Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Course History – Persia and Greece**

1. **Who is Herodotus?**

*A Greek who wrote “The Persian Wars”. He is considered one of the first true historians.*

1. **How did the Persians rule other kingdoms?**

*They allowed others to keep and be ruled by their original kings as long as they paid homage and taxes to the Persian king.*

1. **Why wasn’t it so bad to be conquered by the Persians?**

*Could keep leaders and the elite, taxes weren’t too high, Persians improved infrastructure, mail service, freedom religion, no slavery.*

1. **What are some of the things that Greece gave us?**

*Architecture, philosophy, literature, Greek words (like music), democracy, first dedicated history, fart jokes*

1. **What was the most prominent characteristic of citizens of all Greek city states?**

*They were males. Also couldn’t be slaves or foreigners.*

1. **When were the Persian Wars?**

*490-480 BCE*

1. **Why did the Persians attack the Greek city states?**

*Athens supported the Ionian Greeks when they were rebelling against the Persians. This made Persians upset.*

1. **What did this do for the city states of Ancient Greece?**

*It unified them as being all part of “Greece” rather than as distinct entities.*

1. **What are the Peloponnesian Wars? How long did it last?**

*30 year war between the Athenians and the Spartans.*

1. **In regards to politics, how did the Spartans differ from the Athenians?**

*No democracy in Sparta, they had a kingship. They also brutally mistreated their slaves.*

1. **What were these wars fought over?**

*It was about resources and power.*

1. **What is meant by “we would like to go Switzerland”?**

*It means they would like to be a neutral country and not take sides.*

1. **What is realism in regards to international relations? How does this effect power?**

*It’s all about who has the power. Whoever has it can pretty much compel whoever doesn’t have it to do anything.*

1. What did the Athenians do to the Melians when they decided to remain neutral?

*The Athenians killed all the Melian men and enslaved all the Melian women and children.*

1. Who eventually won the Peloponnesian War?

*The Spartans.*

1. What are John Green’s 3 answers to “Did the right side win the Persian War?
2. *Yes (classicists/defenders of Greek tradition) – If they lost we wouldn’t have democracy and could continue to have more 1 man rule (monarchy)*
3. *No – Life under Persian Empire was pretty good. You can find more examples of successful and stable empires than democracies in the last 5,000 years of history.*
4. *No – life under the Athenians wasn’t awesome for women or slaves. Government was notoriously corrupt – might makes right.*
5. *No – Greeks could have avoided the Peloponnesian War which weakened the Greek city-states so much that they ended up losing to Alexander the Great and the Persians later on anyways.*
6. In this episode John Green talked a lot about how biases (different points of view) effect how history is passed down. Find one good example of this in the video?

Herodotus uses bias when describing Greek enemies. For example making the Greeks look outnumbered such as when they had to face 5,000,000 Persians!