



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____



Weekly Syllabus – 11/29/10 to 12/3/10

Topics: Ancient Mediterranean Civilizations – Minoans, Mycenaean, Phoenicians, Greeks

Date	AIM	Homework	Test/Quiz
Monday 11/29	How did geography influence Mediterranean civilizations?	Mock Regents Essays Due Homework Packet #6 – Due Wed 12/8 Study for Review Quiz	None
Tuesday 11/30	What contributions did Ancient Greek culture make to the ancient world and today?	Study for Review Quiz Work on Homework Packet #6	Regents Review Quiz
Wednesday 12/1	How were Athens and Sparta similar and different?	Belief System Essay Due Study for Review Quiz	Regents Review Quiz
Thursday 12/2	What were the different forms of governments that existed in Ancient Greece?	Study for Review Quiz Work on Homework Packet #6	Regents Review Quiz
Friday 12/3	How significant were the Peloponnesian Wars?	Study for Vocabulary Quiz Work on Homework Packet #6	Vocabulary Quiz See Definitions Below

Please Bring Review Packet & Homework Packet to class everyday!

<p>Tyrant – In ancient Greece, a ruler who gained power by force.</p> <p>Direct Democracy – citizens of a government participate in the day-to-day affairs of the government rather than through elected representatives.</p> <p>Polis – city-state in ancient Greece.</p> <p>Sparta – the rival of ancient Athens. Military power, and led by 2 kings. Children were raised to be warriors.</p> <p>Athens – the rival of Sparta. A sea military a power and a direct democracy.</p> <p>Homer – Playwright who wrote the Iliad & the Odyssey which contained the story of the Trojan War.</p> <p>Aristocracy – is a form of government in which a few of the most prominent citizens rule</p> <p>Phalanx – a massive formation of heavily armed foot soldiers.</p> <p>Rhetoric – the art of skillful speaking .</p> <p>Tragedy – a play in ancient Greece which focused on human suffering and usually ended in disaster.</p>	<p>Shrine – an alter, chapel, or other place that is sacred</p> <p>Fresco - a colorful painting completed on wet plaster.</p> <p>Strait – a narrow water passage</p> <p>Peninsula – a piece of land surrounded by water on three (3) sides.</p> <p>Acropolis – the highest and most fortified point within a Greek city-state.</p> <p>Monarchy – a government in which a king or queen exercises central power, usually hereditary.</p> <p>Oligarchy – a government in which ruling power belongs to a few people.</p> <p>Legislature – a law making body (group of people).</p> <p>Ostracism – used in ancient Greece to banish or send away a public figure who threatened democracy.</p> <p>Hellenistic – referring to the culture after Alexander the Great and before the Rome’s Augustus Cesar.</p> <p>Alexander the Great – Macedonian/Greek leader who conquered the Persians and most of the known world.</p> <p>Logic – rational thinking.</p>
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NAME _____

Global History I

HOW DID PHOENICIAN IDEAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD?

Do Now: The Phoenician civilization lasted from 1200 BC to 500 BC.

- A) How many years did this civilization last? _____ years.
B) How many years ago did this civilization BEGIN? _____ years.

The Phoenicians were Middle Eastern peoples who developed an important civilization under the rule of the Assyrian Empire. Use the map on Page 6 to answer the following questions.

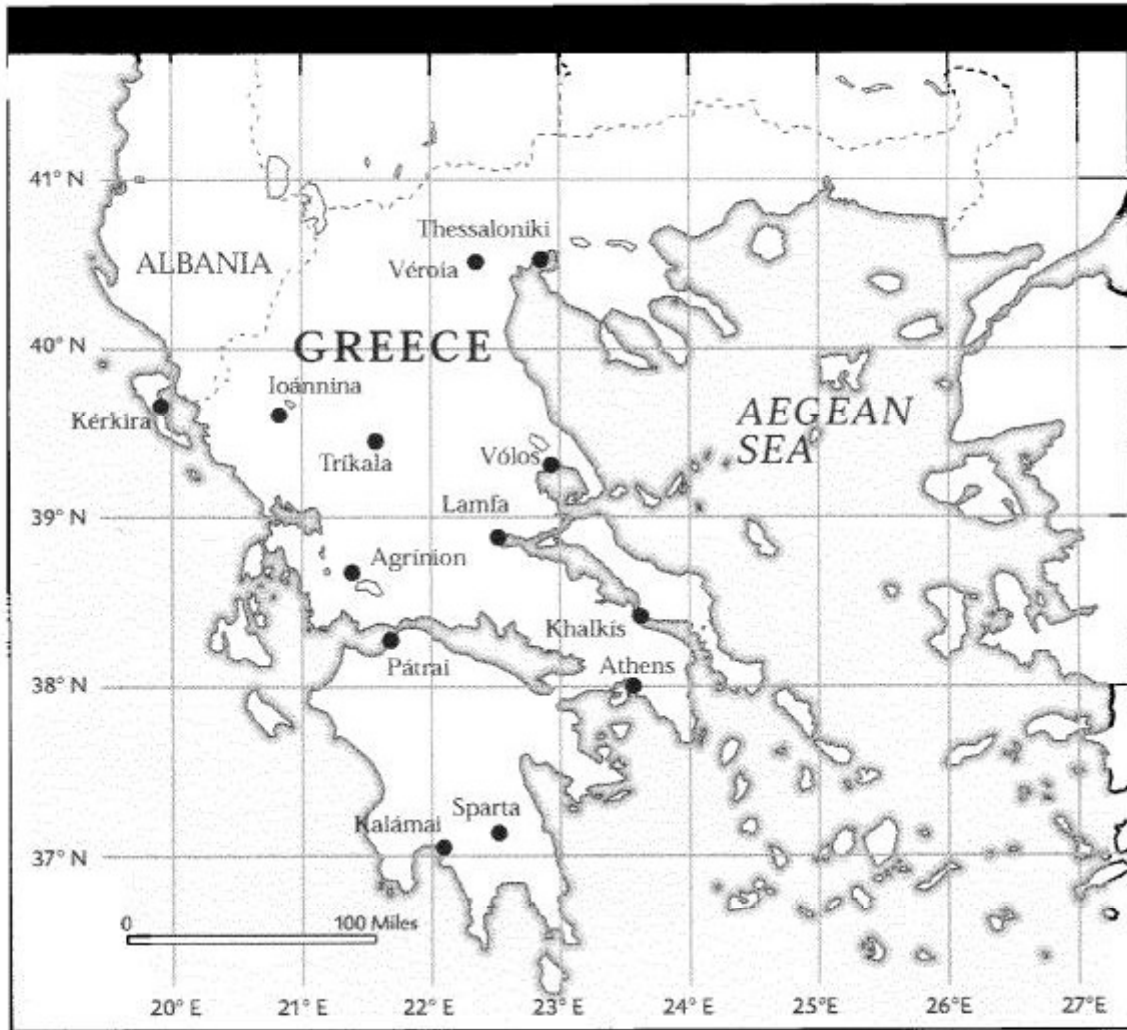
1. Locate the Phoenician town of Tyre. The name of the town that is **directly north** of Tyre is _____.
2. What **color** are the areas in the Mediterranean World that are controlled by the **Phoenicians**? _____.
3. Which **two continents** did the Phoenicians have colonies on? _____ and _____.
4. Name two **Phoenician colonies west** of the Iberian town of Saguntum _____ and _____.
5. Name two **Phoenician colonies SOUTH** of Italy. _____ and _____.
6. Approximately how many miles from **TYRE** to the town of **GADES**? _____ miles.
7. Based on your answers to the previous questions, complete this sentence.
The Phoenicians were probably excellent _____
because _____





Finding Exact Location on a Map

By using the grid system of latitude and longitude lines, it is possible to locate any place on the earth. Lines of latitude measure the distance north and south of the equator, whereas lines of longitude measure the distance east and west of the Prime Meridian (0° longitude at Greenwich, England). Use the map below to answer the following questions. Estimate any grid values to the nearest tenth of a degree (for example, 40.2°N , 21.5°E).



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What is the approximate grid address of the following cities?

Kalamai _____

Thessaloniki _____

Athens _____

What cities are located by the following grid addresses?

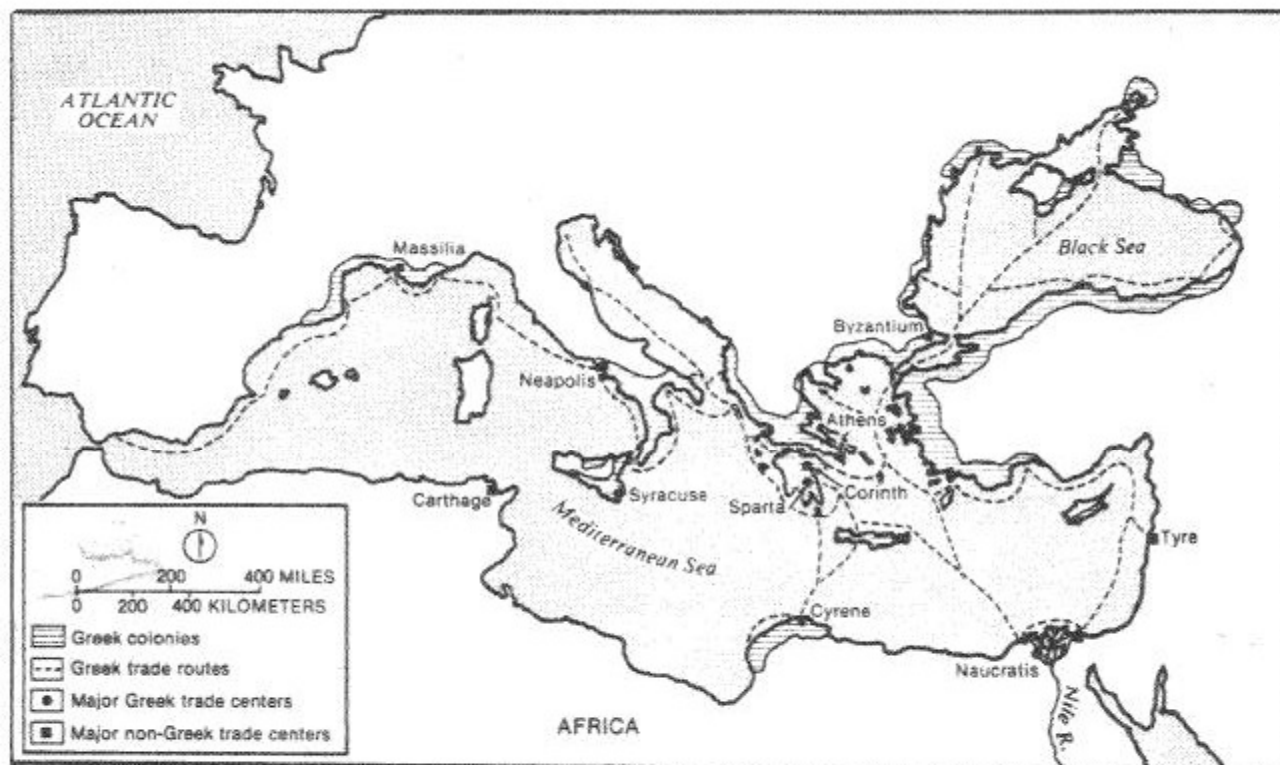
38.3°N , 21.7°E _____

39.4°N , 22.9°E _____

39.6°N , 19.9°E _____

By the year 600 B.C., Greek colonies and trade routes had spread far beyond the Greek peninsula. Study this map. Then match the items in Column A and Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank space next to the item to which it refers.

Greek Colonies and Trade Routes



Column A

1. Cyrene
2. Naucratis
3. Carthage
- _____ 4. Tyre
5. Byzantium
- _____ 6. Massilia

Column B

- a. a Greek city founded on the delta of the Nile River
- b. a body of water southwest of the Black Sea
- c. a Greek city founded in Africa almost directly south of the Greek peninsula
- d. the port farthest east on the Mediterranean Sea
- e. a major Greek city reached by traveling northwest from Neapolis along the trade route
- f. a non-Greek city on the Mediterranean coast of Africa
- g. a Greek city that controlled the water route into and out of the Black Sea

The Greeks

(1000 BC -150 BC)

The Greeks were the first Europeans to develop their own civilization

I. Impact of Geography

A. Ancient Greece consisted of a mountainous peninsula, the hilly coast of Asia Minor (Turkey) and many islands in the Aegean Sea.

B. Climate:

1. mild climate
2. most Greeks lived along the coastline

C. Harbors:

1. many excellent harbors
2. Athens - came to depend on trade
3. olive oil and pottery

D. Cultural Diffusion

1. through trade the Greeks learned
 - a) astronomy
 - b) mathematics
 - c) navigation
 - d) building techniques
 - e) borrowed the alphabet from the Phoenicians
 - f) coined money from Lydia

E. Greece's mountainous terrain made it difficult for the people to unite
mountains = natural barriers

1. isolated communities developed into independent political units called - city-states (Polis)
2. each city-state was different
 - a) own government
 - b) laws
 - c) army
3. most important city-states:
 - a) Athens and Sparta

ACTIVITY 4



Democracy

Perhaps the most important ancient Greek concept still used is the concept of democracy. The word *democracy* is actually two words from Greek: *demos*, which means "of the people," and *kratein*, "to rule." After the rule of the tyrants, ancient Athens became the first democracy. Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

In Athens, every citizen was allowed full, direct participation in the government. Remember that every citizen was considered capable of holding a government position and was expected to serve at some point in his life. In fact, the members of the Council of 500, which controlled the basic functions of the government, were elected by lottery.

There are several major differences between democracy as it is practiced today in the United States and as it was practiced in ancient Athens. The many slaves in Athens were not citizens and therefore could not vote. Also, since the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, American women as well as men are considered

full citizens with the right to vote in local, state, and national elections. Athenian women had no such rights.

Many other modern nations also practice forms of democracy based on the Athenian model. Nations such as Great Britain and Norway have constitutional monarchies, in which a body of lawmakers known as the legislature shares power with a monarch—the king or queen. In contrast to the United States, only the legislature of these countries is elected by the people. The elected officials themselves choose who will be the political head, or prime minister, of the country.

1. Besides those mentioned above, what differences exist between Athenian and U.S. democracy?

2. What could be done to make democracy in the United States more like the democracy practiced in ancient Athens?

3. Do you think the way democracy was practiced in Athens is closer to the democracy currently practiced in the United States or in Great Britain? Explain your answer.

5 The Growth of Greece

Reading Graphic Aids

Athens and Sparta were two of the most important city-states in ancient Greece. However, they had very different views of how people should organize their lives in communities. The chart below shows some of these differences. Study the chart and then answer the questions that follow.

Athens and Sparta: A Comparison

WAY OF LIFE	ATHENS	SPARTA
Political Unit	City-State	City-State
Type of Government	Direct Democracy	Militaristic Totalitarian State
Military Power	Strong Navy	Strong Army
Trade	Extensive	Limited
Colonization	Encouraged	Limited
Sports	Gymnastics and Wrestling; Participated in Olympic Games	Gymnastics and Military Exercises; Participated in Olympic Games
Role of Individual	Individual Freedom Encouraged	Individual Subordinate to State
Cultural Life	Drama, Art, Political Thought, and Philosophy Encouraged	Individual and Creative Thinking Suppressed

- In which two areas were Athens and Sparta the most similar? _____
- In which city-state would you expect literature to develop and grow? Why? _____

- Which city-state had a government most like that of the United States, and what is that system of government called? _____
- The people of which city-state probably traveled farthest from home? Why? _____

- Which of the two city-states was probably better prepared for a land war? Why?

- In which city-state would a person be more likely to conform to set rules and standards? Why? _____

- In which city-state would a visitor probably see a greater variety of utensils and tools? Why? _____

Athenian Democracy

I. Athenian Government

- A. developed a democratic society
- B. cultural leader of Greece
- C. direct democracy
 - 1) all citizens assembled and made the laws themselves

II. Social Classes

- A. friction and dissatisfaction among its people
- B. citizenship
 - 1) limited - males who owned land
 - 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ the population were slaves
 - a) considered personal property
 - 3) women had no political rights

III. Governments of Athens and the United States

A) Government of Athens = Three Branches

1. Legislative
 - a) The Assembly
 - 2. Consisted of male citizens over 19 years of age.
 - 3. Made laws and voted policy and taxes
 - b) The Council of 500
 - Chosen by lot to serve 1 year. Steered the Assembly
2. Executive
 - a) The Commander in Chief and Nine Generals
 - Elected annually by the Assembly.
 - Directed policy and the armed forces
 - b) Other *officials*
 - Chosen by lot to serve 1 year
3. Judicial
 - a) Juries
 - Consisted of members of the Assembly, who were chosen by lot
 - Tried all law cases

Our Heritage from Ancient Greece

Almost one hundred years of civil war brought an end to Greek independence in 338 B.C. Weak and no longer unified, the Greeks were conquered by King Philip of Macedonia. (Macedonia lay north of Greece, and many years later, it would be incorporated into parts of Greece, Bulgaria, and today's Macedonia.)

Philip admired Greek culture and wanted to spread it throughout the civilized world. He died in 336 B.C. before realizing his dream, and it was left to his son, Alexander the Great, to carry out Philip's plan. By 326 B.C., Alexander had conquered the Persian Empire. This brought Greek ideas to the far-reaching borders of India.

Before the empire established by Alexander fell to the Romans some two hundred years later, the Greeks had made lasting contributions to civilization. In the field of government, they gave us the idea of democracy. In philosophy, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle sought ways for humans to obtain truth and a real understanding of the universe. In drama, talented writers such as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes contributed tragedies and comedies that are still performed on stage today.

Other Greek scholars developed ideas that were passed on for thousands of years. Hippocrates is called the "Father of Medicine" because he believed that diseases had natural causes. Eratosthenes was one of the first to believe that the earth was round, and even estimated its circumference with only a slight error. Archimedes explained the principles of levers and pulleys, as well as the law of specific gravity. Euclid wrote a book on geometry that was used in some classrooms until 1903.

The Greeks were outstanding in the area of architecture. The Parthenon, a temple in Athens dedicated to the goddess Athena, stands as one of the Greeks' greatest architectural achievements. Many of our public buildings today are modeled after those of ancient Greece.

Write the letter that matches the name on the right with the description on the left.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ the "Father of Medicine" | A. Eratosthenes |
| 2. _____ wrote a book about geometry | B. Socrates |
| 3. _____ estimated the earth's circumference | C. Hippocrates |
| 4. _____ wrote tragedies | D. Euclid |
| 5. _____ a philosopher | E. Aeschylus |
| 6. _____ explained levers and pulleys | F. Archimedes |
| 7. In which area do you think the Greeks made their greatest contributions? Explain. | |
