

Ancient Greece

L1

- Minoan Civilization
 - Palace at knossos
 - 2500-1900 BC
 - Crete island
 - Trade
 - Ship building
 - Underwater earthquake or Mycenaeans invaded
- Mycenaean kingdom
 - Ancient mycenae 1600-1100 BC

L2

- Athens
 - north/central greece
 - Glorification of the individual
 - Emphasis on learning
 - Trade with other city-states
- Sparta
 - Southern greece
 - Military state
 - Conquers areas and takes slaves
 - No trade
 - Isolated

L3

- How did the Persians rule a vast empire?
- Persian Empire
 - Cyrus the Great- 600-530 Bc
 - 500s Bc
 - Built a strong army
 - Treated people fairly
 - Let jews return back home
 - Empire was 3,000 miles long
- Persian government
 - Darius I
 - Rules 522-486 BC
 - Reorganized empire into satrapies

- Satraps collected taxes judged legal cases, managed police, recruited soldiers for army
- Persian religion
 - Zoroaster
 - 600s BC
 - Monotheism
 - Ahura Mazda- creator god, believed in good & evil, & good prevail over evil
- Ionian Revolt (499-492 Bc)(not in book)
 - Greeks living in Anatolia revolted against Persian rule
 - Athens
 - Had a strong navy
 - Sent ships and soldiers to help out
- Battle of Marathon
 - 490 BC
 - Darius sent fleet of 600 ships to Greece
 - Landed in Marathon
 - Expected Athenians to fight, but they didn't
 - Persians had 20,000 compared to Athens 10,000
 - Athenians charged at Persians
 - Messenger ran to Athens, but died of exhaustion

L4

Ch.7 Test

5 T/F

10 M/C

5 Matching- Xerxes, Cyrus, Darius, Pericles, Leonidas

7 DBQs

2 short answer questions

1. Compare Athens vs. Sparta people and achievements

Which one has lasting effect in Greece?

2. Democratic form of government. Why has it lasted over 2,000 years?

How has it changed from Pericles to today?

Direct/ Representative