

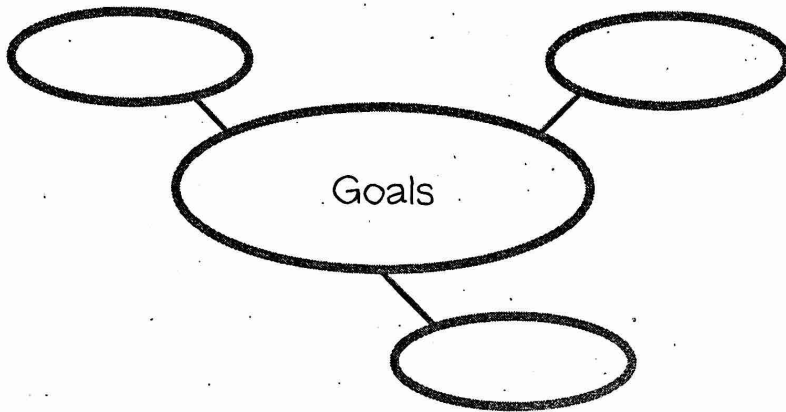
CHAPTER 12 | LESSON 1 The Golden Age of Greece

Lesson 1 The Golden Age of Greece**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about a time of high achievement in ancient Greece.

AS YOU READ

Use this graphic organizer to record three of Pericles' goals and details about each.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Pericles** A great leader of Athens
- **direct democracy** A system in which all citizens take part in running the government
- **Delian League** A group of Greek city-states who united for defense
- **Acropolis** A high section of Athens where important buildings are located
- **Parthenon** The main temple to the goddess Athena

Pericles Leads Athens

(pages 393–394)

What democratic changes did Pericles make?

Pericles was one of Athens' greatest leaders. He took control in 461 B.C. and led the city until his death 32 years later. This time in Athens is often called the Age of Pericles.

Pericles had three goals for Athens. He wanted to strengthen democracy. He wanted to expand Athens' empire. He wanted to make the city more beautiful.

Leaders in Athens had already started to expand democracy. Pericles supported these changes. However, he wanted to improve the balance of power between rich and poor.

In 430 B.C., Pericles gave a speech to honor Athenian soldiers. "Everyone is equal before the law," he said. It does not matter what class a person belongs to. What matters is the person's ability.

To spread power more fairly, Pericles changed the rule for holding public office. Most public officials served without pay. This meant that only wealthy people could afford

to do it. Pericles increased the number of paid positions. Now even poor citizens could hold public office. However, only free males over 18 years old, whose parents were both born in Athens, were citizens.

Democracy in Athens was different from democracy in the United States today. Athens was a **direct democracy**. All citizens took part in running the government. For example, all citizens could suggest and vote for laws themselves. The United States is a representative democracy. U.S. citizens elect other citizens to run the government. The representatives suggest and vote on laws for the citizens.

1. How did Pericles change the government of Athens?

Name _____

Period _____

Date _____

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

Expanding the Empire

(page 395)

How did Athens become more powerful?

Greek wealth depended on overseas trade. Athens wanted to protect this. After the Persian War, the city organized a *league* with other city-states for defense. It was called the **Delian League**. It was called this because its first headquarters was on the island of Delos.

Pericles used the League's money to build a navy. The fleet had 200 warships. It was the strongest in the Mediterranean. With this power, Athens took control of the Delian League.

In 454 B.C., the League's treasury was moved from Delos to Athens. This added to Athens' power. Athens started treating the other member city-states like conquered lands. Eventually, the other city-states became part of an Athenian empire.

2. How did Athens' power grow?

Beautifying Athens

(pages 396-397)

How did Pericles beautify Athens?

After the Persian War, Athens was in ruins. Pericles thought that this was a chance to rebuild, *glorify*, and beautify Athens.

The Greek city-states paid a tribute to the Delian League's treasury. The money was supposed to build the power of the League. Instead, Pericles used the money to make Athens beautiful again. He did not ask approval from the other members of the League. His action angered the other city-states.

Pericles spent the money on gold, ivory, and marble. These were used to make sculptures and beautiful buildings in Athens. Pericles also used the money to pay the artists, architects, and sculptors who worked on these projects.

One of the areas that needed to be rebuilt was the **Acropolis**. It is a hill in Athens where important buildings are located. One of the buildings added to the Acropolis was the **Parthenon**. It is a temple to the goddess Athena. Athenians believed she was the special protector of their city. She was also goddess of wisdom and handicrafts, such as weaving.

The Parthenon is considered the most wonderful building on the Acropolis. It is a masterpiece of architecture.

Other buildings on the Acropolis include a temple to Athena Nike, the goddess of victory. The most sacred place on the hill is the Erechtheum. It is considered the most perfect example of a Greek building. Legend says it marks the spot where Athena had a contest with the god Poseidon to see who would be the god of the city. Athena won.

3. What did Pericles do to make Athens beautiful?

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CHAPTER 12 | LESSON 2 Peloponnesian War

Lesson 2 Peloponnesian War**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about a war among the Greek city-states.

AS YOU READ

Use this graphic organizer to take notes about the different ways Sparta and Athens fought.

War Strategy	
Athens	Sparta

TERMS & NAMES

- **Peloponnesian War** The war between Athens and Sparta
- **plague** A an easily spread disease that usually causes death
- **truce** An agreement to stop fighting

The Outbreak of War

(pages 399-400)

What led Athens and Sparta to fight a war?

For years tension had been building between the city-states Sparta and Athens. Now Sparta did not like that Athens was so powerful.

The two city-states were very different. For example, Athens was a democracy. Sparta glorified military ideals. However, both wanted to be the most powerful city-state in Greece. This rivalry led to clashes between the two city-states and their *allies*.

War broke out for three main reasons. First, some city-states feared Athens. They did not like its grab for power and *prestige*. Second, under Pericles, Athens grew from a city-state to a naval empire. Third, some Athenians began to settle on lands belonging to other city-states.

The other city-states also disliked how Athens had spent the Delian League's money on itself. The money was supposed to be for mutual protection. Athens had used it to beautify Athens. Because of this, several city-states tried to break free. Pericles punished any city-state that resisted Athenian control.

The city-states that were angry with Athens formed their own league. It was led by Sparta and was called the Peloponnesian League. This was because many of the members were on the Peloponnesian peninsula. Finally, in 431 B.C. Sparta declared war on Athens. This war was the **Peloponnesian War**.

1. Why did Sparta and Athens go to war?

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

The War Rages

(pages 400–401)

What happened during the Peloponnesian War?

Each side in the war had strengths. Sparta had the best army. It could also not be attacked by sea. Athens had the best navy. It could use the navy to go after Sparta's allies, if not Sparta. The differences shaped the war *strategies* of each side.

Sparta's plan was to destroy Athenian crops and starve the city. The Spartans did this by taking control of the *countryside* around Athens.

Athens' plan was to avoid land battles and rely on their navy. Pericles persuaded the Athenians to let the Spartans destroy the countryside. He brought the people inside the walls of Athens. The idea was that they would all be safe. Food could be brought to the city by sea.

Unfortunately, Athens became overcrowded. In the second year of the war, a plague broke out. A **plague** is a killer disease that spreads easily. About one third of the Athenian people died. This included Pericles. In 421 B.C., Athens signed a **truce** to stop the fighting for a while. Athens finally surrendered to Sparta in 404 B.C.

2. What happened to weaken Athens during the war?

Consequences of the War

(page 402).

What was the result of the Peloponnesian War?

The Peloponnesian War lasted more than 25 years. Cities and crops were ruined. Thousands of Greeks died. All city-states lost economic and military power. It was not something that they would recover from quickly.

In the north, Philip of Macedonia would come to power in 359 B.C. Dreaming of building an empire, he would look south to the weakened Greek city-states.

3. What did the Peloponnesian War do to the city-states?

CHAPTER 12 | LESSON 3 Alexander the Great

Lesson 3 Alexander the Great**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read how Alexander the Great became one of the most successful military leaders in history.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes about the effects of the conditions listed.

Causes	Effects
Weak governments	
New weapons of warfare	
Foreign conquests	

TERMS & NAMES

- **catapult** A military machine that hurls objects
- **Alexander the Great** A great military leader of Macedonia who conquered a huge empire
- **Hellenistic** Describes a cultural blend of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian styles
- **Alexandria** Alexander's capital in Egypt and the most famous Hellenistic city

The Kingdom of Macedonia

(pages 405–406)

Who conquered the Greek city-states?

While the Greek city-states were fighting, a new power was growing to the north. This was Macedonia. Its king, Philip, was 23 years old and had plans to build an empire.

As a teenager, Philip had been a hostage in the city-state of Thebes. There he learned about its army and strategies. From this experience, Philip saw that a professional army might be better than one made up of citizen-soldiers.

When he became king, he built a professional army. He thought up new battle formations and tactics. He tried different combinations of cavalry and foot soldiers. He gave his men new weapons. One of these was a catapult for hurling objects at city walls. His soldiers also used battering rams.

After conquering the lands around Macedonia, Philip turned to the Greek city-states. By 338 b.c., he ruled them all. Because he respected Greek ways, he did not destroy

Athens. He took Greeks into his army and got ready to fight Persia.

However, in 336 b.c. Philip was murdered. His 20-year-old son, Alexander, took the throne.

1. Why was Philip able to attack the Greek city-states?

Alexander Tries to Conquer the World

(pages 406–407)

How did Alexander build an empire?

Alexander was well trained to be king. The best Greek scholars had *tutored* him. He had trained in his father's army, too. He picked up his father's plans.

Before he could attack Persia, however, Thebes rebelled. Alexander destroyed the city. This cruel punishment made the other Greek

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

city-states afraid to rebel. Then Alexander moved his troops to Anatolia. There he attacked Persian forces. He defeated them through bold tactics.

Next, Alexander turned south to Egypt, which was ruled by the Persians. The Egyptians welcomed Alexander. They hated the Persians. They even made Alexander the pharaoh.

After taking over Egypt, Alexander moved across Mesopotamia toward Persia. Finally he conquered the Persian capital, Persepolis. By 331 B.C., Alexander controlled the Persian Empire.

In the next three years, Alexander conquered parts of Central Asia. In 326 B.C., he reached the Indus River Valley and India. Alexander wanted to continue east, but his armies refused. They had been fighting for 11 years and were thousands of miles from home. Alexander was forced to turn back.

In 323 B.C., Alexander and his armies had reached Babylon. While there, Alexander fell ill and died. He was 32 years old. However, he had conquered a huge empire. Because of his accomplishments, he is called Alexander the Great.

Alexander had not had time to unite his empire. There was fighting among his generals after his death. None of them was strong enough to rule the whole empire. Eventually, it was divided among the three most powerful generals.

2. What older empire did Alexander defeat?

The Legacy of Alexander

(pages 408–409)

How did culture change under Alexander's rule?

Alexander and his armies brought their culture everywhere they went. In his new lands, Alexander set up colonies. He built cities based on Greek ideas. He named as many as 70 of them Alexandria, after himself.

Alexander left Greeks behind to rule his lands. Greek became the common language under his rule. At the same time, Alexander took on Persian clothing styles. He adopted Persian customs. He urged his soldiers to do the same. Some Greek colonists married Persians and took on Persian ways. In Egypt, the Greek rulers blended Egyptian culture with Greek styles. In India the same thing happened.

This blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian ways became known as **Hellenistic** culture. It influenced the lands in the empire for hundreds of years.

Learning was especially affected. Greek, Egyptian, Arab, and Indian scholars shared information. They studied together. Their combined knowledge made new discoveries possible in science and medicine.

The most famous Hellenistic city was Alexandria. Alexander founded it in Egypt in 332 B.C. The city was an important center of learning for over 500 years. The library there contained major collections of Greek and non-Greek texts. Scholars came from the Mediterranean area and Asia to study there.

Also in Alexandria was the Temple of the Muses. Muses are goddesses who rule the arts and sciences. Many examples of the arts and sciences were stored there. Today we would call it a *museum*, after the Muses. Alexandria also boasted a huge lighthouse. Its light could be seen from 35 miles away. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

3. How did Alexander's conquests affect science and other areas of knowledge?

CHAPTER 12 | LESSON 4 The Legacy of Greece

Lesson 4 The Legacy of Greece**BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson, you will read about the lasting contributions of classical Greece.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take record details about the Greek and Hellenistic legacy.

The Arts & Architecture	History & Philosophy	Science & Technology

TERMS & NAMES

- **drama** A written work for actors to perform
- **tragedy** A serious drama that presents the downfall of an important character
- **comedy** A less serious drama that usually ends happily
- **ideal** A perfect form
- **philosophy** The study of basic truths of the universe

The Arts and Architecture

(pages 411–413)

What new features did the Greeks introduce in art and architecture?

The Greeks made many important contributions to western culture. For example, they invented drama. **Drama** is a work written for actors to perform.

Greek drama was part of each city's religious festival. Wealthy citizens would *sponsor* a production. Plays were submitted to the city's leader. He chose the ones he liked best. Then a play was assigned to a *troupe* of actors to perform. Prizes were given to the best writers.

There are two forms of drama: tragedy and comedy. **Tragedy** is a serious story. Usually it involves the downfall of an important character. Tragedies are often about love, war, and hate. One example of a tragedy is *Oedipus Rex* by Sophocles. In this play, a good man named Oedipus kills another man. Later, Oedipus finds out that the man was his father.

The second kind of drama is comedy. A **comedy** is a less serious story. Greek comedies often make fun of politics, important people, or ideas of that time. Comedies also have happy endings. Aristophanes was a great writer of

comedies. One of his plays is the *Birds*. It makes fun of people who want power.

The Greeks also created great sculptures. Greek sculptors aimed to capture the **ideal** in their work. This means that they tried to create as perfect a form as possible. They wanted to create a sense of order, beauty, and harmony in all things.

Greek architects designed many buildings. These include temples, theaters, meeting places, and grand homes. Like the sculptors, the architects tried to design buildings with *ideal proportions*. Several specific features appear in Greek architecture. One of these is the column.

1. What did Greek artists try to create in their works?

History, Philosophy, and Democracy

(pages 414–415)

How did the Greek love of reason and logic influence the development of western knowledge?

Direct democracy was the form of government in many Greek city-states. Although not

READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

everyone could be a citizen, for the first time those who were had a say in government. Greek ideas about government have been copied in many places over time. Democracy is still a goal for many nations.

The Greeks were also among the first people to write down their history. They did not just tell stories about the past. They analyzed what happened. They tried to understand the facts.

Herodotus was born in 484 B.C. He is sometimes called "the father of history." He wrote the history of the Persian War. Thucydides was an important Greek historian. He wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War. He supported what he wrote with documents and eyewitness accounts.

Greek thinkers began to question their values after the Peloponnesian War. From this questioning came philosophy. **Philosophy** is the study of basic truths and ideas about the world.

Greek philosophers had two main ideas about the world. First, they assumed that it was orderly and based on laws of nature. Second, they assumed that people could understand these laws. The philosophers used these two ideas in their thinking.

There were many famous philosophers in ancient Greece. One of them was Socrates. He lived from 470 to 399 B.C. Socrates encouraged his students to examine their beliefs. He did this by asking them a series of questions. This style of teaching is called the Socratic method.

One of Socrates' best students was Plato. He was born about 427 B.C. Plato wrote about an ideal government in a book called *The Republic*. His ideal was not a democracy. Instead, he believed that a wise philosopher-king should rule. Plato started an important school called the Academy. It stayed open for about 900 years.

Aristotle was Plato's best student. He lived from 384 to 322 B.C. Aristotle invented a way of debating. It followed rules of logic. Later, the rules were applied in scientific work. Aristotle had his own school called the Lyceum. In addition to his great works, Aristotle spent three years as a tutor to Alexander the Great.

2. What two ideas did Greek philosophers have about the universe?
-
-

Science and Technology

(pages 416–417)

Why is Hellenistic science so important?

Hellenistic scholars saved and added to the knowledge of Greek, Egyptian, and Indian thinkers.

Scientists at Alexandria made important discoveries in astronomy. For example, Eratosthenes closely estimated the distance around the earth. Aristarchus was another scientist in Alexandria. He studied how the sun, moon, and the earth relate to each other. He estimated the size of the sun, too. Ptolemy studied the solar system. He put the earth at its center. Unfortunately, people believed this mistake for the next 1,400 years.

Very complicated mathematics is needed in astronomy. Hellenistic thinkers developed several kinds of mathematics. Euclid created a geometry text. Today, courses on geometry are still based on his work.

Archimedes worked in physics. He explained the law of the lever. He also invented a compound pulley. It is possible that he also developed a water-lifting device. It was to be used to water crops. Later, his ideas were used to make pumps and eventually to make a steam engine.

The first noted female mathematician was Hypatia. She was also an astronomer. She taught at Alexandria and wrote about Euclid and Ptolemy's works. Hypatia was also the leader of a movement based on the works of Plato.

3. What kinds of discoveries did Hellenistic scholars make?
-
-