Notes: The Greek World (Chapter 9)

I. Persia Becomes an Empire under Cyrus the Great

A. Cyrus the Great led a Persian revolt against the ________ in 580 BCE
   1. ________ the Great won independence for Persia from the Medes, marking the
      beginning of the ___________ Empire.
   2. Cyrus conquered many people but let them keep their own ____________.
   3. This kept people from __________ against his strong empire.

B. The Persian Army
   1. The army was composed of ____________, which were 10,000 soldiers chosen for their
      bravery and skill.
   2. The army also had a ____________, a unit of soldiers who ride horses. Cyrus used
      the cavalry to charge at and shoot enemies with ____________.
   3. This army was strong because it was well ____________ and loyal.
   4. Together the components of the army could defeat almost any ____________.

II. The Persian Empire grew stronger under Darius I

A. ____________ (Cyrus’s son) continued to expand the Persian Empire
   1. Added ____________ to the empire
   2. Cambyses was ____________ in a rebellion

B. Darius I
   1. Within four years of Cambyses’ death, a young prince named ________ claimed
      the throne.
   2. He killed all his ________ for power and then worked to restore order in Persia.

C. Persian Society under Darius
   1. Darius organized the empire into 20 provinces, each led by a governor called a
      ____________. They collected taxes, served as judges, and put down rebellions.
   2. He built many ____________ that connected various parts of the empire.
   3. He also built a new capital, called ____________________.
   4. During his rule a new religion arose, called ____________________.
      a. This religion taught that two forces were fighting in the universe: a good
         force and an evil force.
   5. Darius expanded the empire by conquering the entire ____________ River Valley.
III. The Persian Wars (490-480 BCE)

A. Greeks Fought the Persians

1. In 499 BCE, _______ was angry that the Greeks had aided a _____ against the Persians, so Persia invaded Greece in a series of battles known as the Persian Wars.
   a. Greek Cities in _______ Minor rebelled against Persian rule.
   b. A few Greek ______________ sent help.
   c. The Persians put down the ______________.
   d. __________ (the Persian King) swore revenge against the Greeks.

2. The First Persian Invasion
   a. The Battle of Marathon (490 BCE)
      ➔ __________ army had about 11,000 men against about 15,000 __________.
      ➔ __________ won because they had better weapons and clever leaders.
      ➔ According to legend, a messenger ran __________ miles from Marathon to Athens to announce the Athenian victory and then died.

3. The Second Persian Invasion (480 BCE)
   a. 10 years after Marathon, _______ (Darius’ son) tried to conquer Greece again, this time joined by the Persian navy.
   b. The Major Battles of the Second Persian Invasion
      *The Battle of Thermopylae
            ➔ To slow the huge Persian army of 100,000 to 300,000 men, 300 __________ led about 1,400 to 7,000 soldiers to Thermopylae (thuhr-MAH-puh-lee), a narrow mountain pass.
            ➔ The Persians had to cross through this _______ to attack Greek cities.
            ➔ For __________ days, the small Greek force held off the huge Persian army.
            ➔ Then the Persians asked a __________ Greek soldier to lead them through another pass. A large Persian force attacked the Spartans from behind.
            ➔ After winning the battle, the Persians swept into __________, attacking and burning the city.
The Battle of Salamis

A few days after Athens was burned, the Athenians defeated the Persian through a clever plan.

They led the larger Persian navy into the narrow of Salamis. The Persians had so many ships that they couldn’t well in the narrow strait.

As a result, the smaller Athenian boats easily many Persian ships. Those ships that were not destroyed soon returned home.

*The Battle of

Soon after the Battle of Salamis, an army of soldiers from all over Greece beat the Persians at Plataea (pluh-TEE-uh). This battle the Persian Wars.

4. The Persians left Greece once and for all.
   a. The Persians were humiliated but their empire remained for another century after the wars with Greece.

IV. Athens vs. Sparta: The Peloponnesian War

A. Sparta and Athens fought over who should have power and influence in Greece.

1. Sparta and Athens worked to win the Persian Wars.
2. After the Persian Wars, several city-states including Athens joined an alliance, which historians call the League.
   • “” means they agreed to work together.
3. Sparta formed its own alliance, called the League.

B. The Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE)

1. Sparta declared war on, starting the War.
2. The war lasted for ten years before they decided to call a .
3. The war once more when tried to expand its empire. The Spartans won.
4. With the defeat of Athens, Sparta became the most city-state in Greece.
5. Sparta controlled Greece for 30 years until war broke out.

C. Period of Civil War between the Greek City-States

1. Other city-states started to Sparta, leading to a period of war.
2. Control of Greece from one city-state to another for years.
3. Greece is weakened and open to
4. will invade and take over Greece.
“The _______________ (Greek-Like) Age” (324 BCE-100 BCE)

V. Alexander the Great built a huge empire and helped spread Greek culture into Egypt and Asia.

A. Macedonia Conquered Greece in the 300s BCE
1. _______ became king of Macedonia and targeted _______ for an invasion.
2. He beat_________, and the rest of Greece agreed to make him their leader after seeing Athens’ defeat.
3. Phillip was a brilliant __________ leader.
4. His soldiers fought as a __________ with spears that were longer than the Greeks.
5. He also had a __________ and archers supporting the phalanx.
6. When Phillip died, his throne and his plans were passed on to his son, ____________________.

B. Alexander the Great built an empire that united much of Europe, Asia, and Egypt.
1. Alexander began his rule by ending the revolt in ______, setting an example to the Greeks not to rebel.
2. He then set out to build an ______ and earned the name Alexander the _____.
3. He went on to conquer _______ and was crowned pharaoh without a fight.
4. He then defeated ___________ and became the ruler of the Persian Empire.
5. Alexander wanted to push into ____, but his troops were exhausted and refused to go. He began the march home, but died at age _____ from sickness (malaria) before making it back to Greece.

C. The __________ Kingdoms formed from Alexander’s empire blended Greek and other cultures
1. After Alexander died, his ________ fought for power and divided the empire among themselves.
2. The three kingdoms were Macedonia, __________, and ____________.
   a. __________ had the weakest government and had to put down Greek revolts.
   b. Syria was weakened by _________________.
   c. Egypt, especially ________________, became a great cultural center.
3. Each kingdom was eventually taken over by the _________________.

VI. The Ancient Greeks Made Lasting Contributions to the Arts, Philosophy, and Science

A. Greek Contributions to the Arts
1. Greek statues look as though they could come to ______ at any time, because Greek artists wanted to show how ______________ people could be.
2. Greek paintings are known for their _________________ and detail.
3. The Greeks made temples with rows of tall ______ rounded in the middle so they appear perfectly straight.
   - The _______________ was their most impressive temple.

4. The Greeks excelled at ____________.
   a. They created ____________, or plays.
   b. The Greeks were the first to write about _____________.
      - _______________ (1st real historian)

B. The teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are the basis of modern philosophy.

1. Socrates taught by asking questions, a technique we call the _______Method.
   a. He wanted people to _______ their beliefs and look for knowledge. This angered and frightened people.
   b. He was arrested and condemned to __________ for questioning the authority of the gods.

2. ____________→student of Socrates
   a. Created a school called “The ________________”
   b. Wrote a book called The ____________, which described the ideal society

3. Aristotle→student of Plato
   a. taught _______________ and _______________
   b. _______________—clear and ordered thinking
   c. Scientific Method

C. In science, the Greeks made key discoveries in math, medicine, and engineering.

1. Euclid spent his life studying mathematics, especially ______________.

2. _______________→ Mathematician who developed “The Pythagorian Theorem”

3. Greek _______________ studied the human body to understand how it worked.

4. _______________ was a Greek doctor known for his ideas about how doctors should behave. He is called the “Father of _______________”.

5. Engineers like _______________ made great discoveries, such as the water screw, which brought water to the fields.

D. Aeschylus, _______________ and Euripides were known for their great dramas and tragedies.

E. The Greek Alphabet

1. The Greeks borrowed their alphabet from the _______________.

2. Most European languages, including _______________ borrowed ideas from the Greek Alphabet.