Chapter 7 Study Guide

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| True or False: Sparta’s economy was based on trade.  |  |
| True or False: The Minoans made their living as traders.  |   |
| True or False: The Greek alphabet was based on the alphabet created by the ancient Egyptians.  |  |
| True or False: Colonies were first established by Greece around 700 B.C. to supply food.  |  |
| True or False: Because of the conquests of King Cyrus, Persia had control of Athens.  |  |
| This leader made Athens more democratic after the Persian War. |  |
| This king built a strong Persian army and expanded the Persian Empire.  |   |
| Allows body movement and movement of substance within the body.  |  |

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| This Persian king invaded Greece and led his army at the Battle of Salamis.  |  |
| Persian king who invaded Greece at Marathon. |  |
| Spartan king who led 7,000 soldiers at Thermopylae. |  |
| Who were the first people to settle in Greece? |  |
| Name two reasons the Mycenaean civilization collapsed? | 1. 2.  |
| Another name for a Greek City-State |  |
| A new settlement that keeps close ties to its homeland.  |  |
| A market and a place where people meet and debate politics.  |  |

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| A group of armed foot soldiers in ancient Greece arranged close together in rows.  |  |
| Greek city states were run by their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |
| A landform with water on three sides.  |  |
| Give three ways a person in Greece qualified for citizenship. | 1. 2. 3.  |
| The Spartan name for an enslaved worker.  |  |
| A system of government in which a few people hold power.  |  |
| A person who takes power by force and rules with total authority. |  |

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| A system of government in which all citizens share in running the government.   |  |
| A person who enforced laws and managed tax collection in Sparta.  |  |
| What did Sparta use to control its citizens.  |  |
| What was the problem with the system in Athens where the nobles held most of the power.  |  |
| Which Greek Tyrant became popular by giving land to landless farmers? |  |
| Why was the 300 year period of time in Greece beginning around 1100 B.C. is called the Dark Age because…? |  |
| What was life like for Spartan males? Tell about their boyhood and what was expected from them as they got older.   |  |
| As the Persian Empire was growing stronger and conquering new lands, they treated their newly conquered people fairly. Give two examples of what the Persians allowed them to do.  | 1. 2.  |

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| How were the Athenians helping Anatolia fight the mighty Persians? |  |
| What happened at the battle of Marathon? |  |
| What happened at the battle of Thermopylae? |  |
| Even though the Athenians sank 300 Persian naval ships, some of the Persian ships made it to Athens, what did the Persians do next? |  |
| After the Greeks defeated the Persians, give two reasons the Persian empire collapsed. | 1. 2.  |
| This was a popular woman in Athens who encouraged women to become more involved in government.  |  |
| What is a representative democracy? |  |
| What is direct democracy? |  |
| Why did the Greek City-States form the Delian League? |  |
| Name three reasons Greek City-States (Sparta) went to war with Athens in the Peloponnesian war. | 1. 2.3. |
| The only weakness, the Spartans had against the Athenians was its navy. What did Sparta do to get the money to build ships to have a strong navy? |  |