**Chapter 10: Mediterranean Society: The Greek Phase**

1. **Early development of Greek society**
   1. Minoan and Mycenaean Societies
      1. Minoan society arose on the island of Crete, late third millennium B.C.E.
         1. Between 2200 and 1450 B.C.E., was the center of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Received early influences from Phoenicia and Egypt
      2. Mycenaean society: named after important city, Mycenae
      3. Chaos in the Eastern Mediterranean after Trojan War (1200 B.C.E.)
         1. Homer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Sequel: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Importance: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The world of the polis gradually emerged in Greece
      1. The Polis
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Urban center, dominating surrounding rural areas
         3. Highly independent character
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. “Tyrannies,” not necessarily oppressive
            3. Early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Sparta began to extend control during eighth and seventh centuries B.C.E.
         1. Highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Subjugated peoples: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
            1. Serfs, tied to land
            2. Outnumbered Spartans 10:1 by sixth century B.C.E.
         3. Military society developed to control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Spartan society
         1. Boys removed from families at age seven
            1. Received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. Active military service follows
         2. Marriage, but no home life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Spartan Foreign Policy
         1. Foreigners were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Spartans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel abroad
         2. Kept out dangerous ideas and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Spartan Role of Women
         1. Expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Had greater freedom and power in the household due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      6. Athens gradually broadened base of political participation
         1. Development of early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Free adult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only
            2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ excluded
         2. Yet contrast Athenian style of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Spartan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      7. Athenian society
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings increasing prosperity beginning seventh century B.C.E.
         2. Democracy with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Council of 500 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)Athenian Assembly (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)People’s Court (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
      8. Athenian Foreign Policy
         1. Economy was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Liked new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      9. Athenian Role of Women
         1. Women could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and always had a male guardian
         2. Chief obligation was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Were expected to stay at home, unless attending religious festivals or funerals
      10. Pericles (ca. 443-429 B.C.E.), most popular democratic leader of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
          1. Ruled 461-429 B.C.E.
          2. Known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
          3. Encouraged cultural development
2. **Greece and the larger world**
   1. Conflict with Persia and its results
      1. The Persian War (500-479 B.C.E.)
         1. Greek cities on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolted against Persia, 500 B.C.E.
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 490 B.C.E., is decisive victory for Athens
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried again to seize Athens; his navy lost battle of Salamis (480 B.C.E.)
         4. Persian army retreated back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (479 B.C.E.)
      2. The Delian League
         1. Delian League is created to forestall more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Massive payments to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Delian League became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. The Peloponesian War (431-404 B.C.E.)
         1. Civil war in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 431-404 B.C.E.
         2. Poleis allied with either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forced to surrender
         4. But conflict continued between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The Macedonians and the coming of empire
      1. King Philip II (r. 359-336 B.C.E.) builds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and controls region by 338 B.C.E.
      2. “Alexander the Great,” son of Philip II
         1. Rapid expansion throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successful
         3. Turned back in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when exhausted troops mutinied
         4. Died in 323 BCE at age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Hellenistic Empires: Alexander's realm was divided into Antigonid, Ptolemaic, Seleucid
      1. Divided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Antigonus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Ptolemy:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Seleucus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Economic integration, intellectual cross-fertilization
      6. Hellenism: means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
      7. Expansion of Greek language and ideas to other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      8. Massive spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **The cultural life of classical Greece**
   1. Rational thought and philosophy
      1. The formation of Greek cultural traditions: philosophy based on human reason
      2. Socrates (470-399 B.C.E.): "An unexamined life is not worth living"
         1. Encouraged reflection on questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Socrates was charged with disrespect for religion and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; thought he caused children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the actions of the gods
         3. Sentenced to death by drinking a cup of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Plato (430-347 B.C.E.): A zealous disciple of Socrates
         1. His most famous work was the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be led by the people most qualified to make good decisions – philosophers