

Oligarchy

Social Studies Chapter 7 Lessons 2 & 3 Study Guide



type of government, where a small group of people held power

Girls in Athens were educated at home by their mother

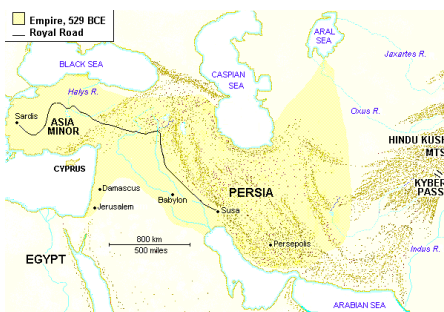


At age 18, **Athenian boys** became involved in politics and the business of Greece

Spartan women had the freedom to own property, participate in sports, hunting and travel while their husbands were away in the military.



After the **Persians** were defeated at **Salamis**, they set fire to **Athens**.



The royal Road was built by King Cyrus . It ran through Persia to Anatolia and was

Persian Empire divided sections into “satrapies”. It made it easier to handle smaller areas.



Best 10,000 soldiers who protected King Darius, the Persian king, were called the Immortals



Ahura Mazda, which meant “wise god” is the Zoroastrian god.

Polytheistic
means **many**
gods.

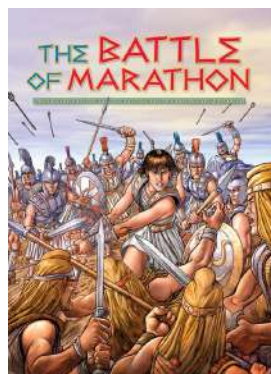


Current day **Southwest Iran** was the location of the **Persian empire.**



One cause of first Persian War was the Persian taking **Greek colonies** in Anatolia.

Battle of Marathon– Greeks beat the Persians.

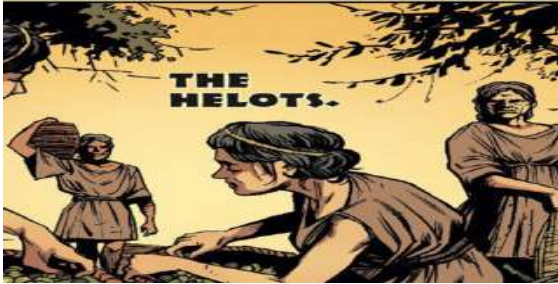


300 Spartan soldiers protected the Greeks in the second Persian War.

Democracy is a form of government run by the people people.



The **helots** were enslaved people in Ancient Sparta



The governor of a satrapy (a province) in Persia was called a **satrap**



A religion founded by the teacher Zoroaster is called **Zoroastrianism**.



Alexander the Great conquered Persia after the Persian Wars



Xerxes was the leader of the Persians during the Second Persian War



Themistocles led the Greek Navy at the battle of Salamis



Cyrus is the first king of the Persian Empire



Leonidas is the Spartan leader at the battle of Thermopylae

The Persian outnumbered the Greeks at the Battle of Salamis, but the Greek ships were faster and maneuverable



Xerxes was the leader of the Persians



The marathon is named for a messenger who runs from Marathon to give the news of a victory!



The Persian army was weakened by the losses in Greece leading to the decline of the Persian Empire

