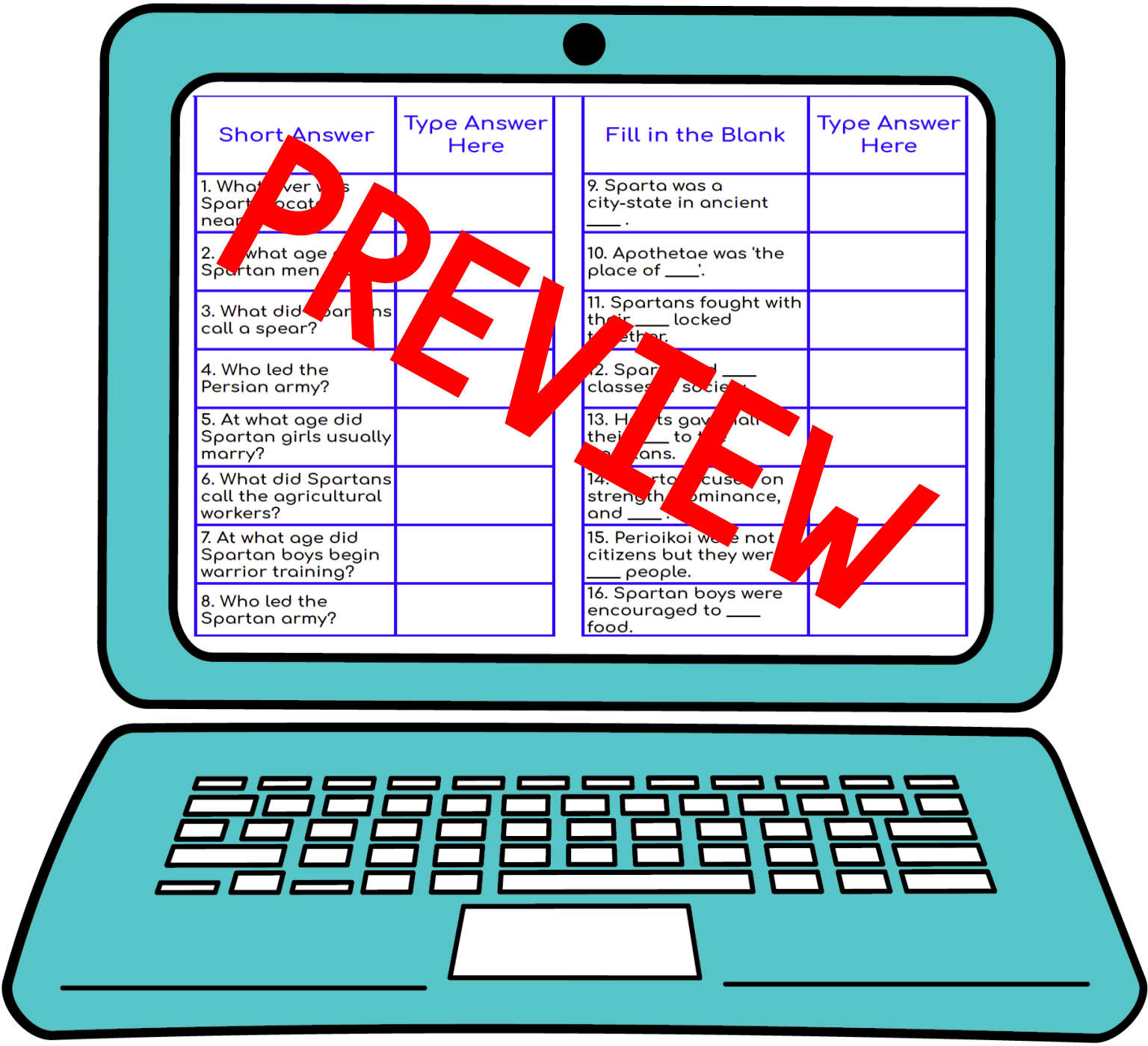


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What river was Sparta located near?	
2. At what age did Spartan men retire?	
3. What did Spartans call a spear?	
4. Who led the Persian army?	
5. At what age did Spartan girls usually marry?	
6. What did Spartans call the agricultural workers?	
7. At what age did Spartan boys begin warrior training?	
8. Who led the Spartan army?	



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Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. Sparta was a city-state in ancient ____ .	
10. Apothetae was 'the place of ____'.	
11. Spartans fought with their ____ locked together.	
12. Sparta had ____ classes of society.	
13. Helots gave half their ____ to the Spartans.	
14. Sparta focused on strength, dominance, and ____.	
15. Perioikoi were not citizens but they were ____ people.	
16. Spartan boys were encouraged to ____ food.	

PREVIEW


SPARTA
Sparta, a
lacedaemon, was a powerful city-state in ancient
Greece. Spa
arted a
the 9th century and peaked during the 5th
century. E
lly, Persia
nated
e 4th century. By 272 BC, Sparta was
overrule
a val
n m
s on each side on the banks
of th
otas River. Therefore,
was no
for a wall around the city.
Fir
mountains offered p
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eat military
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with a powerful gov
Spartans were war
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d philo
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and theatre, Sparta focu
n s
gth, dominan
war. At age 7,
Spartan boys began t
g to
me warrior
Agoge. Here, they
learned how to fight, rea
, and v
Sometim
aten and
encouraged to fight. They also h
le food,
pare fo
As a resu
they were encouraged to steal food
f cau
ey were punished, but n
stealing the food. Instead, they got punish
tting caught. By age 2
these boys became soldiers. Men remained pa
t until the age o
when they retired.
Girls also went to school at age 7. They focused on health, athle
exercise. Girls usually married at 18 years old. Women focused on a
lifestyle to have strong babies. Weak children, both male and female,
lled
by the Spartans. Weak babies were left out to die next to a slope on Mt.
Taygetus. Spartans called this place Apothetae, 'the place of 'rejection'. In
Sparta, women and men were considered equals. Women owned land and
property. They could participate in sports and even travel.
Sparta had three classes of society:
1. Spartan citizen (homoios) - Citizens were those who had ancestors who formed Sparta. Occasionally, exceptional soldiers became citizens. Citizens did not farm the land. Instead, they trained, hunted, and practiced in war and politics.
2. Perioikoi - These were not Spartan citizens, but they were free people in Sparta. Many perioikoi were Laconians who lost to the Spartans. They could travel, own land, and trade.
3. Helot - Helots were agricultural workers who made up most of the Spartan population. They were serfs and slaves to the Spartans. They
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farmed the land, but gave half their crops to the Spartans as payments. Once a year, they were beaten and forced to wear animal skin clothing. Helots were usually killed if caught trying to escape. Elite soldiers of Sparta became the king's guard, a group of about 300 men.
Spartan warriors fought with their kings in straight lines; shields locked together. As they advanced, they speared the enemy. Having practiced this for years, they could defeat larger armies. Soldiers wore a crimson tunic, cloak, or cape to disguise any wounds. They held a shield (aspis), a spear (dory), and a short sword (xiphos). It was a disgrace to lose a shield in battle. When a soldier died in battle, they were carried on their shields to a burial ground.
The Battle of Thermopylae happened during the Persian Wars. Leonidas and his Spartan army fought the Persians and Xerxes I at the mountain of Thermopylae. Persians had hundreds of thousands of soldiers, outnumbering the 300 Spartans. For two days, the Spartans held their lines with their
lds locked together. Unfortunately, on day three, a fellow Greek told Xerxes
t a
ath around the mountain. The Spartan army fled. Persians killed
eonid
is bodyguards before continuing to Greece.
The g
t in Sparta was led by two kings who were considered
priests of
Kings came from only two bloodlines - the
Eurypon
d the Agiads
ouncil of 5 men, called ephors, watched over
the kin
other counc
called gerousia, made the laws, bills, and
prop
The council
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long with the kings. They submitted
an
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national a
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served in the army. The
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partans
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vals for Apollo: Hyakint
ymnopaidiai, and Karneia.
Additionally
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ltar
in his honor.
The word "Spa
vadays refe
s
simpl
thout
comfort. Back then, chil
n learned h
with
erial
possessions. Spartans wore very sim
ng
t
ld by buttons
or pins. Summer clothing was made
hen
clothing was
made from wool. They either went barefoot or
n-toed sandals.
Spartans were also interested in sports
nt many athletes to
compete in the ancient Olympic Games.
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PREVIEW


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS