

WHI.5 Essential Knowledge Review

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What Did We Learn About?

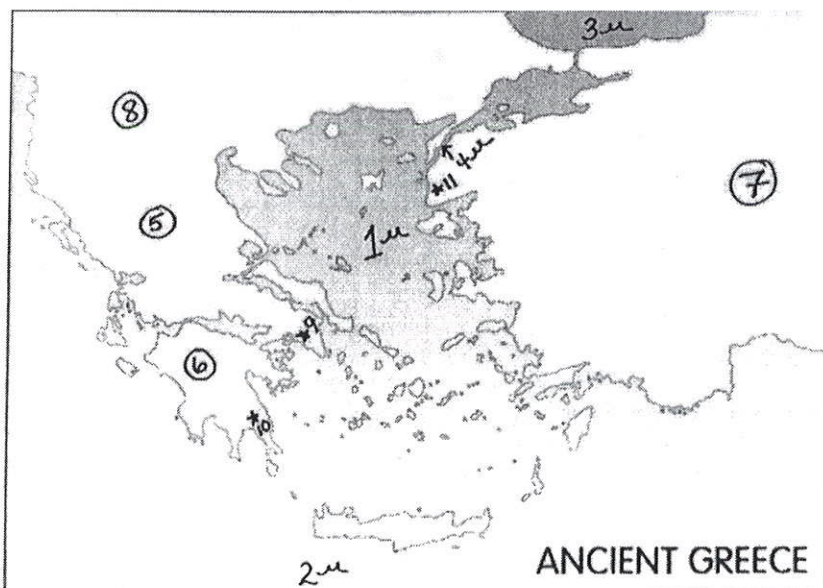
- Geography & Location of Greece
- Greek mythology and religion
- Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta
- Persian and Peloponnesian Wars
- The Golden Age of Greece and the contributions of Ancient Greece
- Alexander the Great

WHI.5a

Essential Question: How did the mountains, seas, islands, harbors, peninsulas, and straits of the Aegean Basin shape Greek economic, social, and political development and patterns of trade and colonization?

The physical geography of the Aegean Basin shaped the economic, social, and political development of Greek civilization.

Directions: Match the number with the correct location using the map below.



- 1 Aegean Sea
- 7 Asia Minor
- 9 Athens
- 5 Balkan Peninsula
- 3 Black Sea
- 4 Dardanelles
- 8 Macedonia
- 2 Mediterranean Sea
- 6 Peloponnesus Peninsula
- 10 Sparta
- 11 Troy

The expansion of Greek civilization through trade and colonization led to the spread of Hellenic culture (Greek culture) across the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Economic and social development

Ancient Greece had very limited arable (farmable) land. They relied mostly on Commerce (trade) to get needed goods. Commerce also helped to spread the Hellenic (Greek) culture. The expansion of trade led to a shift from a barter economy to a money (coins) economy.

Political development

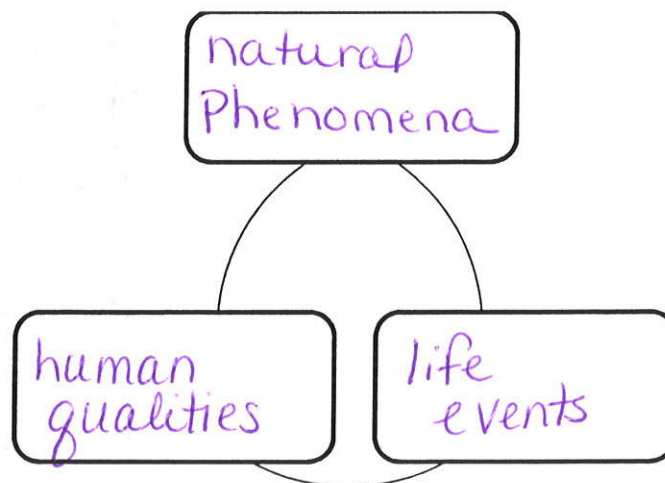
The mountainous terrain prevented Greece from forming one unified empire. Instead the Greeks developed independent city-states. These city-states were designed to promote civic (government) and commercial (economic) life. Colonization was prompted by overpopulation and the search for arable land.

WHI.5b

Essential Question: How did mythology help the early Greek civilization explain the natural world and the human condition?

Greek mythology was based on a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art in ancient Greece.

Greek mythology offered explanations of...



F Zeus
C Hera
E Apollo
B Artemis
A Athena
D Aphrodite

- A. Patron goddess of Athens; goddess of wisdom; owl
- B. Goddess of the hunt, animals and childbirth; often seen with a bow
- C. Married to Zeus; goddess of marriage
- D. Goddess of beauty and love
- E. God of light, music and truth
- F. Supreme god of the sky; lighting bolt

Essential Question: *What impact did Greek mythology have on later civilizations and the contemporary world?*

Many symbols and metaphors in Western literature, art, and literature come from Greek mythology.

WHI.5c

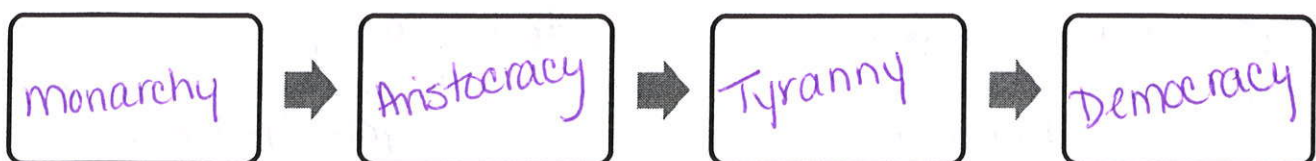
Essential Question: *How did democracy develop in Athens?*

Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision making. It became a foundation of modern democracies.

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis (city-state)

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government
- Women, foreigners, and slaves had no political rights

Stages in the evolution of Athenian Government:



Athens was the origin of democratic principles, such as direct democracy, public debate, and duties of the citizen.

Essential Question: How did Sparta differ from Athens?

Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta. While Athens had a democracy, Sparta had a oligarchy, where a small group ruled. Sparta had a rigid social structure and their society was very militaristic and aggressive.

WHI.5d

Essential Question: Why were wars with Persia important to the development of Greek culture?

Importance of Persian Wars (499-449 BCE)

- United Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire
- Athenian victories at Marathon and Salamis left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea
- Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture

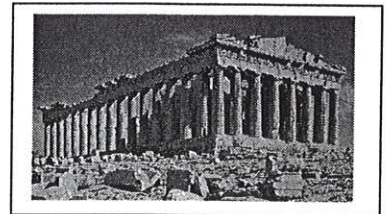
Essential Question: Why was the Peloponnesian War important to the spread of Greek culture?

Importance of Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE)

- Caused by competition between the Peloponnesian League led by Sparta and the Delian League led by Athens for control of Greece.
- Resulted in the slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power.

WHI.5e.f

Essential Question: Why was the leadership of Pericles important to the development of Athenian life and Greek culture?



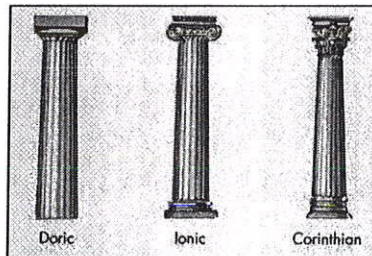
The Golden Age of Pericles mostly occurred between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars. Pericles extended democracy and under his leadership most adult males had an equal voice. He also rebuilt Athens after its destruction in the Persian Wars. The Parthenon is an example of this reconstruction.

Essential Question: What were some important contributions of Greek culture to Western Civilization?

Athenian culture during the classical era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization.

Contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization

- Drama: Aeschylus and Sophocles
- Poetry: Homer - wrote the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*
- History: Herodotus and Thucydides
- Sculpture: Phidias
- Science: Archimedes and Hippocrates
- Mathematics: Euclid and Pythagoras
- Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- Architecture: Types of columns



WHI.5g

Essential Question: How did the empire of Alexander the Great establish a basis for the spread of Hellenistic culture?

The mac edonian conquest of Greece followed the weakening of Greek defenses during the Peloponnesian Wars. This conquest was led by Philip II, a king of Macedon.

Philip II's son, Alexander the Great, established an empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India. He adopted Greek culture and spread Hellenistic influences throughout his vast empire.

Hellenistic culture is a blending of Greek culture and oriental (Asian) elements. It was spread through trade.

