Ch. 4 Lecture Questions

1. How did geography influence life among the people of Greece?
2. How did the people of Greece use the sea to their advantage?
3. What was the largest body of water in the area
4. True of False Knossos was advanced
5. What role did Homer play in Greece?
6. Describe the Mycenaean rise and fall
7. Why were the Dark Ages called the Dark Ages?
8. What are at least 5 features of Greece’s’ Dark Ages?
9. Summarize the Iliad

Section 2

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1. What is another name for a polis
2. What can be found in a polis?
3. What purpose did the acropolis play
4. Where was the acropolis?
5. What was the market called that was located at the bottom of the acropolis
6. Describe the classes located in Athens
7. Aristotle believed that citizen belonged to the state. What does that mean?

1. Athens used new military systems one of which were hoplites, how did they fight?
2. How did the trade of Greek colonies differ from those of early civilization like the \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did the peasants support the tyrants in the Greek city-states

1. How did the tyrants take the power from the rich?
2. How did the overthrow of the tyrant change the face of governments in Greece?
3. What is a democracy and an oligarchy?
4. Spartan were great military leaders. Describe their life as it relates to being warriors.
5. What changes took place in Athens at the end of the 7th century.
6. True of False Sparta welcomed visitors and new ideas
7. How was Sparta’s and Athens’ focus different?

Section 3

1. What was the relationship between the Greeks and the Persians?
2. What was the purpose of the Delian League and why do you think it was moved to Athens?
3. Why was the Age Pericles called the height of power and brilliance?
4. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy.
5. Who was involved in the Great Peloponnesian War?
6. What was the result of the Peloponnesian War?

 Section 4

1. True or False. Athenians were monotheistic
2. How did Athenians use oracles?
3. Speak to the following philosophers

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| Pythagoras | Socrates | Plato | Aristotle |