Ancient Greek Civilization Forms

I. Ancient Greece’s Geography
   ◆ Mountainous Terrain
   • rocky soil makes for difficult ____________
   • Greeks must ____________ and ____________ for food
   • Greeks import ____________, ____________, and ____________
   • Greeks export ____________, ____________, ____________, and ____________
   • limited ____________ and ____________
   • Greek cities cannot ____________ politically, develop differently politically
     (see section III of these notes)
   ◆ Irregular Coastline
   • provides “Natural ____________”
   • Greeks trade with ____________, ____________, and the ____________
   • Greeks develop strong ____________ and large ____________ fleets
   • most Greek cities were located on the ____________ coastline

II. The First Greek Civilizations Rise and Fall...
   ◆ Minoans
   • first Greek ____________
   • located on the island of ____________, with a capital city of ____________
   • conquered by the ____________
   • developed an early ____________ system and decorative artwork such as ____________ (wall painting on wet plaster) and decorative ____________

   ◆ Achaeans
   • sometimes called the “ ____________”
   • capital city of ____________
   • led by a series of ____________-kings
   • conquered and occupied ____________ (and adopt Minoan culture)

   ◆ The Trojan War
   • happened around ____________BC
   • Greeks(Achaeans) vs. the ____________
   • documented in Homer’s ____________
   • for most of history, people thought his war was a ____________: a story merely to inspire Greek pride
   • Troy’s existence later confirmed by archaeologist, Heinrich ____________
   • causes…
     • Competition over the ____________ Sea
     • ____________ (Spartan Queen) was captured by ____________, a prince of Troy
   • Greeks invaded ____________ (Turkey) and laid ____________ to troy
   • the Greeks set up ____________ in Western Turkey and took complete control of the ____________ Sea
• Greeks made new economic ties to other _______ and adopted aspects of their cultures (ex: __________________———first alphabet to tie written language to oral language)

III. Political Systems of Ancient Greece

◆ City-States
• a Greek city-state was called a "______" and was an independent nation
• the city-state included the urban center and surrounding _________
• each city-state had a main _______ called an "________" for discussions and assemblies and a capitol building called an _________ (fortress)
• amongst the most powerful city-states were _________, _________, _________ and _________, but there were many in Ancient Greece

◆ Government Systems Used by the City-States
• _____________: absolute power given to a king, based on heredity
• _____________: group rule nobles (upper class), based on heredity
• _____________: group rule, wealth required to be part of the group
• _____________: dictators seize power by military force
• _____________: all _________ (male property owners) make decisions collectively (majority rule), pioneered in ____________.
• "________________________": public debate and voting on all issues (not representative)
• some cities had codified laws such as ____________ Code in Athens