

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on Golden Age of Greece and Alexander the Great.

Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit: Golden Age of Greece and Alexander the Great

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classical Greece Test• Poem on Golden Age w/ questions• Notes on Golden Age, Peloponnesian War• Terms 1-15• People Chart – Aeschylus, Sophocles, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides• Business Cards on Greeks!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Poem Questions-People Chart – Philosophy & Architecture
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Review Peloponnesian War, notes on Alexander's Empire• Terms 16-25, complete people chart• Business Cards on Greeks!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Term list 16-25-People chart completed
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warmup Questions• Quiz – Golden Age through Hellenistic Age• Map Activity• Timeline Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Quiz-Map/Timeline
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work on Review• Complete business cards• Complete Packet	
Day five:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit Test on Greece!	Packet is due

Warmup Questions

Day one

Day two

Day three

Day four

Day five

Term List – The Golden Age of Athens

For each of the following words, write a definition on how it relates to Athens/Greece

1. Golden Age
2. Classical art
3. Pericles
4. Parthenon
5. Doric Columns
6. Ionic Columns
7. Corinthian Columns
8. Philosophy
9. Socrates
10. Plato
11. Aristotle
12. Aeschylus (Ash-ee-lus)
13. Sophocles (Sof-o-cleez)
14. Herodotus
15. Thucydides (thoo-sid-ih-deez)
16. Peloponnesian War
17. Delian League
18. Peloponnesus League
19. Philip II of Macedonia
20. Alexander the Great
21. Hellenistic Age
22. Pythagores
23. Euclid
24. Hippocrates
25. Archimedes

Name: _____

The Golden Age of Athens – a Poem by Mr. Bayne

Athens went through a Golden Age
Pericles was the person most well-known,
The 'Father of Democracy'
Is the name he came to own

When Pericles came to power in Athens,
Three goals would be accomplished in his time,
And creating a stronger democracy
Was the first one on his mind.

He was able to achieve this,
In many different ways,
He allowed all citizens the right to vote,
And public officials would now be paid

His second goal was simple,
Yet it was so long desired,
He needed to rebuild Athens
Into a large empire

Now, in order to accomplish this,
It would take great deals of time,
For the Persians had burnt the city down,
When the Persian Wars were on the line

After the wars were over though,
The Delian League was created,
So that Greek city-states would be protected,
If ever they were invaded

Athens would be the leader
Of this military alliance
But as Athens gained more and more power,
Sparta became more and more defiant

Still though, Pericles was satisfied,
For Athens had become the most powerful city
So he could now set his focus on
His goal to make Athens look pretty

Pericles enlisted a sculptor
Phidias was the name
To build a temple for the gods
To celebrate their fame

The temple that Phidias built
Was indeed very large in size
The Parthenon is what they called it
Where Athena was glorified

As architecture expanded in Athens,
Three types of columns were soon known,
Doric were the plain and simplest
On the Parthenon, they are shown

Ionic columns are identified
by two scrolls that one can find,
But Corinthian columns are the nicest,
With their intricate design

While the sculpting was so great,
The arts were simply the best!
For they had a huge impact on life--
They built the first theatre in the west!

Aeschylus and Sophocles,
Two well known writers of the day,
Played with Greek emotions
In their very tragic plays

As Athens grew stronger and stronger,
They relished in their fame,
But they developed a rival deep in the South,
And Sparta was her name

While Athens had a strong navy,
Sparta fought truly well on land,
When they fought in the Peloponnesian War,
Sparta had the upper hand.

As Sparta came closer to Athens,
They burned the countryside along the way
And as the Athenians hid within their walls,
They suffered from the plague

The Peloponnesian War lasted for many decades,
Before Sparta finally emerged victorious
Athens lost in 404 B.C.,
And the city was no longer glorious

As Athens lost their power,
Philosophers began to question the truth,
Socrates teachings led to his death
For corrupting all the youth

But Socrates' legacy went on, you see,
For Plato carried on his traits
And Plato's student Aristotle
Shared it with Alexander the Great












Name: _____

Answer all of the following questions using complete sentences!!!! If you do not use complete sentences, you will lose 20 points right away!

1. According to the poem, what were the three major goals of Pericles during his reign?
2. Why was Pericles called the "Father of Democracy"?
3. What happened to the city of Athens during the Persian Wars?
4. What was the purpose of the Delian League, and what city-state was the most powerful in it?
5. What did Pericles enlist Phidias to do? Who was it built for?
6. What were the three types of columns built in Greece, and what were each known for?
7. Who were Aeschylus and Sophocles?
8. What city-state developed as a major rival of Athens following the Persian Wars?
9. When Sparta invade the countryside near Athens, what happened to the Athenians that caused 1/3 of them to die?
10. What happened to Athens as a result of the Peloponnesian War?
11. Why was Socrates put to death?
12. Who was Socrates most famous student that continued teaching in his ways?

Name _____

Ancient Greece II: 449 BC to 300 BC

Athenian Golden Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture, _____, poetry, _____, philosophy and _____ all reached new heights
Pericles <i>"Perky Pericles: daddy of democracies"</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father of _____ • _____ democracy; _____ adult males had an _____ voice in _____ • _____ Athens after its destruction in the Persian Wars • The _____ is an example of this reconstruction
Parthenon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ to the goddess _____  • Doric columns
Greek Columns	<p>A. _____ </p> <p>B. _____ </p> <p>C. _____ </p>
Phidias <i>"His work was not hideous"</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek _____ who designed the _____ • His figures were graceful, strong, and perfectly _____
Greek Philosophers (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle) <i>SPA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lovers of _____" • Used _____ and reason to _____ the universe • _____ accepted ideas
Socrates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioned _____ and moral standards • Put to _____ for corrupting the city's youth and neglecting the _____
Plato 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student of Socrates • Wrote <i>The _____</i>, his idea of a _____ society
Aristotle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student of Plato • His work forms the basis for the _____ • Teacher of _____ the Great
Greek Tragedies Aeschylus and Sophocles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ which told of human _____
Aeschylus <i>"Ashes from a fire can be tragic"</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Orestria</i> tells of _____ and revenge during the _____ Wars  • Shows how the _____ can bring down even the greatest _____
Sophocles <i>"It will be a tragedy if I don't get to be a sophomore"</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote _____ and _____ • <i>Antigone</i> tells of a princess who sacrifices her _____ to _____ her slain brother • Explores the _____ between _____ and duty, honor and the _____
Greek Historians	Stressed the importance of _____

<p>Herodotus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ of _____ • Visited many lands to _____ information • Wrote about the _____ Wars 	
<p>Thucydides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote about the _____ War • Tried to be _____ to both sides 	
<p>Peloponnesian War 431 BCE to 404 BCE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ and the _____ League versus _____ and the _____ League 	
<p>Results of the Peloponnesian War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ wins • Athens _____ political _____ • Cultural advance is _____ • Greek _____ are _____ 	
<p>Phillip II of Macedonia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered _____ • Father of _____ the Great 	
<p>Alexander the Great</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted Greek _____ • Conquered the _____ and established an Empire extending from _____ to _____ (including Greece and Macedonia) • Spread _____ culture throughout his empire 	
<p>Hellenistic Age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The years of _____ influence following _____ death and ending with the _____ conquest. • Blending of _____ (Hellenic) culture with _____, _____, and _____ influences • Advances _____, architecture, philosophy, _____ and _____. 	
<p>Greek Mathematicians</p> <p>Pythagoras</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ <p>Euclid</p> <p>"Pythagoras and Euclid thought math was not stupid"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: formula used to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right _____ • The _____ of _____ • Wrote <i>The _____</i> 	
<p>Greek Scientists</p> <p>Hippocrates</p> <p>Archimedes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The _____ of _____ • Wrote the "<i>Hippocratic _____</i>," which is still used by _____ today. • _____ many practical devices including the _____ and pulley, the _____, and the _____ 	

Great Thinkers

(What we got from Greek Culture)

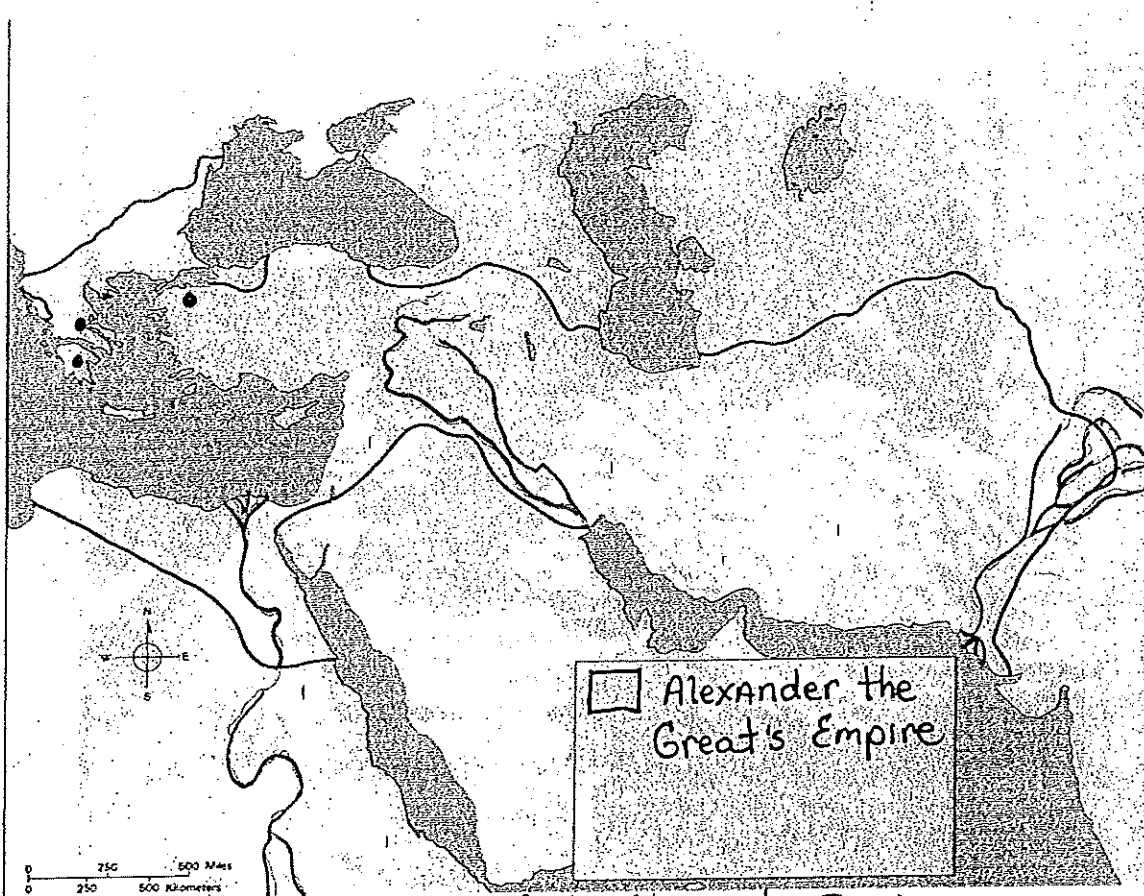
Name: _____

Artist/Thinker

What they did.

Interesting fact (them or their work)

Drama	Aeschylus	1.		
	Sophocles	2.		
Poetry	Homer			
History	Herodotus	1.		
	Thucydides	2.		
Science	Archimedes	1.		1.
	Hippocrates	2. (ask me)		2. Famous saying?
Math	Euclid	1.		
	Pythagoras	2.		
Philosophy	Socrates	1.		
	Plato	2.		
	Aristotle	3.		
Architecture	Phidias			
	Doric		(What did each look like?)	(Draw a picture of each)
	Ionic			
	Corinthian			



Look at the map on pages 119 & 130. *Shade Alexander's Empire*

Using the map above label the following places:

Dardanelles
 Aegean Sea
 Black Sea
 Indus River
 Mediterranean Sea
 Caspian Sea

Alexandria
 Nile River
 Tigris River
 Euphrates River
 Red Sea
 Persian Gulf

Greece
 Persian Empire
 Troy
 Color in Alexander's Empire
Sparta
Athens

Ancient Greece Review

1. Complete the chart

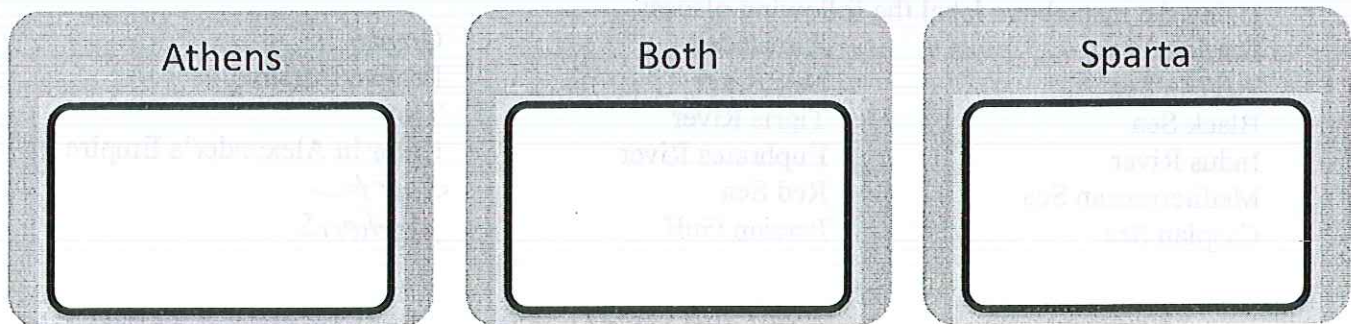
The Persian Wars

Opponents	Battles	Results

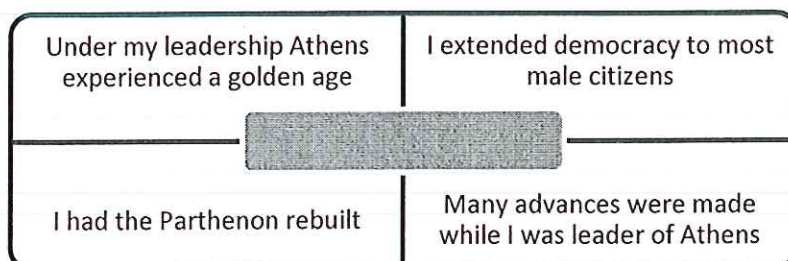
Matching

Draco	Dardanelles	polis	Hellenistic	Hippocrates
Homer	Archimedes	Phillip II	Herodotus	colonies

2. _____ Greeks set up these because of overpopulation and limited farmland.
3. _____ This is the Greek word for city-state
4. _____ He composed *The Illiad* and *The Odyssey*.
5. _____ This tyrant wrote a legal code for Athens with harsh laws.
6. _____ The Trojan War was fought over control of trade through this waterway
7. _____ The years of Greek influence and blending of cultures after the death of Alexander are known as the ___ Age.
8. _____ He is the father of medicine.
9. _____ He is considered the father of history. He wrote about the Persian Wars.
10. _____ He was the king of Macedonia who conquered Greece.
11. _____ This scientist invented the lever and pulley, the screw, and the catapult.
12. Use the following words to complete the diagram below (3 each): *oligarchy, democracy, golden age, militaristic society, city-states, polytheistic religion (mythology), Greek language, Delian League, Pelponnesian League*

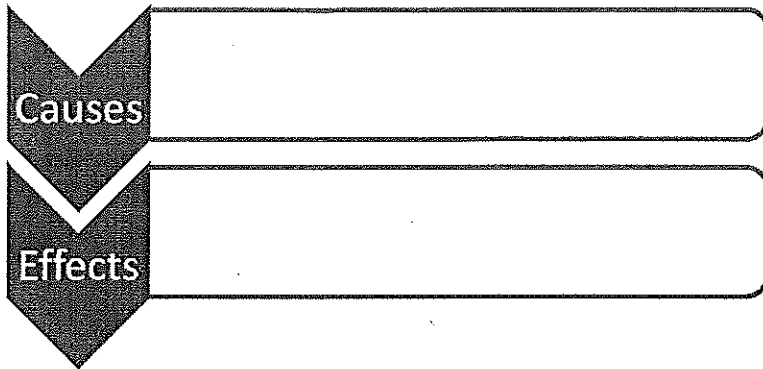


13. Fill in the center box with the person described in the diagram below



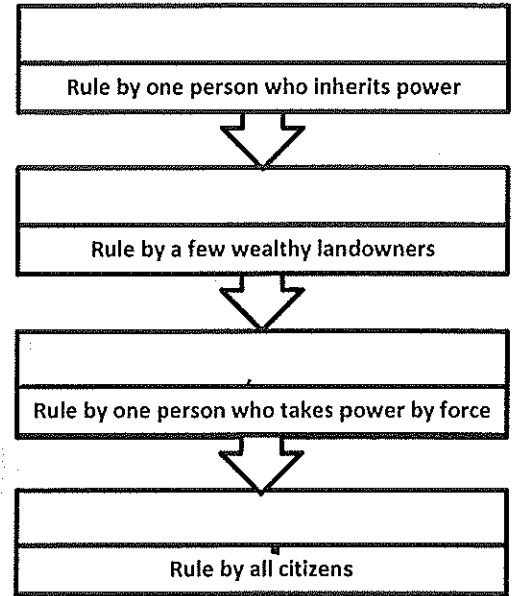
14.

The Peloponnesian War

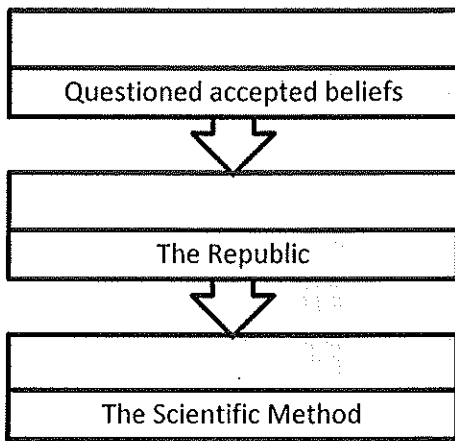


15.

Stages of Government in Athens



16. Philosophers of Ancient Greece



Persian Wars	mountains	Phidias	Athens	Euclid
Delian League	Alexander	Pythagorus	Thucydides	tragedies

- 17. _____ This city-state established the world's first democracy.
- 18. _____ This mathematician's work is still the basis of courses in geometry.
- 19. _____ He conquered the Persian Empire
- 20. _____ He was the Greek mathematician responsible for the Pythagorean Theorem.
- 21. _____ After winning these wars, Greeks controlled the Aegean Sea
- 22. _____ He was a Greek historian who wrote about the Peloponnesian War.
- 23. _____ Aeschylus and Sophocles wrote dramas of human suffering called ____.
- 24. _____ Greek city-states were separated by these.
- 25. _____ After the Persian wars, The Greeks formed a defensive alliance called the ____.

26. Fill in the chart with the following Greek thinkers: Archimedes, Aeschylus, Aristotle, Phidias, Euclid, Herodotus, Draco, Hippocrates, Pythagoras, Sophocles, Thucydides, Solon, Pericles

Math (2)	Drama (2)	Science/Medicine (2)	Politics (3)	Art/Architecture (1)	History (2)

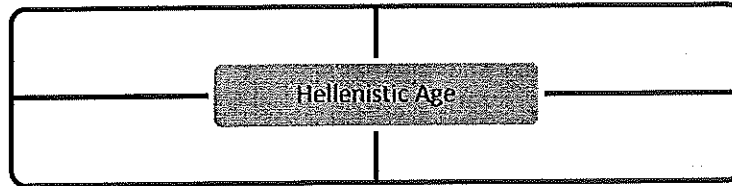
Answer the questions based on the passage.

"We are called a democracy because the administration is in the hands of many and not a few. Distinguished citizens are those in public service, not the most privileged. Whereas Spartans from early youth are undergoing laborious exercises to make them brave,... we are lovers of the beautiful. We cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. We gladly toil on our city's behalf."

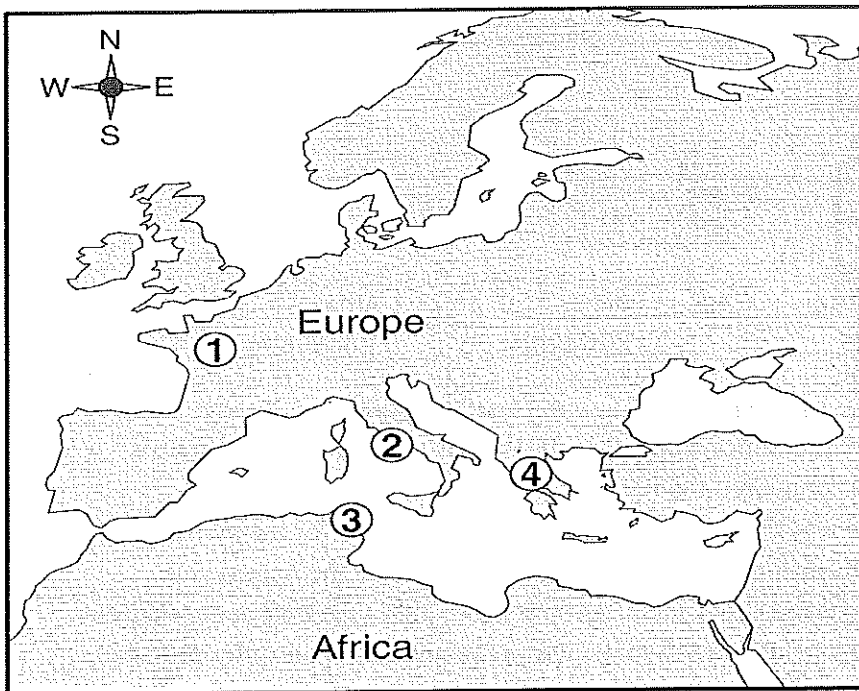
27. Circle the leader who wrote the quote above: Xerxes Pericles Leonidis Phidias

28. Would this be considered a primary source or a secondary source (circle)?

29. Fill in the chart with the four civilizations represented in the cultural blend of the Hellenistic world



30. Label the Balkan Peninsula, Aegean Sea, Asia Minor, Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea on this map. What number represents Greece? _____ What number represents Italy? _____



31. _____



32. _____

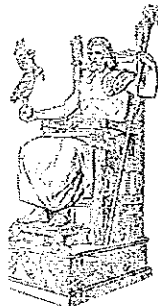


33. _____

Label the columns, gods, and temple with the following: Athena, Doric, Artemis, Zeus, Parthenon, Corinthian, Ionic



34. _____



35. _____



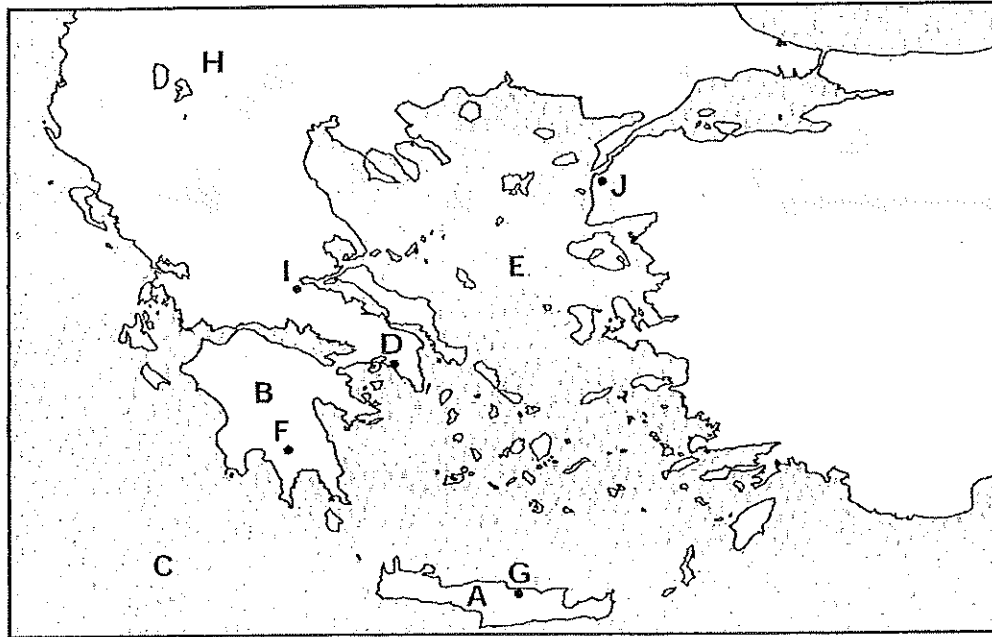
36. _____



37. _____

Who designed the Parthenon and sculpted the giant statues of Athena and Zeus above? _____

Label Athens, Troy, Sparta, Macedonia, Dardanelles, Asia Minor and Aegean Sea on this map

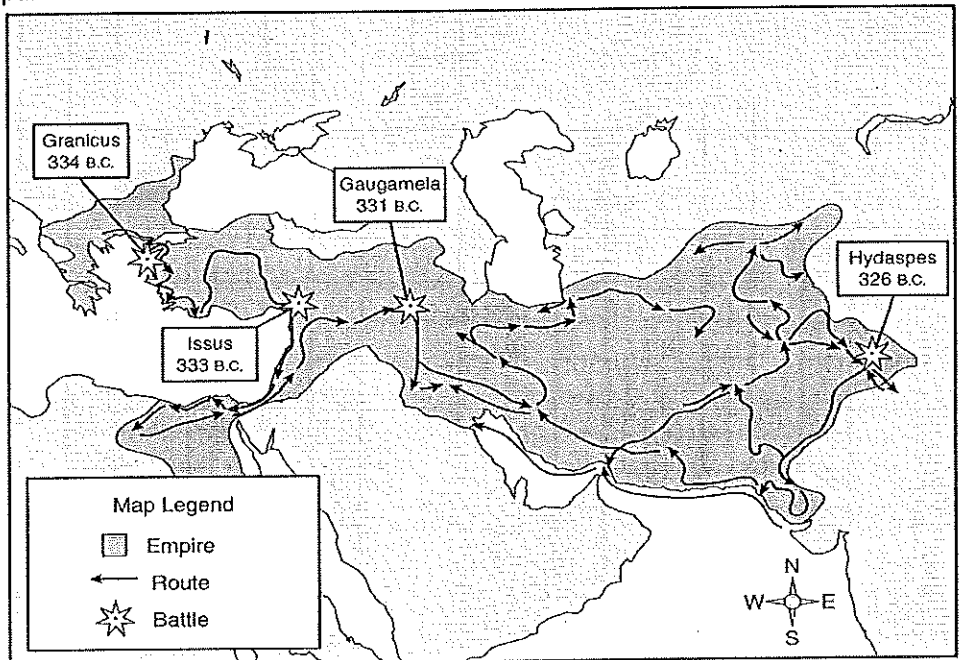


38. ____ Which letter represents the most militaristic and aggressive of the Greek city-states?
39. ____ Which letter represents the city-state controlled trade through the Dardanelles Strait?
40. ____ Which letter represents the city-state with the first democracy?
41. ____ Which letter represents the kingdom of Phillip II?
42. _____ What sea separates the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor?

43. Circle the best title for this map:
 Persian Victories
 The Campaigns of Alexander
 The Great Royal Road
 Athens versus Sparta

44. Which battle happened first?

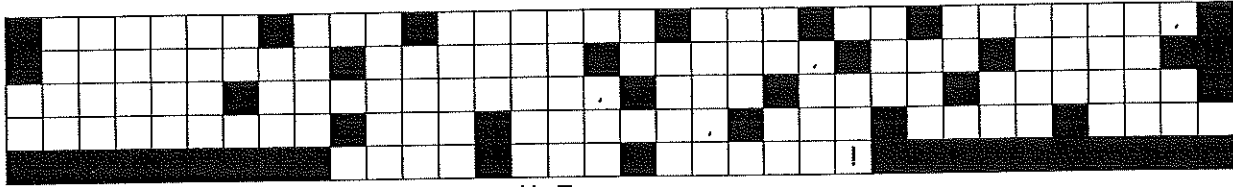
45. Which battle happened last?



46. Number the following 6 events in the order they occurred:

- ____ Phillip II of Macedonia conquers Greece
- ____ The Golden Age of Athens
- ____ The Peloponnesian War
- ____ The Hellenistic Age
- ____ The Persian Wars
- ____ Alexander conquers the Persian Empire

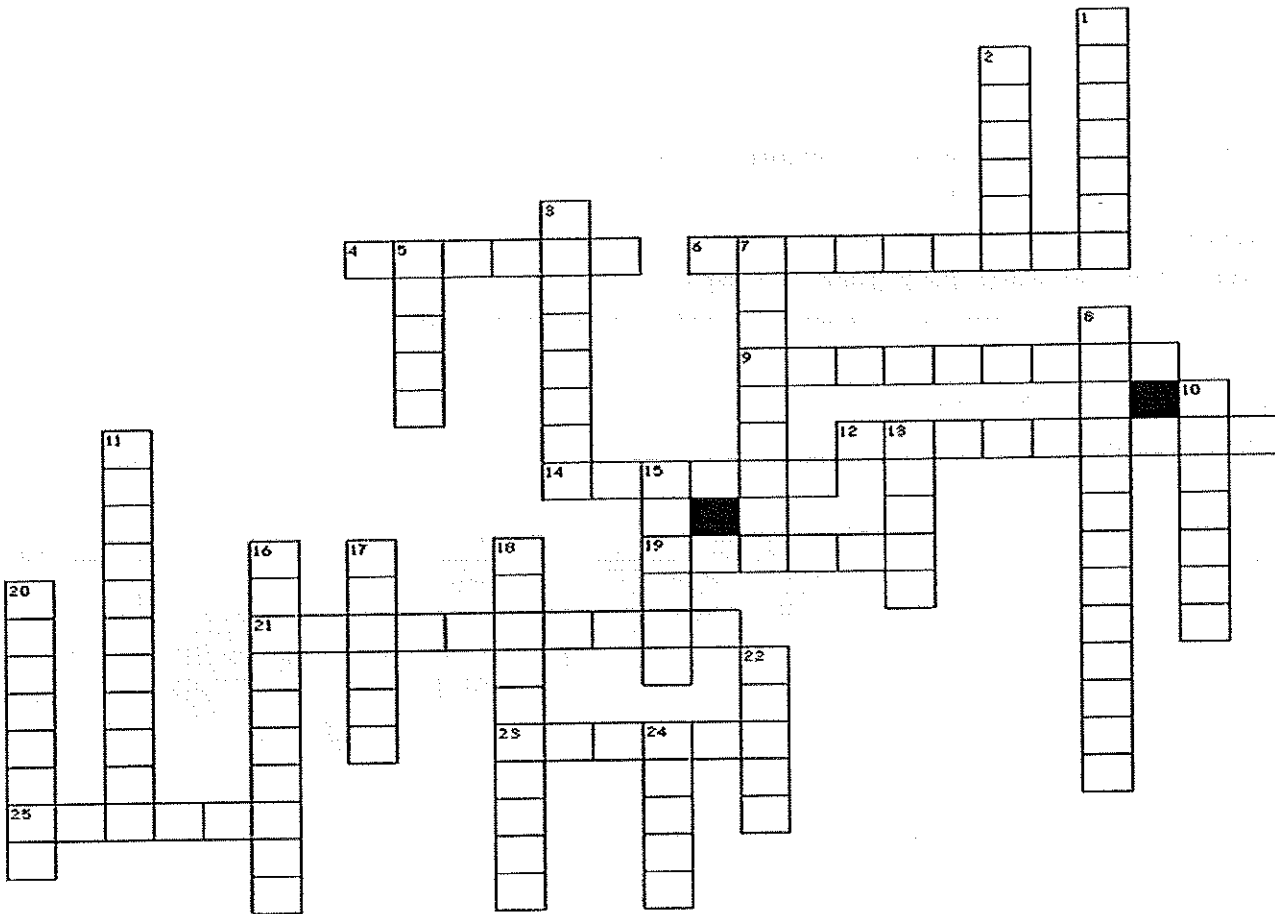
Falling Words!



T O H T

L O C I A R V H R G R W A O E A N H
 D E G R T D E T O E A E G L E E P T H G L D O F N A T T U G O
 T A U R H N T A S H S T G T L H E A W O T O H H W T H T H E T S T
 A S U X A N G E R I T E U O T D E N L A R W T O E H O E N H E N O K

Greece Crossword



Across

4. Darius' son who wants revenge
6. Athena's temple in Athens
9. writes tragedy called Antigone
12. takes over Greece after civil war
14. wins Peloponnesian War
19. lost at the battle of Thermopylae
21. column tops with leaves
23. ___ Age- new art, literature, science

25. invents type of geometry

Down

1. ___ Wars, City-states vs. Persia
2. only army to beat Alex (2 words)
3. Athens' Golden Age leader
5. one place Alexander takes over
7. Alexander's teacher
8. large sea controlled by Greece
10. Heroditus wrote this type of info.

11. Greek& Persian mixed culture
13. wrote a play about Troy
15. small sea controlled by Greece
16. discovers the number "pie"
17. king who started Persian war
18. invents R. triangle formula
20. poisoned for his ideas
22. scroled column tops
24. square column tops

The re-building of Athens (mega-hard!)

W	A	E	F	A	T	H	E	R	O	W	E	I	S	T	A	C	V	H	E	N	
O	F	.	H	P	E	R	B	E	O	N	.	-	S	T	T	O	L	L	O		
E	C	U	R	N	A	R	S	W	A	S	D	I	A	O	C	R	H	E	P	L	E
H	E	I	C	L	.		A	T	H	P	H	I	F	O	W	I	N	L	O		
E	P	E	N	L	R	F	U	S	A	A	I	N	R	A	T	E	M	T	O	R	
N	C	E	A				E	P	T	H	E	E	M	U	L	P	E	D			
G	T	E	D	.	S	B	S	C	D	E	M	S	A	T	H	P	E	R			
B	U	E	N	S	A	T	E	T	H	A	F	T	E	S		F	O	A	R	T	
N	W	C	O	M	I	T	Y	S	I	A	A	D	E	T	H	E	R	I	L	D	
N	A	.	A	G	.																

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

A developing Rivalry

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
															26							5				

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