

# The Greek City-States

Before Greece was conquered by Alexander the Great, the Greece was divided into small countries centered on individual cities.

**acropolis**  
**divided**  
**oligarchy**

**agora**  
**government**  
**polis**

**arts**  
**language**  
**thinkers**

**city-states**  
**militaristic**  
**voted**



Though everyone in ancient Greece spoke the same \_\_\_\_\_ and worshipped the same gods, Greece was not a united country. Instead the Greece was \_\_\_\_\_ into hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_, which were small countries that included a city and the surrounding farmland. The Greek word for a city-

state is \_\_\_\_\_. A typical polis had a marketplace called an \_\_\_\_\_ and a fortress on a high hill called an \_\_\_\_\_.

Each city-state had its own form of \_\_\_\_\_ and system of laws.

Athens, for example, is known for its democratic government where all citizens \_\_\_\_\_ to choose new leaders or make new laws. Sparta, on the other hand, was ruled by an \_\_\_\_\_, which consisted of two kings and a council of important citizens.

As well, as having different forms of government, Greek city-states could have very different cultures as well. Spartan society was \_\_\_\_\_. All citizens of Sparta spent a large part of their life in the army. In contrast, Athenians loved the \_\_\_\_\_. Athens produced many great \_\_\_\_\_ and writers.

