

Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Sparta and Athens fought together to defeat Persia in the Persian Wars.



Spartan culture centered on the military, while Athenian culture emphasized government and the arts.



Alexander the Great built a huge empire and spread Greek culture.



The ancient Greeks made lasting contributions to architecture, philosophy, science, and many other fields.



Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Choose one word from each word pair to correctly complete each sentence below.

- A ruler named _____ created the Persian Empire. (**Cyrus the Great/Xerxes I**)
- A _____ was a group of soldiers that stood in a square to fight. (**cavalry/phalanx**)
- _____ built the largest empire the world had ever seen. (**Alexander the Great/Aristotle**)
- The _____ War(s) pitted two city-states against each other. (**Persian/Peloponnesian**)
- The philosopher _____ taught people by asking them questions. (**Darius/Socrates**)
- The greatest medical scholar of ancient Greece was _____. (**Philip II/Hippocrates**)
- Aristotle taught the importance of _____ in his writings. (**reason/alliance**)
- _____ was a great mathematician. (**Plato/Euclid**)

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 260–265)

- Identify** Who were Cyrus the Great, Darius I, and Xerxes I?
- Analyze** How did the Greeks use strategy to defeat a larger fighting force?
- Elaborate** What were some factors that led to the success of the Persian Empire?

SECTION 2 (Pages 266–271)

- Describe** What was life like for Spartan women? for Athenian women?
- Compare and Contrast** How was the education of Spartan boys different from the education of Athenian boys? What did the education of both groups have in common?
- Evaluate** Do you agree or disagree with this statement: “The Athenians brought the Peloponnesian War on themselves.” Defend your argument.

SECTION 3 (Pages 272–276)

11. **a. Describe** How did Philip II improve the phalanx?
b. Analyze How did the cultures that Alexander conquered change after his death?
c. Predict How might history have been different if Alexander had not died so young?

SECTION 4 (Pages 277–282)

12. **a. Identify** What is the Parthenon? For which goddess was it built?
b. Compare What did Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle have in common?
c. Evaluate Why do you think Greek accomplishments in the arts and sciences are still admired today?

Reviewing Themes

13. **Politics** Why did the Persians and the Greeks react differently to the end of the Persian Wars?
14. **Politics** How were the government and the army related in Sparta?
15. **Society and Culture** How were the roles of women different in Athens and Sparta?

Using the Internet

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KEYWORD: SN6WH9

16. **Activity: Writing a Dialogue** While rulers such as Alexander and Cyrus fought to gain land, thinkers like Socrates may have questioned their methods. Enter the keyword activity. Write a dialogue between Socrates and a student on whether it was right to invade another country. Socrates should ask at least 10 questions to his student.

Social Studies Skills

17. **Interpreting Charts and Tables** Create a chart in your notebook that identifies key Greek achievements in architecture, art, writing, philosophy, and science. Complete the chart with details from this chapter.

Reading Skills

18. **Comparing and Contrasting Historical Facts** Complete the chart below to compare and contrast two powerful leaders you studied in this chapter, Cyrus the Great and Alexander the Great.

Compare	List two characteristics that Cyrus and Alexander shared.	
	a. _____ b. _____	
Contrast	How did Cyrus's and Alexander's backgrounds differ?	
	Cyrus c. _____	Alexander d. _____
	What happened to their empires after they died?	
	Cyrus e. _____	Alexander f. _____

FOCUS ON WRITING



19. **Writing Your Poem** Look back over your notes from this chapter. Ask yourself which of the accomplishments you noted are the most significant. Do you admire people for their ideas? their might? their leadership? their brilliance?

Choose one person whose accomplishments you admire. Look back through the chapter for more details about the person's accomplishments. Then write a poem in praise of your chosen figure. Your poem should be five lines long. The first line should identify the subject of the poem. The next three lines should note his or her accomplishments, and the last line should sum up why he or she is respected.

DIRECTIONS: Read each question and write the letter of the best response.

1

The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life . . . Further, we provide plenty of means for the mind to refresh itself from business. We celebrate games and sacrifices all the year round . . . Where our rivals from their very cradles by a painful discipline seek after manliness . . . we live exactly as we please and yet are just as ready to encounter every legitimate danger.

The information in this passage suggests that the person who wrote it probably lived in

- A Athens.
- B Persia.
- C Sparta.
- D Troy.

2 The Athenians' main rivals were from

- A Sparta.
- B Rome.
- C Macedonia.
- D Persia.

3 Which people were the chief enemies of the Greeks in the 400s BC?

- A the Romans
- B the Persians
- C the Egyptians
- D the Macedonians

4 All of the following were Greek philosophers *except*

- A Aristotle.
- B Plato.
- C Socrates.
- D Zoroaster.

5 Hellenistic culture developed as a result of the activities of which person?

- A Darius I
- B Philip II
- C Cyrus the Great
- D Alexander the Great

Connecting with Past Learnings

6 Cyrus the Great and Alexander the Great both built huge empires. What other leader that you have studied in this course also created an empire?

- A Moses
- B Shi Huangdi
- C Confucius
- D Hatshepsut

7 In this chapter you have read about many great philosophers and thinkers. Which of the following people you have studied was *not* a philosopher or thinker?

- A Socrates
- B Ramses the Great
- C Confucius
- D Siddhartha Gautama