Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Words in Context

Ancient Greece was made up of small **City-States**, known as a **Polis**. In this **Polis**, citizens were expected to participate in a **Political** process to govern the **Polis**. At first it was just the **Aristocracy** that ruled, but over time Athens developed into a more equal **Democracy**. This was due to the movement known as **Philosophy**, which used reason to search for explanations of how to live life. Because **Philosophers** used reason to understand life, and not the gods, they created the first form of **Secular** living. All of this still impacts us today, right down to our **Police** force who protect citizens living in a modern **Polis**.

On the blank map below locate the major Greek city-states listed. Locate the Persian Empire, and draw the route they would have taken to get to Thermopylae. Use p 7 in the atlas & p 105, 106, 111 in the text for reference.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Aegean SeaCreteAthens Sparta | ThermopylaeIoniaPersian EmpireHellespont  | CorinthThebesMacedonia Ancient Troy  |



Looking at the Map on pages in your book:

What Physical features of Greece’s Geography make it different from the other major civilizations & empires we have examined so far in the course?

How are these an advantage and a disadvantage?

Based on the map, why is Ancient Greece so many small city-states? Why not one centrally controlled empire?

How do you think this affects the Greek attitude towards government?