

Chapter 6 – Rise Of Greece

Section 1 – Rise of Greek Civilization Notes

Geography	Origins	Government
<p>Greece is made up of islands and a peninsula made up of peninsulas</p> <p>Mountains are a major landform</p> <p>Greek islands are tops of mountains</p> <p>Only one fifth of the land is good for growing crops</p> <p>Greeks were islanders—some lived on real islands, some lived on peninsulas, others lived on land separated by mountains</p> <p>Greek communities thought of themselves as different countries</p> <p>Each community developed its own customs and beliefs</p> <p>There was much fighting among the Greeks</p>	<p>Minoans on Crete developed a sea trade network and a vibrant culture, then declined in the middle of the 1400s B.C.</p> <p>After the Mycenaeans came to power, focus moved to the mainland</p> <p>Around 1400 B.C., the Mycenaeans controlled the Aegean Sea and parts of the Mediterranean Sea</p> <p>Mycenaeans wrote and spoke an early form of modern Greek</p> <p>Mycenaeans conquered others</p> <p>During Dark Ages, writing forgotten</p> <p>Family farms developed into villages</p>	<p>Around 750 B.C. villages joined together to form city-states with their own governments and laws</p> <p>Most city-states were controlled by Aristocrats</p> <p>Middle classes eventually took over government of the city-states</p> <p>Around 594 B.C., Solon reformed the laws of Athens</p> <p>Athens became the leading democracy of the ancient world</p> <p>Only men with Athenian parents could be citizens in Athens</p>