

Greek & Phoenician Colonies

Legend:

- Major Greek member city
- Greek colony
- Phoenician colony

Text:

During the first millennium BCE, the Phoenician culture centered on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean in what today is Lebanon, Syria, and the Golan Heights. The purpose of these colonies was not so much to provide security and staging points for more northern conquest through the islands, but to establish trade routes to the west and south. Phoenician traders were based in Tyre or Sidon, but had influence throughout the Mediterranean, what would be the great Sparta, were centered on the Greek mainland (see inset map). Greek colonies, including Sicily, Sicily, and other strategic points, were founded in the sixth century BCE. Greek colonies in Sicily, Sicily, and other strategic points, were founded in the sixth century BCE.

Critical-Thinking Question:
What purpose is served by the inset map of the Greek homeland?

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Aegean Greece

Legend:

- Minoan culture c. 2000 B.C. - c. 1500 B.C.
- Major Greek centers

Text:

Minoans, on the Greek mainland, gave its name to the Minoan culture, which flourished from about 2100 to 1500 B.C. The Minoans were the first to invent the alphabet. They invented Greece in 1400 BCE and the first Olympic Games. They were more than 200 years after that. Their culture was based on trade and mastery of its art and architecture, including the advanced system of irrigation that allowed the earliest writing in the Greek language.

Critical-Thinking Question:
How do you think the Minoans were able to develop a great civilization on Crete?

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Athens of the Hellenic Age 490-300 B.C.

Legend:

- Major Greek member city
- Greek colony
- Phoenician colony

Text:

In 594 BCE, the Athenian lawmaker Cleisthenes divided Athenians into four classes, based not on wealth but on the amount of land they owned. Cleisthenes reformed Solon's system into a kind of democracy. The Athenians, led by Cleisthenes, the Athenian lawmaker, defined the system through the reforms of Cleisthenes and Solon. The Athenians, led by Cleisthenes, defined the system through the reforms of Cleisthenes and Solon. The Athenians, led by Cleisthenes, defined the system through the reforms of Cleisthenes and Solon.

Critical-Thinking Question:
What were the key structures on the Acropolis?

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Alexander's Empire c. 333 B.C.

Legend:

- Route of Alexander and his armies
- Major battle site
- City founded by Alexander

Text:

Alexander, born in 356 BCE, the son of King Philip of Macedonia, lived only 33 years. In that time, he became one of the greatest military innovators of history. His most famous battle was the Battle of Issus in 333 BCE, where he defeated the Persian army. He then went on to conquer the Persian Empire, the Indian subcontinent, and the Greek world.

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The Greek Homestead

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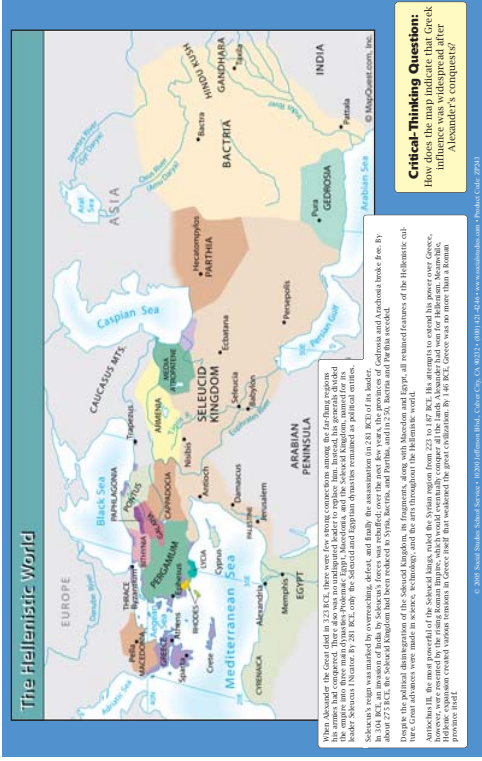
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In about 500 BCE, King Croesus of Lydia joined the Achaemenid Empire, which was controlled by the Persian king Darius I. Croesus was a wealthy ruler under Persian's harsh rule, which included outlawing the Greek religion. He was a wealthy ruler under Persian's harsh rule, which included outlawing the Greek religion. He was a wealthy ruler under Persian's harsh rule, which included outlawing the Greek religion.

Critical-Thinking Question: How does the map indicate that Greek influence was widespread after Alexander's conquests?



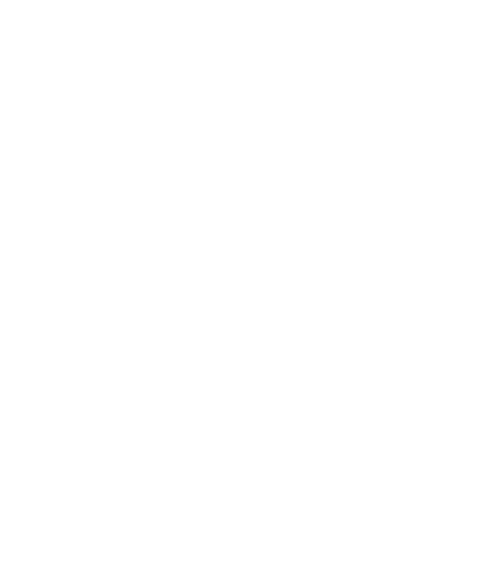
In 323 BCE, an invasion of India by Seleucus I Nicator, over the next few years, the province of Gandhara and Arachosia broke free. By 300 BCE, the Seleucid Kingdom had lost control of the eastern part of its empire. The Seleucid Kingdom was a major power in the Hellenistic world. It was a major power in the Hellenistic world. It was a major power in the Hellenistic world.

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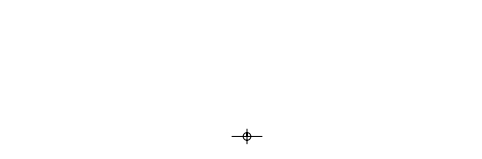
The emergence of the Persian Empire was one of history's examples of a swift transition from a small kingdom to a vast world power. In 550 BCE, King Cyrus, ruler of a small Persian kingdom, united two neighboring kingdoms, Lydia and Media, into a single empire. Within 10 years, he had subdued a vast area of the Near East, including the Babylonians. During the next few decades, the Persian Empire expanded its borders to the east, including parts of Central Asia and India. The Persian Empire was a major power in the Hellenistic world.

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