

# Story of the Greeks



Part 2 of Ancient History with *All Ye Lands*

## Chapter 4 - The Marvelous Greeks

Along with this chapter, you will be reading select chapters from *Story of the Greeks* by Helen Guerber. It is a fascinating account of Ancient Greek history.

### What to do:

For this chapter, your work is divided as follows:

Day 1 - Read the textbook and take notes in your history notebook. Put dates on timeline.  
Begin reading the historical novel.

Day 2 - Do the assigned reading from *Story of the Greeks* and the worksheets. Do the map work.

Day 3 - Write history story/summary from SOG. Review and memorize history dates.

For the rest of the year, take notes in your history notebook. The following worksheets are written to help you understand and remember what you will read in *Story of the Greeks*. They include vocabulary works, facts to know, map work, comprehension questions, and journal pages for history summaries.

### About the worksheets and writing assignments:

For quotes and questions, always include the number of the page where you found the answer.

For the vocabulary, you can find the definitions more quickly on the internet, or get a simple answer from your parents.

For writing assignments, be sure to use at least 2 of your vocabulary words. Try to include as much detail as possible.

The black line map of Greece is from [fivejs.com](http://fivejs.com)

For the map work, if a map is not provided, use a map from *Map Trek*.

## The Beginnings of Greece

### CHAPTERS TO READ:

- I. Early inhabitants of Greece
- V. Founding of many Important Cities

### BEFORE YOU READ:

#### Facts to Know:

**Inachus** - the first Egyptian who settled in Greece. He founded a city called Argos which was destroyed by the Deluge.

**Deluge of Ogyges** - a great earthquake and flood which occurred during the time when Ogyges was King of Argos.

#### Vocabulary:

1. Did not venture out of sight \_\_\_\_\_
2. A city on a promontory \_\_\_\_\_
3. Massive gateways \_\_\_\_\_

### AFTER YOU READ:

#### Map Work:

1. On a map of the Mediterranean, find and circle Greece and Egypt. Phoenicia is the shaded part just east of the Mediterranean Sea. Label Phoenicia.



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 1

2. On a map of Greece, find and label: Mediterranean Sea, Argos, Athens, Thebes, Isthmus of Corinth, and Mycenae.



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 1

## Do You Remember?

1. Who were the Pelasgians? Describe how they lived.

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name two civilized nations who lived near Greece. How did they come to Greece?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What did Cecrops teach the Pelasgians?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Who founded Athens? What was it named at first? Why was the name changed to "Athens"?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who founded Thebes? Where did he come from? What did he teach the people?

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6. Who rebuilt Argos? Where did he come from? What did he teach the Pelasgians?

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7. Who built Mycenae?

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### Greek Gods and Goddesses



As you read D’aulaire’s *Book of Greek Myths*, briefly the following gods and goddesses:

- Zeus \_\_\_\_\_
- Hera \_\_\_\_\_
- Poseidon \_\_\_\_\_
- Ares \_\_\_\_\_
- Hermes \_\_\_\_\_
- Hephaestus \_\_\_\_\_
- Aphrodite \_\_\_\_\_
- Athena \_\_\_\_\_
- Apollo \_\_\_\_\_

STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 1

**My favorite Greek Myth:** \_\_\_\_\_

Write and illustrate your favorite Greek myth.

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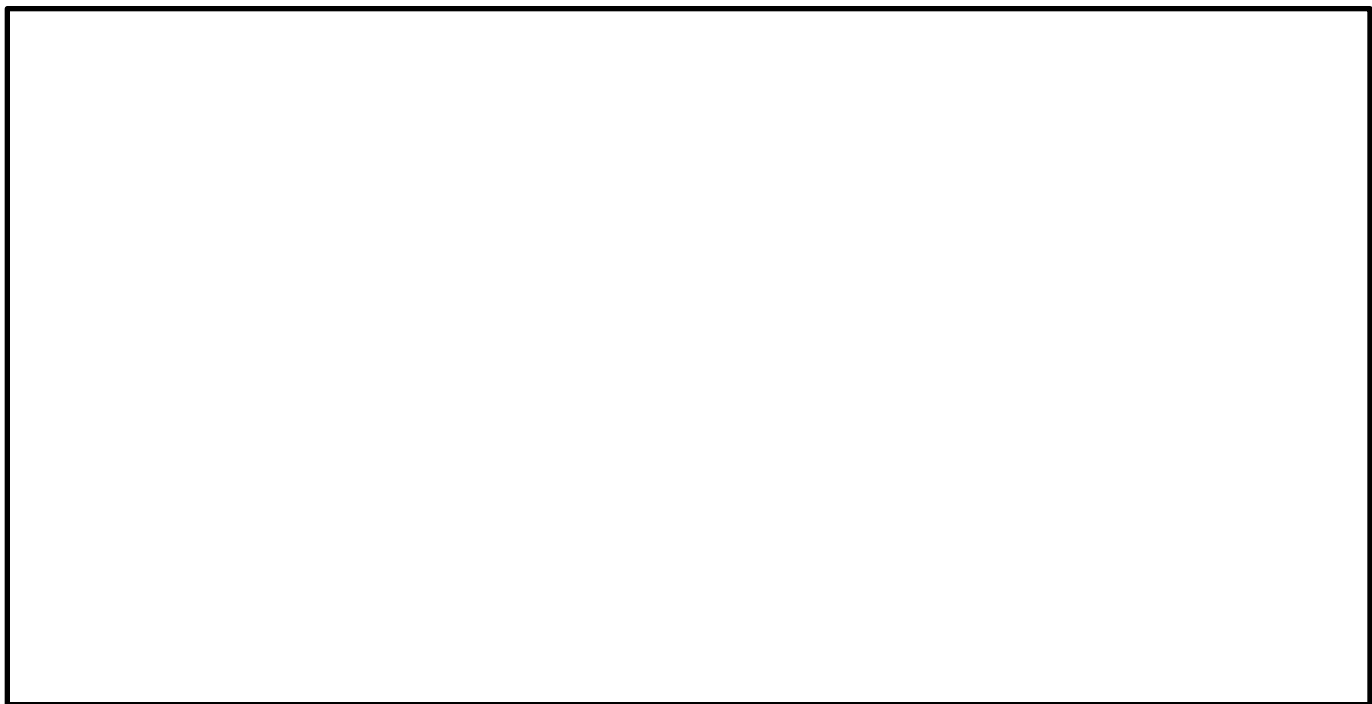
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**Homer's *Illiad***

Read Part I of *Children's Homer*.  
Write and illustrate your favorite part of the Illiad.

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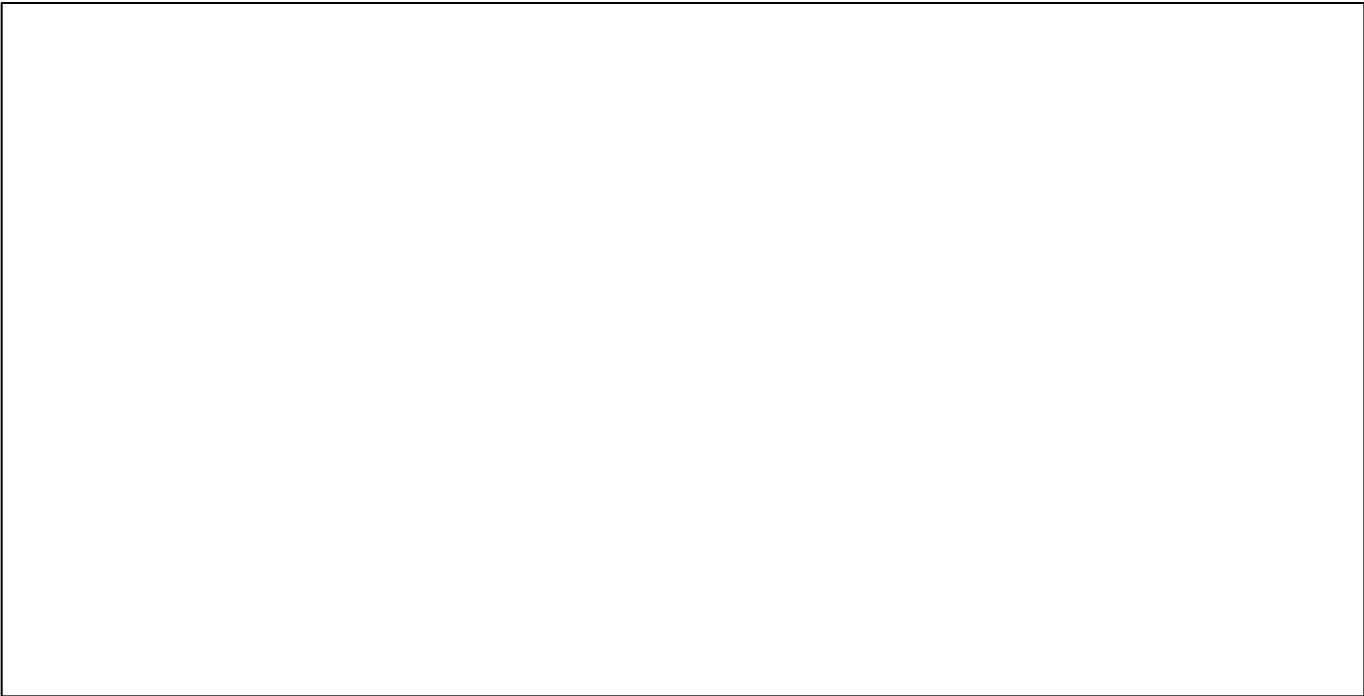
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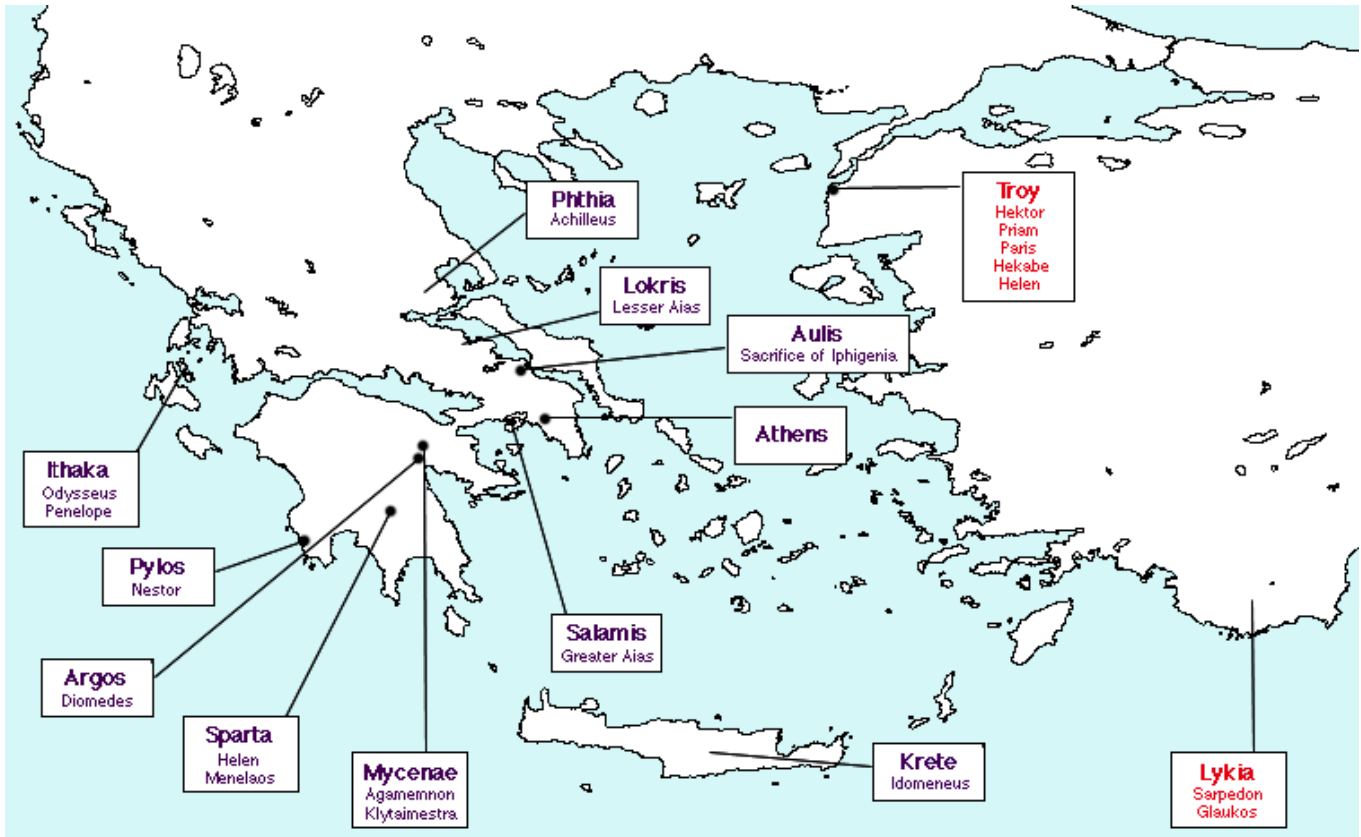
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### Map of the Trojan War



### Map of the Wanderings of Odysseus



# Homer's *Odyssey*

Read Part II of *Children's Homer*.

Write and illustrate your favorite part of the *Odyssey*.

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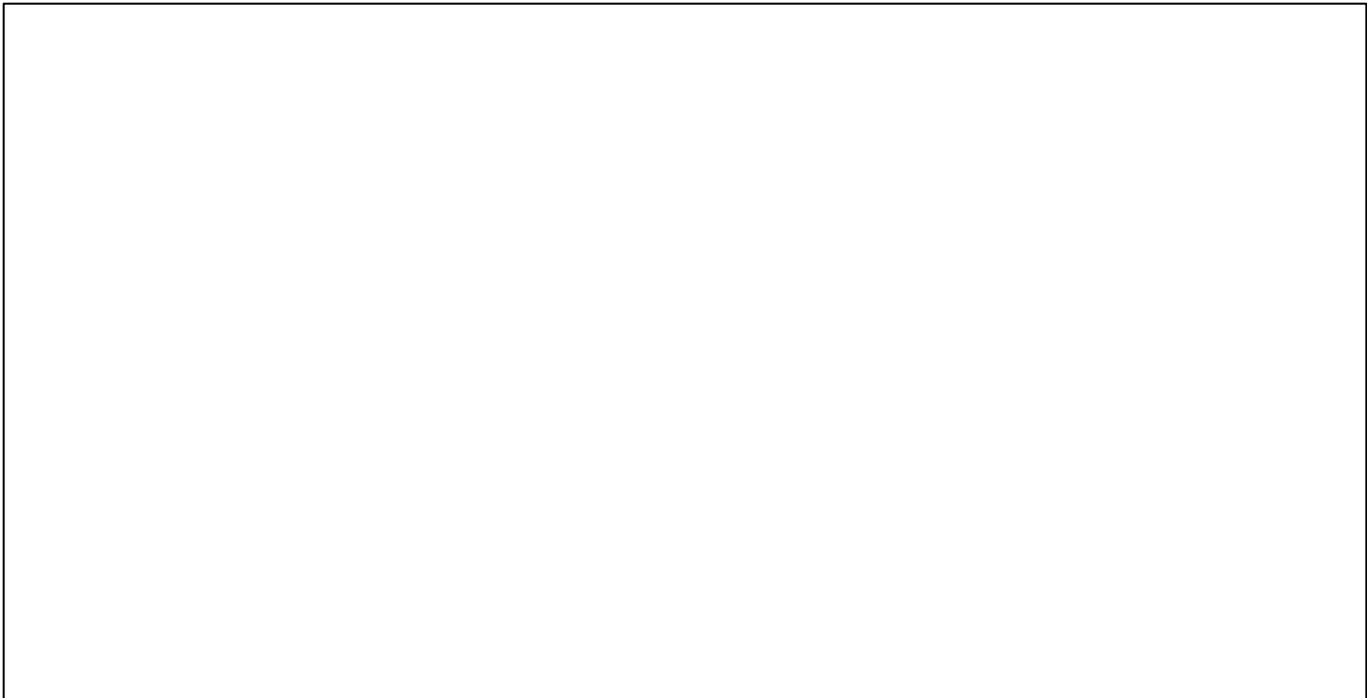
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## Sparta

### CHAPTERS TO READ:

- XXIV. The Rise of Sparta
- XXV. Spartan Training
- XXVI. The Brave Spartan Boy
- XXVII. Public Tables in Sparta
- XXVIII. Laws of Lycurgus

### BEFORE YOU READ:

#### Vocabulary:

1. after their **exile** of a hundred years \_\_\_\_\_
2. neither crippled nor in anyway **deformed** \_\_\_\_\_
3. but one rough woolen **garment** \_\_\_\_\_
4. they were taught to stand pain and **fatigue** \_\_\_\_\_
5. heap of **rushes**, layer of **cat-tail** \_\_\_\_\_
6. depend entirely on the **provisions** \_\_\_\_\_
7. they were a very **temperate** people \_\_\_\_\_
8. when they left for their first **campaign** \_\_\_\_\_
9. prizes, which were much **coveted** \_\_\_\_\_

#### Facts to Know:

**Heraclidae** - descendants of Hercules who ruled Sparta

**Peloponnesus** - a large peninsula located in southern Greece

**Helots** - slaves of the Spartans who did the farm work

**Lycurgus** - son of a Spartan ruler, guardian of the infant king Charilaus

- ruled Sparta while king Charilaus was too young to rule and wrote laws for Sparta

**Ephors** - five men who watched over and advised the king

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 4

**Map Work:**

On a map of Greece - find and label Sparta and Thessaly. Color the area of the Peloponnesus. The Heraclidae once lived in Sparta but were driven out and forced to promise that they would stay away for 100 years. During their exile they lived in Thessaly. After the 100 years, they returned to Sparta, conquered the people living there and forced these prisoners of war to become their slaves, or helots.



STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 4

AFTER YOU READ:

Do you remember?

- 1. "Lycurgus was a thoroughly good and upright man." Give some examples of his goodness and wisdom.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. Describe how Spartan children were raised.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. What does the term *laconic* mean? Where does it come from?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4. How did the Spartans teach their sons to be temperate in drinking wine?

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5. "Come back with it or on it." What does this mean? Who said these words and to whom?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

Time Line: c. 630 B.C. Lycurgus gives laws to Sparta



## Olympics, Laws of Athens, First Plays

### CHAPTERS TO READ:

XXXII. Olympic Games

XXXIII. Milo of Croton

XXXVI. Bloody laws of Draco

XXXVII. Laws of Solon

XXXVIII. First Plays

### BEFORE YOU READ:

#### Vocabulary:

1. Painters and **sculptors** further **adorned** it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. In vain he **struggled**, in vain he called \_\_\_\_\_
3. Such **severity** had never been known before \_\_\_\_\_
4. he soon **consented** to tell them what to do \_\_\_\_\_
5. He knew so much that he was called a **sage** \_\_\_\_\_
6. If elected to the **Tribunal** \_\_\_\_\_

#### Facts to know:

**Codrus** - King of Athens who ruled shortly after the Trojan War.

He sacrificed his life so the Athenians could defeat the Spartans in battle.

**archon** - a wealthy ruler who ruled Athens along with eight other archons for one year

**Megacles** - an archon who broke his promise to a group of rebels.

The Athenians believed that his broken promise brought the wrath of the gods upon Athens.

**Epimenides** - a poet who was thought to be a favorite of the gods.

#### Map work:

On a map of Greece find and label Olympia and Athens. You can use the map from Week 4.



STORY OF THE GREEKS - Week 5

**AFTER YOU READ:**

**Do You Remember?**

1. What did Hercules build at Olympia? Why did he start the Olympic games?

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2. What is a monarchy? What is an oligarchy?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Who was Draco? Why were the Athenians frightened by his laws? Give an example of the severity of his laws?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Why did the Athenians exile Megacles?

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe the amphitheatre. Name 3 famous writers of Greek tragedies and one famous writer of comedies.

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - Week 6

## War with Persia Part I

**CHAPTERS TO READ:**

XLIII. The Great King

XLIV. Hippias visits Darius

XLV. Destruction of the Persian Host

XLVI. Advance of the Second Host

XLVII. The Battle of Marathon

**BEFORE YOU READ:****Vocabulary:**

1. He was a powerful **monarch** \_\_\_\_\_
2. trying to **induce** the Greek cities to make war \_\_\_\_\_
3. in token of **homage** to the Great King \_\_\_\_\_
4. held a **scepter** of pure gold \_\_\_\_\_
5. they were therefore **obliged** to go home \_\_\_\_\_
6. It soon came to the **promontory** formed by Mt. Athos  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They humbly **yielded** \_\_\_\_\_
8. He **hastened** his preparations \_\_\_\_\_
9. Like ripe grain under a mower's **scythe** \_\_\_\_\_
10. Prevent them from **embarking** \_\_\_\_\_

**Facts to Know:**

**Hippias** - tyrannical ruler of Athens who was sent into exile by the Athenians.

He tried to regain power over Athens by seeking the help of King Darius.

**King Darius** - powerful king of the large Persian Empire

**Satrap** - governor of a province or colony in the Persian Empire

**Democedes** - Greek doctor famous for his skill

**Map Work:**

On a map of Greece, find and label Athens, Sparta, and Marathon.

STORY OF THE GREEKS - Week 6

**AFTER YOU READ:**  
**Do You Remember?**

1. Where did King Darius live? Describe his palace. How did he keep track of all that was going on in his large empire?

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did Darius want to reward Democedes? What did Democedes choose for a reward?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. “(Darius) sent messengers to the Greek towns and islands bidding them to surrender and give him earth and water.” By demanding earth and water, what did Darius mean? What was the Spartan’s response?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

4. From whom did the Athenians seek help? Did they come?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

**Memorable Words:**

“Master, remember the Athenians.” Who had to say these words, to whom, and why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

**For Discussion:**

1. What does the term marathon mean? Explain how it originates from the Battle of Marathon.

**Time Line:** 490 B.C. Darius is defeated at the Battle of Marathon

**Looking Forward:**

If you read the next two chapters, you will learn of the ingratitude of the Athenians. Militades eventually died in prison, and Aristides was exiled. As you learn more about the Greeks, you will see how time and again, the fickle and ungrateful Athenians easily forget the heroic services rendered by their great leaders and how they send them into exile.



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 7

## War with Persia Part II

**CHAPTERS TO READ:**

L. Two Noble Spartan Youths  
 LI. The Great Army  
 LII. Preparations for Defense  
 LIII. Leonidas at Thermopylae

LIV. Death of Leonidas  
 LV. Burning of Athens  
 LVI. Battles of Salamis and Plataea

**BEFORE YOU READ:****Vocabulary:**

1. **Desist**, O King! \_\_\_\_\_
2. Chains flung across the **strait** \_\_\_\_\_
3. And to **subdue** completely \_\_\_\_\_
4. A great **canal** across the **isthmus** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. A meek **compliance** \_\_\_\_\_
6. To see his **vessels** destroy the enemy \_\_\_\_\_
7. The **fleets** soon came \_\_\_\_\_
8. With the **remnant** of his host \_\_\_\_\_

**Facts to Know:**

**Xerxes** - son of Darius who became King of Persia

**Oracle** - a priest or priestess through whom advice or prophecy from the gods is sought  
 - Also a sacred place where such advice or prophecy was sought

**Leonidas** - courageous King of Sparta

**Lacedaemonian soldiers** - soldiers from Sparta

**Ephialtes** - Greek shepherd and traitor

**Persian Immortals** - "immortal" means one who cannot die  
 - Refers to Persia's most skilled fighters

**Map Work:** On a map of Greece -

1. Color the narrow pass of Thermopylae red.
2. Circle Salamis, and Mycale in purple, showing where the Greeks defeated the Persians.

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - Week 7

**AFTER YOU READ:**

**Memorable Words:** Who spoke these words, to whom, and why?

1. “Desist, O King! For we have come hither, my friend and I to offer our lives in exchange for those our people have taken. Here we are! Do with us as you will.”

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. “Very well, then. We can fight in the shade.”

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. “The wooden walls will defend you and your children.” What did Themistocles insist these words meant?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Date:** 479 B.C. - Spartan defense of Thermopylae,  
Xerxes is defeated at Salamis (sea) and Plataea (land)

**Summary:**

1. Write the story of Leonidas’ heroic defense at Thermopylae. Make it as exciting as possible. OR:
2. Write the story of Themistocles and the battle of Salamis. Be sure to include Aristide’s heroic deed.

**Looking forward:**

The battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea are considered to be some of the most decisive battles in history. If the Persians had conquered Greece, the art, philosophy, and science that flourished in Athens as a free society would have been suppressed. As you continue to read, look for these Greek advancements and contributions which so heavily influence our own culture.





## Themistocles and the Battle of Salamis



Who was Themistocles? \_\_\_\_\_

What did he convince the Athenians to do?

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Describe the Battle of Salamis:

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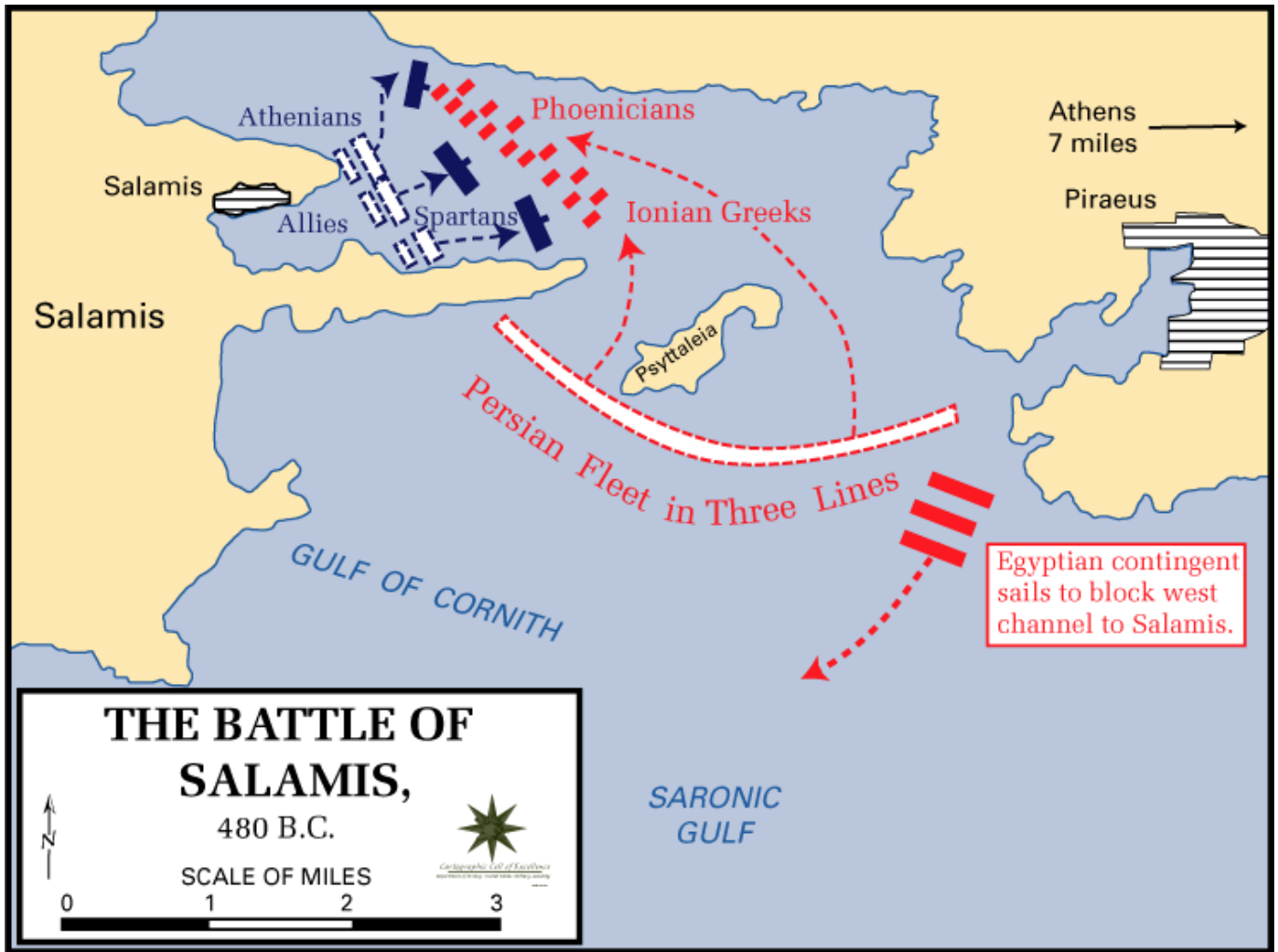
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Who is in this picture? \_\_\_\_\_

What is he watching?

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What did he do after the battle?

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## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 8

## Athens and the Age of Pericles

**CHAPTERS TO READ:**

LIX. Cimon improves Athens

LX. The Earthquake

LXI. Age of Pericles

LXII. Teachings of Anaxagoras

LXIII. Beginnings of the Peloponnesian War

LXIV. Death of Pericles

**BEFORE YOU READ:****Vocabulary:**

1. Was **lavishly** spent \_\_\_\_\_
2. This **reproof** was so just \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pericles was **shrewd**.... And very **eloquent** \_\_\_\_\_
4. While they were **groping** about \_\_\_\_\_
5. This unexpected **resistance** \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lest all the Spartans should **perish** \_\_\_\_\_
7. They **ostracized** him \_\_\_\_\_
8. The thirty-year's **truce** \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Imploring** for his help \_\_\_\_\_

**Facts to Know:****King Archimadus** - king of Sparta**Phidias** - greatest ancient Greek sculptor, friend of Pericles**Anaxagoras** - Greek philosopher of great renown**Hippocrates** - famous Greek doctor who had a cure for the plague

Note: Once again showing their fickleness and ingratitude, the Athenians eventually exiled their great war hero Themistocles, who ended up living in Persia! Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes gave him a Persian wife and provided him with food for the rest of his life.

STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 8

**AFTER YOU READ:**

**Do You Remember?**

1. After the death of Arisitides, how did the Athenians begin to act towards their former allies? What did they do with the money that was supposed to be used to strengthen the army and navy?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the Helots do after the earthquake? When the Spartans asked the Athenians for help, what kind of help did they receive?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the Age of Pericles? What are some improvements Pericles made to Athens?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

4. "The Athenians found themselves threatened with a two-fold danger." What were these two dangers? Who settled them, and how?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

5. What was the Peloponnesian War? How long did it last for? Why did Pericles want to wage war on sea instead of on land?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

6. How did Pericles die? What were his last words?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Line:** 438 B.C. The Parthenon is completed under Pericles' leadership

**Summary:** Describe the Parthenon. When and where was it built? Who built it and why? What was inside?



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 9

## Alcibiades and the Fall of Athens

## CHAPTERS TO READ:

LXV. The Philosopher Socrates  
 LXVI. Socrates' Favorite Pupil  
 LXVII. Youth of Alcibiades

LXVIII. Greek Colonies in Italy  
 LXIX. Alcibiades in Disgrace  
 LXX. Death of Alcibiades

## BEFORE YOU READ:

## Facts to Know:

**The Academy** - A school founded by Plato c. 387 B.C, an exclusive academic club where problems in math, science, and philosophy were studied and discussed.

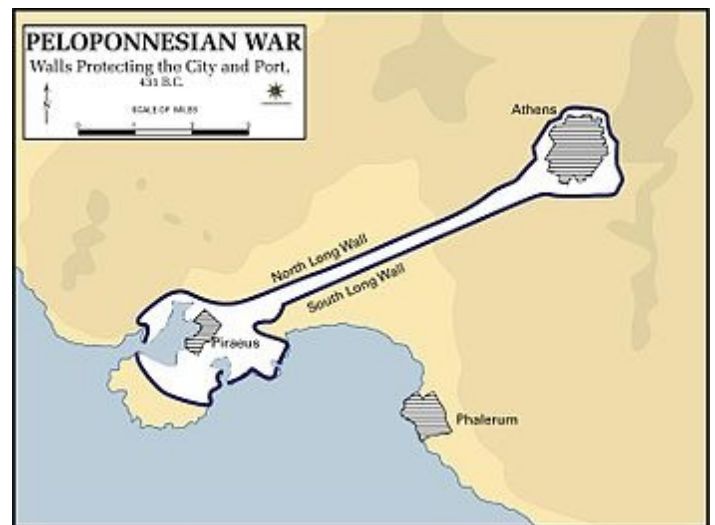
**Nicias** - Athenian ruler who took the place of Pericles.

**Hermes** - Greek god of commerce (business), also messenger of the gods

**Long Walls** - Long walls built from Athens to its port providing safe passage to the sea even during times of a siege.

## Vocabulary:

1. In the cool **porticoes**  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The **ward** of Pericles  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. His companions always **flattered** him  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He was **genial** and open-handed  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Asked them to **adjourn** and go home  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Found guilty of **sacrilege** \_\_\_\_\_
7. His **treachery** had ruined Athens \_\_\_\_\_



## Map Work:

On a map of Greece, find and label these Greek colonies:  
 Sybains, Croton, Tarentum, Messina, Syracuse, Sicily

## AFTER YOU READ:

**Time Line Date:** 404 B.C. Peloponnesian War ends with Sparta defeating Athens.

**Summary:** Write about Alcibiades. Be sure to discuss the positive and negative influences on his character. How did he cause the ruin of Athens?





## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 10

## Socrates and Xenophon

## CHAPTERS TO READ:

LXXI. Overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants

LXXIV. Defeat of Cyrus

LXXII. Accusation of Socrates

LXXV. Retreat of the Ten Thousand

LXXIII. Death of Socrates

## BEFORE YOU READ:

## Facts to Know:

**Lysander** - Spartan general who had torn down the Long Walls of Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian War.

**Ephors** - leaders of Sparta who shared power with the Spartan kings.

**Arisophanes** - famous writer of Greek comedies

**Tribunal** - a court of justice

**Artaxerxes** - oldest son of Darius II, King of Persia

**Cyrus** - younger son of Darius II

## Vocabulary:

1. Such **conceit** is always shameful \_\_\_\_\_
2. The oracle at Delphi, when **consulted** \_\_\_\_\_
3. Turn everything into **ridicule** \_\_\_\_\_
4. Alcibiades' pride, **insolence**, and **treachery** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. To defend himself and **confound** his accusers \_\_\_\_\_
6. A good and **scrupulous** man \_\_\_\_\_
7. **Oust** his brother from the throne \_\_\_\_\_
8. No leaders, no money or **provisions** \_\_\_\_\_
9. Disobedience would hinder **success** \_\_\_\_\_

**Map Work:** On a map of the Persian Empire find and label Cunaxa. Trace the path of the Ten Thousand Greeks.

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 10

**AFTER YOU READ:**

**Memorable words:** Who spoke these words, and why?

1. "I came to find out whether, among all the faults of which I am accused, there may not be some that I can correct."

\_\_\_\_\_ p  
 \_\_\_\_\_ p  
 g. \_\_\_\_\_

2. "Thus died the man who, of all with whom we are acquainted, was in death the noblest, and in life the wisest and best."

\_\_\_\_\_ p  
 \_\_\_\_\_ p  
 g. \_\_\_\_\_

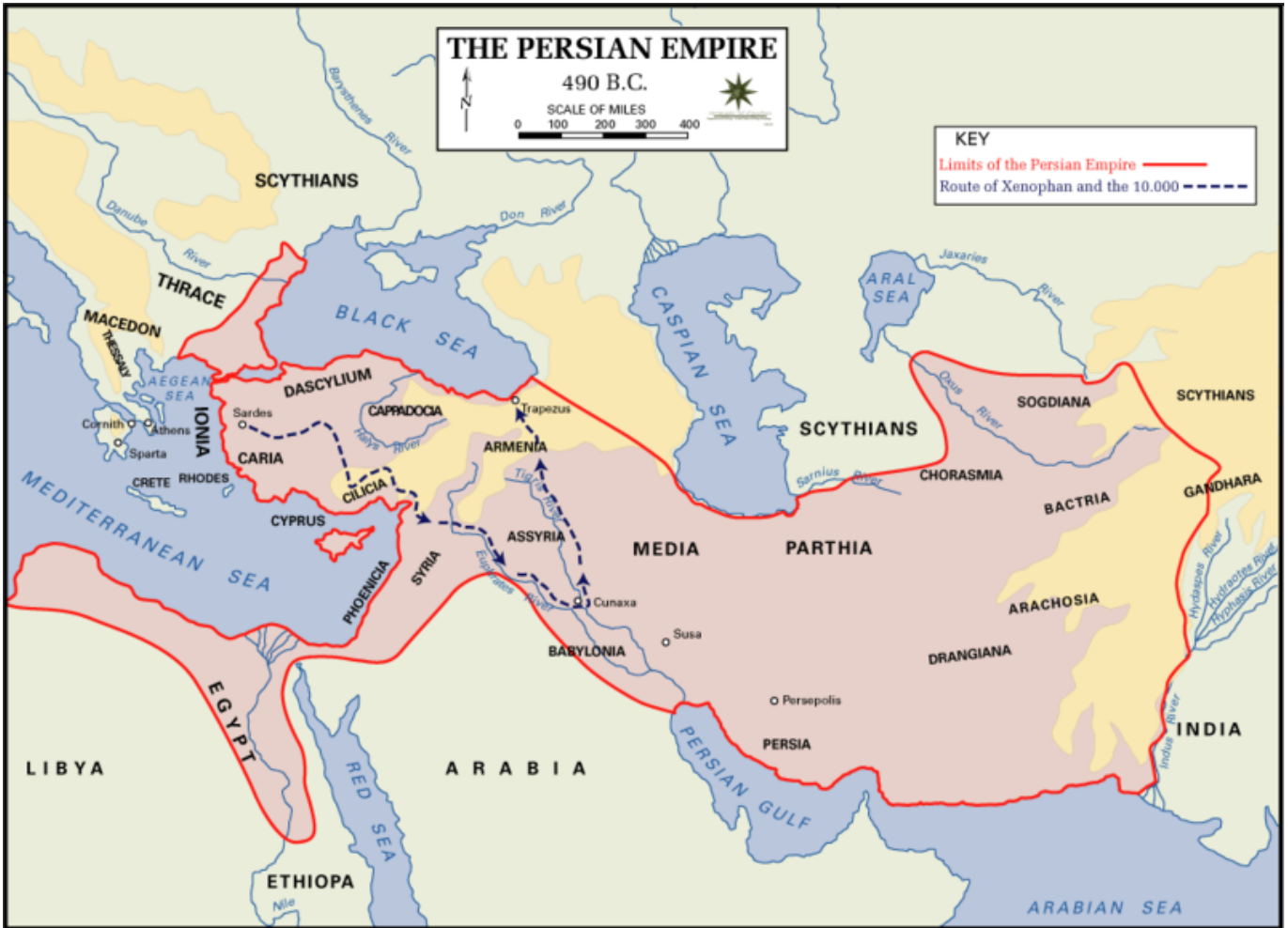
**Time Line Dates:** 401 B.C. Xenophon's *Anabasis* - "March of the Ten Thousand"  
 399 B.C. Execution of Socrates

**History Summaries:**

1. Write about the life and death of Socrates. Who were some of his famous students? What virtues did he possess?
2. Write the exciting story of Xenophon and the March of the Ten Thousand. How did Xenophon prove to be a great leader? Describe some of the difficulties that they had to endure.







## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 11

## Philip and Alexander of Macedon

## CHAPTERS TO READ:

XC. Philip of Macedon

XCI. Philip begins his Conquests

XCII. The Orator Demosthenes

XCIII. Philip masters Greece

XCIV. Birth of Alexander

XCV. The Steed Bucephalus

XCVI. Alexander as King

XCVII. Alexander and Diogenes

## BEFORE YOU READ:

## Facts to Know:

**Epaminondas** - Theban general from who freed Thebes from the rule of Sparta, brought Thebes to great political power in Greece, and broke the military power of Sparta, freeing the helots.

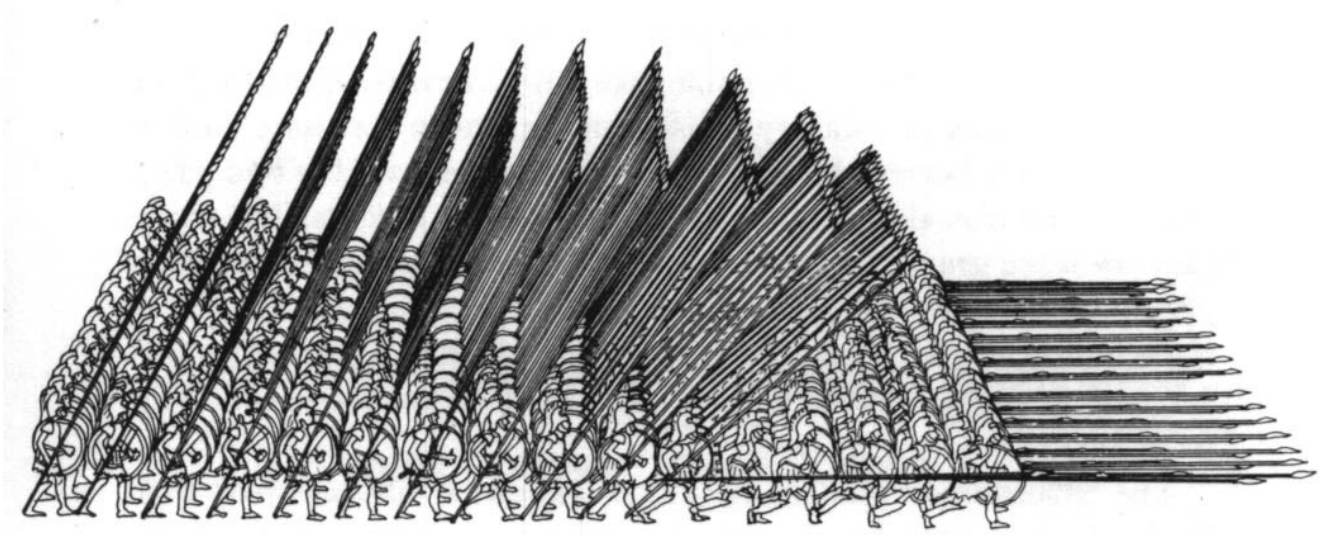
**Amphictyonic Council** - a group of representatives from six Greek tribes that controlled Delphi

**Battle of Mantinea** - fought on July 4 362 BC between the Thebans, led by Epaminondas against the Spartans. The battle was to decide which tribe would rule Greece, but the death of Epaminondas and the defeat of the Spartans paved the way for Macedonian conquest by Phillip II of Macedon.

## Vocabulary:

1. The Macedonian **phalanx** \_\_\_\_\_
2. Child was only **half-witted** \_\_\_\_\_
3. They **yielded** much precious metal \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wished to **subdue** a few of his most unruly neighbors \_\_\_\_\_
5. The **orator**, Demosthenes \_\_\_\_\_
6. He recited daily as **distinctly** as possible \_\_\_\_\_
7. Adding their **calvary** to his **infantry** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. A great **calamity** \_\_\_\_\_
9. To see if his **gait** was good \_\_\_\_\_

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 11




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*The Macedonian phalanx, here shown in its fighting formation of 256 men, the syntagma.*

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**AFTER YOU READ:****Memorable Words:** Who said them, and why?

1. "A fortress can always be taken if only a mule laden with gold can be got inside."

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. "Stand out of my sunshine!"

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pg. \_\_\_\_\_

**Map Work:**

On a map of Greece, find and label Thebes and Macedon, Thrace, Olynthus, Chaeronea (in Boeotia).

**Time Line Date:** 336 B.C. Alexander becomes King of Macedonia

**History Summaries:**

1. Write about the life and conquests of Philip of Macedon.
2. Write an interesting story about the birth or youth of Alexander.

### Philip of Macedon's Empire









## Alexander the Great

### CHAPTERS TO READ:

XCVII. Alexander's Brilliant Beginning  
 XCVIII. The Gordian Knot  
 C. Alexander's Royal Captives  
 CI. Alexander at Jerusalem  
 CII. The African Desert

CIII. Death of Darius  
 CIV. Defeat of Porus  
 CV. The Return to Babylon  
 CVI. Death of Alexander the Great

### BEFORE YOU READ:

#### Numbers to keep in mind:

Number of soldiers in Alexander's army when he left Greece to conquer Persia: 34,500  
 Number of warriors in Xerxes's army: over a million

#### Vocabulary:

1. To pay him the same **tribute** \_\_\_\_\_
2. The **yoke** was fastened \_\_\_\_\_
3. Through separate **defiles** on the same range of mountains  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Prepared to **besiege** the city \_\_\_\_\_
5. The **obstinate** resistance \_\_\_\_\_
6. Feasting and **revelry** \_\_\_\_\_
7. He tried to **restrain** the king's **extravagance** \_\_\_\_\_
8. Such **remonstrances** so enraged Alexander \_\_\_\_\_
9. The bravest **adversary** \_\_\_\_\_
10. Clusters of fine **carbuncles** \_\_\_\_\_

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 12

## AFTER YOU READ:

## Map Work:

On a map of the ancient world, find the following places so you can trace Alexander's travels and conquests: Troy, Granicus River, Sardis, Ephesus, Cana, Gordium, Tarsus, Issus, Damascus, Sidon, Tyre, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Libya, Euphrates River, Tigris River, Arbela, Babylon, Susa, Bucephala, Hyphasis River. Put a star over Alexandria and Bucephala indicating that these are two of the several cities which he founded.

Compare the map below to the map of Philip's Empire. Draw Philip's Empire onto this map.



## History Summaries:

“ Alexander’s death was mourned by all, for, in spite of his folly and excesses, he was generally beloved.”

What qualities made Alexander so beloved? What were some of his vices?

Write one summary giving examples of Alexander’s noble heartedness, generosity, and kindness. For example, you might write about his gentle treatment of King Darius’ captive family.

Write another summary citing examples of when he was cruel, proud, intemperate, or ungrateful.

For example, you might write about how he began to act like an Oriental king, eating and drinking to excess.





## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 13

## Greece and Rome

**CHAPTER TO READ:**

CXXIII. Greece a Roman Province

**BEFORE YOU READ:****Facts to Know:**

**War of the Two Leagues** - a war between the Macedonians allying with the Achaean League, against the Spartans who allied with the Aetolian League. The Spartans and Aetolians asked the Romans for help. The Romans, enemies of Macedonia, readily came to the Spartan's aid. Together, they destroyed the Macedonians, who thus lost power over Greece.

**Achaean** - people from Greek city states on the northern and central Peloponnese, the region of Achaia. (See the map below)

**Aemilius Paulus** - Roman general who conquered Macedonia

**Roman Consul** - an elected person of very high political power in the Roman Republic.

**Vocabulary:**

1. They prepared to **annex** Greece \_\_\_\_\_
2. Under this **pretext** \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fuming against their **detention** \_\_\_\_\_
4. Placed **garrisons** \_\_\_\_\_

## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 13

## AFTER YOU READ:

**Map Work:**

On the map below, find the regions of Achaea, Macedon, Aetolia and Laconia. Sparta is in Laconia.

Mark Corinth where the Isthmian games were held.



Map of the major regions of mainland Ancient Greece



## STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 13

**Do You Remember?**

1. What were the Isthmian games?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why were the Greeks so happy at these games in 196 B.C.? Who proclaimed the good news?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

3. After the Romans conquered Macedon, what was their first step in taking over Greece?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What did the Romans foresee that the leading citizens of Achaea would do when they returned home from exile?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who was Aemilius Paulus? What did he do when the Achaeans revolted?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

6. What did the Romans place in each of the principal Greek towns? What name did they give to their newly acquired province?

\_\_\_\_\_ pg. \_\_\_\_\_

# Review

Briefly describe the following people:

1. Zeus \_\_\_\_\_

2. Athena \_\_\_\_\_

3. Homer \_\_\_\_\_

4. Odysseus  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Lycurgus  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Solon \_\_\_\_\_

7. King Darius  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Militades  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Themistocles  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Pericles \_\_\_\_\_

11. Socrates  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Xenophon  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Philip of Macedon  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Alexander the Great  
\_\_\_\_\_

STORY OF THE GREEKS - WEEK 13

Briefly describe the following wars/battles.

1. Battle of Marathon

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2. Battle of Thermopylae

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3. Battle of Salamis

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4. Peloponnesian War

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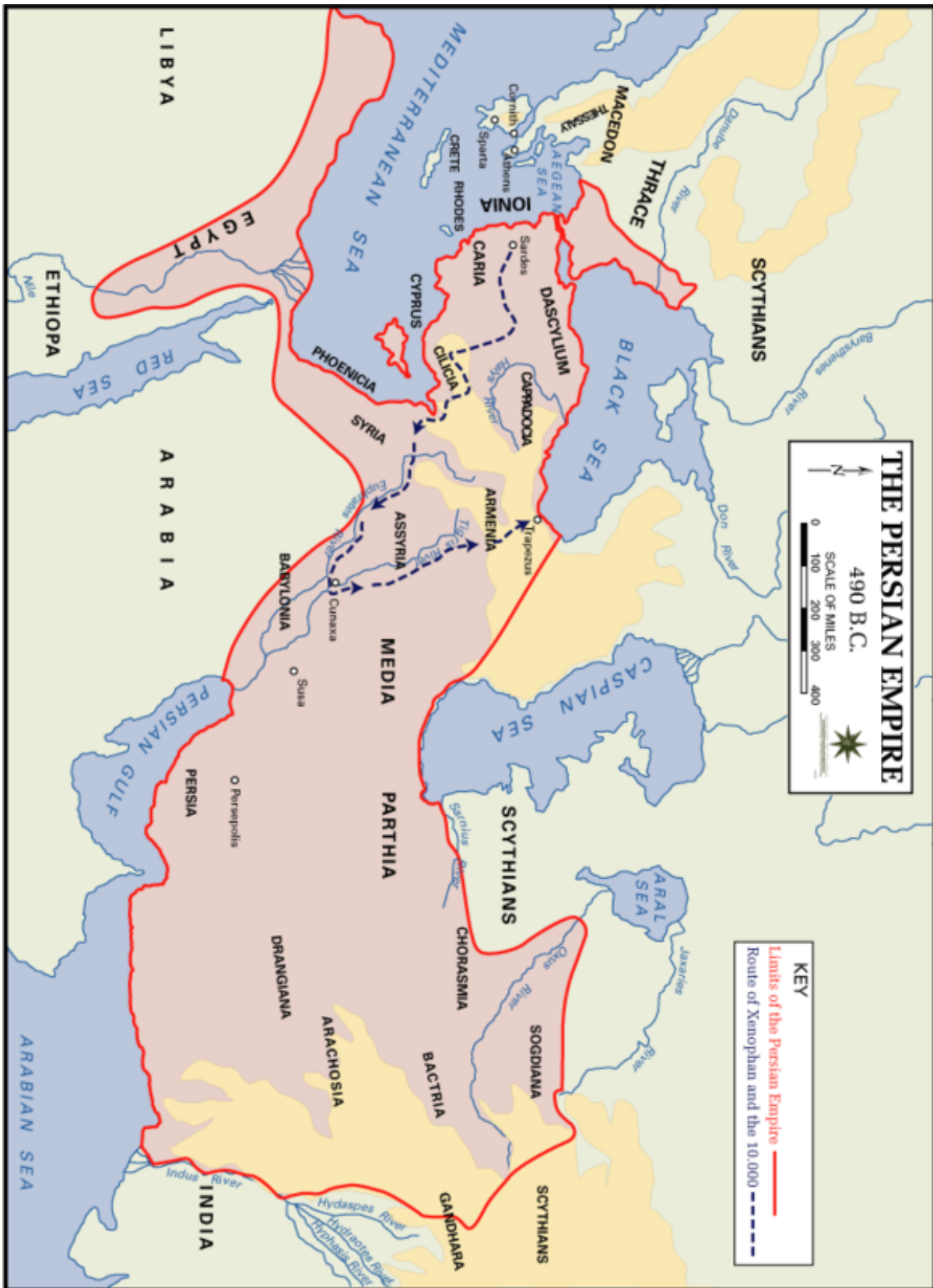
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### Greek Colonies in Italy



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX C

Major Regions of Mainland Greece

