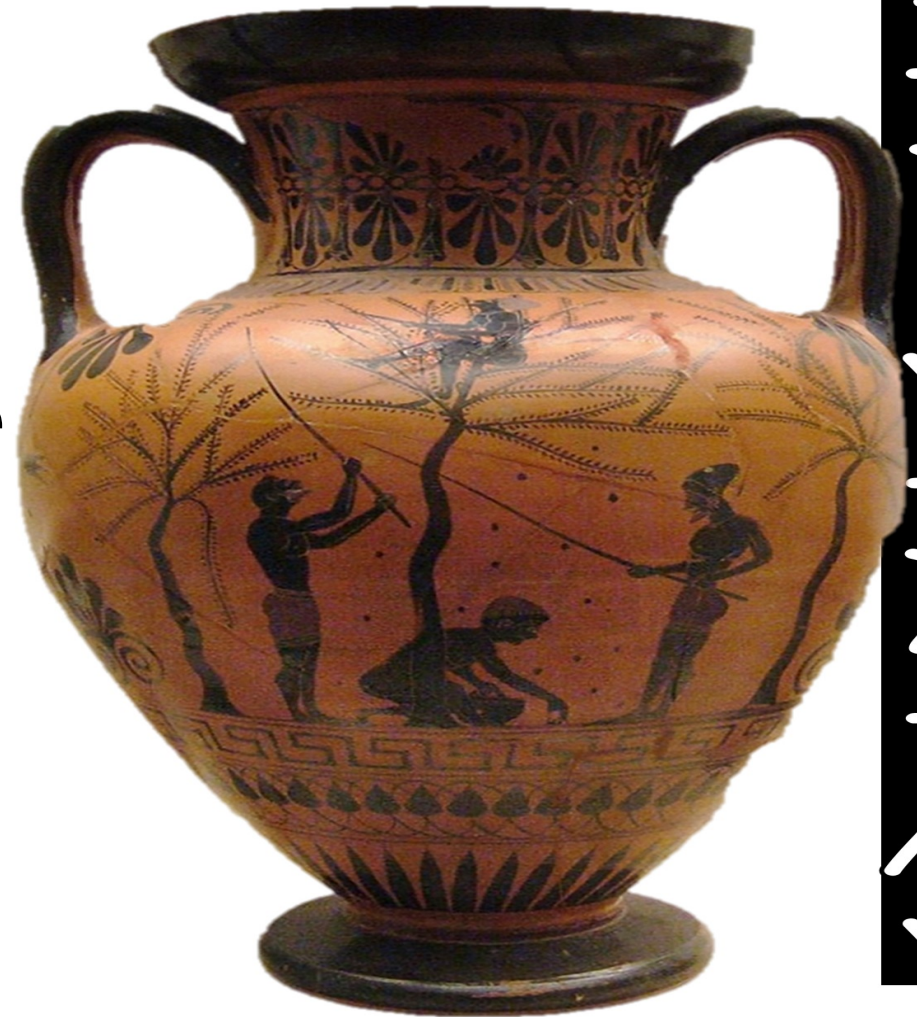


ANCIENT GREECE

WAIT, THERE WERE SLAVES?!

- **Between 1/4 and 1/3 of the population of each city-state was made up of slaves (usually people who had been conquered or owed debts)**



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

- **Aristocracy - rule by the nobility**
- **Tyrant - a person who illegally gained power, but had the people's support and brought better life to the people**

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.



ANCIENT GREECE

- **Democracy** - government where power lay in the hands of all citizens (remember not everyone was a citizen)
- **Oligarchy** - a few wealthy people held power

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

MILITARY

- Each city-state had a military and some also had a navy
- Many built protective walls around their city to protect against invasions



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

- **Hoplite - infantry soldier who carried a long spear**



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

- Phalanx - a military formation where hoplites fought together in closely spaced rows with overlapping shields

[Phalanx](#)



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE



OLYMPIC GAMES

- The first Olympic Games (a series of athletic events) were held in 776 BC to honor Zeus
- The games were held every 4 years in Olympia
- A truce was enacted so athletes could travel in peace
- Only male athletes could participate

[Origins of Olympics](#)

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ANCIENT GREECE

- Most events were individual competitions like races, broad jump, discus throwing, boxing, wrestling, and the pentathlon (a series of competitions involving running, jumping, discus throwing, wrestling, and javelin throwing)
- Winners were honored with wreaths made of olive leaves from a sacred tree



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

- The games were revived in 1896 after the 1875 discovery of the stadium in Olympia

[Rick Steves' Olympia](#)

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ANCIENT GREECE

TRADE

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

[Rick Steves' Ephesus](#)

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ANCIENT GREECE

What city states have you heard of?



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE



How did geography impact the formation of city-states?

The mountainous terrain made unification difficult and as a result, the Greeks formed independent city-states instead of one unified nation.



CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE



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CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

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

Language, religious ideas, culture

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

Type of government, laws, calendar, money, system of weights and measures, who qualified for citizenship

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

SPARTA

- Located on Peloponnesus
- Known for their strong military and militaristic society
- Allied with Athens during the Persian Wars
- Fought against Athens in the Peloponnesian War

[This is Sparta](#)

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

ATHENS

- Located on Attica
- Considered the birthplace of democracy
- Made lots of advancements during its Golden Age
- Had a powerful navy

[Democracy in Athens](#)

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

MEGARA

- Powerful city-state located on Attica
- Colonized Byzantium on the coast of what is now Turkey
- Conquered by Athens during the Peloponnesian War

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

CORINTH

- Located on a narrow strip of land that connected Peloponnesus to Attica, about half way between Athens and Sparta
- One of the largest city-states and largest centers of trade
- Their economic success often caused conflict with Athens
- Sided with Sparta during the Peloponnesian War

[Corinth](#)

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

ARGOS

- Located on the eastern Peloponnesian peninsula
- Dominated the peninsula until the rise of Sparta
- Remained neutral during the Persian Wars
- Sided with Athens during the Peloponnesian War

[Argos Time-lapse](#)

[Greek Fort](#)

CITY-STATES

ANCIENT GREECE

THEBES

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

CITY-STATES