

Module 5 Guided Reading Notes

1. In what ways did Greece's location by the sea and its mountainous land affect its development?
2. How did contact with the Minoans affect Mycenaean culture?
3. What role did mythology play in Greek culture?
4. Why were the epics of Homer important to the Greeks of the Dorian period?
5. How did the physical geography of Greece cause Greek-speaking peoples to develop separate, isolated communities?
6. Other than the explanation offered in the legend, why do you think the Greeks went to war with Troy?
7. What were the common characteristics of Greek city-states?
8. Which forms of government feature rule based on wealth or property ownership?
9. In which form of government do citizens have the most power?

10. How would you compare the ideals of Spartan and Athenian societies?
11. How did the Persian Wars affect the Greek people, especially the Athenians?
12. How does an aristocracy differ from an oligarchy?
13. What contributions did Solon and Cleisthenes make to the development of Athenian democracy?
14. How did Athens benefit from victory in the Persian Wars?
15. How was living in Athens different from living in Sparta?
16. The introduction of cheap iron weapons meant that ordinary Greek citizens could arm themselves. How might the ability to own weapons change the outlook of ordinary citizens?
17. Why were the Spartan soldiers willing to sacrifice themselves at Thermopylae?
18. In what way was political power exercised by citizens in Athens? How is it exercised by citizens in the United States?

19. How does Pericles relate the issue of class to his opinion of democracy?
20. What were the key features of Athenian democracy?
21. What caused the Peloponnesian War?
22. What steps did Pericles take to strengthen democracy in Athens?
23. What were the battle strategies of Athens and Sparta in the Peloponnesian War?
24. Was the time of Pericles' rule a "golden age" for Athens? Explain.
25. How does the Parthenon display the Greek preference for symmetry and balance?
26. How did tragedy differ from comedy?
27. What are some differences between Sappho and other poets in this lesson?
28. What was the general goal of Greek Sculptors?

29. Why do you think some Athenians found the ideas of Socrates so troubling?
30. How did the Peloponnesian War pave the way for Philip's conquest of Greece?
31. Why do you think the Egyptians viewed Alexander as a liberator?
32. Why did Alexander continue his conquests after Darius was dead?
33. Phillip II's goal was to conquer Persia. Why did Alexander continue his campaign of conquest after this goal had been achieved?
34. What happened to Alexander's empire after his death?
35. How did society change in the Hellenistic Age?
36. What were some of the main achievements of the scientists of the Hellenistic period?
37. What was the main concern of the Stoic and Epicurean schools of Philosophy?
38. How did trade contribute to cultural diversity in the Hellenistic City of Alexandria?

39. How did Euclid influence some of the developments in astronomy during the Hellenistic period?
40. What did Stoicism and Epicureanism have in common?
41. Describe how the growth of Alexander's empire spread Greek culture.
42. Who were the three renowned philosophers of the golden age?
43. Why was Greece so easily conquered by Macedonia?
44. What was the full extent of Alexander's empire before his death?
45. What four influences blended to form Hellenistic culture?
46. What are some of the scientific achievements of the Hellenistic period?
47. How was education different for boys and girls in Athens?
48. Why might both Herodotus and Thucydides be considered fathers of history?