

**Section 2**

1. Students should shade in the timeline from 2000 to 800 B.C.E. Symbols for monarchy will vary.
2. Under a monarchy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of one person, usually called a monarch, or king.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
I ruled by making laws, acting as judge, conducting religious ceremonies, and leading the army. I punished people who disobeyed the law or didn't pay their taxes. I had a council of aristocrats to advise me.
4. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
I lost power because I depended heavily on the aristocrats to help me during wartime. They grew stronger as a group, demanded more of my power, and finally overthrew me.

**Section 3**

1. Students should shade in the timeline from 800 to 650 B.C.E. Symbols for oligarchy will vary.
2. Under an oligarchy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of a few people, called oligarchs.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
We ruled by passing laws that protected and increased our own wealth. We lived comfortable lives, while the poor worked all day in the fields.
4. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
We lost power because we ignored the needs of the majority of the people. We passed unpopular laws and used the army to enforce them. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer. Eventually, the poor turned to leaders in the army. These new leaders overthrew us.

**Section 4**

1. Students should shade in the timeline from 650 to 500 B.C.E. Symbols for tyranny will vary.
2. Under a tyranny, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of one person who is not a lawful king, called a tyrant.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
I ruled by force, though I was not always unpopular. I promised people more rights and made changes to help the poor.
4. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
I lost power because I sometimes ruled harshly and ignored the needs of the people. In Athens, the people forced me out of power.

**Section 5**

1. Students should shade in the timeline from 500 to 400 B.C.E. Symbols for democracy will vary.
2. Under a democracy, the power to make political decisions is in the hands of all people, called citizens.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
We ruled by having an assembly. Any free man could speak at an assembly and vote on a new law or a proposal to go to war. Free men also ran the city's day-to-day business.
4. Answers will vary. Possible answer:  
Not all Greeks thought democracy was a good idea because powerful speakers sometimes persuaded ordinary citizens to vote unwisely. Often, an assembly reversed important decisions after just a few weeks. Most city-states returned to earlier forms of government, such as tyrannies (dictatorships) and oligarchies.