Dump and Clump--Ancient Greece

- Cut vocabulary cards into individual pieces
- At your table group, DISCUSS the relationships between words
- Group words into 4-5 different categories based on similar factors or characteristics
- You should title each category **creatively**
    - This does not work if categories are basic like "people" or "places"
    - Have *deep dialogue* about the words to really consider how the words overlap and relate

acropolis a word meaning "high city"	**polis** Greek city-state
aristocracy Hereditary class of rulers; Greek for "rule by the best people"	**epic** a long narrative poem, which is usually related to heroic deeds of a person of an unusual courage and unparalleled bravery
oligarchy Government in which a small group of people rule	**phalanx** Greek military formation of heavily armed foot soldiers who moved together as a unit
tyranny / tyrannies Unjust use of power; or, in ancient Greece, a government run by a strong ruler	**democracy** Form of government in which citizens hold political power; means "rule by the people"
citizenship Membership in a state or community which gives a person civil and political rights and obligations	**direct democracy** Government in which the citizens take part directly in the day-to-day affairs of the government
representative democracy Democracy in which people elect representatives to make the nation's laws	**ephors** Man responsible for the day-to-day operation of the government in Sparta
helots Sparta conquered the city-state of Messenia; the conquered Messenians became helots and were forced to farm, turn over half their food to Sparta, and were treated harshly	**military state** Society organized for the purpose of waging war
Battle of Marathon Greek victory over the Persian Army that ended the first Persian War	**Alexander the Great** Brilliant military leader who studied under Aristotle; son of Philip of Macedon; became king of Macedon when his father died; through military conquest, he created one of the largest empires in the world (from Greece to northern India)
Persian Wars the conflict between Greece and Persia in the 5th century BCE which involved two invasions by the latter in 490 and 480 BCE; the Greeks were, ultimately, victorious and their civilization preserved	**Hellenistic culture** A form of Greek culture that emerged when Alexander the Great conquered other areas and started Greek-style cities; the word means "Greek-like"

agora A central public space in ancient Greek city-states; literal meaning is "gathering place" or "assembly"; the center of the athletic, artistic, spiritual and political life of the city	**mythology** Collection of myths or stories that people tell about their gods and heroes
Delphi Oracle A priestess of Apollo believed by the ancient Greeks to predict the future	**Architectural Orders** Styles of architecture created by the Greeks; these orders are Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (see page 341 in textbook for examples)
Aesop's Fables A fable is a story that teaches a lesson; Aesop was probably a slave who lived on a Greek island during 500s BC; wrote many fables such as the tortoise and the hare as well as the boy who cried wolf	**Socrates** The 1st major Greek Philosopher (someone who pursues or loves wisdom)--"He came up with the Socratic Method. This was a way of studying issues and problems through a question and answer technique. Socrates introduced political philosophy and got the Greeks to start thinking hard about morals, good and evil, and how their society should work. Socrates didn't write a lot down, but we know what he thought from the recordings of his student, Plato." (ducksters.com)
Plato Plato wrote much of his philosophy in conversations called dialogues. Plato's most famous work is called the Republic...he discusses the meaning of justice and how cities and governments should be ruled. ...This work is still studied today and has had an impact on both philosophy and political theory throughout history….he believed that no one should be rich or live in luxury and that each person should do the job that they are best suited for; founded his own school called the Academy where he taught students, including Aristotle.	**Aristotle** "Aristotle was a student of Plato, but didn't necessarily agree with all that Plato said. Aristotle liked to focus on more practical areas of philosophy including science. He founded his own school called the Lyceum. He thought that reason was the highest good and that it was important to have self control. Aristotle was a tutor for Alexander the Great." (ducksters.com)