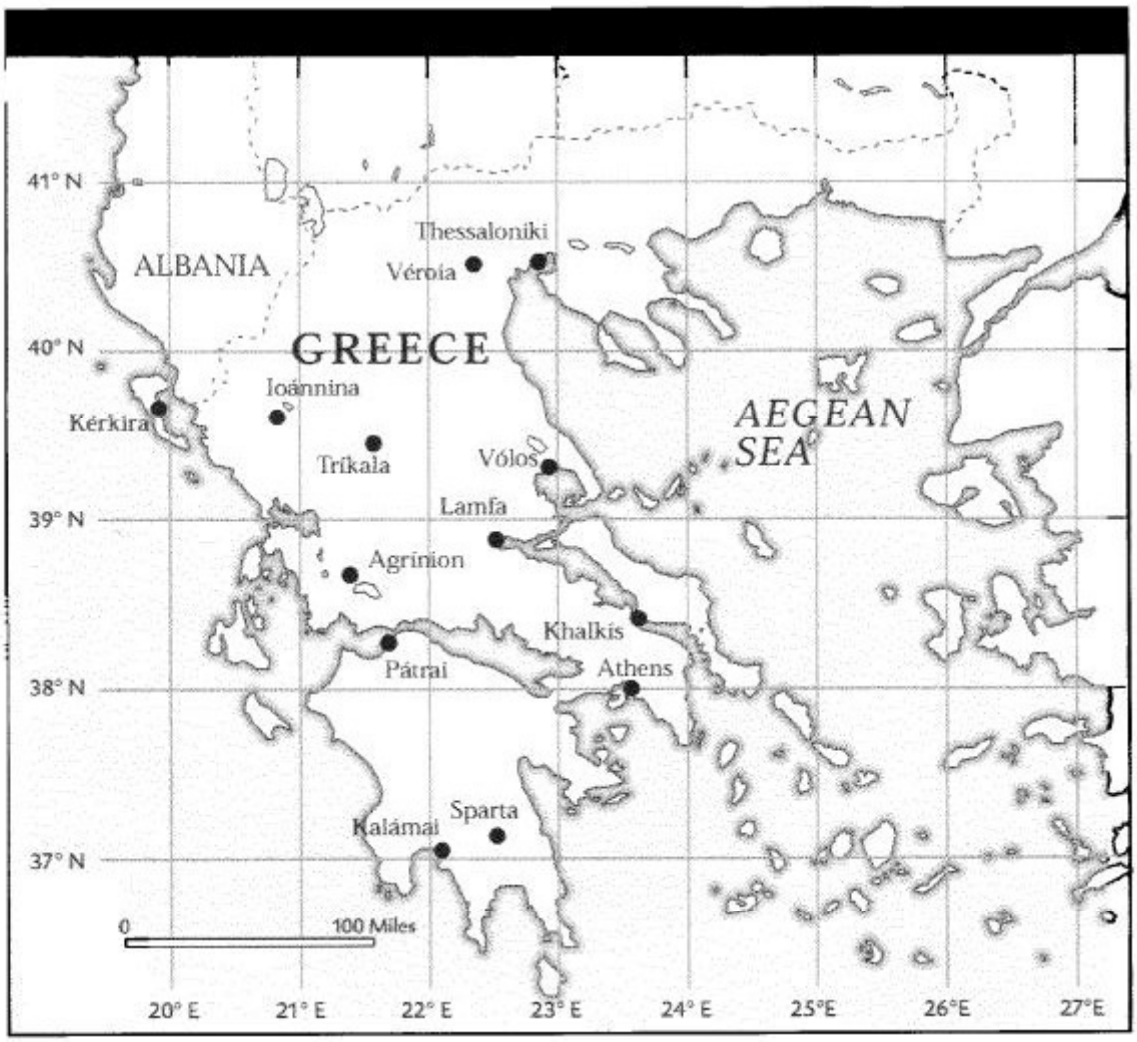
Name: _____ Date: _____ Due Date: _____

Finding Exact Location on a Map

By using the grid system of latitude and longitude lines, it is possible to locate any place on the earth. Lines of latitude measure the distance north and south of the equator, whereas lines of longitude measure the distance east and west of the Prime Meridian (0° longitude at Greenwich, England). Use the map below to answer the following questions. Estimate any grid values to the nearest tenth of a degree (for example, 40.2°N, 21.5°E).



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What is the approximate grid address of the following cities?

Kalámai _____

Thessaloniki _____

Athens _____

What cities are located by the following grid addresses?

38.3°N, 21.7°E _____

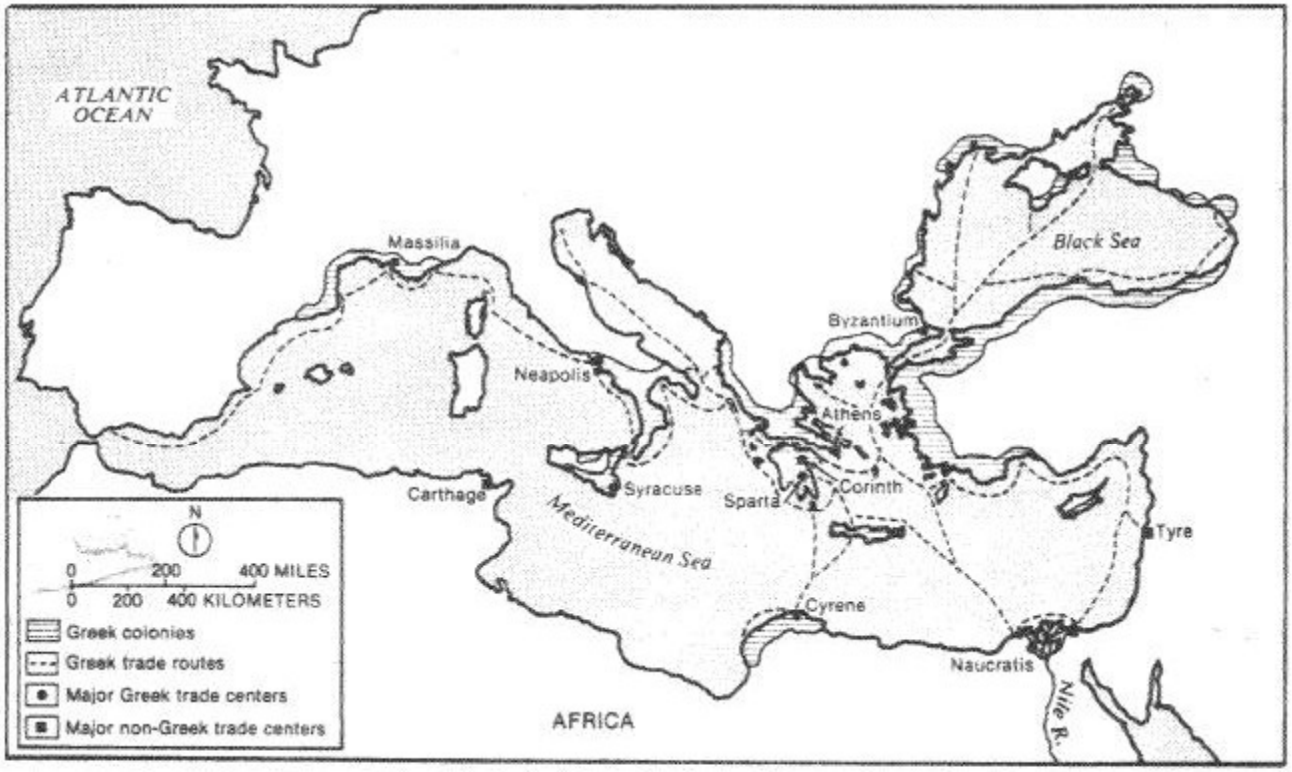
39.4°N, 22.9°E _____

39.6°N, 19.9°E _____

Lesson 3 Name _____ Period _____

By the year 600 B.C., Greek colonies and trade routes had spread far beyond the Greek peninsula. Study this map. Then match the items in Column A and Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank space next to the item to which it refers.

Greek Colonies and Trade Routes



Column A

_____ 1. Cyrene

_____ 2. Naucratis

_____ 3. Carthage

_____ 4. Tyre

_____ 5. Byzantium

_____ 6. Massilia

Column B

a. a Greek city founded on the delta of the Nile River

b. a body of water southwest of the Black Sea

c. a Greek city founded in Africa almost directly south of the Greek peninsula

d. the port farthest east on the Mediterranean Sea

e. a major Greek city reached by traveling northwest from Neapolis along the trade route

f. a non-Greek city on the Mediterranean coast of Africa

g. a Greek city that controlled the water route into and out of the Black Sea

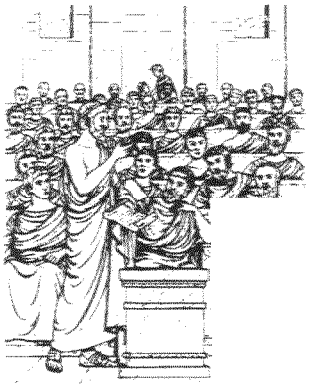
The Greeks
(1000 BC -150 BC)

The Greeks were the first Europeans to develop their own civilization

I. Impact of Geography
- A. Ancient Greece consisted of a mountainous peninsula, the hilly coast of Asia Minor (Turkey) and many islands in the Aegean Sea.
- B. Climate:
  1. mild climate
  2. most Greeks lived along the coastline
- C. Harbors:
  1. many excellent harbors
  2. Athens - came to depend on trade
  3. olive oil and pottery
- D. Cultural Diffusion
  1. through trade the Greeks learned
     a) astronomy
     b) mathematics
     c) navigation
     d) building techniques
     e) borrowed the alphabet from the Phoenicians
     f) coined money from Lydia
- E. Greece's mountainous terrain made it difficult for the people to unite mountains = natural barriers
  1. isolated communities developed into independent political units called - city-states (Polis)
  2. each city-state was different
     a) own government
     b) laws
     c) army
  3. most important city-states:
     a) Athens and Sparta

Name Date Class

ACTIVITY 4



Democracy

Perhaps the most important ancient Greek concept still used is the concept of democracy. The word *democracy* is actually two words from Greek: *demos*, which means "of the people," and *kratein*, "to rule." After the rule of the tyrants, ancient Athens became the first democracy. Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

In Athens, every citizen was allowed full, direct participation in the government. Remember that every citizen was considered capable of holding a government position and was expected to serve at some point in his life. In fact, the members of the Council of 500, which controlled the basic functions of the government, were elected by lottery.

There are several major differences between democracy as it is practiced today in the United States and as it was practiced in ancient Athens. The many slaves in Athens were not citizens and therefore could not vote. Also, since the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, American women as well as men are considered full citizens with the right to vote in local, state, and national elections. Athenian women had no such rights.

Many other modern nations also practice forms of democracy based on the Athenian model. Nations such as Great Britain and Norway have constitutional monarchies, in which a body of lawmakers known as the legislature shares power with a monarch—the king or queen. In contrast to the United States, only the legislature of these countries is elected by the people. The elected officials themselves choose who will be the political head, or prime minister, of the country.

1. Besides those mentioned above, what differences exist between Athenian and U.S. democracy?

2. What could be done to make democracy in the United States more like the democracy practiced in ancient Athens?

3. Do you think the way democracy was practiced in Athens is closer to the democracy currently practiced in the United States or in Great Britain? Explain your answer.

5 The Growth of Greece

Reading Graphic Aids

Athens and Sparta were two of the most important city-states in ancient Greece. However, they had very different views of how people should organize their lives in communities. The chart below shows some of these differences. Study the chart and then answer the questions that follow.

Athens and Sparta: A Comparison

WAY OF LIFE	ATHENS	SPARTA
Political Unit	City-State	City-State
Type of Government	Direct Democracy	Militaristic Totalitarian State
Military Power	Strong Navy	Strong Army
Trade	Extensive	Limited
Colonization	Encouraged	Limited
Sports	Gymnastics and Wrestling; Participated in Olympic Games	Gymnastics and Military Exercises; Participated in Olympic Games
Role of Individual	Individual Freedom Encouraged	Individual Subordinate to State
Cultural Life	Drama, Art, Political Thought, and Philosophy Encouraged	Individual and Creative Thinking Suppressed

1. In which two areas were Athens and Sparta the most similar? _____

2. In which city-state would you expect literature to develop and grow? Why? _____

_____

3. Which city-state had a government most like that of the United States, and what is that system of government called? _____

4. The people of which city-state probably traveled farthest from home? Why? _____

_____

5. Which of the two city-states was probably better prepared for a land war? Why?

_____

6. In which city-state would a person be more likely to conform to set rules and standards? Why? _____

_____

7 In which city-state would a visitor probably see a greater variety of utensils and tools? Why? _____

_____

Athenian Democracy

I. Athenian Government

A. developed a democratic society

B. cultural leader of Greece

C. direct democracy

1) all citizens assembled and made the laws themselves

II. Social Classes

A. friction and dissatisfaction among its people

B. citizenship

1) limited - males who owned land

2) ½ the population were slaves

a) considered personal property

3) women had no political rights

III. Governments of Athens and the United States

A) Government of Athens = Three Branches

1. Legislative

a) The Assembly

2. Consisted of male citizens over 19 years of age.

3. Made laws and voted policy and taxes

b) The Council of 500

- Chosen by lot to serve 1 year. Steered the Assembly

2. Executive a) The Commander in Chief and Nine Generals

- Elected annually by the Assembly.
  Directed policy and the armed forces

b) Other *officials*

- Chosen by lot to serve 1 year

3. Judicial

a) Juries

- Consisted of members of the Assembly, who were chosen by lot
- Tried all law cases

NAME: _____ Global History I

Our Heritage from Ancient Greece

Almost one hundred years of civil war brought an end to Greek independence in 338 B.C. Weak and no longer unified, the Greeks were conquered by King Philip of Macedonia. (Macedonia lay north of Greece, and many years later, it would be incorporated into parts of Greece, Bulgaria, and today's Macedonia.)

Philip admired Greek culture and wanted to spread it throughout the civilized world. He died in 336 B.C. before realizing his dream, and it was left to his son, Alexander the Great, to carry out Philip's plan. By 326 B.C., Alexander had conquered the Persian Empire. This brought Greek ideas to the far-reaching borders of India.

Before the empire established by Alexander fell to the Romans some two hundred years later, the Greeks had made lasting contributions to civilization. In the field of government, they gave us the idea of democracy. In philosophy, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle sought ways for humans to obtain truth and a real understanding of the universe. In drama, talented writers such as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes contributed tragedies and comedies that are still performed on stage today.

Other Greek scholars developed ideas that were passed on for thousands of years. Hippocrates is called the "Father of Medicine" because he believed that diseases had natural causes. Eratosthenes was one of the first to believe that the earth was round, and even estimated its circumference with only a slight error. Archimedes explained the principles of levers and pulleys, as well as the law of specific gravity. Euclid wrote a book on geometry that was used in some classrooms until 1903.

The Greeks were outstanding in the area of architecture. The Parthenon, a temple in Athens dedicated to the goddess Athena, stands as one of the Greeks' greatest architectural achievements. Many of our public buildings today are modeled after those of ancient Greece.

Write the letter that matches the name on the right with the description on the left.

1. ____ the "Father of Medicine"
2. ____ wrote a book about geometry
3. ____ estimated the earth's circumference
4. ____ wrote tragedies
5. ____ a philosopher
6. ____ explained levers and pulleys

A. Eratosthenes
B. Socrates
C. Hippocrates
D. Euclid
E. Aeschylus
F. Archimedes

7. In which area do you think the Greeks made their greatest contributions? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Life in Sparta

While Athens and other Greek city-states made great strides in such areas as art, literature, and philosophy, Sparta, another Greek city-state, developed into a military camp. Because of their emphasis on the military and their rejection of luxuries, the Spartans made no major cultural contributions.

The Spartans ruled over a huge slave population known as helots. Partly because there were twenty times as many helots as citizens, the Spartans maintained a powerful army to reduce any chance of rebellion. In time, their army became the most powerful one in Greece.

All aspects of Spartan life centered around physical conditioning. Weak or deformed babies were taken from their parents and left on a mountainside to die of exposure. Boys were removed from the home at age seven and underwent "basic training" in the army until they were twenty. From age twenty to sixty, men were on active duty in the military. They were allowed to marry when they were thirty, but they were required to spend the better part of their time in army barracks.

Girls likewise received vigorous physical training. They did not serve in the military, but Spartan authorities believed that rigorous exercise aided girls in producing healthy children for the state.

Spartan government was controlled by two kings and five elders with total power. A government such as this one, whose leaders are all powerful and are backed by the military, is described as totalitarian.



Circle the letter of each correct answer.

1. Helots were Spartan
   a. citizens b. soldiers c. slaves
2. Spartan men served on active duty in the army until the age of
   a. thirty b. sixty c. twenty
3. Which of the following is an example of a totalitarian government?
   a. dictatorship b. limited monarchy c. republic
4. With regard to civilization, the Spartans contributed
   a. much b. almost nothing c. mostly in the field of literature
5. How did the helots influence the Spartan development of a strong military?

   _____

   _____
6. The adjective *spartan* can mean "marked by great self-discipline or self-denial." Why is this an appropriate meaning for this word derived from *Sparta*?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Life in Athens

Athens was one of the most important Greek city-states. It developed a democratic society and became the cultural leader of Greece.

The kind of democracy practiced in Athens was a pure, or direct, democracy. This meant that all citizens assembled and made the laws themselves. However, Athens was not a complete democracy. Citizenship was limited to males who owned land. This excluded those men who were not landowners, as well as women, slaves, and outsiders. In spite of the shortcomings of Athenian democracy, many of our modern democratic ideas originated there.

Women in Athens were treated well but had few rights. They were expected to stay home and concern themselves with domestic chores and raising children. Even the task of going to the market was reserved for the husband of the family. When the man of the house entertained male friends at home, his wife stayed out of sight.

Only boys in Athens received an education. Girls stayed home and were taught household duties and domestic skills by their mothers. Boys were trained to become good citizens, and their schooling stressed development of both the mind and the body. When boys turned eighteen, they were required to participate in two years of military training. Emphasis on education and good citizenship helped make Athens a leader among the Greek city-states for many years.

1. In today's world, a direct democracy is only workable at the smallest local level. Why is such a government not possible at the state and national levels?

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Our form of democracy is an indirect, or representative, democracy. How does it differ from the kind of democracy practiced in Athens?

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. In what ways was Athens not a true democracy?

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Is the United States a true democracy? Why or why not?

   _____

   _____

   _____

COMPARSION OF ATHENS AND SPARTA

ATHENS SPARTA

