



CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 1

**Section Summary**  
**EARLY PEOPLE OF THE AEGEAN**

The island of Crete, located on the Aegean Sea, was home to a successful trading civilization known as the Minoan civilization. Minoan rulers lived in a vast palace at **Knossos**. This palace housed rooms for the royal family, banquet halls, and work areas for artisans. It also included religious **shrines**, areas dedicated to the honor of gods and goddesses. The walls were covered with colorful **frescoes**—watercolor paintings done on wet plaster. The frescoes revealed much about Minoan culture by illustrating scenes from daily life.

By about 1400 B.C., the Minoan civilization vanished. The reasons are unclear, but it is certain that invaders played some role in its destruction. These invaders were the Mycenaeans.

The Mycenaeans ruled the Aegean world from about 1400 B.C. to 1200 B.C. They were also sea traders whose civilization reached as far as Sicily, Italy, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. The Mycenaeans learned skills from the Minoans, such as writing. They also absorbed Egyptian and Mesopotamian customs, which they passed on to later Greeks.

The Mycenaeans are remembered for their part in the **Trojan War**, which began about 1250 B.C. The conflict may have started because of economic rivalry between Mycenae and Troy, a rich trading city that controlled the vital **straits**, or narrow water passages, connecting the Mediterranean and Black seas. According to Greek legend, the war erupted when the Mycenaeans, or Greeks, sailed to Troy to rescue the kidnapped wife of the king. The war lasted 10 years, until the Mycenaeans finally burned Troy to the ground.

Much of what we know about the Trojan War and life during this period comes from two epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. These works are credited to the poet **Homer**, who probably lived about 750 B.C. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* reveal much about the values of the ancient Greeks. The poems' heroes display honor, courage, and eloquence.

In about 1100 B.C., invaders from the north known as the Dorians conquered the Mycenaeans. After the Dorian invasions, Greece passed several centuries in obscurity. Over time, a new Greek civilization emerged that would extend its influence across the Western world.

**Review Questions**

1. What was revealed by the frescoes found at Knossos?

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2. What information about Greek culture can be found in Homer's epic poems?

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**READING CHECK**

According to legend, why did the Trojan War begin?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *eloquence* mean in the underlined sentence? The word *eloquence* comes from the Latin word *eloqui*, meaning "to speak out." Based on that information, what do you think *eloquence* means?

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Explain how Mycenaean culture spread.

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CHAPTER

4

SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES

**Focus Question:** How did government and culture develop as Greek city-states grew?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below to record the main ideas and supporting details in this section.*

**I. Geography Shapes Greece**

**A. Landscape defines political boundaries**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Life by the sea**

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2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. \_\_\_\_\_**

**A. \_\_\_\_\_**

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. \_\_\_\_\_**

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2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. \_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**III. \_\_\_\_\_**

**A. \_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. \_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

*(Outline continues on the next page.)*

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**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES**

*(Continued from page 38)*

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
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B. \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
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3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
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D. \_\_\_\_\_  
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E. \_\_\_\_\_  
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F. \_\_\_\_\_  
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CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 2

## Section Summary

### THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES

#### READING CHECK

What is a tyrant?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *imposing* mean in the underlined sentence? It comes from a Latin word that means “to put upon.” Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *imposing*.

#### READING SKILL

##### Identify Supporting Details

What details in the Summary support the main idea that geography had a role in the development of Greece?

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Greek city-states were isolated from one another by mountains or water. The seas, however, provided a vital link to the outside world. The Greeks became skilled sailors and traders. As they traveled, they acquired new ideas from foreign lands, which they adapted to their own needs.

As their world expanded, the Greeks evolved a unique version of the city-state, called the **polis**. The polis consisted of a major city or town and its surrounding countryside. The **acropolis**, or high city, with its many temples, stood on a hill. Because the population was small for each city-state, the **citizens** felt a shared sense of responsibility for the triumphs and failures of their polis.

Different forms of government evolved in Greece. At first, there was a **monarchy**. In a monarchy, a hereditary ruler exercises central power. In time, the power shifted to an **aristocracy**—or rule by the landholding elite. As trade expanded and a wealthy middle class emerged, the result was a form of government called an **oligarchy**—where power is in the hands of a small, wealthy elite.

A new method of fighting also emerged. The **phalanx** was a massive tactical formation of heavily armed foot soldiers. In the city-state of **Sparta**, Spartans focused on developing strong military skills, paying less attention to trade, wealth, new ideas, or the arts.

In **Athens**, government evolved from a monarchy into an aristocracy. Under the aristocracy, discontent spread among ordinary citizens. Slowly Athens moved toward **democracy**, or government by the people. Despite government reforms under the leadership of Solon in around 594 B.C., there was still unrest. This led to the rise of **tyrants**, or those who gained power by force. They often won support from the merchant class and the poor by imposing reforms to help these groups. In 507 B.C., the reformer Cleisthenes broadened the role of ordinary citizens in government and made the assembly a genuine **legislature**, or lawmaking body.

Despite divisions among city-states, Greeks shared a common culture. They spoke the same language, honored the same ancient heroes, participated in common festivals, and prayed to the same gods.

#### Review Questions

1. What different forms of governments evolved in ancient Greece?

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2. What reforms did Cleisthenes make?

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CHAPTER

4

SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD**

**Focus Question:** How did war with invaders and conflict among Greeks affect the city-states?

*As you read the section in your textbook, complete the table below to record some of the supporting details for the main ideas discussed in the section.*

<p><b>Peloponnesian War</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greeks outside Athens resent Athenian domination.</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<p><b>Athenian Democracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<p><b>Persian Wars</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens is victorious at Marathon.</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>

CHAPTER  
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SECTION 3

## Section Summary

### CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD

#### READING CHECK

How did Pericles encourage citizens to participate in government?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *uniqueness* mean in the underlined sentence? The root, *unique*, comes from the Latin word *unus* meaning “one.” Use this word-root clue and any prior knowledge you might have about the word *unique* to help you figure out the meaning of *uniqueness*.

#### READING SKILL

##### Identify Supporting Details

How did victory in the Persian Wars strengthen Athens?

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After 522 B.C., the Persians extended their empire to include the Greek city-states of Ionia in Asia Minor. Although under Persian rule, these Ionian city-states were largely self-governing, they resented Persian control. In 499 B.C., Athens sent ships to help these city-states fight the Persians. This decision led to the Persian Wars.

Eventually, the Greeks were victorious against the Persians. This victory increased the Greeks’ sense of uniqueness. Athens emerged from the wars as the most powerful city-state in Greece. Athens formed an alliance, called the Delian League, with other Greek city-states. An **alliance** is a formal agreement to cooperate between two or more nations or powers.

After the Persian Wars ended, a golden age began in Athens under the leadership of **Pericles**. Because of his wisdom and skill, the economy thrived and the government became more democratic. Periclean Athens was a **direct democracy**. Under this system, citizens take part directly in the daily affairs of government. Pericles believed that citizens from all social classes should participate in government. Therefore, Athens began to pay a **stipend**, or fixed salary, to men who served in the Assembly and its Council.

In addition, Athenians served on juries. A **jury** is a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial. Athenian citizens could also vote to banish a public figure they believed was a threat to their democracy. This was called **ostracism**.

Athens prospered during the Age of Pericles. Pericles’ efforts helped turn Athens into the cultural center of Greece. The arts were encouraged through public festivals, dramatic competitions, and building programs. Building projects increased Athens’ prosperity by creating jobs for artisans and workers.

Many Greeks outside Athens resented Athenian domination. Soon, the Greek world was divided by new rivalries. In 431 B.C., warfare broke out between Athens and Sparta. This conflict, known as the Peloponnesian War, soon engulfed all of Greece. Sparta defeated Athens with the help of Persia. The defeat ended Athenian domination of the Greek world. However, the Athenian economy revived and Athens later regained its place as the cultural center of Greece.

## Review Questions

1. How did action by Athens bring about the Persian Wars?

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2. What is direct democracy?

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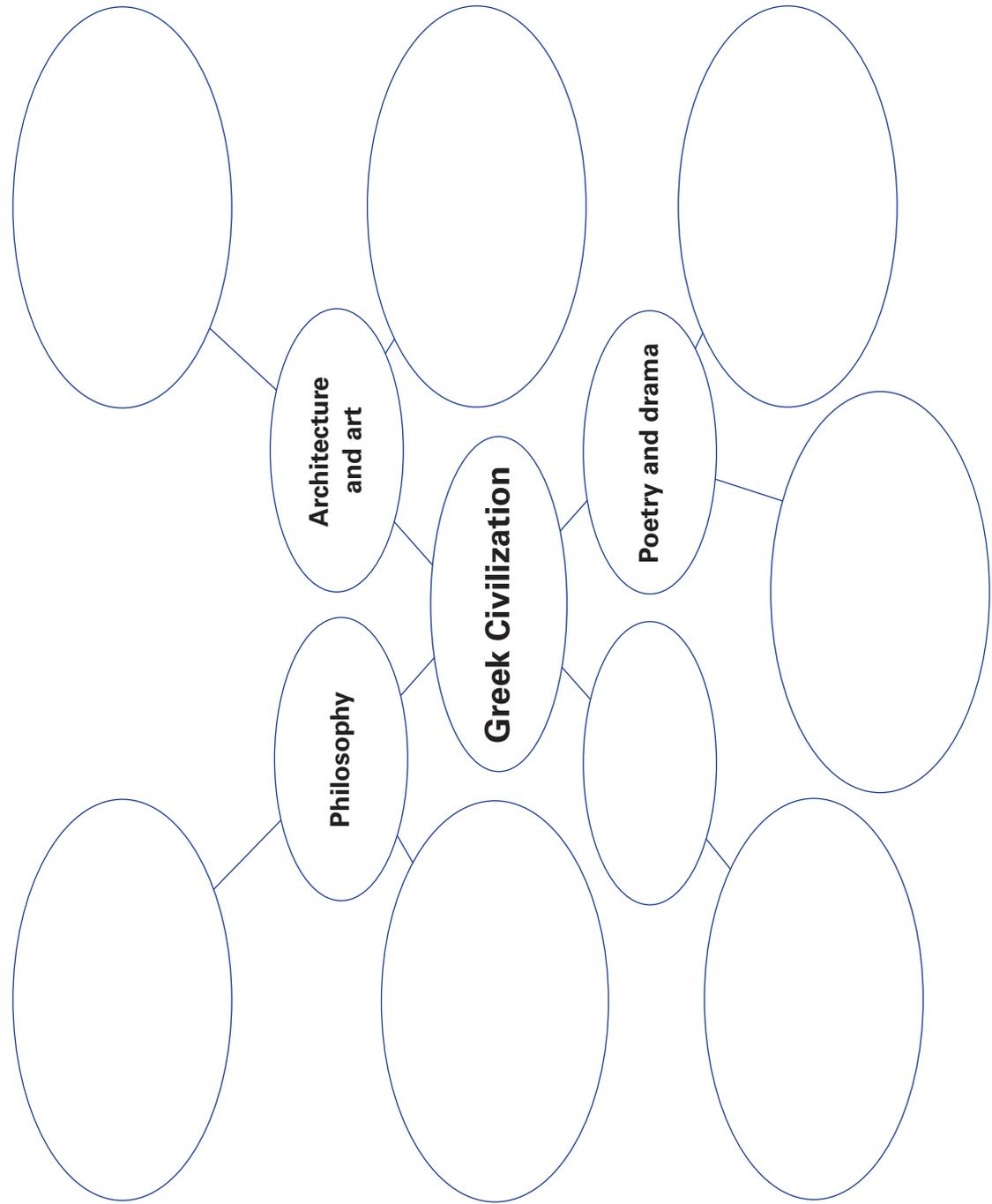
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CHAPTER  
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**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE**

**Focus Question:** How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people’s place in it?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to record the supporting details about Greek achievements discussed in the section.*



CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 4

## Section Summary

### THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

#### READING CHECK

Who was Herodotus?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *rigid* in the underlined sentence. What context clues to the word's meaning can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle any context clues in the paragraph that help you figure out what *rigid* means.

#### READING SKILL

**Identify Supporting Details** How were the views of Socrates different from those of the Sophists?

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Greek thinkers used observation and reason to explain events. These thinkers were called **philosophers**, meaning “lovers of wisdom.” Philosophers explored many subjects, from mathematics and music, to **logic**, or rational thinking. They believed that through reason and observation, they could discover laws that governed the universe.

Some philosophers were interested in ethics and morality. In contrast, the Sophists believed that success was more important than moral truth. They developed skills in **rhetoric**, the art of skillful speaking. Ambitious men could use clever and persuasive rhetoric to advance their careers.

The philosopher **Socrates** was an outspoken critic of the Sophists. He believed in seeking truth and self-knowledge. Most of what we know about Socrates comes from his student **Plato**. Plato set up a school called the Academy where he taught his own ideas. Like Socrates, Plato emphasized the importance of reason.

Plato's most famous student, **Aristotle**, also promoted reason as the guiding force for learning. He set up a school, the Lyceum, for the study of all branches of knowledge.

While Plato argued that every object on Earth has an ideal form, Greek artists and architects reflected a similar concern with balance, order, and beauty. The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **Parthenon**. The basic plan of the Parthenon is a simple rectangle, with tall columns supporting a gently sloping roof.

Early Greek sculptors carved figures in rigid poses. Later, they emphasized more natural forms. Sculptors carved their subjects in a way that showed human beings in what was considered their most perfect, graceful form.

In literature, the Greeks also developed their own style. Some Greek playwrights wrote **tragedies**, or plays that tell stories of human suffering, usually ending in disaster. Others wrote **comedies**, or humorous plays that mock customs or that criticize society.

History was also an important study for Greeks. **Herodotus**, often called the “Father of History,” stressed the importance of research. He visited many lands to collect and chronicle information from witnesses of actual events. Thucydides also recorded events as he experienced them. Both men set standards for future historians.

### Review Questions

1. What did Greek philosophers use to explain events?

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2. What two forms of drama did the Greeks develop?

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CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 5

# Note Taking Study Guide

## ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE

**Focus Question:** How did Alexander the Great expand his empire and spread Greek culture throughout the realm?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below to record the main ideas and supporting details about the empire of Alexander the Great.*

### I. The Empire of Alexander the Great

#### A. Philip II conquers Greece

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
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#### B. Alexander takes Persia

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### C.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### D.

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### II. \_\_\_\_\_

#### A.

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*(Outline continues on the next page.)*

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**Note Taking Study Guide**

**ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE**

*(Continued from page 45)*

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
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**III.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_  
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**B.** \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
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CHAPTER  
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**Section Summary**  
**ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE**

Soon after Macedonian king **Philip II** gained the throne in 359 B.C., he built a powerful army and eventually brought all of Greece under his control. Philip’s next goal was to conquer the Persian empire. However, he was assassinated before he could. **Assassination** is the murder of a public figure, usually for political reasons.

After Philip’s death, his son, who came to be known as **Alexander the Great**, acquired the throne and began organizing forces to conquer Persia. Alexander was victorious. Once much of the Persian empire fell under his control, he advanced into India.

Unexpectedly in 323 B.C., Alexander died at the age of 33 in Persia from a fever. Although his empire collapsed soon after, he is credited with spreading Greek culture from Egypt to the borders of India. Local people **assimilated**, or absorbed, Greek ideas. In turn, Greek settlers adopted local customs. Gradually, a new Hellenistic culture emerged that blended Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences.

At the very heart of the Hellenistic world stood the magnificent city of **Alexandria**, founded in Egypt by Alexander. Its great library was among the greatest scientific and cultural centers of the age. Like Alexandria, cities of the Hellenistic world employed many architects and artists. Temples, palaces, and other public buildings were larger and grander than the buildings of classical Greece. The elaborate new style reflected the desire of Hellenistic rulers to glorify themselves as godlike.

During the Hellenistic age, scholars built on earlier Greek, Babylonian, and Egyptian knowledge. In mathematics, **Pythagoras** derived a formula to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle. The astronomer Aristarchus developed the theory of a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered, solar system. Another scientist, **Archimedes**, applied the principles of physics to make practical inventions. In the field of medicine, the Greek physician **Hippocrates** studied the causes of illnesses and looked for cures.

Greek works in the arts and sciences set a standard for later Europeans. Greek ideas about law, freedom, justice, and government continue to influence political thinking today.

**Review Questions**

1. How was Alexandria typical of a Hellenistic city?

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2. On what was Hellenistic scholarship based?

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**READING CHECK**

What kept Philip II from trying to conquer Persia?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *elaborate* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the underlined sentence. Use the context clues in the surrounding words and phrases to figure out the meaning of *elaborate*.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Supporting Details**  
How did Alexander the Great’s conquests help create a new Hellenistic culture?

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