

History of Greece Flipped Video #2 Worksheet

Name: _____

History of Greece: Greece is located in the Northeastern Hemisphere. It is a very mountainous region. Greece is made up of _____ islands.

Greece's First Civilizations:

Minoans: Civilization that developed on the island of Crete. Their culture was influenced by other mediterranean cultures like Egypt. Historians believe that the Minoans were conquered by the Mycenaeans.

Mycenaeans: Historians consider this group to be the first true Greeks! They were a war-like people. Famous for their attack on Troy (Trojan War) war and earthquakes caused the fall of Mycenaeans around 1100 B.C.

Dorians: invaders from the North who drove the Greeks off the mainland. Known for making iron weapons and tools. Their invasion led to chaos in Greece. This period was called the "_____". Eventually the Greeks returned and the Dark Ages ended. The Greek population grew and they began to established colonies around the Mediterranean Sea.

Greek City-States:

Early Greece was a dangerous place. Invaders would attack and violence was common. Eventually, people began to ban together for protection. Over time these groups developed into City-States. _____ are independent areas or political units made up of a city and all surrounding lands. It was called a "Polis" in Greek. Most city-states had similar layouts. At the center was a fortress on a hill. The hill was called the acropolis which in Greek means "top city". Many city-states built temples and other public buildings on the acropolis. City-States also had an _____. An agora was a marketplace near the center of a Greek city-state. It served as a gathering place, similar to a town square. Two of the most famous city-states were _____ and _____.

Athens:

Athens is located in Eastern Greece. Athens focused on developing the mind. It is famous for its focus on education, literature, government, and art. Athens had the first democratic government. They had a direct democracy. A direct democracy means that all citizens had meetings to debate and vote on government issues. However, to vote you had to be a citizen. Women and _____ were not allowed to vote. Athens most famous leader was Pericles. _____ encouraged Athenians (people of Athens) by supporting education, art, literature, and architecture. Pericles was the leader of Athens during Greece's Golden Age. A _____ is a period in a society's history marked by great achievements. In Greece, it was a time (500-300 BC) when Greek thinkers, artists, and writers contributed many new ideas to the world.

The _____ was built in Athens. It is a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena. Athens considered Athena to be their protector. Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato were philosophers (great thinkers) in Athens. These people were curious about how the World worked. For example, they wanted to know what made people happy. These men's teaching and ideas continue to shape how we think today.

Sparta:

Sparta was Athens rival city-state. They were famous for their focus on their military. Sparta valued strength, deceit of an enemy, and fearlessness about death. Sparta was ruled by an _____ . An oligarchy is a government in which a few wealthy people held power over the larger group of citizens. Unlike Athens, Spartan woman did have some rights. They could own their own land.

Peloponnesian War: Eventually Sparta and Athens went to war. The war was called the _____ War. It lasted from 431 to 404 BC. Sparta won the war, however, Greece was in shambles because so many men had died. This left Greece vulnerable to invaders.

Alexander the Great:

Alexander was from an area known as Macedonia. In 336 BC he and his well-trained army conquered all of Greece. Alexander was the first person to unite all of Greece under a single rule. Alexander wanted to create an empire. Therefore, he and his army began to invade other areas of the world. At the height of his empire he controlled all of the land from Greece to India. His empire also included nearly all of central Asia and Egypt. Eventually, Alexander's troops refused to keep fighting. Therefore, his empire did not continue to grow. He became ill and died at the age of _____. Since Alexander's empire was so large, Greek culture spread and blended with other cultures. Historians call this blending of cultures as _____. Hellenistic cultures are cultures that are "Greek-like" or have aspects of the Greek culture.

Greek Achievements:

The Greeks had many achievements in the areas of architecture, literature, science, math, government, and philosophy. These achievements still influence our world today.

Architecture: The following columns were created by the Greeks. They are still used today.



DORIC



IONIC



CORINTHIAN

Mythology: Bodies of stories or legends belonging to the Greeks concerning their gods or heroes. These stories were about the nature of the world.

Olympics: The first olympic games were held in Greece in 776 BC to honor Zeus.

Science: Created hydraulics

Medicine: Scientific rather than religious.

Math: Created the pythagorean theorem