Unit 2 Chapter 5

Review

Ancient Greece

Vocabulary terms to know:

Minoan

Crete

Knossos

shrine

frescoes

Mt. Santorini

Mycenae

fortifications

Trojan War

Iliad and Odyssey

Homer

polis

acropolis

monarchy

aristocracy

oligarchy

phalanx

hoplites

Sparta

helot

Athens

democracy

Solon

tyrant

legislature/assembly

Mt. Olympus

Zeus and crew

shared language

barbaroi

Battle of Marathon

Darius of Persia

26.2 miles

“Nike!”

Parthenon

Herodotus

Xerxes of Persia

Leonides of Sparta

Thermopylae

alliance

Oracle at Delphi

Straits of Salamis

Themistocles

Pericles

direct democracy

stipend

jury

ostracism

Thucydides

Aspasia

the new Parthenon

Delian League

Peloponnesian League

plague

Socrates

rhetoric

logic

“unexamined life”

hemlock

Plato

Academy

“the Republic”

philosopher king

the Cave Allegory

Aristotle

“golden mean”

Lyceum

Greek Drama

tragedy

comedy

the chorus

Macedonia

Phillip

Thebes

assassination

Olympias

Alexander

assimilated

Hellenistic

Alexandria

Museum

rights for women

Stoic philosophy

Euclid

geometry

Heliocentric

Archimedes

the lever

Hippocrates

“the oath”

Essential questions for Unit 2

How did the Minoan and Mycenaen cultures shape Greek culture? How are they different from one another?

What does Homer’s Iliad illustrate what the early Greeks valued about individual character, and how does it explain how they saw themselves?

How does the geography of Greece explain the scattered and independent poli or city-states that formed instead of one united country?

What are the various forms of government the Greeks tried out before the idea of democracy began to emerge?

What are the major differences between the city-states of Athens and Sparta?

Who is Solon? Why do we care?

What does it mean to be a citizen in the Greek city-states?

How do the lives of women change from the Minoan civilization, through Sparta, Athens and in the Hellenistic world of Alexander?

What is the importance of a shared religion and language for the people of Greece?

What is the cause of the Persian Wars? What is the importance of the Battle of Thermopylae?

How does Athens flourish under Pericles (and Aspasia) – think government, culture, economy and arts.

What is the significance of the Peloponnesian War for Athens? For Sparta? For Greece?

Is Pericles right when he says that the Greeks “cultivate their minds, love beauty and live simply”? How does their culture support this statement?

What is the significance of Herodotus and Thucydides for the Greeks and for us today?

How does Alexander build his empire? Why is he called “the Great”?

How was Alexander influenced by Greek culture?

How did the various cultures blend to create the political, social and cultural results of the conquests of Phillip and Alexander? Why is the city of Alexandria important in this?

What is Hellenistic culture? What are the contributions of its philosophers, scientists and society to the culture of the Western world?