

# Growth of Greek City-States

## ➤ Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 30–31 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Write **T** next to each of the following statements if it is true or **F** if it is false.
  - a. Ancient Greece was a country. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 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 most 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.

### Type of Government

- a. monarchy •
- b. aristocracy •
- c. tyranny •
- d. democracy •

### Description

- citizens vote and rule
- leadership is taken by force
- kings rule
- wealthy families hold power

## ➤ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Use map B, "Greece and Its Colonies," to fill in the blanks below.
  - a. Both Greece and \_\_\_\_\_ established territories along the seacoasts. Greek and Phoenician lands were located on the continents of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Both Greece and Phoenicia controlled land on the islands of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Trade routes linked Greece with its colonies along the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ Seas.
  - c. Three Greek city-states without colonies were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Two city-states with colonies were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**★ 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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**► People and Cultures**

5. Read the history question, "What didn't the Persians expect?" Then turn to page 33 and look at to map C, "The Persian Empire." Why was the Greek victory surprising?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**★ History Through Maps**

6. Look at map D, "The Peloponnesian War." Use the information to answer the following questions.

a. When did the Peloponnesian War begin? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Who started the war? \_\_\_\_\_

c. What were the names of three cities allied with Athens?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and

\_\_\_\_\_

d. What were the names of two cities allied with Sparta?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

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?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

i. 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?

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.

## Government in Athens

**Before 682 B.C.**  
Monarchy  
Kings rule Athens.

**560-508 B.C.**  
Tyranny  
Leadership is seized by force.

**1000 B.C.**

**500 B.C.**

**B.C.**

**682-560 B.C.**

Aristocracy  
Wealthy families hold power.

**After 508 B.C.**  
Democracy  
Citizens rule Athens.

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





- C** 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?

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.



Area shown in map D



- D** Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnese. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.