7th Grade Ancient Greek Study Guide

What geographical feature kept city-states from sharing ideas of government and other aspects of culture with each other? Mountains made the terrain difficult to travel over and prevented the sharing of cultural information.

What type of land forms were dominant in Greece? Mountains were dominant

What hindrances (problems) did these landforms cause for the Greek people? Made travel difficult, made farming difficult.

Ancient Greece was located on a peninsula surrounded on water by 3 sides

What geographical feature was important and vital to Greek trade? The seas—Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian

Describe each type of government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monarchy</th>
<th>government usually ruled by one person. Usually a King or Queen, power is handed down to the children of the monarch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democracy</td>
<td>All people have a say in the government. The power rests in the peoples hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligarchy</td>
<td>Rule by a few wealthy people, who tended to be elite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyranny</td>
<td>Power in the hands of one person, but who usually takes over by force and is not the legitimate leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which type of government usually came first? Oligarchy—wealthy people with power usually are the first to have power

Compare and contrast Athens and Sparta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athens</th>
<th>Sparta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy:</strong> Traded for everyday goods with foreign lands, and other city-states, bought goods in agora (market) and used coins to trade</td>
<td><strong>Economy:</strong> Sparta got goods by farming, conquering other people, trading, and having slaves produce them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government:</strong> democracy. All citizens could take part in the government. Laws approved by the Assembly. Every citizen was a part of the Assembly which debated and voted on all laws.</td>
<td><strong>Governments:</strong> Oligarchy, power in the hands of a few older wealthy people, important decisions made by the council of elders, Council members wealthy and age 60 minimum, served for life. Assembly had little power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> taught at home til age 6 or 7, went to school from age 6 to 14. Taught reading, writing, arithmetic, literature, sports, and music. Military training at age 18.</td>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> boys and girls trained to fight from age 7, boys taught to suffer pain without complaining,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Role of Women and Slaves:</strong> Women did not have very many rights, mainly stayed and worked around the house.</td>
<td><strong>Role of Women and Slaves:</strong> women lived same as men, expected to be strong, could own property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slaves:</strong> either born slaves or captured, did a variety of jobs, some worked in silver mines</td>
<td><strong>Slaves:</strong> treated harshly, could marry, could sell extra crops, could buy their freedom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe the main battles of the Persian Wars (what happened at each one, who won, long term effects)

Marathon— Greeks met the Persians and although out manned, they won the victory

Thermopylae— 300 Spartans delayed the Persians at “the Gates.” They used Geography to their favor and a traitor led the Persians through a goat path that allowed them to get on the back side of Spartans and then defeat them

Salamis— Naval battle, the Greeks used smaller, faster, and more maneuverable ships to defeat the larger Persian fleet

Plataea— battle on the plains of plataea, the Greeks win and send the Persians army Xerxes had left behind

Who were the Olympian gods and why were they important?
They were the gods considered most important that lived on Mount Olympus. Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Hestia, Demeter, Ares, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, and Hermes.

Why would Greeks visit the Oracle at Delphi?
To ask the advice of the god Apollo through the oracle. The answers came often as riddles

How are Greek sculptures different from those of the Romans?
Greek sculptures often focused on the gods and made them human like. They were realistic but focused on the perfection of the human body. The romans made much more realistic sculptures often showcasing the flaws of man
What are the 3 main parts of Greek architecture seen in the picture below. Identify each one.

![Frieze, the Pediment, and the Columns](image)

What type of columns are in the picture and what are the other 2 types (not shown)
Doric. The other 2 are Ironic and Corinthian

What does the term “philosophy” mean? (Make sure to study the different philosophers and tell about their beliefs and contributions “love of wisdom”)

Socrates— Teacher of Plato, created the Socratic method. Believe in Absolute right and wrong
Plato---- Plato, wrote the Republic and taught Aristotle, did not like democracy,
Aristotle-- Taught Alexander the Great, taught the golden mean. Nothing too excessive, wrote over 200 books
Sophists-- Believe there was no absolute right and wrong, developed public speaking and debate
Pythagoras— The Universe follows the same laws as numbers do. All relationships can be expressed using numbers
Explain why sports was important to the Ancient Greek. They valued physical fitness and having the “perfect body”. They would also stop wars or anything else that was going on every 4 years to have the Olympics to honor Zeus, as well as other sporting events.

What are some of the legacies of Ancient Greece that still impact the U.S and the world today?

Greek architecture—U.S. Capitol
Greek Government—Democracy
Greek Mathematics—Geometry
Greek Language and Literature—Alphabet,
Greek Theater—designed like Greek Theaters to give the best view, tragedies and comedies.