

It's All Greek to Me!

Pgs. 310-317

CHAPTER 13: EARLY HISTORY OF EUROPE (2000 BC – AD 1500)

1. How many years are 2000-B.C. to A.D. 1500?
2. What does B.C. stand for? What does A.D. stand for? How did you find out?
3. What are city-states and what caused the early Greeks to form them?
4. What was the *acropolis* and what was its use?
5. What were some of the advantages of living in city-states for the early Greeks?
6. What helped with the growth of a strong Greek culture in the Greek colonies around the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea?
7. Looking at the map on Page 311, describe the areas where Greek colonies were built.
8. What years were the time period known as the "Golden Age" of Greece? What is remarkable about this time period?
9. What happened to the Greek city-states as a result of the invasion by Persia in 500 B.C.?

10. Which city-state led the Greek army?
11. What happened to Greek culture as a result of these wars?
12. What were some of the achievements of Pericles, who ruled Athens in the 400's B.C.?
13. What was special about the government of Greece at this time?
14. How did the Greeks contribute to the study of science, philosophy, and Literature?
15. What caused the decline of the Greek city-states?
16. Why was this detrimental to Greece?
17. Who was Alexander the Great and from what area did he come?
18. What were the boundaries of his great empire?
19. Why wasn't his empire even larger?
20. What does "Hellenistic" refer to?

Main Ideas:

1. Early Greek culture saw the rise of the city-state and the creation of colonies.
2. The golden age of Greece saw advances in government, art, and philosophy.
3. Alexander the Great formed a huge empire and spread Greek culture into many new areas.

