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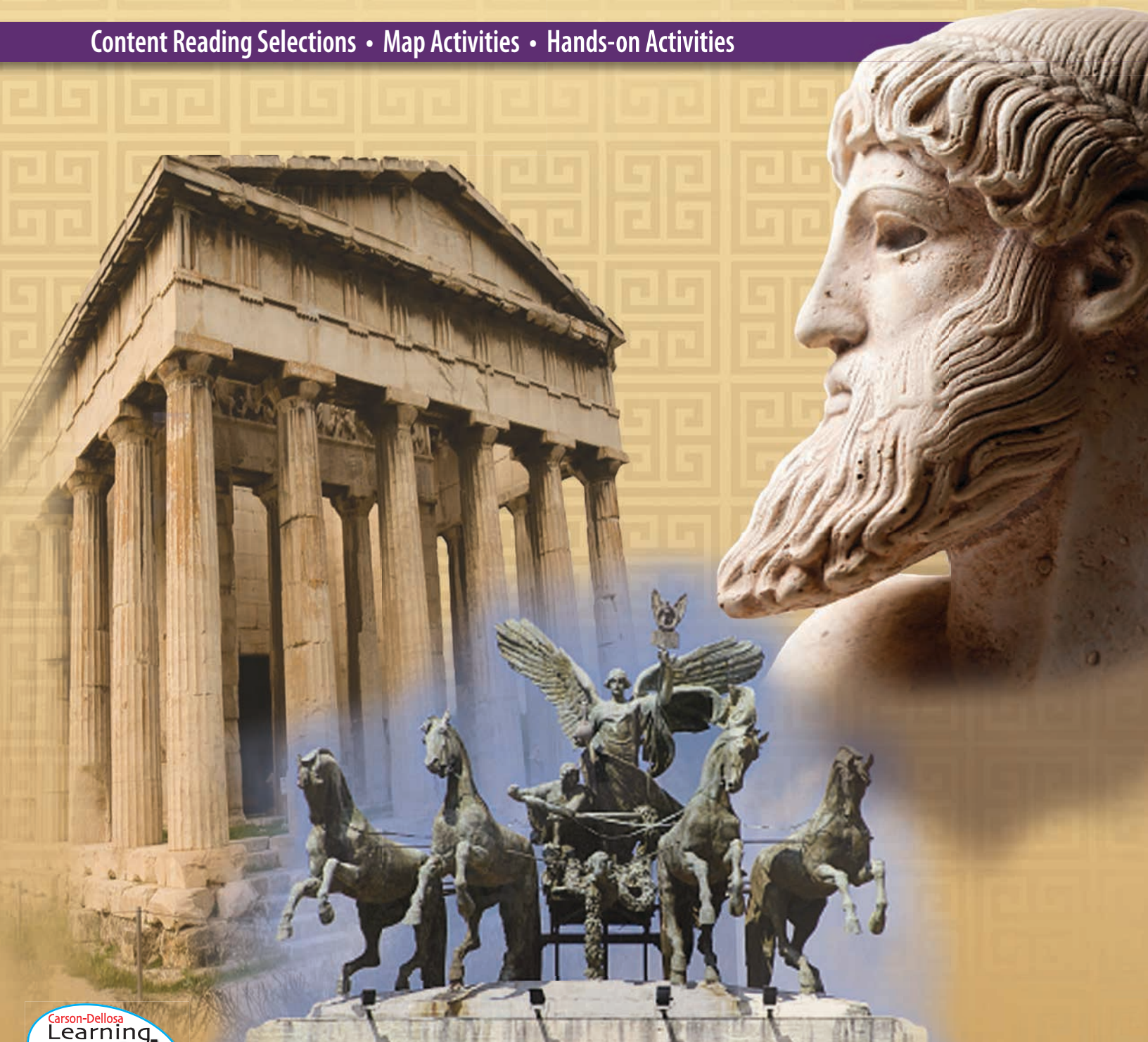
CIVILIZATIONS OF THE PAST

GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATIONS

Grades
5-8+

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Introduction to the Teacher

The Western world owes much to the Greek and Roman civilizations, which laid the foundation for civilization in the West. Greek and Roman influence can be seen today in the areas of science, philosophy, government, literature, theater, art, and architecture. In order to understand our world today, it is necessary to study the impact of the Greek and Roman civilizations of the past.

Greek and Roman Civilizations is specifically designed to facilitate planning for the diverse learning styles and skills levels of middle-school students. The special features of the book provide the teacher with alternative methods of instruction. A modified version of the text is available for download for struggling readers.

Book Features:

- **Reading Selection** introduces facts and information as a reading exercise.
- **Knowledge Check** assesses student understanding of the reading exercise using selected response and constructed response questioning strategies.
- **Map Follow-Up** provides opportunities for students to report information from a spatial perspective.
- **Explore** allows students to expand learning by participating in high-interest, hands-on and research activities.

Online Resources:

Reluctant Reader Text: A modified version of the reading exercise pages can be downloaded from the website at www.carsondellosa.com. In the Search box, enter the product code CD-404161. When you reach the *Greek and Roman Civilizations* product page, click the icon for the Reluctant Reader Text download.

The readability level of the text has been modified to facilitate struggling readers. The Flesch-Kincaid Readability formula, which is built into Microsoft Word™, was used to determine the readability level. The formula calculates the number of words, syllables, and sentences in each paragraph, producing a reading level.

Additional Resources:

Classroom decoratives appeal to visual learners. The *Greek and Roman Civilizations* Bulletin Board Set, available from Mark Twain Media, Inc., can be used to visually reinforce lessons found in this book in an interesting and attention-grabbing way. The *Eastern Hemisphere Maps* or *World Geography: Middle-East Maps* Bulletin Board Sets are also helpful when studying the geography of the Greek and Roman civilizations.

Greek and Roman Time Lines

DATES IN GREEK HISTORY

ALL DATES B.C.

c. 3000	Beginning of Minoan civilization on Crete
c. 2000–1450	Palace period: building of palaces at Knossos and other places
c. 1450	Destruction of palaces: end of Minoan power
	Volcanic eruption of Thera
c. 1400–1200	Height of Mycenaean civilization: building of palaces at Mycenae and other places
c. 1220 (?)	Trojan War (?)
c. 1200–1150	Destruction of Mycenaean palaces
	Dorian Invasion (?)
c. 1200–750	Dark Age
	Introduction of iron
c. 1050–950	Ionian Migrations
c. 750	Start of Hellenic civilization: rise of city-states, introduction of alphabet, trade increases
776	Traditional date for the first Olympic Games
750–600	Greek colonization
650–500	Rise of tyrannies
594	Solon starts the process of democracy in Athens
560–527	Reign of Peisistratus of Athens
546	Cyrus, king of Persia, conquers Asia Minor, including the Asiatic Greeks
508–507	Cleisthenes' reforms in Athens
by 500	Foundation of Peloponnesian League
499–494	Ionian Revolt
490–479	Persian Wars
490	Persian invasion of Greece under King Darius
	Battle of Marathon
483	Themistocles builds new Athenian fleet
480	King Xerxes invades Greece
	Battle of Thermopylae
	Battle of Salamis
479	Battle of Plataea
	Battle of Mycale
478	Foundation of Delian League
468	Final defeat of Persians at Battle of Eurymedon (Asia Minor)
461–429	Rule of Pericles in Athens
431–421	Peloponnesian War I
415–404	Peloponnesian War II
411	Oligarchic Revolution in Athens
405	Battle of Aegospotami: defeat of Athens
404–403	Rule of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens

404–371	Supremacy of Sparta
386	King's Peace
371	Battle of Leuctra: Theban victory
371–362	Supremacy of Thebes; rule of Epaminondas at Thebes
362	Battle of Mantinea: Spartan and Athenian victory
359–336	Rule of Philip II of Macedonia
338	Battle of Chaeronea: Philip II conquers the Greeks
336–323	Rule of Alexander the Great
336–30	Hellenistic civilization
334	Battle at Granikos River
333	Battle at Issos River
331	Battle of Gaugamela: end of Persian power
	Alexander the Great becomes King of the Greeks and the Persians
323	Alexander the Great dies in Babylon

**“Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more! though fallen, great!”**

[Lord Byron, “Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage” (1812–1818), canto 2, stanza 73]

DATES IN ROMAN HISTORY

The Monarchy and Republic Period

ALL DATES B.C.

753	Foundation of Rome
	Kings: Romulus
	Numa Pompilius
	Tullus Hostilius
	Ancus Martius
	Tarquinius Priscus
	Servius Tullius
	Tarquinius Superbus
509	Start of the Roman Republic
494–287	Patrician-Plebeian social struggle
390	Gauls sack Rome
390–338	War with the Latins (Latium)
4th century	War with the Etruscans and other Italic tribes
343–290	Samnite Wars
287	Lex Hortensia
280–275	War with Pyrrhus
264–241	First Punic War; Sicily and Sardinia become the first Roman province
218–201	Second Punic War
216	Battle of Cannae
202	Battle of Zama; Spain becomes two Roman provinces

200–196	War in Greece
171–168	War in Greece
149–146	Third Punic War
146	Destruction of Corinth and Carthage
133	Pergamon becomes a province of Asia
	Reforms and death of Tiberius Gracchus
123	Reforms of Gaius Gracchus (killed 121 B.C.)
88	Sulla marches on Rome
87	Marius retakes Rome (dies 86 B.C.)
82	First civil war; Sulla becomes dictator (dies 78 B.C.)
73–71	Spartacus' slave revolt
70	Crassus and Pompey are consuls
63	Annexation of Syria and other areas as Roman provinces
60	First Triumvirate: alliance of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus
58–51	Caesar in Gaul; Gallic Wars
53	Death of Crassus
49–46	Second civil war; Caesar becomes dictator
44	Death of Caesar
43	Second Triumvirate: Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus
42	Death of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi
31	Battle of Actium: Octavian defeats forces of Antony and Cleopatra and becomes sole ruler of the Republic

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Emperors

Julio-Claudian Dynasty

27 B.C.–A.D. 14 *Augustus* (new name of Octavian)

ALL DATES THAT FOLLOW ARE A.D.

14–37	<i>Tiberius</i>
37–41	<i>Caligula</i>
41–54	<i>Claudius</i>
43	Invasion of Britain
54–68	<i>Nero</i>
64	Great fire of Rome
69	Civil war
Flavian Dynasty	
69–79	<i>Vespasian</i>
79–81	<i>Titus</i>
79	Eruption of Vesuvius: Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed
81–96	<i>Domitian</i>
The “Five Good Emperors”	
96–98	<i>Nerva</i>
98–117	<i>Trajan</i>
117–138	<i>Hadrian</i>

138–161	<i>Antoninus Pius</i>
161–180	<i>Marcus Aurelius</i> End of the Pax Romana
180–192	<i>Commodus</i>
193	Civil war
Severan Dynasty	
193–211	<i>Septimius Severus</i>
211–217	<i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i>
217–218	<i>Macrinus</i>
218–222	<i>Elagabalus</i>
222–235	<i>Severus Alexander</i>
235–284	Civil war; many emperors ruled at the same time
284–305	<i>Diocletian</i> and <i>Maximian</i> Empire split into East and West Formation of the tetrarchy
301	Edict of prices
303–311	Great Persecution of Christians
306–337	<i>Constantine the Great</i> : first Christian emperor
311	Edict of Sophia: tolerance of all religions
312	Battle at the Milvian Bridge
313	Edict of Milan: in favor of Christianity
325	Council of Nicaea
330	Foundation of Constantinople
337	Constantine the Great baptized a Christian
360–363	<i>Julian the Apostate</i> ; restoration of paganism
364–375	<i>Valentinian I</i> rules the West
364–378	<i>Valens</i> rules the East
378	Battle of Adrianople; Valens killed by Visigoths
379–395	<i>Theodosius I</i> ; last emperor of a united empire
395	Christianity becomes the official state religion Permanent split of the empire into East and West
452	Attila the Hun invades Italy and is halted by Pope Leo I
475–476	<i>Romulus Augustulus</i> : last Roman emperor in the West
476	End of the Western Roman Empire Odoacer deposes Romulus Augustulus and is proclaimed King of Italy

**“nescire autem, quid antea, quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum”
CICERO (ORATIONS, 34)**

**“NOT TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE
ONE WAS BORN, IS ALWAYS TO BE A CHILD.”**

The Greek Alphabet

Greek is one of the languages that belongs to the Indo-European language family that includes German, English, and Italian. The alphabet, from which our own alphabet is derived through Greek and Latin, was first developed by the Phoenicians, a seafaring people who lived on the coast of present-day Lebanon between 1200 and 800 B.C. The Phoenician alphabet consisted of 22 consonants. About 750 B.C. the Greeks took over the Phoenician alphabet and modified it to suit their language. Because the Phoenician alphabet did not have separate characters for the vowels, the Greeks adapted and systematized vowel signs. The Greek alphabet has 24 letters. While many of them look familiar, the letters are written in a different way than our own letters, which were derived from the Latin alphabet.

Letter		Name	Latin equivalent
lower case	upper case		
α	Α	alpha	a (as in father)
β	Β	beta	b
γ	Γ	gamma	g
δ	Δ	delta	d
ε	Ε	epsilon	e
ζ	Ζ	zeta	z
η	Η	eta	e (as in send)
θ	Θ	theta	th
ι	Ι	iota	i (as in mint)
κ	Κ	kappa	k
λ	Λ	lambda	l
μ	Μ	mu	m
ν	Ν	nu	n
ξ	Ξ	xi	x (as in example)
ο	Ο	omicron	o (as in lot)
π	Π	pi	p
ρ	Ρ	rho	r
σ, ς	Σ	sigma	s
τ	Τ	tau	t
υ	Υ	upsilon	u
φ	Φ	phi	ph
χ	Χ	chi	ch
ψ	Ψ	psi	ps
ω	Ω	omega	o (as in photo)

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Latin Alphabet and Numerals

Like Greek, Latin belongs to the Indo-European language family. The Latin alphabet was adopted from the Greek alphabet by way of the Etruscans. Our own alphabet is directly derived from the Latin alphabet. The Latin alphabet consisted of 23 letters. The letters J, U, and W were added later to our alphabet. In Latin, the letters I and V were used both as vowels and consonants and were used to write and pronounce the letters J, U, and W. The Romans used only capital letters to write their language. Lower-case letters did not appear until the Middle Ages. The Latin alphabet is:

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z

The Romans wrote numbers by using seven signs of the alphabet:

I	=	1
V	=	5
X	=	10
L	=	50
C	=	100
D	=	500
M	=	1000

The numbers are written next to each other in descending order and are added up.

For example: II = 2; VI = 6; LXVIII = 68.

However, if a smaller number is written in front of a larger number, the smaller number is subtracted from the larger number.

For example: IX = 9; IV = 4; XC = 90.

The year 1995 is written MCMXCV.

Translate the following Roman numerals into Arabic numerals (the numerals we use today).

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. LXXXVIII | _____ | 6. XVIII | _____ |
| 2. MMIX | _____ | 7. XLIV | _____ |
| 3. DCCII | _____ | 8. CCCLXXIII | _____ |
| 4. DCLXI | _____ | 9. CDLVI | _____ |
| 5. CMXXX | _____ | 10. LXXXIX | _____ |

Latin Phrases and Quotations Used in the English Language

Phrases

alter ego
a posteriori
a priori
bona fide
carpe diem
cogito, ergo sum
de facto
et alia (et al.)
et cetera (etc.)
exempli gratia (e.g.)
ex gratia
ibidem (ibid.)
idem
id est (i.e.)
in excelsis
in principio
in situ
inter alia
ipso facto
nota bene
persona (non)grata
quid pro quo
sine qua non
verbatimim

Translation

one's second self
inductive reasoning; from effect to cause
deductive reasoning; from cause to effect
good faith
seize the day; enjoy the moment
I think, therefore I am
existing by fact, not by right
and other things
and the rest
for example
performed as an act of grace
the same text
the same
that is
in the highest
in the beginning
in the original place
among other things
by the fact itself
note well
an (un)acceptable person
this for that
fundamental cause; necessary precondition
word for word; exactly as quoted

Quotations

ad praesens ova cras pullis sunt meliora

ave, Caesar, morituri te salutant

veni, vidi, vici (Julius Caesar)
aut disce aut discede (Oxford)
dum vivimus, viviamus
felix qui nihil debet
nam et ipsa scientia potestas est (Bacon)
non semper ea sunt quae videntur (Phaedrus)
nosce te ipsum
respice, adspice, prospice

temporis ars medicina fere est (Ovid)

Translation

eggs today are better than chickens
tomorrow
Hail Caesar, those of us who are about to
die salute you
I came, I saw, I conquered
either learn or leave
while we live, let us live
happy is he who owes nothing
for knowledge is itself power
things are never what they seem
know thyself
look to the past, look to the present, look
to the future
time is the best means of healing

Knossos

Legend of King Minos

Legend tells of a **King Minos** who lived on the island of Crete in the Aegean Sea. In his palace at Knossos he had a **labyrinth** (maze) where a mythical beast, called the **Minotaur**, lived. This beast had the head of a bull and the body of a human. Annually, the king of Athens had to send seven young men and seven young maidens to King Minos as food for the Minotaur. One year, Theseus, son of the king of Athens, accompanied the young victims to Crete. After arriving at Knossos, Theseus and his companions were helped by Ariadne, King Minos' daughter, who gave him a dagger to kill the Minotaur and some thread to find his way out of the labyrinth. And so Theseus killed the beast, found his way safely out of the labyrinth, and freed Athens from the annual obligation of sending fourteen youths to Crete.



This fresco depicts the sport of bull-leaping, which was popular with the people of Crete.

Discovering the Minoan Civilization

In A.D. 1900 a famous British archaeologist named Arthur Evans discovered a large palace at **Knossos** in north-central Crete. This palace belonged to a civilization that Evans called the **Minoan civilization**, named after the legendary King Minos of the labyrinth. This civilization flourished on Crete between 2000 and 1450 B.C. (See map on page 18.)

The Minoan civilization consisted of a number of palaces, the largest of which is located at Knossos. The palace had several purposes. It served as the residence of the king, who was the supreme ruler, along with his family and attendants. It was also a place where attendants and higher officials carried out the daily business of the palace and the area it controlled. Finally, food and trade items were stored there and redistributed to the common people of the countryside.

The Minoan people lived in towns and villages. Some cultivated primarily olives and grapes. Others were craftsmen and artisans. They manufactured luxury items, such as finely painted pottery, elaborately carved stone vessels, and jewelry. These items were traded as far away as Egypt and the Near East. Trade was an important part of Minoan life. This civilization was prosperous and technologically advanced. The palaces had an advanced drainage system complete with baths. **Frescoes**, or wall paintings, decorated the walls of the palaces with scenes of animals, games, and religious festivals. This indicates that the Minoans were a peaceful and fun-loving people. The Minoans loved games, such as boxing and bull-leaping. **Bull-leaping** involved jumping onto a bull by grabbing its horns, doing a somersault, and landing back on the ground.

The End of the Minoan Civilization

About 1450 B.C. the Minoan civilization came to an end. The palaces and towns were destroyed. Archaeologists can only guess as to the cause of this destruction. About fifty years before, a volcano on the nearby island of Thera had erupted violently. It brought large amounts of ash and tidal waves to Crete. As a result, it is believed that the Aegean trading system, as well as Minoan food production, was disrupted. Today, only the ancient ruins of this once wealthy and advanced civilization remain.

Knowledge Check

Matching

- _____

1. labyrinth
- _____

2. frescoes
- _____

3. Minoan civilization
- _____

4. King Minos
- _____

5. Knossos
- _____

6. Minotaur
- _____

7. bull-leaping
- a. legendary ruler of the island of Crete
- b. location of a large palace on Crete
- c. a maze
- d. culture living on Crete named after King Minos
- e. beast with the head of a bull and the body of a human
- f. game where a person jumped over a bull, did a somersault, and landed on the ground
- g. wall paintings

Multiple Choice

8. Who discovered the Minoan civilization in 1900?

a. Theseus

b. Arthur Evans

c. Heinrich Schliemann

d. Julius Caesar
9. What items were NOT grown or made by the Minoans as far as we know?

a. pottery

b. jewelry

c. olives

d. weapons

Constructed Response

10. What kind of evidence, or lack of evidence, found on Crete tells us that the Minoans can be considered a peaceful and fun-loving people? Use details from the reading selection to support your answer.

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2

Mycenae

The Mycenaean Civilization

Homer, the first known Greek poet, who lived about 700 B.C., wrote of another civilization that arose after the fall of the Minoan civilization. It was called the **Mycenaean civilization**. In his epic, the *Iliad*, Homer described the wealthy palaces where heroic kings, such as Agamemnon of Mycenae, lived. These kings waged war against the people of Troy, a walled city located on the coast of northern Turkey, on the east side of the Aegean. According to the story, the Mycenaeans defeated the Trojans in a battle inside the city walls after hiding inside a large wooden horse (the **Trojan Horse**), which the Trojans were tricked into bringing inside the city gates.

This civilization was named after an important palace, Mycenae, located in the **Peloponnese** on mainland Greece (the southern region of Greece connected to the rest of the country by the Isthmus of Corinth). (See map on page 18.) It was discovered by a famous German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann in A.D. 1876. The Mycenaeans were Greeks who came to the Greek mainland about 2000 B.C. By about 1500 B.C., there emerged a civilization as prosperous and wealthy as that of Minoan Crete.



The Lion Gate at Mycenae

Archaeological Evidence of Mycenae

The archaeological remains in the Peloponnese consist of large palaces that served the same purposes as those found on Crete. Unlike the Minoans, however, the Mycenaeans were a warlike people. The palaces were surrounded by well-built walls for defense. The frescoes on the walls show many scenes of hunting and warfare. **Bronze** weapons and body armor and helmets made of ivory tusks were also found among the artifacts. For survival in case of siege, the Mycenaeans built underground tunnels leading to a water well outside the palace gates. Like the Minoans, the Mycenaeans cultivated olives and grapes and traded jars of oil and wine, as well as painted pottery, throughout the Mediterranean region.

Mycenaeans buried their dead in monumental family tombs. The burial chamber of the tomb was dug into a hillside and was approached by a long tunnel-like entrance (called a **dromos**). The dead were buried with their belongings (painted pottery, gold jewelry and cups, and weapons) on the floor or in a pit of the chamber.

The End of the Mycenaean Civilization

The Mycenaeans had a written language, which was written on rectangular clay tablets. The script is called "**Linear B**" because its characters consisted of lines. The tablets contain lists of food and other products made, stored, and distributed by the palace officials. They contain no historical information that can tell us of any wars or the reason for the end of this civilization. Disaster struck the palaces between about 1200 and 1100 B.C. They were destroyed by fire, and the people abandoned their homes. Many causes could have contributed to the fall of this civilization: drought, civil war, or outside invaders from the north called the Dorians. There is no evidence, however, to tell us exactly what happened.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Peloponnese | a. metal used to make weapons and body armor |
| _____ 2. Homer | b. language consisting of lines written on clay tablets |
| _____ 3. Mycenaean civilization | c. long tunnel-like entrance to a burial chamber |
| _____ 4. bronze | d. the first known Greek poet |
| _____ 5. dromos | e. wooden horse the Mycenaeans hid inside during the war with Troy |
| _____ 6. Trojan Horse | f. southern region of Greece connected to the rest of the country by the Isthmus of Corinth |
| _____ 7. Linear B | g. civilization named after an important palace in the Peloponnese region of Greece |

Multiple Choice

8. Which of the following is NOT a possible cause of the end of the Mycenaean civilization?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| a. ice-age climate change | b. drought |
| c. invaders called Dorians | d. civil war |
9. What did the Mycenaeans build to survive a siege in times of war?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. a large wooden horse | b. a large palace |
| c. tunnels leading to a water well | d. tunnels leading to a burial chamber |

Constructed Response

10. What evidence exists to tell us that the Mycenaeans were a warlike people? Use details from the reading selection to support your answer.

The Rise of Hellenic Civilization

The Dark Ages

During the four centuries B.C. following the Mycenaean civilization, Greece fell into a period of decline. The prosperity and wealth of the Mycenaean period had gone. The flourishing arts, monumental architecture, and knowledge of writing disappeared. Trade declined, and the Mycenaean palaces were abandoned. The period is known as the “**Dark Ages**,” and it lasted from about 1200 to 750 B.C.

Homer, who wrote about the heroic deeds of Mycenaean kings in the *Iliad*, also described the events within the social and political background of this dark period. Agriculture had returned to a simple level of **subsistence**. Every man owned and cultivated his own small plot of land for individual survival. The king was no longer the supreme and authoritative ruler, but was advised in regard to what action should be taken by a small group of nobles or aristocrats. The **monarchy** of the Mycenaean period, where the king was supreme, was replaced by a “rule of a few men,” called an **oligarchy**. A small group of wealthy nobles had all the power.

Another significant change that occurred at the beginning of this period was the introduction of iron for making tools and weapons. Accordingly, this period is also known as the “**Iron Age**.”

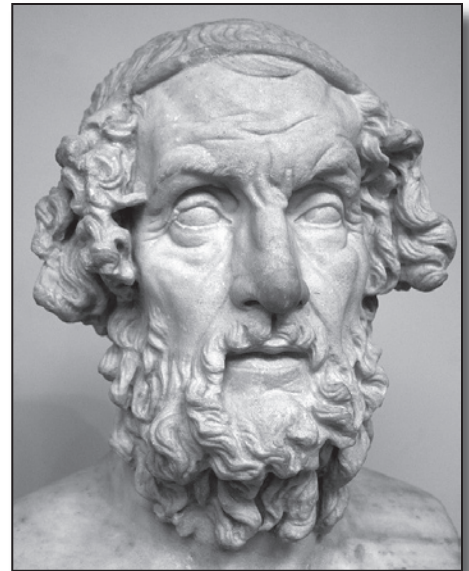
The Ionian Migrations

One major event that characterizes the “Dark Ages” was a migration of Greeks across the Aegean Sea. Thucydides, a fifth century B.C. Greek historian, called this the **Ionian Migrations**. (See map on page 18.) Three groups of Greeks, based on dialects they spoke, moved to and settled on the western coast of **Asia Minor** (modern-day Turkey). The Dorians, who spoke Doric, settled in the southern part; the Ionians, who spoke Ionic, inhabited the middle part; and the Aeolians, who spoke Aeolic, went to the northern part of the area. The Greeks living in this coastal area were later to be the cause of conflict between the Greeks and the Persians.

Hellenic Civilization

By the middle of the eighth century B.C., Greece had recovered from its darkest period in history, and a new civilization emerged. This was called the **Hellenic** (or Greek) civilization. Trade once again began to flourish. The alphabet was introduced into Greece from Phoenicia, a seafaring state located in today’s Lebanon. Because the alphabet contained no vowels, vowels were added to adapt to the Greek language. Most importantly, a new political institution emerged, which typified the rest of Greek political history—the **city-state** or **polis**. Because Greece is a very mountainous region, small independent political units developed rather than a large political union. Another factor in the development of city-states was the Greeks’ love for freedom and independence. Each city-state was autonomous with its own laws and constitution, leaders and army, system of taxation, and sometimes its own coinage system. The largest and most important of Greek city-states were Athens in Attica, Sparta in the Peloponnese, and Thebes in Boeotia.

Until about 650 B.C., most city-states were ruled by the aristocrats. They had an oligarchic form of government. The political power was in the hands of a few wealthy families who owned the



Homer wrote about the period in Greek history known as the Dark Ages.

best land and abused the majority of the city-state's citizens who were poor farmers. Sometimes these farmers got into debt and were forced to work for the aristocrats to pay off their debts. Some even became slaves.

Greek Colonization

Starting about 750 B.C., due to poverty and insufficient farming land, these poor farmers began to leave their homelands and seek new opportunities elsewhere. Other reasons for emigration, even though less important, were trade, personal adventure, and political refuge. A phase of "**Greek colonization**" was launched. (See inset map on page 18.) Colonies were set up along the coasts of southern Italy and Sicily (known as Magna Graecia or Greater Greece), France, Spain, and along the coast of the northern Aegean and Black Seas. Some important colonies include Syracuse (Sicily), Phaestum and Cumae (Italy), Massalia (modern Marseille, France), and Byzantium on the Black Sea (modern Istanbul). The Greek city-states that took part in this colonization process were mostly Athens, Corinth in the Peloponnese, Eretria and Chalkis on the island of Euboea, and the Greek-Asiatic cities of Miletus and Phocaea. The Greek colonies became city-states of their own and were politically and economically independent. The only ties that remained with their mother city-states were cultural and religious. By 600 B.C. the Greeks had spread their people and ideas throughout the regions of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. This Greek influence was later to have a profound effect on Roman culture.

Tyrannies

One of the results of Greek colonization was the emergence of a new social class of people, the middle class or merchants, who had become wealthy through industry and trade. This new middle class also wanted a share in the political power of the city-states. Consequently, at home in Greece, the discontent of the poor was solved in another way. Tyrants, men from the new middle class, came to power in many city-states between 650 and 500 B.C. with the support of the people. This type of government is called a **tyranny**. A Greek **tyrant**, however, unlike today's tyrant, was not a brutal ruler, but a ruler who had not taken power according to the constitution. In fact, most Greek tyrants were good rulers and brought many benefits, such as power and wealth, to the city-states. Coinage was introduced, trade and colonization were encouraged, and athletic, musical, and dramatic contests were established. One notable tyrant was Peisistratus of Athens (560–529 B.C.), who embellished the city with monuments, stimulated trade and industry, and helped the poor farmers. He increased the prestige of Athens.

A very important change that took place during this time, and one which may also have helped the rise in power of tyrants, was the development of an infantry army. A new type of heavily armed soldier called a **hoplite**, placed within a tight formation, called a **phalanx**, fought many successful battles for the next three centuries.

Democracy

The rule of tyrannies did not last very long, however, because some of the tyrants in power became too authoritarian. Instead, the governments of the city-states became once again oligarchies or changed to a new form of rule, **democracy**. Democracy, or "rule by the people," was first developed in Athens. Sparta, on the other hand, retained a form of oligarchic rule. The other Greek city-states followed the lead of either Athens or Sparta.



Hoplite

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. subsistence | a. rule by the people |
| _____ 2. monarchy | b. rule by a man who had not taken power according to the constitution |
| _____ 3. oligarchy | c. rule by a few wealthy men |
| _____ 4. tyranny | d. rule by a king |
| _____ 5. democracy | e. Greek |
| _____ 6. city-state | f. farming a small plot of land for individual survival |
| _____ 7. hoplite | g. a tight formation of soldiers |
| _____ 8. phalanx | h. a heavily armed Greek soldier |
| _____ 9. Hellenic | i. a small independent political unit based around a city; polis |

Multiple Choice

10. During the Dark Ages, Greeks migrated across the Aegean Sea to _____.
a. Italy b. Asia Minor c. Egypt d. Massalia
11. During the Greek colonization period, what new social class of people emerged?
a. slaves b. aristocrats c. upper class d. middle class

Constructed Response

12. Why did the Hellenic civilization develop the political institution of the city-state or polis? Use details from the reading selection to support your answer.

Lycurgus and Sparta

Lycurgus Establishes Spartan Institutions

According to the Spartans, about 700 B.C. a semi-legendary figure named **Lycurgus** established a number of social and political institutions that made Sparta a great power of Greece.

He started an educational system that produced men of military strength and loyal soldiers. It all began at birth. If a newly born baby was weak or sickly, it was abandoned and left to die on a mountain slope. At the age of seven, a boy came under the control of the city and remained so until his death. He was to live together with the other boys in a camp, and the training process started. The boys learned to read and write and were taught music and poetry. Most importantly, however, they were taught discipline, courage, and virtue. Each boy exercised a lot and competed in violent games and fights. They were forced to steal, but if caught, the boys were punished for being careless and unskillful. Their training continued into manhood. The girls were also brought up in a strict manner. They had to exercise their bodies to make them grow strong in order to be able to deal easily with childbirth.



Heavily armed hoplites became the backbone of Greek armies.

The Spartan Economy

Sparta did not adopt a **coinage** system like other Greek cities because wealth was not desirable and was regarded without envy and prestige. Trade was forbidden both within and outside the city. Every citizen had an equal share of land to live on. They were also forbidden to travel, except on army expeditions during times of war, in order that they might not be exposed to foreign behaviors and ideas. The Spartans were very patriotic Greeks and fought for their state until their death. They had adopted a system of living where there was little individual freedom and where order and discipline ruled.

Government in Sparta

Lycurgus also set up a type of government at Sparta that was a form of oligarchy. A few wealthy aristocrats held the power, but the city's constitution retained its kings of the previous age. No individual was able to become too powerful. The government consisted of two *kings* who were the generals of the army. The executive power lay in the hands of five **magistrates**, called **ephors**. The ephors were the judges of the city and dealt with internal and foreign affairs. They obtained advice from the **council of elders**, which consisted of 28 ex-magistrates. A second council of the Spartan people (**Spartiates**), called the **assembly**, also existed. This council had the right to reject or approve any proposals put before them.

Social Groups in Sparta

Sparta controlled about two-fifths of the Peloponnese. During the eighth century B.C., Sparta conquered Laconia and Messenia and their inhabitants. (See map on page 18.) In the Spartan social structure, these inhabitants were divided into two groups: the **helots**, who were slaves who worked the land to supply food for the Spartiates, and the **perioiki**, who were freedmen but were socially inferior. Both groups would also have to join the Spartan army in times of war.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. coinage | a. freedmen who were socially inferior |
| _____ 2. Spartiates | b. a council of Spartan people who could reject or approve proposals put before them |
| _____ 3. helots | c. judges |
| _____ 4. perioiki | d. the Spartan people |
| _____ 5. magistrates | e. slaves who worked the land to supply food for the Spartiates |
| _____ 6. ephors | f. a system of money |
| _____ 7. assembly | g. judges of the city who dealt with internal and foreign affairs |

Multiple Choice

8. Which of the following was NOT something Spartan boys learned?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| a. reading and writing | b. stealing |
| c. music and poetry | d. banking |
9. Which group of people would have to join the Spartan army in times of war?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a. ephors | b. helots |
| c. Spartan women | d. elders |

Constructed Response

10. Why were the Spartans not allowed to trade or travel? How do you think this may have affected Sparta culturally and economically? Use details from the reading selection to support your answer.

Athens and Democracy

Government in Athens

The oligarchy of Sparta was radically different from the type of government practiced by the Athenians, who set up a **democracy**. The constitution was not in the hands of the few; rather, it was controlled by the many—the **demos** or people.

Solon

Four men were responsible for the development of democracy in Athens. Solon, in 594 B.C., was the first. He made social and political reforms to lessen the conflict between the rich and poor in the city. In order to free all citizens from debt and enslavement, he cancelled all debts and abolished slavery. Politically, he reduced the power of the wealthy aristocrats by giving more power to the people.

The government already consisted of two leaders called **archons** who held the executive power. These men were advised by an aristocratic council of elders called the Council of the Areopagus (the **Areopagus** was a hill in Athens where its meetings were held). To these Solon now added three new political bodies that gave more power to the average citizen: a People's Court where all disputes, public or private, were settled by the people; the People's Assembly (to which all Athenian citizens belonged) that decided on the matters of the state; and a Council of 400 (which consisted of 100 citizens from each of the four tribes that made up the Athenian citizenry) that prepared business for the Assembly to consider. Solon's reforms, however, pleased neither the populace, because not enough power was given, nor the aristocrats, because their power was decreased. Unrest followed.

Peisistratus

Peisistratus then became tyrant in 560 B.C. Among his benefits to the city, he continued the process of democratization by **redistributing** the land (previously owned by the rich nobles) to farmers and making loans to poor farmers to start anew.

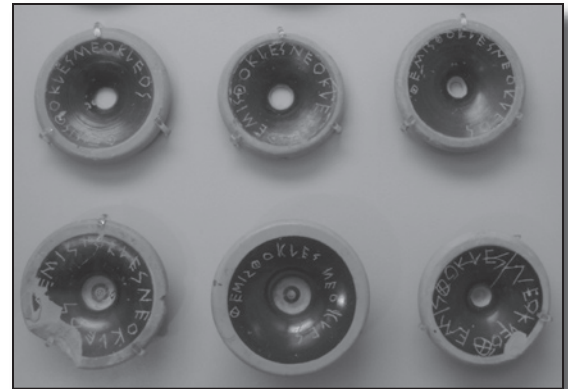
Cleisthenes

In 508 B.C. a third influential figure, Cleisthenes, came to power in Athens. He did much to develop Athenian democracy. Cleisthenes divided the citizens into ten new tribes (from the four old tribes) and mixed them up so that no one tribe was dominated by the rich as had been the case before. He increased the Council of 400 to the Council of 500, which now consisted of 50 citizens from each tribe. He also introduced the practice of **ostracism**. Every year the Athenians could banish from the city any man they deemed threatening. This was done by writing his name on a potshard or **ostraka**. The man with the most votes was then exiled for ten years.

Pericles

It was in the time of Pericles (461–429 B.C.), one of Athens' best statesmen, that democracy was completely attained. He made all offices in the government payable, and all officers were elected by lot rather than by vote, so that even the poorest citizens now could participate in the government.

Athenian democracy has influenced many democratic governments in world history, including the American governmental system.



Examples of ostraka (potshards) cast against Themistocles

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. archons | a. potshards that people used to cast votes |
| _____ 2. Areopagus | b. rule by the people |
| _____ 3. democracy | c. taking land from rich nobles and dividing it up among farmers |
| _____ 4. demos | d. the people |
| _____ 5. ostracism | e. voting to banish any man deemed threatening |
| _____ 6. ostraka | f. the hill in Athens where the council of elders met |
| _____ 7. redistributing | g. two leaders who held executive power in Athens |

Multiple Choice

8. Who was the first Athenian leader to start the process of democracy?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Cleisthenes | b. Peisistratus |
| c. Pericles | d. Solon |
9. By mixing up the citizens in the tribes, Cleisthenes wanted to prevent the _____ from dominating any one tribe.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. soldiers | b. rich |
| c. farmers | d. archons |

Constructed Response

10. What differences and similarities do you see between the Spartan and Athenian governments? Use details from this reading selection and the one on Sparta to support your answer.

Answer Keys

Roman Numeral Activity (page ix)

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. 88 | 6. 18 |
| 2. 2009 | 7. 44 |
| 3. 702 | 8. 373 |
| 4. 661 | 9. 456 |
| 5. 930 | 10. 89 |

Knossos (page 2)

Matching

1. c 2. g 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. e 7. f

Multiple Choice

8. b 9. d

Constructed Response

10. The frescoes have scenes of animals, religious festivals, and games, such as boxing and bull-leaping. There are no scenes of war. There is no evidence that the Minoans made weapons or built walls around their cities.

Mycenae (page 4)

Matching

1. f 2. d 3. g 4. a 5. c 6. e 7. b

Multiple Choice

8. a 9. c

Constructed Response

10. The Mycenaean palaces were surrounded by well-built walls for defense. The frescoes showed scenes of hunting and warfare. Bronze weapons and body armor and ivory helmets were found. Tunnels were built to outside wells in case of a siege.

The Rise of Hellenic Civilization (page 7)

Matching

1. f 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. i 7. h
8. g 9. e

Multiple Choice

10. b 11. d

Constructed Response

12. Because Greece is a mountainous region, small independent political units developed rather than a large political union. Greeks loved freedom and independence. Each city-state had its own laws, constitutions, leaders, army, and system of taxation.

Lycurgus and Sparta (page 9)

Matching

1. f 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c 6. g 7. b

Multiple Choice

8. d 9. b

Constructed Response

10. Wealth was not desirable and they did not want to be exposed to foreign behaviors and ideas. Because they could not travel or trade, they rarely learned anything

new or learned how to get along with others. There was little individual freedom. They had to rely on what they could make or grow themselves, so they may have been less technologically advanced.

Athens and Democracy (page 11)

Matching

1. g 2. f 3. b 4. d 5. e 6. a 7. c

Multiple Choice

8. d 9. b

Constructed Response

10. The two governments were very different. The Athenians set up a democracy, or rule by the people. The Spartans were ruled by an oligarchy of a few powerful men. The Athenians had more freedom and even poor citizens could be elected to office. Both governments did try to distribute the land evenly among the citizens.

The Wars With Persia (page 14)

Matching

1. h 2. a 3. d 4. g 5. e 6. b 7. f
8. c

Multiple Choice

9. c 10. a

Constructed Response

11. The Athenian battle tactics allowed them to fight more effectively at Marathon. Then they were able to return to Athens in time to defend the city from the Persians.

The Peloponnesian War and Its Aftermath (page 17)

Matching

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. h 6. f 7. e
8. g

Multiple Choice

9. d 10. b

Constructed Response

11. Athens suffered from plagues and lost a third of its population, including its great leader Pericles. Athens lost control of its sea empire and lost its entire fleet. Athens' allies revolted and the treasury was empty. An oligarchic revolution also brought internal problems in the government.

Map Follow-Up (page 18)

The cities were separated by mountains and seas. It was easier to govern the local area centered around a city than try to hold together the whole Greek nation. Athens was known for its democracy. All of its citizens could participate in the government. Athens was also a center of culture and architecture. Sparta had an oligarchy where a few wealthy aristocrats held the power. Spartans were known as well-trained soldiers.