could people discover the right way to live.

Socrates taught his students to think clearly by asking them questions. When Socrates was not satisfied with an answer, he asked more

questions. That method of teaching by asking questions became known as the **Socratic Method**. Socrates urged his students to question all their old beliefs. Some Athenians thought such teaching was dangerous. They accused Socrates of turning his students away from the gods. Socrates was put on trial. A jury found Socrates guilty. His penalty was death. In 399 B.C., Socrates drank a cup of poison and died.

Plato

After Socrates died, his student Plato carried on his work. Plato was a great writer. His most famous book is *The Republic*. It is still read today. In *The Republic*, Plato wrote down his ideas about government. Plato did not believe that democracy was the best kind of government. He did not believe that most people could make good decisions about government. Instead, Plato believed that a small group of wise men should run the government.

Aristotle

The last great philosopher of Athens was Aristotle. He was a student of Plato. Aristotle was a brilliant man who explored all areas of learning. He wrote hundreds of books on science, government, philosophy, and other subjects. His books had a great influence, or effect, on later philosophers and scientists.

Looking Back

1. How did the Greeks believe they could find answers to questions about the world?
2. What is the Socratic Method?
3. What did Plato write about government in *The Republic*?

Name _____

GREEK DRAMA

During the Golden Age of Athens, the Greeks invented a new form of art. It was called **drama**. In this new art form, people acted out stories.

Drama grew out of the Athenian festival for Dionysus, the god of wine. During the festival, a *chorus*, or group of singers, sang and *chanted* (spoke together) stories about Dionysus.

About 500 B.C., an important change took place at the festival. One member of the chorus was chosen to act out part of the story. Later, other actors were added. The stories became what we call plays.

Greek Theaters

Greek dramas were performed outdoors. Theaters were built on hillsides to give everyone a good view. Some theaters held 10,000 people. Often, several plays were performed one after another. People brought food and wine to theaters and stayed all day.



Three actors performed all the parts in a Greek drama. The actors wore masks that looked like the character they were playing. The masks were large so that they could be seen by everyone in the huge theaters. The chorus played an important role in the drama. It sang or chanted some of the story.

Tragedy and Comedy

At first, Greek plays were *tragedies*. A tragedy is a story of great suffering. The ending is always sad. The greatest Greek tragedies were written by three Athenians: **Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides**.

Later, the Greeks created another kind of play. It was called a *comedy*. Comedies were filled with jokes about daily life. They had happy endings. The best comedies were written by an Athenian named **Aristophanes**.

Looking Back

1. How did Greek drama develop?
2. How were plays performed?
3. How were tragedies and comedies different?

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 1
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. How would you describe the islands of Greece?

2. How did Greece's landforms influence the way of life of the people living there?

3. According to Greek legend, what event started the Trojan War?

4. What period of time has been called Greece's Dark Ages?

5. Which Greek city became the center for a new system of government in which citizens governed themselves?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

6. Members of rich and powerful families who rule communities are known as

_____.

7. The Iliad and the Odyssey, long poems about the Trojan War and its aftermath, are examples of

_____.

8. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is known as a (n) _____.

9. In ancient Greece, independent communities that followed their own traditions, government, and laws came to be known as _____.

10. An early Greek settlement on a high, rocky hill is called a(n) _____.

11. A form of government in which citizens govern themselves is known as a(n) _____.

12. In ancient Greece, rulers who were supported by the middle and working classes were called

_____.

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 2
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Greek Religion, Philosophy, and Literature

As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the table below with information about the Golden Age of Athens.

Years of the Golden Age	1.
Main Political Leader	2.
Artistic Accomplishments of Athens	3.

Directions: In the space provided, write one statement about each Greek thinker.

4. Thales

5. Democritus

6. Socrates

Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

7. A serious play that often ends in disaster for the main character is called a _____.

8. A person who uses the power of his or her mind and reason to understand natural events is called a _____.

9. The ancient Greeks believed that their gods were _____ they lived forever.

10. Cities in the Athenian empire paid _____ which means to Athens, adding to its wealth.

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 3
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Daily Life in Ancient Greeks

Directions: As you read Section 3, fill in the table below with information about the daily lives of the ancient Greeks. Under each main idea, write two supporting statements.

Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete the sentence below by writing the correct term in the blank.

Main Idea A
The marketplace of Athens was the liveliest place in the city-state. 1. 2.
Main Idea B
Slavery was a fact of life in ancient Greece. 3. 4.

5. The public market and meeting place in an ancient Greek city was called the _____.

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 4
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Athens and Sparta: Two Cities in Conflict

Directions: As you read Section 4, fill in the table with information about Sparta and Athens, Look back at Sections 1-3 to find additional information about Athens.

Two Different City-States

	Sparta	Athens
Main Way of Life	1.	2.
Role of Citizens	3.	4.
Role of Women	5.	6.
Attitude Toward Art and Learning	7.	8.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

In the blanks provided below, write the definitions for the following key terms.

9. plague

10. blockade

Name _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 6
Section 5
GUIDED READING AND REVIEW
Spread of the Greek Culture

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 5, fill in the table below with information about King Philip and Alexander the Great.

338 B.C.	332 B.C.	323 B.C.
1.	2.	3.

Directions: Briefly describe the accomplishments of the following people.

4. Euclid

5. Eratosthenes

6. Archimedes

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

7. Athenians thought of Macedonians as _____, or uncivilized people.

8. Alexander came to the throne of Macedonia after his father was _____.

10. When Alexander took control of lands, he made them _____ local cultures by blending with Greek ways.