

The first Greek civilization was **Mycenae**. (p. 358)

Greece did not produce much **grain**, but had a surplus of **olive oil**, **wine**, wool, and fine pottery.

The Greeks bought products such as grain, **timber** (for building), slaves, and **animal hides**.

In Greek mythology, **Gods** and **Godesses** were often the main characters.

Greek **fables** usually involved animals, and they often taught a moral or lesson.

What major athletic event was first held in Greece? **The Olympics**

Which city was it named for? **Olympia** For whom were the games in honor of? **Zeus the leader of the Gods**

Who could participate and what major events were included? **Only men, foot races, wrestling, long jump, javelin throw and discus throw**

The acropolis was a fortified high place in an ancient Greek city. It contained important temples, monuments, and buildings. However, **its original purpose was to protect the city**.

One legacy of ancient Greece was the idea of citizenship. To the Greeks, a citizen was a person with the right to take part in ruling the city-state.

A citizen had to be born to parents who were **free citizens**.

What style of government did Athens have? **Direct democracy**

In Athens, only **free adult men could be citizens**.

Greek city-states had various types of government:

	Monarchy	Oligarchy	Direct Democracy
Who ruled?	<b>King or queen</b>	<b>A small group of citizens ruled the government</b>	All citizens took part in government (but not all people were citizens.
Basis for rule?	Many kings/queens claimed gods gave them right to rule. Monarch's son usually was the next ruler.	Aristocratic birth, wealth, or land ownership gave this group the right to rule.	<b>Neither wealth nor social status affected the right to make decisions</b>
Type of rule?	King or queen often had supreme power over everyone	Ruling group ran government for own purposes.	<b>Decisions were made by voting. The majority won.</b>

The **Persian Wars** began when the Persians conquered Anatolia.

Be able to describe Greek ships in the battle at Thermopylae. What did this Greek fleet accomplish during this battle? **They were smaller and more mobile than the Persian fleet so they could move in a narrow body of water and were able to sink the Persian ships.**

Legend says a Greek soldier ran from Marathon to Athens to tell of the victory over the Persians. About how long was the distance he ran? **About 25 miles**

**MAP SKILLS:** Become familiar with the map on pages 350-351, "Greek Trade, 500 B.C."

Have an idea of how the trade route went around:

- Bodies of water, and be able to name them
- Greek islands – which ones were considered to be major parts of the Greek homeland
- Cities – Which cities did the route cover? Not cover?

**ESSAY TOPICS:** You'll choose one topic. Start your response by restating the question.

1. How did life in Sparta and Athens differ?

- the role of the military
- the purpose of education
- family life

2. How does democracy in ancient Greece compare to democracy in the United States today? what direct democracy is

- what indirect democracy is
- who participates in government

