

SCIENCE	PHILOSOPHY	LITERATURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GREEKS WANTED TO LEARN HOW THE HUMAN BODY WORKS. • MADE ADVANCES IN MANY FIELDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - OTHER SCIENCES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHILOSOPHERS TRIED TO FIGURE OUT HOW PEOPLE COULD BE _____. • _____, AND _____ WERE SOME OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL THINKERS IN WORLD HISTORY. • THEIR IDEAS STILL SHAPE HOW WE THINK TODAY. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WROTE TIMELESS CLASSICS • _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ MEANT TO TEACH LESSONS • CREATED DRAMA, OR PLAYS, AS A FORM OF POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT

END OF THE GOLDEN AGE

- THE GOLDEN AGE ENDED DUE TO CONFLICT BETWEEN _____ AND ITS RIVAL CITY-STATE, _____.
- SPARTA WAS A MILITARY CITY WITH A POWERFUL _____.
- _____ ATHENS HAD OVER OTHER CITY-STATES, SPARTA ATTACKED ATHENS.
- THE WAR BETWEEN ATHENS AND SPARTA RIPPED GREECE APART. IN THE END, _____.
- AFTER THE WAR, GREECE WAS IN SHAMBLES. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAD BEEN KILLED AND WHOLE CITIES HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

MAIN IDEA 3

ALEXANDER THE GREAT CONQUERED GREECE IN THE 330S BC.

FROM GREECE, HE SET OUT TO CREATE AN EMPIRE. AT ITS HEIGHT, THE EMPIRE STRETCHED FROM _____

ALEXANDER WORKED TO SPREAD GREEK CULTURE THROUGH HIS EMPIRE. AS A RESULT, A NEW CULTURE FORMED THAT BLENDED GREEK AND OTHER CULTURES. HISTORIANS CALL THIS CULTURE _____, OR GREEK-LIKE.

NEED TO KNOW

- Ancient Greek influences in today's world include **democracy**, art, architecture, literature, philosophy, mythology and the **Olympics**.
- **Sparta** was a very different city-state from Athens. Located in the southern portion of Greece, Sparta was a city-state devoted to war. Sparta's form of government is an **oligarchy** - rule by a small group of people. Some city-states practiced an **aristocracy** (rule by a small ruling class).
- The **Greek Mythology** was **polytheistic** and portrayed gods and goddesses with human-like emotional states such as anger, jealousy, and joy. The Greeks believed that their deities took an active and constant role in their lives.
- All Greek City-States practiced **polytheism** (a belief in many gods). Zeus was king of the gods. **Athena** was Zeus' daughter and patron goddess of Athens. **Poseidon** is Zeus' brother and god of the ocean. **Hades** is Zeus' brother and god of the underworld. Greek **mythology** tells us that the Greeks worshipped twelve great gods.
- **-Aristotle, Plato and Socrates** were all notable Greek **philosophers**. The ideas of these men had a lasting effect on modern learning and thinking.
- **-Homer** is an ancient Greek Epic Poet. He wrote the **Odyssey**, an epic poem about Odysseus 10 year struggle to return home after the **Trojan War** (a mythological war waged by the Greeks against the city of Troy).
- Early Greek societies were heavily influenced by the topography and available resources of the region leading to the development of **city-states** and **colonies** rather than an expansive empire based on a particular river valley.
- The **acropolis** a fortified, or strengthened, hill of an ancient Greek city served as the religious center.
- Greek city-states developed maritime trading systems throughout the Mediterranean Sea in order to improve the daily lives of their people by importing exotic foods and other goods.
- The mountains, valleys, and islands of Greece, along with a lack of a significant fertile river valley as seen in Egypt and Mesopotamia, led to the development of semi-autonomous city-states.