

Ancient Greece Study Guide

Ms. Santos – World History

Directions: Read the left column. Write ways that you can remember this information in the right column. You may write fragments, bulleted notes, draw pictures, etc. However YOU remember the information is what I want to see. THEN – TELL SOMEONE YOU LOVE that you want to TEACH them about Ancient Greece. Talk to them about all of this information. Have them print and sign their name at the bottom. If you can't bribe anyone to participate, let me know BEFORE the day that this is due. ☺

At the battle of Thermopylae, a Greek force of 7,000 held off the Persian army of 180,000 for two days.	
Herodotus wrote HISTORY OF THE PERSIAN WARS, a work commonly regarded as the first real history in Western civilization.	
According to Plato, individuals could not achieve a good life unless they lived in a just and rational state.	
The conquests of Alexander the Great created the Hellenistic Era, an age that saw the expansion of the Greek language and Greek ideas to the non-Greek world.	
The astronomer Eratosthenes determined that Earth was round and calculated its circumference to be 24,675 miles, relatively close to the actual figure.	
According to the philosophy of Epicurus, happiness was the goal of life, and could be achieved through the pursuit of pleasure.	
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey were epic poems	
The government of Athens after Cleisthenes became the foundation for Athenian democracy.	
At Thermopylae Pass, the Spartan troops were especially brave, even though the Greek army was vastly outnumbered.	
Socrates said that "the unexamined life is not worth living".	
According to Greek religion, the gods lived on Mount Olympus.	

Thucydides is considered by many historians today to be the greatest historian of the ancient world.	
Greek language, art, architecture, and literature spread throughout Southeast Asia as a result of Alexander the Great's conquests.	
Macedonia, Syria, Pergamum, and Egypt emerged as kingdoms following Alexander's death.	
The mathematician Euclid wrote the Elements, which was a textbook on plane geometry that has been used up to modern times.	
According to the philosophy of Stoicism, happiness could only be found when people gained inner peace by living in harmony with the will of God.	
In correct chronological order, the following are causes and their effects: Lack of farmland led to Colonization, which led to the spread of culture, which led to an increase in trade and wealth.	
Tyranny ended the rule of aristocrats, but went against the rule of law.	
Democracy places power in the hands of the most people, but can be difficult to reach a consensus (agreement).	
Oligarchy is relatively efficient (works pretty well), but places power in the hands of only a few people, which can be bad, too.	
Greece's major contributions were the Olympic Games, the development of drama, philosophy, the writing of history, and classical ideals in art and architecture.	
Knossos is the central city of the Minoan civilization	
Aristarchus of Samos is a famous astronomer in the Hellenistic Age.	
An acropolis is a fortified place and religious center	
An agora is an open area used as a market and meeting place	

Stoicism was taught by Zeno	
Mycenae was the first Greek state	
Achilles was a Greek hero from the Iliad	
A polis is a city-state	
Pheidippides was an Athenian who ran from Marathon to Athens shouting "NIKE" (which means VICTORY In Greek) to let them know that they won a battle, just before he passed out from exhaustion and died. ☹	
Sophocles is the playwright who wrote Oedipus Rex	
Macedonia was ruled by Philip II	
Hellenistic literally means "to imitate Greeks"	
Archimedes shouted "Eureka!" after discovering specific gravity.	