

CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD**

**Focus Question:** How did war with invaders and conflict among Greeks affect the city-states?

*As you read the section in your textbook, complete the table below to record some of the supporting details for the main ideas discussed in the section.*

<b>Peloponnesian War</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greeks outside Athens resent Athenian domination.</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<b>Athenian Democracy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>
<b>Persian Wars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens is victorious at Marathon.</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>

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**Section Summary**  
**CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD**

**READING CHECK**

How did Pericles encourage citizens to participate in government?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *uniqueness* mean in the underlined sentence? The root, *unique*, comes from the Latin word *unus* meaning "one." Use this word-root clue and any prior knowledge you might have about the word *unique* to help you figure out the meaning of *uniqueness*.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Supporting Details**  
 How did victory in the Persian Wars strengthen Athens?

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After 522 B.C., the Persians extended their empire to include the Greek city-states of Ionia in Asia Minor. Although under Persian rule, these Ionian city-states were largely self-governing, they resented Persian control. In 499 B.C., Athens sent ships to help these city-states fight the Persians. This decision led to the Persian Wars.

Eventually, the Greeks were victorious against the Persians. This victory increased the Greeks' sense of uniqueness. Athens emerged from the wars as the most powerful city-state in Greece. Athens formed an alliance, called the Delian League, with other Greek city-states. An **alliance** is a formal agreement to cooperate between two or more nations or powers.

After the Persian Wars ended, a golden age began in Athens under the leadership of **Pericles**. Because of his wisdom and skill, the economy thrived and the government became more democratic. Periclean Athens was a **direct democracy**. Under this system, citizens take part directly in the daily affairs of government. Pericles believed that citizens from all social classes should participate in government. Therefore, Athens began to pay a **stipend**, or fixed salary, to men who served in the Assembly and its Council.

In addition, Athenians served on juries. A **jury** is a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial. Athenian citizens could also vote to banish a public figure they believed was a threat to their democracy. This was called **ostracism**.

Athens prospered during the Age of Pericles. Pericles' efforts helped turn Athens into the cultural center of Greece. The arts were encouraged through public festivals, dramatic competitions, and building programs. Building projects increased Athens' prosperity by creating jobs for artisans and workers.

Many Greeks outside Athens resented Athenian domination. Soon, the Greek world was divided by new rivalries. In 431 B.C., warfare broke out between Athens and Sparta. This conflict, known as the Peloponnesian War, soon engulfed all of Greece. Sparta defeated Athens with the help of Persia. The defeat ended Athenian domination of the Greek world. However, the Athenian economy revived and Athens later regained its place as the cultural center of Greece.

**Review Questions**

- How did action by Athens bring about the Persian Wars?  
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- What is direct democracy?  
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