**World History Key Terms List #4 Classical Greece**

1. **Militaristic-**always being prepared to fight. Sparta was militaristic because all aspects of life were centered on keeping a strong military.
2. **Athens-** a city-state in Greece associated with individual achievement, the arts, and new ideas in math, science, and medicine. [Don’t write this part: This is the definition for ancient Athens, not modern Athens. Today, Athens is the capital city of Greece.]
3. **Alexander the Great-**ruler of Macedonia and Greece who conquered the Middle East and Egypt. He made it to Northern India. When he died, his empire was split into 3.
4. **Hellenistic Culture-**the culture of the Greeks. (see Athens for more info)
5. **City-state (polis)-**like a very small country, with just one city in it.
6. **Cultural diffusion-**the spread of beliefs and activities from one group to another because of interaction between them.
7. **Empire-**a large group of states or territories controlled by one ruler, usually incorporating lots of cultures and ethnicities.
8. **Direct democracy-**a form of government where the people decide on all laws with a general vote. Athens during the time of Pericles had a direct democracy. (democracy=rule by the people)
9. **Age of Pericles-**Pericles was a ruler of Athens. His time period is known as the “golden age” of Athens, and he is associated with direct democracy. He is known for “Pericles’ Funeral Oration” where he talks about how great Athens is.
10. **“demo-“-**prefix meaning “people”
11. **“olig-“-**prefix meaning “few”
12. **oligarchy-**a country where power is held by only a few people. Sparta was an oligarchy.
13. **Socrates-**Athenian philosopher who believed in questioning and dialogue to find truth. He was executed by the Athenian Assembly in 399 BC.
14. **Plato-**student of Socrates, believed that everything has an ideal or perfect form in a metaphysical (spiritual)realm.
15. **Aristotle-**student of Plato, believed in using observation and evidence to learn about the world.