

# World History 9 Chapter 5 Vocab And Chapter Questions

## Quizlet

### And Answers

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1. **1. Causes, leaders, and results of the Trojan war**
- Causes : the abduction of Helen, who was married to Menelaus, who was the brother of Agamemnon, who was the king of Mycenaea. Helen was abducted by Paris who was the ruler of Troy
- Leaders : Hector vs Agamemnon
- Result : 10 year war (Mycenaean vs Troy) Troy was destroyed
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2. **2. Causes, leaders, and results of the Persian war**
- Causes : The Greeks had long been settled there, (Ionia) but around 546 b.c., the Persians conquered the area. When Ionian Greeks revolted, Athens sent ships and soldiers to their aid. The Persian king Darius the Great defeated the rebels and then vowed to destroy Athens in revenge, since they helped Ionia.
- Persians attack Ionia
- Leaders : Darius II and Xerxes (Persia) vs Spartan
- Major battles : Marathon, Themopylae, Salamis
- Results : In 490 b.c., a Persian fleet carried 25,000 men across the Aegean Sea and landed northeast of Athens on a plain called Marathon. There, 10,000 Athenians, neatly arranged in phalanxes, waited for them. Vastly outnumbered, the Greek soldiers charged. The Persians, who wore light armor and lacked training in this kind of land combat, were no match for the disciplined Greek phalanx. After several hours, the Persians fled the battlefield.
- Persians run away
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3. **3. Causes, leaders, and results of the peloponnesian wars**
- Who : Sparta vs Athens
- Causes : As Athens grew in wealth, prestige, and power, other city-states began to view it with hostility. Ill will was especially strong between Sparta and Athens. Many people thought that war between the two was inevitable. Instead of trying to avoid conflict, leaders in Athens and Sparta pressed for a war to begin, as both groups of leaders believed their own city had the advantage. Eventually, Sparta declared war on Athens in 431 b.c.
- jealousy
- Leaders : Pericles (Athens) vs Sparta
- Results : The Spartans marched into Athenian territory. They swept over the countryside, burning the Athenian food supply. Pericles responded by bringing residents from the surrounding region inside the city walls. The city was safe from hunger as long as ships could sail into port with supplies from Athenian colonies and foreign states.
- In the second year of the war, however, disaster struck Athens. A frightful plague swept through the city, killing perhaps one-third of the population, including Pericles. Although weakened, Athens continued to fight for several years. Then, in 421 b.c., the two sides, worn down by the war, signed a truce.
- treaty; lost power of Athens
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4. **4. Discuss the influence geography and climate had on the development of the Greek culture and empires.**
- Because of Greece's mountain ranges, communities were separated and mostly isolated because there was no way to get to other areas.
- Greece being a mountainous place created natural barriers and division for the Greek city states. The sea also helped Greece development because it was a source of trade.
- high, Rocky Mountains
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5. **5. Who were the Mycenaean? Describe their culture and their influence on later Greek civilizations?**
- The Mycenaean were an Indo-European group, they were the first speakers of the Greek language, they settled on the Greek mainland around 2000 BC. Their culture was very Minoan, they were very influenced by the Minoans, the Mycenaean traded all over the areas.
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6. <b>6. Who were the Dorians? Why did the Greek culture decline under their influence?</b>	<p>A Greek speaking people that, according to tradition, migrated into mainland Greece after the destruction of the Mycenaean civilization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• came from Central Asia or "the step"</li> </ul> <p>Because they spoke a Greek dialect, but there was no writing and so they lost all records</p>
7. <b>7. Describe the organization of the Greek city state.</b>	<p>The Greek city states had an agora (open air market place), they had plumbing, a water system, they had an acropolis (fortified hilltop), where the government, basic for city state was.</p>
8. <b>8. Describe the various types of governments used in the different Greece city states.</b>	<p>The various types of governments used in the different Greece city states was monarchy (ruled by one person), aristocracy (hereditary ruling class or land owners), oligarchy (mostly wealthy merchant class), democracy (ruled directly or indirectly by citizens), and direct democracy (ruled directly by citizens).</p>
9. <b>9. What contributions did Draco make to Athens?</b>	<p>Draco was a tyrant (gains rule by making the normal people like him), introduced a very strict law system called Draconian law</p>
10. <b>10. What contribution did Cleisthenes make to Athenian government?</b>	<p>Cleisthenes was a tyrant (gains rule by making the normal people like him), he softened the laws of Athens, and he also organized the voting into neighborhoods that included the wealthy and not so wealthy people.</p>
11. <b>11. Describe Spartan society.</b>	<p>The spartan society had a very strong army, they were a military society, at the age of 7, the boys had to go to barracks to train for war and they stayed there till the age of 30. The women of the Spartan society where I charge of the homes and they where also trained as soldiers, in case they needed to protect their home or children. Sparta society was a monarchy, they had two rulers, one was a military leader and the other stayed at home and watched Sparta. Men where expected to stay in the military until the age of 50, they were not always away from home but they did have to remain prepared for any battle.</p>
12. <b>12. What were Pericles' goals for Athens? How were those goals accomplished?</b>	<p>Pericles had three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 • strengthen the democracy - he provided for some of the officers to be paid</li> <li>2 • make Athens pretty or beautify Athens - he went in a building spree and built the Parthenon, that had a statue of Athena in the middle of it</li> <li>3 • expand the empire - he took the money from the Delian league (The Delian League, founded in 478 BC, was an association of Greek city-states, members numbering between 150 to 173, under the leadership of Athens, whose purpose was to continue fighting the Persian Empire after the Greek victory in the Battle of Plataea at the end of the Second Persian invasion of Greece) and he expanded the navy</li> </ol>
13. <b>13. Discuss Alexander the Great's goals for conquest. Was he successful? What were the cultural implications of his conquests?</b>	<p>His father was Phillip II, first he wanted to conquer Greece then he wanted to conquer Persia, but he died at his daughters wedding because somebody stabbed him</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aristotle was Alexander's tutor</li> <li>• when Alexander came to the throne he wanted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conquer Greece</li> <li>2. Conquer Persia</li> <li>3. Spread Greek culture</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Alex made very good use of cavalry along with foot soldiers, Alex went into many battles with Darius (ruler of persia) and finally beat him at the last one when he captured Darius</li> <li>• Alex conquered Egypt - India (Indus River)</li> <li>• Hellenistic culture - post (after) Alexander's culture</li> </ul>
14. <b>Acropolis</b>	<p>A fortified hilltop in an Ancient Greek society</p>
15. <b>Alexander the Great</b>	<p>356-323 bc, king of Macedon, who conquered Greece (336), Egypt (331), and the Persian Empire (328), and founded Alexandria</p>
16. <b>Alexandria</b>	<p>a seaport in N Egypt, in the Nile delta: founded in 332 b.c. by Alexander the Great; ancient center of learning</p>
17. <b>Aristocracy</b>	<p>A government in which power is in the hands of a hereditary ruling class or nobility</p>

18. <b>Aristotle</b>	One of the greatest of the ancient Athenian philosophers, pupil of Plato, and teacher of Alexander the Great
19. <b>Colossus of Rhodes</b>	An enormous Hellenistic statue that formerly stood near the harbor of Rhodes
20. <b>Comedy</b>	A humorous form of drama that often includes slapstick and satire
21. <b>Democracy</b>	A government controlled by its citizens, either directly or through representatives
22. <b>Direct democracy</b>	A government in which citizens rule directly rather than through representatives
23. <b>Dorian</b>	A Greek speaking people that, according to tradition, migrated into mainland Greece after the destruction of the Mycenaean civilization
24. <b>Epic</b>	A long narrative poem celebrating the deeds of legendary or traditional heroes
25. <b>Hellenistic</b>	Relating to the civilization, language, art, science, and literature of the Greek world from the reign of Alexander the Great to the late second century BC
26. <b>Helot</b>	In the society of ancient Sparta, a peasant bound to the land
27. <b>Homer</b>	Is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and is known as one of the greatest Ancient Greek poets
28. <b>Monarchy</b>	A government in which power is in the hands of a single person
29. <b>Myth</b>	A traditional story about gods, ancestors, or heroes, told to explain the natural world or the customs and beliefs of a society
30. <b>Oligarchy</b>	A government in which power is in the hands of a few people—especially one in which rule is based upon wealth
31. <b>Phalanx</b>	A military formation of foot soldiers armed with spears and shields
32. <b>Phillip II</b>	King of Macedon (359-336) who built the army that defeated a Greek coalition at Chaeronea (338) and achieved a peace settlement in which all the states except Sparta participated.
33. <b>Philosopher</b>	A thinker who uses logic and reason to investigate the nature of the universe, human society, and morality
34. <b>Plato</b>	Ancient Athenian philosopher, pupil of Socrates, and teacher of Aristotle
35. <b>Polis</b>	A Greek city-state The fundamental political unit of Ancient Greece after about 750 BC
36. <b>Socrates</b>	Ancient Athenian philosopher, teacher of Plato and Xenophon
37. <b>Tragedy</b>	A serious form of drama dealing with the downfall of a heroic or noble character
38. <b>Tyrant</b>	In Ancient Greece, a powerful individual who gained control of a city states government by appealing to the poor for support