

Unit 4: Ancient Greece, Rome, & Byzantine Empires

4.1: Geography & Government of Ancient Greece

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can identify and describe the _____ of Ancient Greece and explain how the geography impacted Greek _____ as well as compare and contrast _____ of Ancient Greece by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Map of Ancient Greece



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Geography of Ancient Greece

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- _____ cover most of mainland
- Mount _____ most famous
- Independent city-states develop
- Coastline creates abundant water & fishing/trading options
- Not much fertile land for _____
- Mild climate leads to spending time outside and _____



Three Oldest Cultures of Ancient Greece

Minoans

- Lived on island of _____, 2700-1450 BCE
- King _____, mythical son of Zeus, king of Knossos
- Known for Labyrinth Palace of Knossos
- Minoan art called _____ show daily life & beliefs
- Writing system has not been fully decoded



Three Oldest Cultures of Ancient Greece

Mycenaeans

- Kingdoms set up on top of hillsides to watch for _____
- King Agamemnon, involved in mythical _____ War when his brother’s wife, Helen, was taken to Troy
- Setting of many Greek _____ & Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey
- Flourished from 1900-1100 BCE



Dorians

- _____ and migrations caused weakening of Mycenaeans
- Had stronger weapons made of _____, instead of bronze (shift from _____ Age to Iron Age)
- Dorian period known as “_____ Ages” from 1100-800 BCE

The Development of Democracy in Ancient Greece

	<u>Democracy</u>			
	<u>Tyranny</u>			
	<u>Oligarchy</u>			
	<u>Monarchy</u>			
Definition				
Etymology (where does the term come from?)				
How was this form of government practiced in Ancient Greece?				
Why did this form of government decline in Ancient Greece?				