**THE DECLINE OF ANCIENT GREECE**

1. Different city-states had completely different forms of government and ways of life (e.g., Sparta and Athens). Conflict and competition between city-states broke down a sense of community in Greece. Plus, the people became lazy because they were more interested in living the good life than in waging war against their enemies.

2. The neighbouring states were increasing in power and were more unified than the city-states of Greece. Philip of Macedonia, to the north of Greece, had a strong military and a unified monarchy which gave him the power to eventually conquer the Greek city-states (338 BCE). Over time, Rome was increasing in size, power, and trade. By 146 BCE Romans had conquered the Greek city-states.

3. Greece didn’t really decline as a culture because the Macedonians (Alexander the Great) and the Romans both adopted and spread Greek culture.

JOURNAL: Do you believe that the decline of ancient Greece was a result of internal factors (from the inside) or a result of external factors (from the outside)? Or, you can argue that since Greek culture was adopted by its conquering civilizations that in a way, it didn’t actually decline.