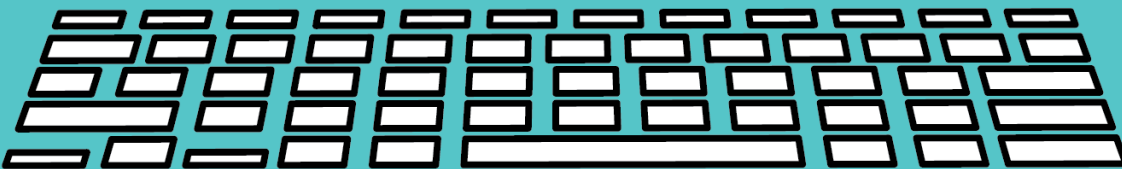
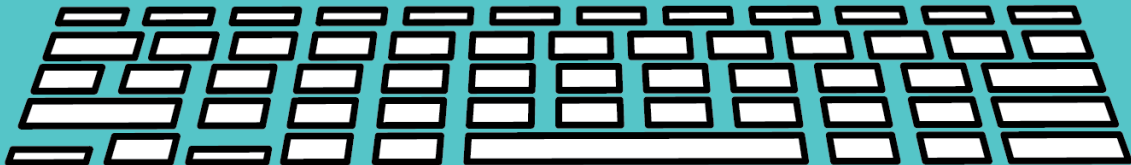


THE LENGTH
OF THE
OLYMPIC
STADIUM WAS
ABOUT 200
METERS

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Where is Alexander the Great from?	
2. How many events were in the first ever Olympic games?	
3. What is the name of Athena's Shrine in Athens?	
4. Who is the king of the Greek gods?	
5. How many years was the Peloponnesian war?	
6. What year did Greece become a country?	
7. What was the first Olympic event called?	
8. Who was Athens named after?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. When was Alexander the Great born?		9. Ancient Greece was formed near the ____ Sea.	
2. How many events were in the first Olympic games?		10. Rome defeated the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth in ____ BC.	
3. What is the name of Athena's Shrine in Athens?		11. Athens and Sparta had signed a ____ Year Peace Treaty.	
4. Who is the king of the Greek gods?		12. ____ led war and trained to be warriors.	
5. How many years was the Peloponnesian war?		13. In ____ BC, Athens and Sparta made a truce and the Peace of ____.	
6. What year did Greece become a country?		14. The Peloponnesian War began over the city of ____.	
7. What was the first Olympic event called?		15. The Persian Wars were between Persia and ____.	
8. Who was Athens named after?		16. Persia controlled the Middle East after the ____ Empire collapsed.	



ANCIENT GREECE

Ancient Greece was founded approximately 2500 years ago near the Mediterranean Sea. It had three periods – the Archaic Period (800 BC to 508 BC), the Classical Period (ending in 404 BC), and the Hellenistic Period (323 BC to 31 BC).

Pericles was the leader of Athens during the Peloponnesian War from 492 BC to 404 BC between the Persians and the Greeks. The Persian Empire stretched from Turkey all the way to the ancient Indus River Valley. In contrast, the Middle East after the Babylonian Empire collapsed. In 550 BC, Cyrus the Great conquered the Persian Empire in 550 BC. The Persian Empire was the largest empire in the world at the time. Persian rule extended to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Persia.

Greeks, at the time, were subject to some of the city-states. Persia did not like the Greeks stopping and opposing their territory. So, they sent warriors to stop the Greeks. The battles of Marathon and Salamis resulted in wins for Greece. Xerxes, the Persian King, was angry about the losses. He changed his mission from conquering the Greeks to wiping them out. Sitting on a cliff to watch the Greeks die, Xerxes saw smaller Greek ships toss burning wood onboard the large Persian ships. Persia lost the ship only to the Spartan army wait and attack the Persian warriors under the Greek command. Greece is credited with conquering the Persian Empire starting in 334 BC.

Athens, Sparta, and the Peloponnesian War: Athens was one of the most powerful cities in the world at the time. It was where democracy began and the center of art, science, and philosophy. Athens' name came from Athena, the goddess of wisdom, war, and civilization. The Parthenon, Athena's shrine, is in the center of Athens atop a hill.

Sparta was a powerful city-state as well. Unlike Athens, Spartans studied war and trained to be warriors. Thus, Sparta was known for its army.

The Persian War was over and Athens and Sparta had signed a Thirty Year Peace Treaty. Meanwhile, Athens became powerful and wealthy under Pericles rule. Sparta was jealous and didn't trust Athens anymore. The Peloponnesian War that lasted 27 years began over a conflict about the city of Corinth. The First War lasted 10 years with Athens dominating the sea and Sparta dominating the land. Athens built walls from the city to the seaport to trade from their ships. While Spartans never conquered the walls, many Athenians died due to the plague, including Pericles.

In 421 BC, Athens and Sparta made a truce called the Peace of Nicias, named after the general of the Athenian army. In 415 BC, Athens sent a large

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force to attack Syracuse, an ally. Sparta won which led to the 2nd Peloponnesian War. However, Lysander of Sparta defeated Athens in 405 BC. Athenians were starving and surrendered in 404 BC.

Olympic Games: The Olympic Games began in Greece nearly 3000 years ago in 776 BC with one event. These games lasted until 393 AD and were held every 4 years, similar to today. While there was warring between city-states during these games, truces were allowed so athletes could pass through enemy territory.

The Olympic Games honored the king of the Greek gods, Zeus, of Mount Olympus. They were held in Olympia. In fact, the first and last day of the games was spent honoring the gods.

Olympians were select athletes who were free (not enslaved) and of a certain age. At least one woman won an event, however, usually only men were allowed to compete. Other requirements included vowing to Zeus that there had been 10 months of training.

The goal of the athletes was to win first place at an event. These winners sometimes earned money from their hometown, got olive branches, a crown of leaves, and became heroes.

The first event was only one event (called the stadion) where athletes ran the length of the stadium. Other events were added including additional running races, wrestling, chariot races, boxing, and pentathlon. Nowadays we have many more events.

Age of Ancient Greece: Ancient Greece was a fierce civilization, however, the Romans eventually conquered Greece. Greek culture created a foundation for current language, literature, education, philosophy, art, architecture, politics, drama, science, medicine, and math. Yet, the city-state had internal issues. Greece was never an empire or a country. Philip II of Macedonia conquered Thebes and Athens in 338 BC. His son, Alexander the Great later conquered the land between Greece and India, including Egypt.

When Alexander the Great died, the generals of this empire divided the empire into three parts. The Hellenistic Period began in Greece and was transferred to Alexandria (Egypt), Antioch (Syria), and Rome (Italy).

Meanwhile Rome was gaining power and eventually defeated the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC. Greece fell under Roman rule during the city-states. Different governments didn't help matters, nor did the rich and the classes with the wealthy and poor. Similar culture couldn't unite the Greeks strong enough to rally against the stronger Roman civilization.

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