**Unit 1: Phoenicians and Ancient Greece**

**Early Sea Faring Traders:**

* From 2000 to 1400 B.C. a group called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated trading on the Mediterranean Sea. They lived on an island of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Minoans left behind wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, seals, and vases. The art suggest

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played a key role in their culture.

* It is unclear why the civilization ended around 1200 B.C.
* The greatest of all the early sea faring civilizations were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They established city-states in what is now known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They traded throughout the ancient world around the Mediterranean Sea.
* The Phoenicians were known for trading many good but a red-purple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Their greatest legacy is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They created a system of writing were one symbol stood for one sound. This is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alphabet. The Greeks would adopt this system.

**Greek Geography:**

* Greece is a mountainous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and hundreds of small islands in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
* Greek life revolved round the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The climate is mild.

 **Early Greeks:**

* The earliest of all the Greeks were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were influenced by their encounters with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the 1200s B.C. the Mycenaeans fought a ten year war against the city-state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War. It is said that the war began when Helen, the wife of a Greek king, was kidnapped by a Trojan Prince.
* In 1200 B.C. the Mycenaean civilization collapsed and was replaced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Little is known about the Dorians due to a lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ records. Greek civilization declined during this time.
* Due to no writing system people learned through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word. The greatest of all the storytellers was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Greek myths were also created during this time.

**The Rise of City-States:**

* By 750 B.C. the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or city-state was the fundamental political unit in ancient Greece.
* Two of the greatest city-states were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Athens: known for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the outlawing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and a centeral governing body.
* Sparta: known for the creation of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states. Taxation of a conquered group the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Central governing body where a group of 30 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed and made. The most powerful Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Persian War:**

* In 546 B.C. the Persians conquered the area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (present day Turkey).
* In 490 B.C. 25,000 Persians under their king Darius were defeated by 10,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the Battle of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Persians lost 6000 while the Athenians lost fewer than 200.

* Ten years later the Persian king Xerxes set out to crush \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* At the Battle of Thermopylae the Persian army was held back for three days by 7,000 Greeks including 300 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eventually Xerxes was defeated at the Battle of Salamis where his navy was destroyed by the Athenian navy.
* In 478 B.C. some Greek city-states formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ League.

**Greece’s Golden Age:**

* Athens came to dominate not only the league but other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too beginning a golden age for Athens.
* Athens leader, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, used the leagues money to change the city-state and used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to control other city-states.
* During this time art and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thrived. Greeks wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; both tragedy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote and recorded Greek history.

**Peloponnesian War:**

* As Athens became more prosperous other city-states began to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Leaders in both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pushed for war with each other and war came in 431 B.C.
* Athens had a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Sparta had a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Athens was attacked by Sparta from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 432 B.C. a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed 1/3 of the population including Pericles.
* In 421 B.C. the two sides agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; however in 415 B.C. Athens sent an army to the island of Sicily to crush Sparta’s ally, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Athens was defeated. The war ended in 404 B.C. when Athens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Athens lost its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, power, and wealth.

**Greek Philosophy:**

* After the war many were beginning to ask questions. These people are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Socrates: He asked people to question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He is quoted as saying “ The unexamined life is not worth living”. A method of consistent questioning is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.
* 399 B.C.- Socrates was put on trial for “corrupting the youth of Athens”. He was put to death. He died by drinking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Plato: He was a student of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Developed the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Aristotle: He was a student of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He developed the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.