Ancient Greece I Can Statements

**Examine the aspects of culture for Greece.**

1. Colony: a settlement of people from one territory that settle in a different area, away from their homeland; close ties are still kept with the homeland (like the U.S. 13 colonies)

2. Pericles:

3. Parthenon: a temple built in Athens to celebrate the goddess, Athena; built out of thousands of tons of marble

4. Philosopher: thinker who seeks wisdom and ponders questions about life.

5. Myths: traditional story describing gods or heroes or explaining natural events

6. Oracle: a sacred shrine where a priest or priestess spoke for a god or goddess; Greeks would visit these

7. Epic: a long poem told about heroic deeds

8. Fable: a short tale that teaches a lesson

9. Drama: a story told by actors who pretend to be characters in the story.

10. Tragedy: a type of drama in which a person struggles to overcome difficulties but fails, which results in an unhappy ending

11. Comedy: a type of drama in which the story ends happily; humor

**Evaluate the different forms of government.**

12. Monarchy: a type of government in which a king or queen rules.

13. Oligarchy: a type of government in which a few people have power.

14. Tyranny: a type of government in which one person -- a tyrant -- rules. This one person took control by force and has complete power.
15. tyrant: someone who takes power by force and rules with complete power; the leader of government in a tyranny.
16. democracy: a type of government in which all citizens share in running the government.

**Classify the democratic principles practiced in Greece.**
17. direct democracy: a system of government in which people gather at mass meetings to decide on government matters.
18. representative democracy: a system of government in which citizens choose a small group to make laws and governmental decisions on their behalf.
19. polis: a Greek city-state; almost like a tiny independent country
20. acropolis: a fortified area on top of a hill; the main gathering place of a polis
21. agora: an open area below the acropolis that served as a market and a place where people could meet and debate issues.
22. assembly: a group of people coming together for a particular purpose.

**Examine the rights of citizens in Greece.**
23. citizen: a member of a political community who treat each other as equals; have rights and responsibilities; everyone in society is a citizen
24. aristocrat: nobles whose wealth came from the land they owned.
25. helots: the name given to captured people (by Spartans); put into work

**Locate significant geographical features in Greece.**
26. peninsula: a body of land with water on three sides.
27. Aegean Sea
28. Crete
29. Athens
30. Sparta
31. Peloponnesus
32. Persia
33. Mount Olympus: the highest mountain in Greece and home to the 12 most important gods of Greece.

**Appraise the contributions of Greek societies.**

34. legacy: what is left behind when a person dies; what a person is remembered for.

35. philosophy: study of the nature and meaning of life.

36. philosopher: thinker who seeks wisdom and ponders questions about life.

37. Sophists: professional teachers in ancient Greece who believed people should use knowledge to improve themselves.

38. Socratic method: way of teaching that used a question-and-answer format to force students to use their reason to see things for themselves.

**Categorize the advances in education in Greece.**

39. Stoicism: philosophy founded by Zeno; taught that happiness came from following reason and doing one’s duty.

40. astronomers: people who study stars, planets, etc.

41. architecture: the art of designing and building structures.

42. plane geometry: type of math that shows how points, lines, angles, and surfaces relate to one another.

43. solid geometry: type of math that studies spheres and cylinders.