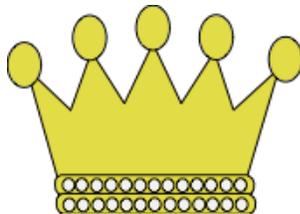


p

The **Big** Picture

Ancient Greece: Three Styles of Government



vs.



vs.



II. Rise of City-States (Government)- this lesson will go over three styles of government that ruled in Ancient Greece (these forms of government also occur in all other time periods in history)

A. Tyranny/Monarchy ("mono" = one and "archy" = to rule)

1. One cruel leader (called a tyrant)
2. Takes control by force (through a military force)

B. Oligarchy/Aristocracy ("oli" = few and "archy" = to rule)

1. Wealthy/Rich/Powerful people
2. They have land or capital (resources like buildings, transportation, land)

C. Democracy ("demo" = common people and "cracy" = to rule)

1. Free citizens make decisions based on majority rule (voting)
2. Two types:
 - a. Direct Democracy
 - i. Each citizen votes in day-to-day government decisions
 - ii. Usually only works with smaller populations
 - b. Representative Democracy
 - i. Citizens vote for representatives to make day-to-day government decisions for them
 - ii. Works better for larger populations

D. Sparta

1. Spartan Society

- a.
- b.

2. Spartan Government

- a.
- b.

E. Athens and the Golden Age of Greece

1. Athenian Society

- a.
- b.

2. Athenian Government

- a.
- b.

3. The Golden Age (a time of pride and achievement)

- a. *What made this possible?*
- b. *What achievements were made?*

F. A Return to Tyranny

- 1. *What caused this?*
- 2. *How did this affect Greek achievements?*

G. The Greek Empire

1. Philip II

- a. *Where was he from?*
- b. *What did he accomplish?*

2. Alexander the Great

- a. *What did he accomplish?*
- b. *Why is he "great"?*

H. The End of the Greek Empire

- 1. *What caused this?*
- 2. *Who replaced the Greeks as the superpower in the Mediterranean?*

D. Sparta

1. Spartan Society
 - a. Lives centered around physical activity
 - b. Had lots of slaves
2. Spartan Government
 - a. Militaristic
 - b. Oligarchy- two kings and an assembly/senate

E. Athens and the Golden Age of Greece

1. Athenian Society
 - a. Only had a military in times of war
 - b. Encouraged citizens to participate in government
2. Athenian Government
 - a. Democratic- all citizens took part in the assembly
 - b. Majority Rule- more votes than not passed something into law
3. The Golden Age (a time of pride and achievement)
 - a. The defeat of the Persians and Pericles helped make the Golden Age Possible
 - b. Some achievements were made in architecture, writing, science, medicine, and government.

F. A Return to Tyranny

1. Strong city-states wanted more land and power, which caused civil war and the end of the Golden Age
2. Great thinkers and teachers were not paid for their work, so achievements were slowed

G. The Greek Empire

1. Philip II
 - a. He was from Macedonia, north of Greece
 - b. He helped unite most of Greece
2. Alexander the Great
 - a. He extended the Greek Empire across parts Europe, Africa, and Asia
 - b. He created great cities that became centers of learning and helped spread Greek culture

H. The End of the Greek Empire

1. After Alexander died, several leaders fought for control over Greece, and this civil war broke the empire apart
2. The Romans replaced the Greeks as the superpower in the Mediterranean