## **G**rowth of Greek City-States

Gathering the Facts								
1.		Turn to pages 30–31 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Write ${\bf T}$ next to each of the following statements if it is true or ${\bf F}$ if it is false.						
	a.	a. Ancient Greece was a country.						
	b.	<b>b.</b> All Greek city-states had the same language and religion.						
	c.	All Greek city-states had the same form of government.						
	d.	Athens and Sparta were the two m	nost powerful city-states.					
Thinking About History								
2.	Look at timeline A, "Government in Athens," and read the history question, "Who's in charge?" Match the type of government with its description.							
	Ту	pe of Government	Description					
	a.	monarchy •	• citizens vote and rule					
	b.	aristocracy •	• leadership is taken by force					
	c.	tyranny•	• kings rule					
	d.	democracy•	<ul> <li>wealthy families hold power</li> </ul>					
► Places, Regions, and Landscapes								
	3. Use map B, "Greece and Its Colonies," to fill in the blanks below.							
٠.								
	a.		established territories along the seacoasts.					
	Greek and Phoenician lands were located on the continents of							
			Both Greece and Phoenicia					
	-	controlled land on the islands of	and					
	b.		s colonies along the,					
		, and						
	c.	Three Greek city-states without co						
	12	, and						
	d.	Two city-states with colonies were	and					



Name	
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$\star$	People and Their Environment				
	4.	Look at map B, "Greece and Its Colonies," and picture C and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.			
		a.	What was one method of transportation used by the Persians to invade Greece?		
		b.	Why do you think the Persians used this method of transportation?		
>	Pe	opl	e and Cultures		
	5.		ad the history question, "What didn't the Persians expect?" Then turn to page 33 d look at to map C, "The Persian Empire." Why was the Greek victory surprising		
*			ory Through Maps ok at map D, "The Peloponnesian War." Use the information to answer the		
			lowing questions.		
			When did the Peloponnesian War begin? Who started the war?		
			What were the names of three cities allied with Athens?		
			, and		
		d.	What were the names of two cities allied with Sparta?		
		e.	What culture region was an ally of Sparta?		
		f.	How many Spartan victories are shown on the map?		
		g.	How many Athenian victories are shown on the map?		
		h.	What three events helped Sparta win the war with Athens?		
			What year did the Peloponnesian War end?		



j. How many years did the Peloponnesian War last?

# Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

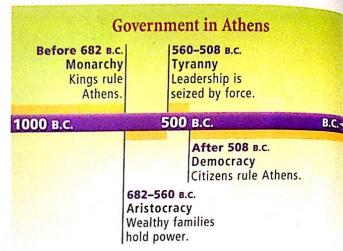
- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- As city-states grew, they established colonies along the seacoasts. Conflicts over land led to wars with neighbors.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta, nearly destroyed Greece.

### Who's in charge?

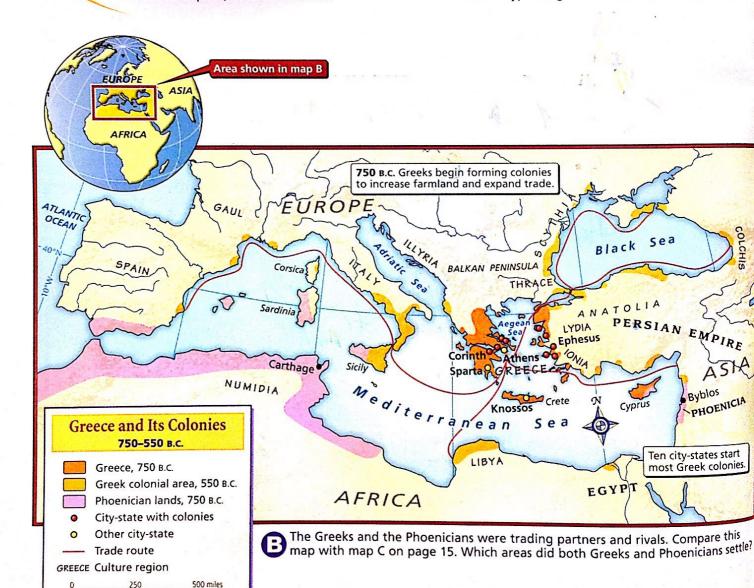
500 kilometers

Before democracy developed, only people who were rich or royal could govern.

Democracy let all adult male citizen, whether rich or poor, vote on decisions.



Athens was the first city-state to have a democracy. Monarchy, aristocracy, and tyranny remained common types of government in other city-states.



In the 400s B.C., the expanding Persian Empire invaded Greece twice. Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta, united to defeat the Persians.

## What didn't the Persians expect?

200 kilometers

The conquering Persians had built a vast empire in southwest Asia (see map C, page 33) before they headed west toward Greece. The Greek victories over the Persians surprised everyone, even the Greeks.



