Name ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ HR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Early Greeks – Study Guide**

**Summative on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Multiple choice (15 questions)**

**Short Answer (5 questions)**

**Map (4 questions)**

1. 3 seas surrounding Greece:
	1. Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea
2. 3 jobs Greece have to earn a living:
	1. Sailors, traders, fishermen
3. Knossos—why is it important?
	1. Knossos is a palace found by archaeologist, Sir Arthur Evans, on the island of Crete during the Minoan civilization.
	2. The palace revealed important facts about the culture of the Minoans.
	3. This civilization had bathrooms, storage rooms, workshop where they made jewelry.
	4. Knossos also had complete frescoes (wall paintings) about their daily life.
4. Minoans (3 facts):
	1. They were the first Greek civilization.
	2. They relied on building ships from oak and cedar.
	3. They lived on the island Crete.
	4. They focused more on trade than war.
	5. They have a mysterious end either an earthquake that caused tsunami to destroy this civilization OR Mycenaeans destroyed them.
	6. They also did frescoes and did bull-leaping. Neighbors of Mycenaeans and traded with them. Main goddess was Earth.
5. Mycenaeans (3 facts ):
	1. Mycenaeans were a civilization that focused more on war and trade.
	2. They fought against the city of Troy using the infamous trojan horse, where they hid in the fake horse until night in order to attack.
	3. They had bronze weapons and were considered very strategic.
	4. There was a poet named Homer who told stories about them and were later written in the Iliad and Odyssey.
	5. Originally from Asia Minor.
	6. Took over Minoan culture on Crete after they learned about their culture and used some of their ideas.
6. Dorians (3 facts):
	1. Dorians were the final Greek civilization. The Dark age happened after they took over from the Mycenaeans.
	2. The Dorians had iron swords that overpowered them. They became a tribal society that answered to themselves and not rulers.
	3. Invaded mainland Greece.
7. Dark Age (Include all positives and negatives):
	1. Positives:
		1. found new writing system: Greek alphabet,
		2. people moved to other areas and spread Greek culture.
		3. Dorians moves south and shared iron weapons.
		4. Farmers began to farm and created a surplus of food resulting in trade.
	2. Negatives:
		1. farmers only grew enough food for their families,
		2. trading died down and poverty took over,
		3. they stopped teaching and learning and soon forgot their old language.
8. Define Culture
	1. A group of people that share music, language, tradition, religion and day-to-day lives.
9. Define Hoplite
	1. A soldier who is too poor to afford a horse so he is a foot soldier who carries a sword, shield, and spear.
10. Greek citizens (Who were they and what were their rights?):
	1. Only free native-born makes who owned land we’re Greek citizens. They had the right to vote, pass officials and laws, defend themselves in court and own land.
11. Farming in Greece (How and Where)
	1. Because their geography had rocky soil, there was little farming in Greece.
12. Trading in Greece (How and Where)
	1. Trading was done within the Greek city-states where they imported and exported their goods. The nation was not as unified because each city-state viewers themselves as like their own country. Greece also began the invention of coins during this time.
13. Polis (definition, parts—agora and acropolis):
	1. A polis is a Greek City-state which is a city that is independent and acts LIKE their own country.
	2. Agora-center of the polis-marketplace and place to debate issues
	3. Acropolis—on top of a hill, fortified place to worship gods (temple), a safe place in times of war
14. Study Map of Greece (mainland, seas, and islands)