

Ap hist



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Joe Lilacs Chapter 4 Ancient Greece Study Guide Epic Poem- long poem that tells the deeds of a great hero Aerate- The level of excellence heroes strives for Minoans- Had ships that took Knossos to Egypt; first Greek city state Mycenaean- People believed destruction was a cause of this mainland group of Greeks; first Greek civilization Homer- Composed epic poems. Wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey Aegean Sea- Sea that the Greeks sailed on in early ages Black Sea- Sea that Greeks sailed across to make contact to outside world Crete-

Island southeast of Greek mainland Ionian- Strip of territory on the Western shores of Asia Minor; between Greek and Persian empire; constantly under siege Dark Ages- (1100-750) Time where Greek population and food production declined. Not much info. Polis- A Greek city-state Acropolis- The top of a hill where the Greeks went to for refuge Agora- An open area (market place) Hoplite- Armed foot infantry soldiers Phalanx- A military formation Democracy- A government led by people of rule or many Oligarchy- Rule by the few Helots- The people captured by the Spartans Pores- A group of 5 men that were responsible for education Aristotle- A Greek philosopher that argued against the political rights Solon- A reform-minded aristocrat that canceled land debts and freed people ; not give land Calisthenics- A reformer that gained an upper hand after Solon Athens- A very unified polis by the 700 BC Hellespont- A city that the Greeks set up Bosphorus- A city the Greeks set up Byzantium- The most notable city of the Greeks Sparta- A war-based territory around 730 BC

Age of Particles- The period of Greek and Athenian history Direct Democracy- Where people participate directly in government-decision making Ostracism- The practice of abandoning a person to protect themselves Dairies- A Persian ruler who had to do with the Ionian revolt Xerxes- The leader of the Persians destroyed the Greeks Delia League- A defensive alliance against the Persians Particles- A dominant Athenian politician Great Peloponnesus War- A war against the Athenians and the Spartan Asia Minor- A place where most Greek cities lie

Dells- The area where the Delia League headquarters were Thebes- A Greek power that struggled for domination Macedonia- A power that the Greeks ruefully ignored Ritual- ceremonies or roles Oracle- sacred shrine where a god or goddess revealed future Tragedy- first type of Greek dramas; presented in three trilogies Philosophy- organized system of thoughts Socratic method- uses a question-and-answer format to lead pupils to use their own reason Aeschylus- Composed the Roasters trilogy Sophocles- The playwright of the most famous play Oedipus Rexes Pythagoras- Taught hat the essence of the universe could be found in music and numbers Socrates- a sculptor whose true love was philosophy; critics of the Sophists Plato- Socrates students; considered greatest philosopher Aristotle- student of Aristotle; didn't accept Plot's theory of ideal forms Discusses- considered to be the greatest historian of the world Delphi- Place dedicated to the god Apollo Gulf of Corinth- the gulf that the most famous oracle looks over Hellenic Era- " to imitate Greeks" new age created by Alexander Epicureans- philosophy created by Peculiarities of happiness-only true good Stoicism- philosophy by Zen happiness found by living in harmony with the will of God

Phillip al- (359 BC) powerful army and turned Macedonia into chief power of Greek world Alexander the Great- great and young king.