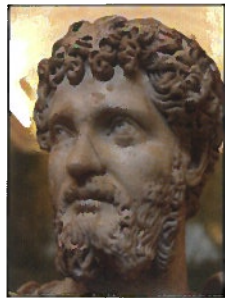


Ancient Greece

By 800 B.C.E.
Oligarchies Replace Monarchies
 Oligarchies replace monarchies as the form of government in most Greek city-states.



By Mid-600s B.C.E.
Tyrannies Replace Oligarchies
 Tyranny becomes the form of government in many Greek city-states.



About 500 B.C.E.
Greek City-States Flourish
 Greek city-states establish colonies and conduct trade in the wider Mediterranean region.



479–431 B.C.E.
Golden Age of Athens
 The Golden Age of Athens makes the city-state the artistic and cultural center of Greece.

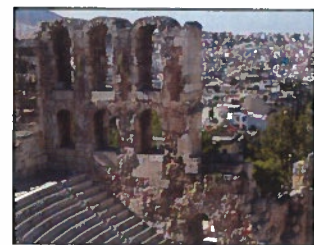
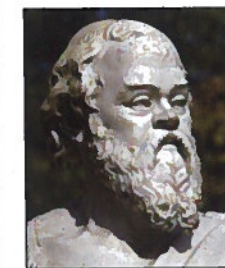


431 B.C.E.
Pericles' Funeral Oration
 Pericles praises the greatness of Athens in his Funeral Oration honoring Athenian soldiers killed in the Peloponnesian War.



About 400 B.C.E.
Death of Thucydides
 The historian Thucydides writes about the history of the Peloponnesian War.

399 B.C.E.
Death of Socrates
 A jury finds the philosopher Socrates guilty and sentences him to death.



By 500 B.C.E.
Democracy Develops in Athens
 Democracy develops in Athens and gives shared ruling power to all citizens.



499–479 B.C.E.
Persian Wars
 The Persian wars end with a Greek victory aided by the alliance of Athens and Sparta.



431–404 B.C.E.
Peloponnesian War
 The Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta, each with its own allies, weakens the Greek city-states.



334–323 B.C.E.
Empire of Alexander the Great
 Alexander the Great builds a vast empire and spreads Greek culture to Asia and Africa.



About 300 B.C.E.
Euclid Writes About Geometry
 The mathematician Euclid writes *The Elements*, a collection of 13 books about geometry.