

Study Guide for Greece Test on Monday – What you need to know:

1. Be able to compare and contrast Sparta vs Athens. Give 4 reasons for each to describe what makes both city-states unique. Where would you want to live and why?
2. Name 2 legacies of **ancient Greece**. **How do they impact the world today? Give details.**

In a **democracy** government like the city of Athens, people rule themselves, not by a king.

GODS/GODDESSES: The gods lived on this mountain top **Olympus**. **Zues** was the head of the family of gods; **Poseidon** ruled the sea; **Hades** ruled the underworld; **Hera** was the goddess of women; **Athena** was the patron of Athens. Greeks would consult the **Oracles** of Delphi to get signs from the gods before they made important decisions. Because they believed in many gods, they were considered **polytheistic**. In order to explain the gods, they wrote stories called **myths**. **Homer** is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey. Every male in Athens was part of this law making group **assembly**.

GEOGRAPHY: Due to the rocky land and peninsula, Greece developed into **city-states**. A polis is **an independently governed city**. The geography of Greece can be described as **rocky with a rugged coastline**.

PERSIAN WARS: The Greeks defeated the Persians at the Battle of **Marathon**. The Greeks developed a fighting style called the **phalynx** (fighting shoulder to shoulder). A small band of Spartans showed their loyalty to Sparta at the Battle of **Thermopylae**. At the end of the Persian War, the **Greeks** won, which began the **Golden Age** of Greece.

GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE: Hippocrates was the medical pioneer who taught that disease comes from natural causes and not from the gods. **Herodotus** was the Father of History and the first great historian of the Western world. **Demosthenes** was a public speaker who warned the Greeks about the threat to their freedom posed by the kingdom of Macedon. **Epicurus** was a philosopher who taught that the aim of life is to seek pleasure and avoid pain. **Aristotle** was a thinker who developed approaches to organizing information that are now part of modern science. **Socrates** was a great teacher who was sentenced to death for criticizing Greek leaders and democracy. **Archimedes** was a scientist who used math and physics to invent important labor-saving machines. **Pythagoras** was a philosopher who believed that everything could be explained in terms of mathematics. **Phidias** was an Athenian sculptor who created statues of the gods that decorated the Parthenon and the Temple of Olympia.

Once change in the golden age of sculpture was that statues became more **lifelike**. Art in the golden age had 4 ideals. One was the glorification of humans, belief in order and harmony; belief that things should be useful. They golden age was the time when the Greeks reached new heights in **culture**.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR: **Sparta** was fighting **Athens**. This was also called the Age of **Pericles**. **Sparta** won the war after 27 years. This ended the dominance of Greek city-states.