

Geography and City-States of Greece

I. Impact of Geography on Greece

- A. After the _____, a number of classical civilizations developed in the Mediterranean and in Asia
1. The first major classical civilization was ancient _____
 2. Classic cultures created high levels of achievement in _____ that impacted future ages
- B. Greece's _____ on the Mediterranean Sea encouraged Greek trade with neighboring societies
1. Mountains covered about _____ of Greece which divided the people & made unifying the Greek people nearly impossible
 2. The Greeks developed independent city-states, called _____, within each valley & its surrounding mountain

II. Greek Culture

- A. Despite their lack of _____, the Greeks shared some common characteristics:
1. Greeks shared the _____
 2. Greek Writing was influenced by the Phoenician alphabet and became the basis for _____
 3. Greeks were _____ and believed that the gods were immortal but had human qualities; religion became the basis for Greek mythology
 4. Most Greek City-states had an _____ that was the center for _____
 - a. City-States had an _____, a temple on a hill dedicated to a sacred god
- B. Despite similar language and religion, the Greek polis were very different from each other, especially how they were _____
1. Some polis had a _____, a government ruled by a king
 - a. State ruled by a king
 - b. Rule is hereditary
 - c. Some rulers claim divine right
 - d. Practiced in Mycenae by 2000 B.C.
 2. Some polis had an _____, a gov't ruled by elite nobles
 - a. State ruled by nobility
 - b. Rule is hereditary and based on family ties, social rank, wealth

c. Social status and wealth support rulers' authority d. Practiced in Corinth

3. Some polis like Sparta had an _____, a gov't ruled by a small group of citizens

a. State ruled by a small group of citizens b. Rule is based on wealth or ability

c. Ruling group controls military d. Practiced in Sparta by 500 B.C.

4. Some polis like Athens had a _____, a gov't ruled by citizens who vote on decisions

a. State ruled by its citizens b. Rule is based on citizenship

c. Majority rule decides vote about 500 B.C. d. Practiced in Athens by

C. The Greek city-states

_____ represented the differences among polis

1. Athenian society focused on _____:

a. Athens had a _____ in which both rich and poor citizens could vote and hold public office

b. Architects built the _____ to honor the goddess Athena

c. Artists created _____ sculptures

d. Theater had both _____

e. _____ Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle questioned assumptions and the use of logic to find answers to questions

2. Spartan society focused on _____, not freedom and learning:

a. Spartan men served in the military until 60 years old

b. Boys began military training at _____

c. Women ran _____ while men trained or fought

d. Spartans showed their strength during the _____

3. Athens and Sparta competed for influence in Greece and developed a strong rivalry that eventually _____

4. _____, but the war weakened the Greek

