

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

Chapter 8 Lesson 3

"Greek City-States" pgs. 288-295

VOCABULARY: use the text or the glossary to write the definition for each word

1. polis:

2. acropolis:

3. agora:

4. oligarchy:

5. tyrant:

6. democracy:

7. commerce:

8. colony:

THE RISE OF CITY-STATES:

- settlements grew into city-states such as _____, _____, _____, and Corinth
- city-state= _____ = connects a city to the farms, towns, and villages around it
- English word _____ comes from Greek word *polis*
- Unless parents were foreigners, all free people were _____ in a polis
- Greek philosopher= _____ stated that people were meant to live in a polis
- City-states had fewer than _____ however some, like Corinth, had as many as _____ people
- Athens may have had a population of over _____
- Fort built at the base of a large hill= _____
- People from the countryside would go there for _____ when under attack
- Acropolis later became a center for _____
- Open-air market; political center of city-state; where people traded and discussed news of the day= _____
- Natural _____ between city-states kept them from uniting under one government

NEW WAYS OF GOVERNING:

- Wealthy ruling class; replaced kings who ruled during the Dark Age= _____
- Formed a government ruled by a few called an _____

- Oligarchies controlled: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
- Oligarchies decided _____ and _____
for breaking those laws
- Oligarchy problems included:
 1. Poor people wanted new _____
 2. Sharing _____ was difficult
 3. Aristocrats struggled to become the _____ ruler of their
city-state
- Some aristocrats became _____ of many city-states by
taking control of the government by force and ruling alone
- The word *tyrant* came to mean “a _____ ruler” because some
tyrants ruled harshly
- Many city-states had _____ unpopular tyrants
- In Athens, _____ changed into early forms of
_____ (rule by the people)
- In early democracies, only free _____ over 18 years old could
vote
- These democracies laid the _____ for future
democracies

COMMERCE AND COLONIES:

- Large scale trade= _____
- Brought goods and _____ to city-states
- Trade included: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____ (like iron weapons and tools)
- Stronger than bronze, _____ tools helped Greek farmers
produce more food

- Population grew so people began looking for _____ and resources (like iron ore) beyond the _____
- New settlements started along the _____ and _____ Seas
- These _____ remained independent but tied to the homeland through _____ and _____

GREEK CULTURE:

- Greeks felt strong connection with other Greeks
- Connection came from a common _____, shared _____, shared _____, _____, _____, and _____
- In 700s B.C. Greeks developed their own _____
- Brought city-states _____ together
- The word "alphabet" comes from the first 2 letters: _____ and _____
- Greek alphabet was based on _____ alphabet
- Phoenicians= _____ who developed a writing system to keep track of trade
- Symbols stood for _____
- Egyptian symbols stood for _____
- Used to record business and trade, record _____ of law, _____ business, and _____
- Wrote down _____ and _____
- Legends and myths= now written down
- Recorded Homer's epics the _____ and the _____
- Learned about Greek religion from Homer and _____
- Taught about Greek _____ like their names, special _____, _____, and how to _____ them
- Believed gods controlled their everyday events

- Would go to an _____, a divine place to ask for _____
- Most famous oracle was located at _____ where stood a temple for _____ (god of light and music) sat at the bottom of Mount _____
- Greeks competed in athletic events to honor _____
- Beginning around _____ B.C. Greeks held an _____ festival every four years in _____
- Became known as the _____
- Events included: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ throwing
4. _____ throwing
5. _____
6. _____
- Winners were crowned with an _____
- Winners were treated as _____
- Even competed in these games during times of war

A NEW KIND OF WARFARE:

- Developed a new more organized _____ to defend their lands from rival city-states
- All adult males would serve time in the _____
- Rank was determined by _____ and _____
- Wealthiest were _____
- If you owned a horse, you were in the _____
- Foot soldiers or _____ were the next rank (largest group)
- Poorest men were _____ and _____ (lowest rank)
- Hoplites wore 70lbs of _____ including a chest piece and helmet; had to pay for it themselves

- They carried a long _____ and a round _____
- Hoplites fought shoulder to shoulder in a _____ formation
- Hoplite foot soldiers moved forward like a moving _____
- This fighting method lasted for hundreds of years.

ANSWER:

How is citizenship in the present-day U.S. different from and similar to citizenship in ancient Greece?

Greek City-States

DIRECTIONS Fill in the missing information in the table about how Greek city-states developed. Then answer the questions that follow.

Development of Greek City-States	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In early Greece, each city-state was known as a polis. Each polis had an acropolis, which was a _____, and an agora, an open-air market.	→
<ul style="list-style-type: none">At first, each city-state was ruled as an oligarchy, in which _____. This resulted in a struggle for power.	→
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Next, many city-states were ruled by tyrants, who ruled alone. While some had the support of their people, others became cruel and were overthrown.	→
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In some city-states, such as Athens, the government changed to an early form of democracy, in which _____.	→

1 Many Greek city-states were rivals. How did the land's geography contribute to this rivalry? What were some of the reasons Greek city-states fought against each other?

2 While city-states often fought against each other, they also had strong connections. What were these connections? How did they help all Greeks feel connected?

The Greek Alphabet

α	A	Alpha	a	as in f ather
β	B	Beta	b	as in b aby
γ	Γ	Gamma	g ¹	as in g ate
δ	Δ	Delta	d	as in d oor
ε	E	Epsilon	e	as in e gg
ζ	Z	Zeta	z ²	as in z aze
η	H	Eta	e	as in p rey
θ	Θ	Theta	th	as in th ink
ι	I	Iota	i	as in f atigue
κ	K	Kappa	k	as in k ite
λ	Λ	Lambda	l	as in l ight
μ	M	Mu	m	as in m oon
ν	N	Nu	n	as in n ote
ξ	Ξ	Xi	x	as in f ox
ο	O	Omicron	o	as in p ot
π	Π	Pi	p	as in p aint
ρ	P	Rho	r	as in r at
σ or ς	Σ	Sigma	s ³	as in s un
τ	T	Tau	t	as in t ap
υ	Υ	Upsilon	u	as in t une
φ	Φ	Phi	ph	as in p hoto
χ	X	Chi	ch	as in B ach
ψ	Ψ	Psi	ps	as in c aps
ω	Ω	Omega	o	as in p hone