



Name _____ Date _____

Study Guide

DIRECTIONS Fill in the missing information in this summary. Use the terms below to help you complete the summary.

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4
seafaring	legends	tyranny	Cyrus II
adapted	Mycenaeans	democracy	Solon
isthmus	Minoans	warfare	harbor
peninsula	mythology	oligarchy	assembly
separated	epics	commerce	inland

Lesson 1 Present-day Greece is located on a _____, which extends out into the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Ionian Seas. A narrow _____ connects the southern part of Greece to the mainland.

The people who settled in the mountain valleys were _____ from each other. They _____ to the environment and became herders and farmers. People who settled along the coasts developed _____ cultures that connected with other people in the Mediterranean.

Lesson 2 One of the earliest civilizations in Greece, the _____, formed on the island of Crete. The _____ settled on the Peloponnesus. The history of both civilizations lives on in stories and _____. The Greek poet Homer composed _____ that told of heroes and battles from early Greek history. His works also tell of the _____ of the early Greeks who believed that gods and goddesses controlled natural events and many aspects of human life.

(continued)

Lesson 3 The first independent city-states in Greece were often ruled by an _____, in which a few aristocrats controlled all aspects of society and created laws. Some of these city-states came to be ruled by a single aristocrat who claimed power, in a form of government known as a _____. In some city-states, these leaders were overthrown and early forms of _____ developed, in which the government was run by citizens.

A shared Greek culture developed through _____ and through the formation of new Greek colonies. Although the Greek city-states shared a spoken and written language and religious beliefs, they remained rivals and developed new forms of _____ to defend their lands and resources.

Lesson 4 The city-states of Athens and Sparta shared a heritage, but were strikingly different from each other. Sparta's _____ location kept it separated from other city-states. It developed a strong military. In times of peace, an _____ of male citizens made decisions and approved laws.

Athens grew in wealth because of its location near a strong _____. Government reforms put in place by Athenian leader _____ marked the beginnings of democracy.

Athens and Sparta came to face a threat from the Persian Empire. Led by _____, the Persian Empire conquered the Babylonian Empire and much of Asia Minor, including some Greek colonies. Later, Sparta led the Peloponnesian League of Greek city-states to defend their lands.