

1. The Age of **Pericles** lasted from around 460 B.C. to 429 B.C. (p. **393**)
2. Pericles, one of the strongest leaders of Athens, helped give poor citizens a role in **government**. (p. **394**)
3. Greek city-states formed the **Delian League** for mutual protection. It was because of this that Athens was able to rebuild using **money** from this organization. (p. **395**)
Why was this league named this? (p.395) **headquarters & treasury located on island of Delos**
4. The **Parthenon** was built to honor the goddess Athena. (p. **396**)
5. Although Pericles used money from the Delian League to build a strong naval fleet, many city-states disliked his misuse of funds when he used it for beautifying Athens. He paid artists and sculptors to make paintings and **sculptures**.
6. The **Peloponnesian Wars** was caused by 3 main reasons: (p. **399**)
 - a.) Some city-states feared Athens because of its thirst for power and prestige.
 - b.) Under Pericles' leadership, Athens grew from a city-state to a naval empire.
 - c.) **Some Athenian settlers began to move into the lands of other city-states**
7. About **1/3** of Athenians lost their lives to the **plague**. When it spread throughout Athens due to crowded conditions, it gave Sparta an advantage during the second year of the war. (p. **401**)
8. The Peloponnesian War lasted about **27** years and ended when Athens signed a **truce**. (p.399)
9. **King Phillip II**, was able to conquer Greek city-states because he was skilled in **military** strategies. (p.405)
10. King Philip II's son, **Alexander**, conquered Egypt before moving toward Persia. (p.406)
11. Alexander's empire stretched from the country of **India** to Greece. (p.407)
12. Alexandria, the most famous city in this region, became known as the center of learning in the **Hellenistic** world. This culture blended Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences. (p.408)
13. Greek **art** and **architecture** celebrated beauty and perfect form, but also honored the **gods**. (p.412)
14. In a **drama**, written works are performed by actors. A serious drama that shows the downfall of an important character is called a **tragedy**, a **comedy** made fun of politics, people, or ideas, and a **philosophy** was the study of basic truths and ideas about the universe. (p. **412/413**)
15. There were many major Greek philosophers including Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. (p.415)

INTERPRETING CHARTS: Be able to read and comprehend information presented in a chart.

- Understand how some dates labeled “B.C.” are older than others. For example: 100 B.C. is more recent than 300 B.C.
- Be able to determine how many years have passed between dates labeled “B.C.”

MAP SKILLS: Become familiar with the map on page 407, “The Empire of Alexander, 323 B.C.”

Have an idea of:

- which bodies of water and landforms made up the empire’s borders
- which direction Alexander came from and which direction(s) did he move as he conquered lands?
- cities – Which cities were named for Alexander? Which were not?

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

1. How did the Peloponnesian War change Greece? (p.399-402)

- why the war broke out
- how it affected Athens and Sparta
- how it affected the conquest by the Macedonians

2. Do you think Alexander was worthy of the title “Great”? Explain. (p.405-409)

- the size of his empire
- the cultural changes he brought
- the end to his empire