

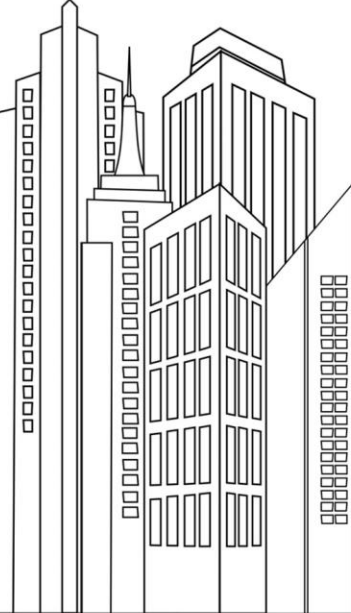
CITY-STATES

*During this time period, Greece was made up of over _____ different city-states

*A city-state was also called a _____ (it's where we get the word _____!)



A CITY-STATE IS AN _____ CITY WITH ITS OWN _____ AND _____ SYSTEM



*While the Greek city-states were politically and economically _____, each city-state spoke the same _____ and shared the same _____

*A city-state included a _____ and the surrounding villages, fields, and _____

*Each city-state had an _____ (_____) which served as a main public _____ where Greeks discussed _____ about government and philosophy

Even though each city-state was independent, each city-state had some similar features.

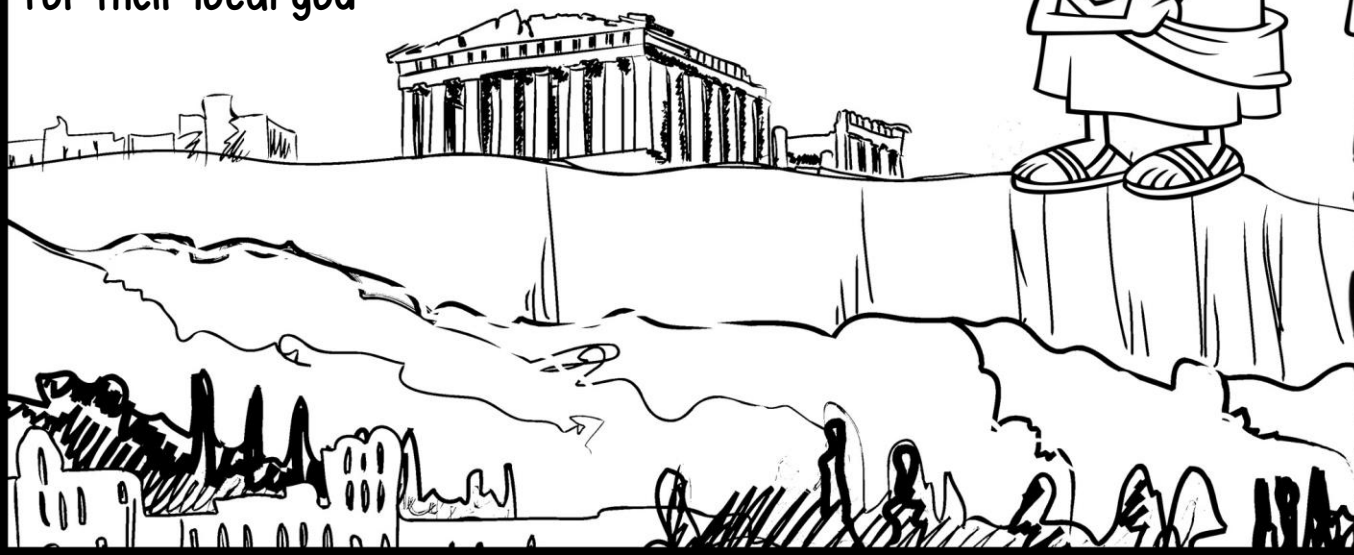
*Each city-state had an _____ (_____) at the _____ of the city

*The _____ of the acropolis served as the city's religious _____ and was usually home to a _____ for their local god



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ANCIENT GREEK CITY STATES



G R E E K G O O D S

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*Ancient Greeks were _____ which means they worshipped multiple _____

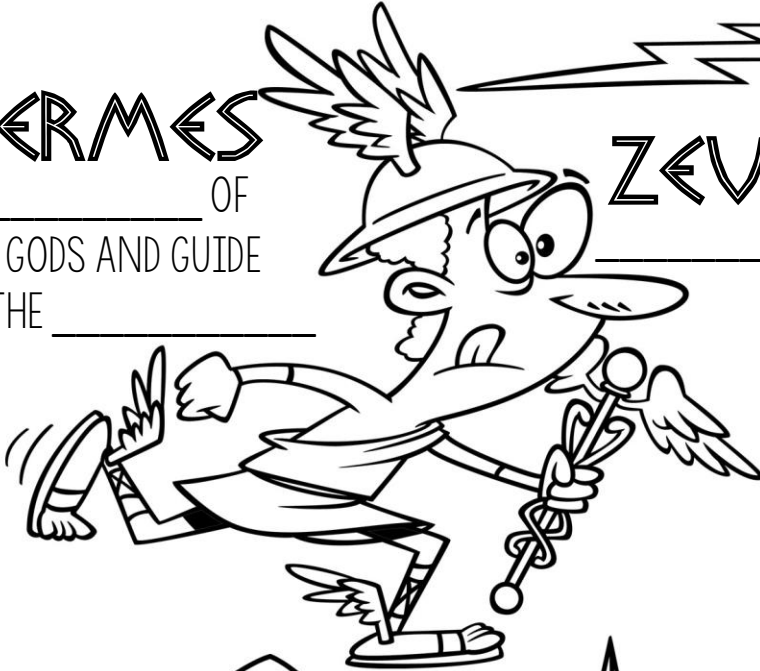
*Greek gods and goddesses had _____ characteristics and forms

*They _____, had children, lied, murdered, and acted a lot like humans

*The Greeks believed the gods communicated through an _____, a _____ that the gods spoke through (one important oracle lived in a temple at _____)

*The Greeks believed some of their gods and goddesses lived on _____, the highest mountain on the Greek mainland

HERMES
OF
THE GODS AND GUIDE
TO THE _____



ZEUS
GOD



HERA
OF THE GODS



ATHENA
GODDESS OF _____



MORE GREEK GODS



ARES
GOD OF _____



ARTEMIS
GODDESS OF THE _____

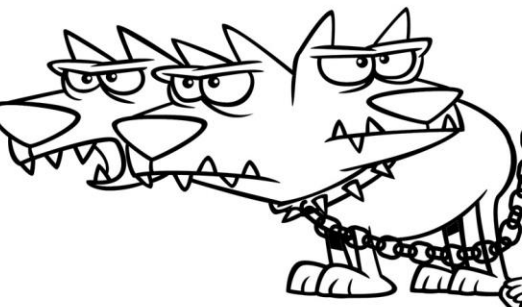
HADES

GOD OF THE _____



APOLLO

GOD OF THE _____

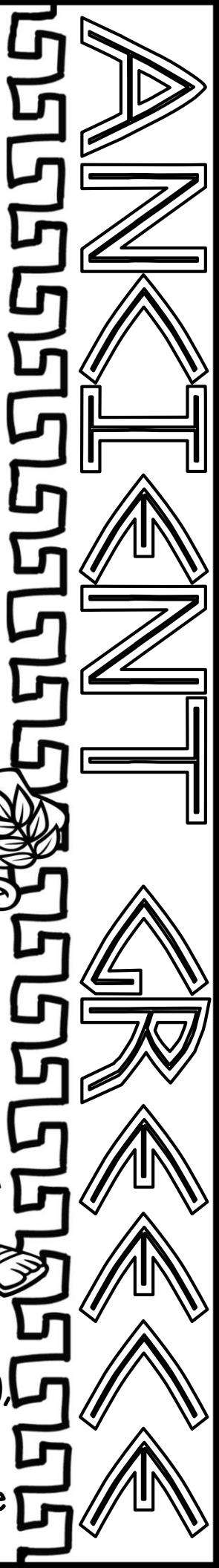


POSEIDON

GOD OF THE _____



And there were even more gods including Aphrodite (goddess of _____), _____ (god of grapes & wine), Demeter (goddess of the _____), Hephaestus (god of _____), Persephone (_____ of the underworld)...



SIMILAR BUT DIFFERENT

*Each city-state had their own government and _____, calendar, _____, system of _____, and ideas about who was considered a _____

CITIZENS

*Only a _____ of the population in each city-state qualified for citizenship

*Qualifications _____ from city-state to city-state

*Citizens were usually _____ who were born in the city-state and owned land

* _____, _____ who did not own land, and _____ were not _____

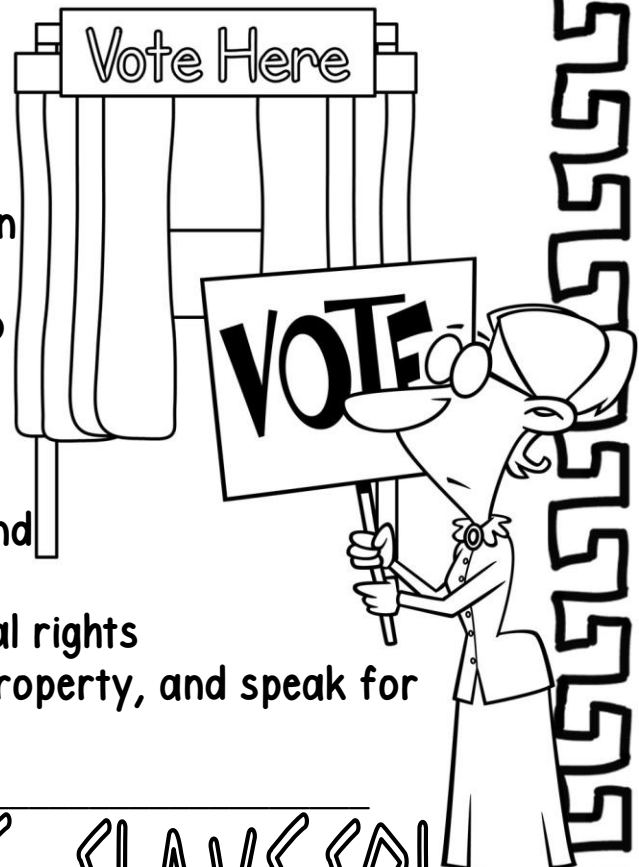
* _____ citizens had political and legal rights

*Citizens could _____, hold office, own property, and speak for themselves in _____

*Citizens were expected to serve in the _____

WAIT, THERE WERE SLAVES?!

*Between _____ of the population of each city-state was made up of slaves (usually people who had been _____)



ANCIENT GREEK CITY STATES

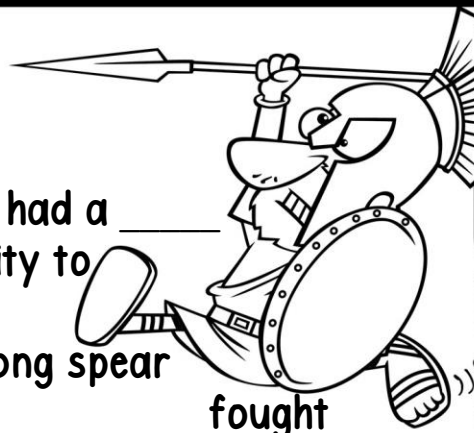
Today, it is bad to be called a tyrant. But, in Ancient Greek times, a tyrant was not necessarily a bad ruler who suppressed the rights of his people.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

- * _____ - rule by the _____
- * _____ - a person who _____ gained power, but had the people's support and brought better _____ to the people
- * _____ - government where power lay in the hands of all _____ (remember _____)
- * _____ - a _____ wealthy people held power



MILITARY

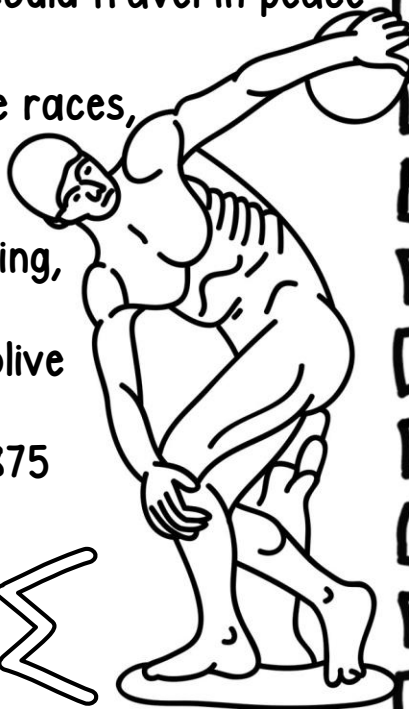


- *Each city-state had a military and some also had a _____
- *Many built _____ around their city to protect against _____
- *Hoplite - _____ who carried a long spear
- * _____ - a military formation where _____ fought together in closely spaced rows with overlapping shields

OLYMPIC GAMES



- *The first Olympic Games (_____) were held in 776 BC to honor _____
- *The games were held every _____ years in _____
- *A _____ was enacted so athletes could travel in peace
- *Only _____ athletes could participate
- *Most events were _____ competitions like races, broad jump, discus throwing, boxing, wrestling, and the _____ (a series of competitions involving running, jumping, discus throwing, wrestling, and javelin throwing)
- *Winners were honored with _____ made of olive leaves from a sacred tree
- *The games were revived in _____ after the 1875 discovery of the _____ in Olympia



TRADE



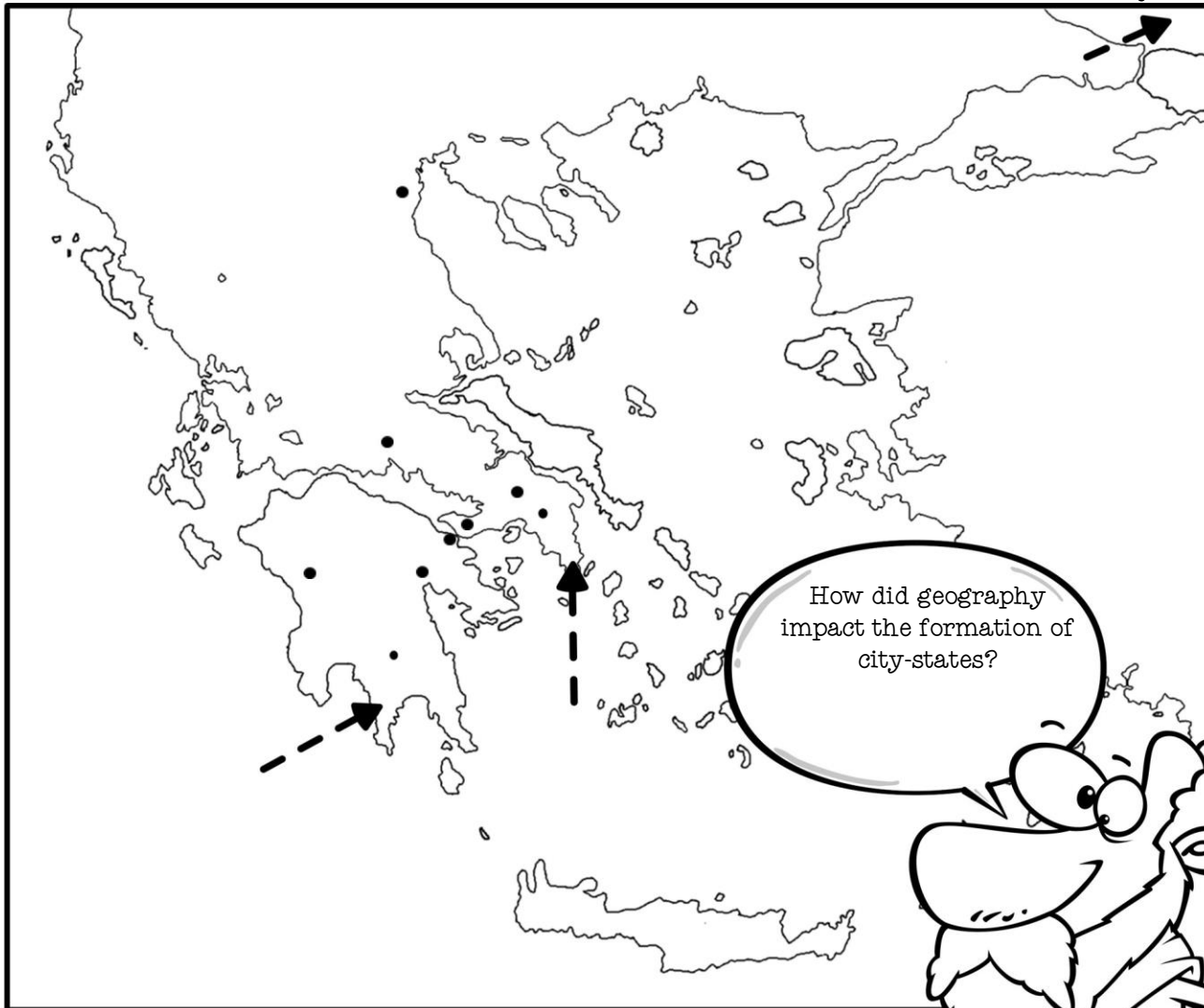
- *Greek city-states _____ throughout the Mediterranean region and established _____ around the Mediterranean and Black Seas
- *Each colony supplied its METROPOLIS (parent city) with grain and other goods

What city states have you heard of?

ANCIENT GREEK CITY STATES

IMPORTANT CITY STATES

ANCIENT GREEK CITY STATES

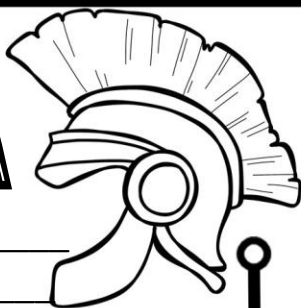


Label: Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Persia, Macedonia, Ionia, Attica, Peloponnese, Athens, Sparta, Olympia, Corinth, Thebes, Megara, Argos, Mt. Olympus, Delphi

What are some things Greek city-states had in common?

What are some things that were different about the Greek city-states?

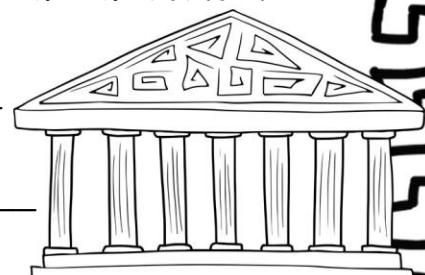
SPARTA



ATHENS

- *Located on _____
- *Known for their _____ and militaristic society
- *Allied with _____ during the _____ Wars
- *Fought against Athens in the _____

- *Located on _____
- *Considered the birthplace of _____
- *Made lots of advancements during its _____
- *Had a powerful _____



MEGARA



- *Powerful city-state located on _____
- *Colonized _____ on the coast of what is now Turkey
- *Conquered by _____ during the Peloponnesian War

CORINTH

- *Located on a narrow strip of land that _____ Peloponnesus to Attica, about half way between _____
- *One of the _____ city-states and largest centers of _____

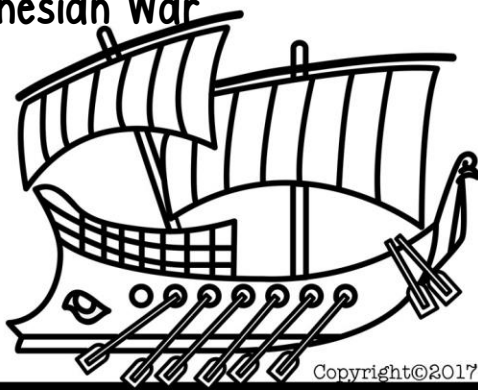


- *Their economic success often caused _____ with Athens

ARGOS

- *Located on the eastern Peloponnesian _____
- *Dominated the peninsula until the rise of _____
- *Remained _____ during the Persian Wars
- *Sided with _____ during the Peloponnesian War

- *Sided with _____ during the Peloponnesian War



THEBES

- *Located northwest of _____
- *Did not like _____ and helped the Persians during the Persian War and Sparta during the Peloponnesian War
- *In 371 BC, Thebes defeated _____ and for a short time became the dominate power in Greece

ANCIENT GREEK CITY STATES