

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Greek Civilization: Chapter 5

DATE

High Five Goals: Answer the following questions.

	1. I can Identify the differences between comedies and tragedies.
	2. I can explain the 3 main Greek Philosophers and their contributions.
	3. I can discuss what Alexander the Great's legacy was.
	4. I can explain how Hellenistic kingdoms spread Greek culture.
	5. I can list the 2 Greek scientists and their achievements.

### Packet Grade

High Five Answers: (2pts. each)

\_\_\_\_ / 10

Vocabulary (1pt each)

\_\_\_\_ / 10

Pages Completed: (2pts each)

\_\_\_\_ / 20

Total Score:

\_\_\_\_ / 40

## Vocabulary

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter:** \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## Vocabulary

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter:** \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

# Section 1

## The Culture of Ancient Greece

Pages 155-167

### Greek Mythology

- The Greeks believed in \_\_\_\_\_ gods and goddesses.
- They thought these deities affected people's \_\_\_\_\_ and shaped events.
- The Greeks believed the \_\_\_\_\_ most important gods lived on Mount \_\_\_\_\_; the highest mountain in Greece.
- Greek myths were \_\_\_\_\_ about gods and heroes.
- In these stories, gods has special powers, but looked and acted like \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Greeks followed \_\_\_\_\_ to win the gods favor.
- The gods would grant good \_\_\_\_\_ to them in return.
- The Greeks believed in \_\_\_\_\_, or predictions about the future.
- Many Greeks visited an \_\_\_\_\_ to receive a prophecy.
- An oracle was a sacred \_\_\_\_\_ where a priest or priestess spoke for a god or goddess.
- The most famous oracle was the Temple of \_\_\_\_\_ at Delphi.

### Greek Poetry and Fables

- Greek poems and stories are the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Western world and serve as \_\_\_\_\_ for European and American poems and stories.
- An epic is a long \_\_\_\_\_ about heroic deeds.
- The first great epics were the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Odyssey by a poet named Homer.
- The Iliad is about a battle for the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Odyssey is the story of \_\_\_\_\_, a Greek hero.
- The Greeks believed these two epics were \_\_\_\_\_ history.
- A slave named Aesop wrote many \_\_\_\_\_.
- A fable is a short \_\_\_\_\_ that teaches a lesson.

## Greek Drama

- Drama is a story told by \_\_\_\_\_ who pretend to be characters in the story.
- The Greeks used drama as part of their religious \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Greeks developed \_\_\_\_\_ and comedies.
- A tragedy is a story with a \_\_\_\_\_ ending.
- A comedy is a story with a \_\_\_\_\_ ending.
- Aeschylus wrote a group of \_\_\_\_\_ plays called Oresteia.
- These plays teach that evil acts cause more evil and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sophocles wrote the plays Oedipus and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Euripides wrote plays about \_\_\_\_\_ people instead of gods.
- Aristophanes wrote comedies that \_\_\_\_\_ of leading politicians and scholars.

## Greek Art and Architecture

- Greek artists believed in the ideas of reason, \_\_\_\_\_ harmony, and moderation and tried to show these ideas in their work.
- Greek murals may not have survived, but examples of Greek paintings still exist on decorated \_\_\_\_\_.
- The most important architecture in Greece was the temple dedicated to a \_\_\_\_\_ or goddess.
- The most famous temple is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Greek architecture included columns, which were first made from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Later, the Greeks began using \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many of today's churches and \_\_\_\_\_ buildings have columns.
- Greek \_\_\_\_\_ expressed Greek ideas.

## Section 2

# Greek Philosophy and History

Pages 168-173

### Greek Philosophers

- The word \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the Greek word for "love of wisdom."
- Greek thinkers, called **philosophers**, believed the human mind could understand \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a Greek philosopher who taught that the universe followed the same laws that governed music and numbers.
- He developed many ideas about \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Sophists** were professional \_\_\_\_\_ who traveled from city to city, teaching others.
- They did not believe that gods and goddesses \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- They also did not believe in \_\_\_\_\_ right or wrong.
- Socrates was a philosopher who believed that an absolute truth existed and that all real \_\_\_\_\_ was within each person.
- Leaders did not trust Socrates, and accused him of teaching young \_\_\_\_\_ to rebel.
- Socrates was tried and sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The **Socratic method** is a form of teaching that uses \_\_\_\_\_ to lead students to discover things for themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of Socrates' best students.
- In his book the \_\_\_\_\_, Plato described the ideal government.
- At the top were rulers and philosophers, in the middle were \_\_\_\_\_, and at the bottom were all others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of Plato's students.
- He opened his own school called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Aristotle helped advance \_\_\_\_\_ and government.
- Many of his ideas shaped the way \_\_\_\_\_ and American founders thought about government.

- The “golden mean,” one of Aristotle’s ideas, states that a person should do nothing to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Greek Historians

- Many historians consider \_\_\_\_\_ the “father of history” because he wrote the history of the Persian Wars.
- The Greek \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the greatest historian of the ancient world.
- He wrote *History of the* \_\_\_\_\_ War.

## Section 3

### Alexander the Great

Pages 174-179

### Macedonia Attacks Greece

- Macedonia was a powerful kingdom that lay \_\_\_\_\_ of Greece.
- Philip II needed to unite \_\_\_\_\_ with Macedonia to defeat the Persian Empire.
- After training a vast \_\_\_\_\_, Philip began taking over the Greek city-states.
- A lawyer named \_\_\_\_\_ tried to warn the Athenians about Philip, but it was too late.
- The Macedonians defeated the Greeks at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- After this battle, Philip \_\_\_\_\_ all of Greece.

### Alexander Builds an Empire

- Alexander the Great became \_\_\_\_\_ of Macedonia after his father, Philip, died.
- Alexander began his conquest of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire in 334 B.C. with the Battle of Granicus.
- Alexander’s forces \_\_\_\_\_ the Persian forces.
- A year later, Alexander defeated the Persian army at \_\_\_\_\_ and freed the Greek cities in Asia Minor.

- He then captured \_\_\_\_\_ and Egypt.
- Alexander built the city of \_\_\_\_\_ as the center of business.
- It became one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the ancient world.
- Alexander continued his conquest of the Persian Empire by fighting in modern \_\_\_\_\_, India, and Iran.
- In 323 B.C., Alexander planned to invade southern \_\_\_\_\_, but he became ill and died.
- A **legacy** is what a person leaves \_\_\_\_\_ when he or she dies.
- Alexander's legacy is his \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alexander's \_\_\_\_\_ marked the beginning of the **Hellenistic Era**.
- This was a time when Greek \_\_\_\_\_ and ideas spread to non Greek areas of southwest Asia.
- After Alexander's death, his \_\_\_\_\_ fought for power, and Alexander's empire ended.
- Four \_\_\_\_\_ emerged in its place.
- Government business in the four kingdoms was \_\_\_\_\_ in the Greek language.
- People who did not speak Greek could \_\_\_\_\_ hold government jobs.
- This helped the Greeks \_\_\_\_\_ control.
- New cities were created in the Hellenistic Era, and these cities needed \_\_\_\_\_, engineers, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The rulers of the four kingdoms sent Greek colonists to southwest Asia to help \_\_\_\_\_ the cities. In this way, Greek culture spread.

## Section 4

### The Spread of Greek Culture

Pages 182-186

#### Greek Culture Spreads

- Philosophers, poets, \_\_\_\_\_, and writers moved to the new Greek cities in southwest Asia, particularly Alexandria, during the Hellenistic Era .

- Hellenistic kings wanted to make their cities like those in \_\_\_\_\_, so they hired Greek architects and sculptors.
- The writers of the Hellenistic Era \_\_\_\_\_ a large body of literature.
- Appolonius wrote the epic poem \_\_\_\_\_, recounting the legend of Jason and his band of heroes.
- Theocritus wrote short \_\_\_\_\_ about beauty and nature.
- Athenians still created plays, but the plays of the Hellenistic Era were about \_\_\_\_\_ and relationships.

## Philosophy

- Epicurus, the founder of \_\_\_\_\_, taught that happiness was the goal of life.
- **Stoicism** was developed by a Phoenician named \_\_\_\_\_.
- This philosophy believes that \_\_\_\_\_ comes from reason, not emotions.

## Greek Science and Math

- **Astronomers** study the \_\_\_\_\_, planets, and other heavenly bodies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was an astronomer who claimed that the sun was at the center of the universe and that Earth revolved around the sun.
- Eratosthenes was an astronomer who \_\_\_\_\_ that the earth was round and measured Earth's circumference.
- \_\_\_\_\_, one of the most famous Greek mathematicians, described plane geometry.
- **Plane geometry** is the study of points, lines, angles, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the most famous scientist of the Hellenistic Era.
- He worked on \_\_\_\_\_ geometry—the study of spheres and cylinders.
- He also \_\_\_\_\_ the value of *pi*, a number used to measure the area of circles.
- Archimedes invented the \_\_\_\_\_, among other weapons.