

I) INTRODUCTION: B) ANCIENT GREEK HISTORY

The first advanced civilizations in Europe emerged on the shores of the Aegean Sea. Ancient Greek history is usually divided into three different parts.

During the Archaic period the ancient Greek city-states developed, including Sparta in the Peloponnesus and Athens in Attica. Greek civilization reached its zenith during the Classical period, after defeating the Persians at the beginning of the 5th century BC. It began to decline after the Peloponnesian War at the end of the same century. In 338 BC Philip II of Macedonia conquered the whole of Greece and his son Alexander the Great extended the empire to the east. The term "Hellenistic" is used to denote this period of time. The Roman conquest in 146 marked the end of Greek political independence.

1) Complete the table below with the missing time periods

f	750 - 500 BC	Period
g	500 - 338 BC	Period
H	338 - 146 BC	Period

2) Match these events with the correct dates:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) Persian Wars | |
| b) Peloponnesian War | 1) 146 BC |
| c) The King of Macedonia
takes control of Greece. | 2) 338 BC
3) 492 - 449 BC |
| d) Greece becomes part of the
Roman Empire | 4) 431 - 404 BC |

3) Are the following sentences true or false?

- a) Ancient Greece is divided into four different time periods.
- b) The city states developed during the Hellenistic period.
- c) Two important wars marked the Classical period.
- d) Greek civilization reached its highest development in the Hellenistic period.
- e) The size of the Greek Empire increased in size under Alexander the Great.

4) Complete this short history of Greece with the words on the left:

- a) Philip II
- b) Classical
- c) city-states
- d) Balkan
- e) Roman
- f) Aegean



A country of southeast Europe on the southern 1) _____ Peninsula and including numerous islands in the Mediterranean, 2) _____, and Ionian seas. Settled by Achaeans, Aeolians, Ionians, Minoans, and Dorians by 1000 B.C., the region grew as an amalgam of independent 3) _____, many of which established colonies throughout the Mediterranean by the eighth century B.C.. 4) _____ Greek culture, centred around Athens, reached a high point in the fifth century B.C. before being conquered by 5) _____ of Macedon in 338 B.C.. The area was later controlled by the 6) _____ and Byzantine empires before being absorbed into the Ottoman empire (1456).