

ANCIENT GREECE: (800-200 BC)

To define **Ancient Greece** is to define an area that surrounds the modern-day country of Greece and the culture that it represents. In ancient times, the **city-states** of Greece expanded their culture and influence to many other places.



PREVIEW

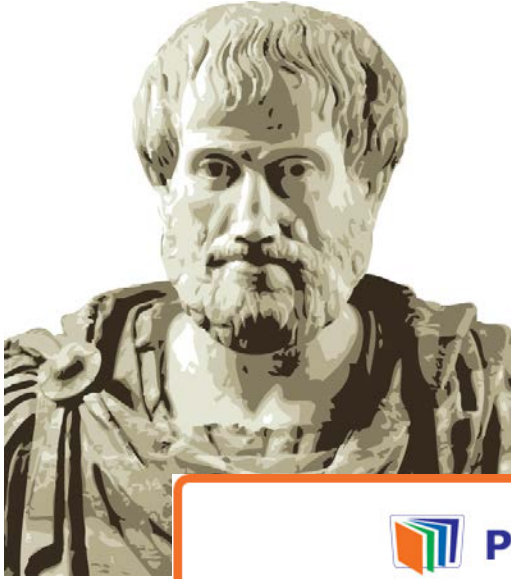
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The political, social, and cultural structures of Grecian city-states represent life in Ancient Greece. While most city-states were independent of one another, some of the wars that took place during the period we call Ancient Greece were fought collectively against an outside force. Sometimes wars were fought between the city-states themselves; one example of this is the **Peloponnesian War**.

Ancient Greece is also well known for its **contributions to literature, art, science and mathematics**. Many of the plays and books written in Ancient Greece are still read and performed today. Grecian architecture was also quite advanced for its time, and many of our structural ideas are based on those formed in Ancient Greece.

Another important part of Ancient Greece's history is **the role of philosophers**. **Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates** are well known for their influence on our culture even today. The ideas proposed by these (and many other) Grecian philosophers have influenced thinkers for thousands of years.



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