

Greek Forms of Government Study Guide

Name _____ Date _____

1. Who has the ruling power in a monarchy?

King

2. How does the ruler in a monarchy get power?

Inherit power

3. How were laws created in a monarchy?

The King created them.

4. Who advised the king?

Aristocrats

5. How did the monarchy gradually get replaced by an oligarchy in Athens?

Aristocrats overthrew the kings.

6. Who has the ruling power in an oligarchy?

aristocrats

7. How did the oligarchs treat the people they ruled?

They ignored the majority, passed unpopular laws, and taxed people.

8. Who forced the oligarchs from power?

tyrants

9. Who has the ruling power in a tyranny?

tyrants

10. What is one way a tyranny is different than a monarchy?

The tyrant is usually a military leader.

11. How did tyrants take control and keep control?

military force

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12. What is one negative side to a tyranny?

Sometimes they ruled harshly and ignore the needs of the people.

13. What does democracy mean?

dem= people

crazy= rule

So, the people rule.

14. What is one difference between Athens's *direct democracy* and the United States' *representative democracy*?

In Athens, people directly voted on the laws.

In the United States, people elected representatives (such as senators or the President). These representatives create laws for the people.

15. Which type of democracy did the people of Athens have?

Direct

16. List the order in which most Greek governments formed in the city-states.

1. Monarchy
2. Oligarchy
3. Tyranny
4. Democracy

17. Why did different parts of Greece have different types of governments?

They were isolated from mountains.

Extended Response Question (4 points)

18. Choose two forms of government used by the Greeks, and identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each.

Answer this on a separate piece of paper and GIVE FACTS TO SUPPORT YOUR OPINION!