

Ancient Greece: Mini-Unit Study Guide

1. **Greece geographical influences:**
 - **Climate** - This allowed people to do political things outside as well as do sports.
 - **Sea** - This was important for transportation to get resources and get ideas from others.
 - **Mountains** - They divided Greece into separate regions, which had their own governments. This made it hard to travel, and made the land not suitable for farming.
2. **City-states** - A city and its surrounding villages. Also known as a Polis.
3. **Mycenaeans** - A civilization. The people from the city of Mycenae could withstand any attack. They made a writing system, they had a religion, and they did art. When they collapsed, there was Dark Age.
4. **Dorians** - They ended the Mycenaean Civilization, which was more advanced than them. They helped start the Dark Ages of Greece.
5. **Solon** - He was a politician that outlawed debt slavery. He also transformed Athens into 4 social classes based on wealth, (but only the top three groups could be in office.) All of them could be in the Assembly though. A citizen was considered a free male that was a landowner. Foreign born, slaves and women couldn't be a citizen.
6. **Athens' Democracy characteristics** - Everyone could attend the assembly. They had a council that administered the decisions made by the Assembly. Also, citizens were paid for jury service, so anyone could be part of it.
7. **Sparta** - It was a city-state that was land-locked. It had an oligarchy government (see oligarchy.) They had a stronger Army, and focused on training men for the military. They were the leader of the Peloponnesian League.
8. **Athens** - It was a city-state on the sea. It had an aristocracy government (see aristocracy.) They focused on the government, which was democratic. They had a stronger Navy. They were the leader of the Delian League, when they taxed and protected other city-states.

9. **Homer** - He was an epic poet that helped shape and influence the development of Greek culture. He was famous for the Iliad and the Odyssey, which both had to do with the Trojan War. The war was a myth made by Homer.
10. **Polis** - A city and its surrounding villages. Also known as a city-state.
11. **Aristocracy** - This type of government is ruled by nobles. It was practiced in Athens.
12. **Oligarchy** - This type of government is ruled by a small group of citizens. It was practiced in Sparta.
13. **Greek citizens** - A citizen was considered someone that was a free male that was a landowner. Foreign born, slaves and women couldn't be a citizen.
14. **Peloponnesian War** - A war between Athens and Sparta, and Sparta burned Athens' food supply, so Pericles brought residents inside the wall. In the 2nd year, a plague killed 1/3 of Athens population including Pericles.
15. **Age of Pericles or the Golden Age** - Pericles took 3 steps to strengthen Athenian democracy. This included increasing the number of officials who were paid. He also wanted to hold and strengthen the empire, and he created the Delian League. He also wanted to glorify Athens.