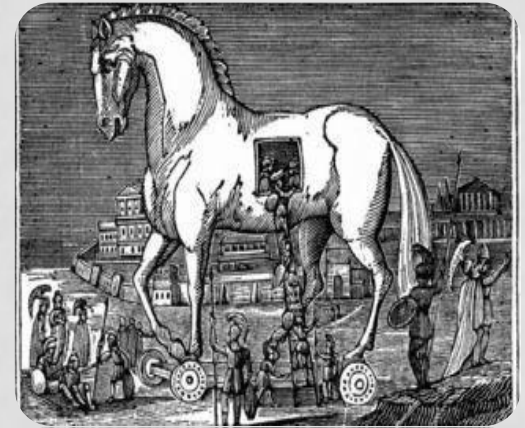


ANCIENT GREEK HISTORY



The Land



* Rugged mountains covered about $\frac{3}{4}$ of ancient Greece

* The changed of the government had affect from the mountains

-> Divided the land into small regions

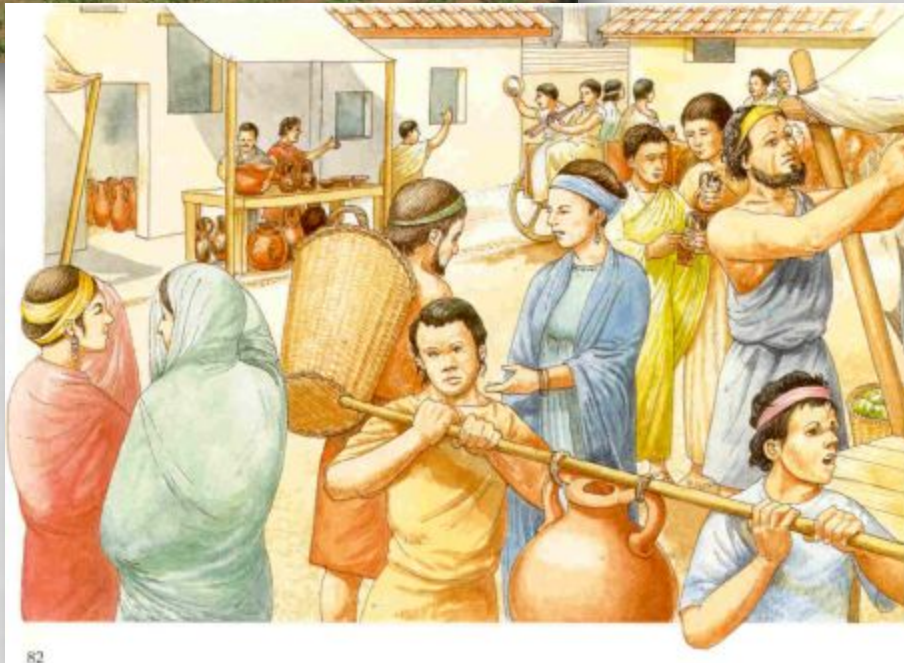


The Climate



- Varied Climate (Winter: 48 degrees, Summer: 80 degrees)

- Moderate temperature



- > **Important environmental influence on Greek city**

The Sea

* Aegean Sea, Ionia Sea



d to

travel



Mycenaean

Why? Name came from the land Mycenae

Who? People who migrated from Europe, India and Southwest Asia who settled on Greek around 2000 B.C.

Tiryns and Athens were the most powerful city state



Minoans

Mycenaean had contacted the Minoan civilization which helped Mycenaean; the trade and system of Greek language, design, art, politics and culture.



Minoan tablet



How? Mycenaean had improved in trading around the ship. They found Minoans while they were sailing throughout the eastern Mediterranean.



The Trojan War

Greek stories tell of their army's capture of the legendary city of Troy

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ce;
most



Menelaus.

Paris.

Diomedes.

Odiseus.

Nestor.

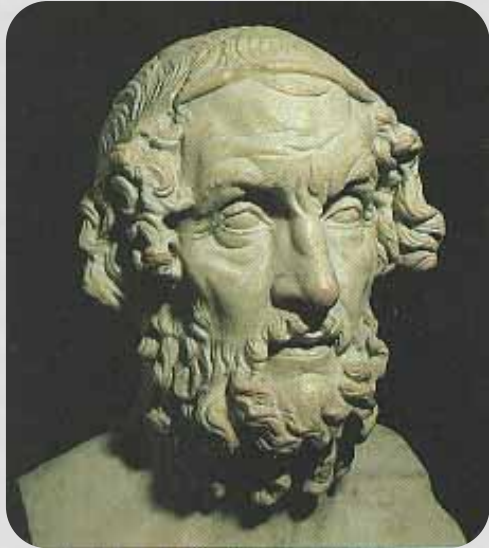
Achilles.

Agamemnon.



Dorian Age

Beginning of Greek culture declination



Temporarily lost the art of writing during Dorian age; no written record exists from the 400 year period between 1150 and 750 B.C

The oral tradition: The blind great storyteller Homer told people about epics which is mostly poem about heroes. (Ex. Illiad).

Developed rich myths; myths or traditional stories about their gods. (Ex. Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo..).



Greek City states

Acropolis: Agora, or marketplace, or on a fortified hilltop where citizens gathered to discuss city government

Polis: Fundamental political unit in ancient Greece



POLIS

- Monarchy
- Aristocracy
- Oligarchy
- Democracy

Acropolis

Government ruled by king

Government ruled by small group
(mostly noble or landowning families)

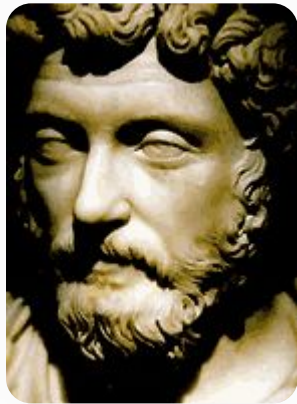
Government ruled by few powerful
people

Athenians build democracy
which ruled by people

Athenian Democracy

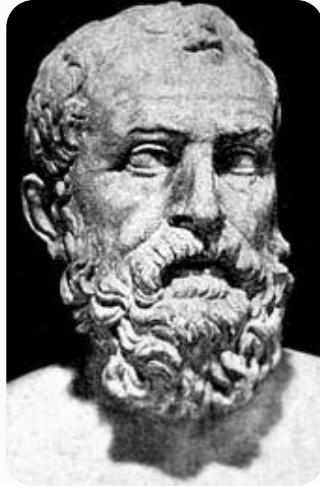
Draco

- A noble man
- Developed a legal code.



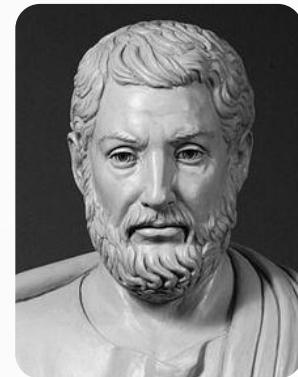
Solon

- Introduced far reaching democratic reforms.



Cleisthenes

- Athenian leader.
- Introduced further reforms (Only free adult male considered citizen; **woman, slave, foreigner does not have rights**)



Athenian Education

Athenians

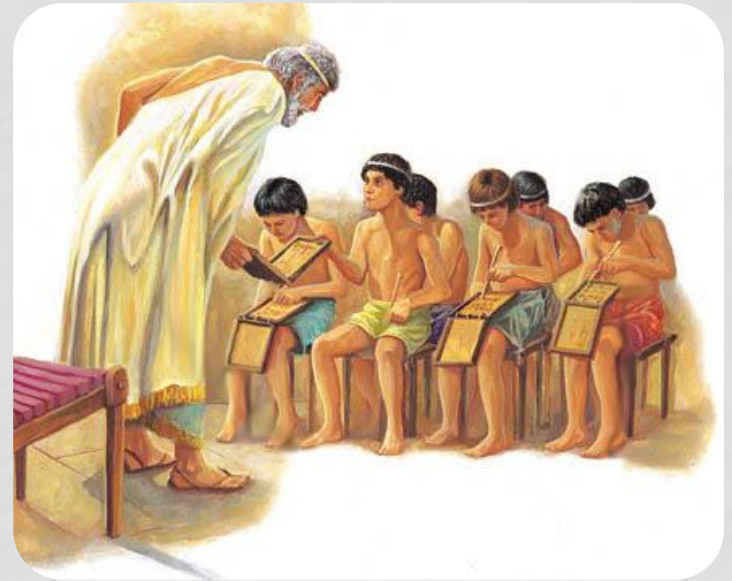


Boys: Wealthy kids received formal education

- > Attend school around age 7; also receives training in logic and public speaking
- > Spent each day in athletic activities
- > When they get older; they attend military school.

Girls: Do not attend school

- > Learn at home about how to become a good mother or wife.
- > Some became accomplished writers



Spartan; military state

Government

Helots: Sparta conquered the region of Messenia so Messenians became peasants forced to stay on the land.

The Spartan government was made up of all Spartan citizens, and voted on laws.



and voted on laws, made

Daily life

- Left home
- Moved to barracks

Age 7

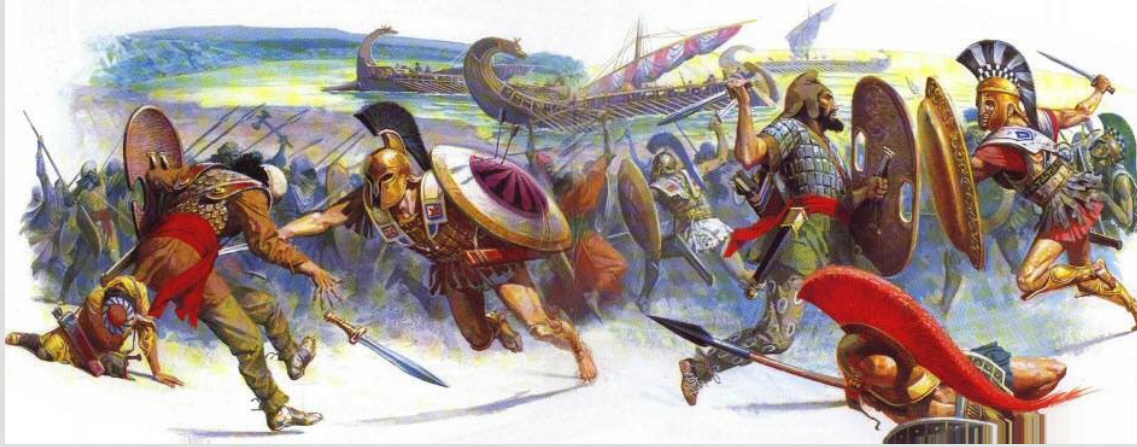
Age 30

- Moved out to barracks and spend their days fighting



The Persian Wars

The Persian War: War between Greece and the Persian Empire (Began in Ionia on the coast of Anatolia)



Pheidippides: He ran 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to deliver message "Rejoice conquer" but he collapse and died

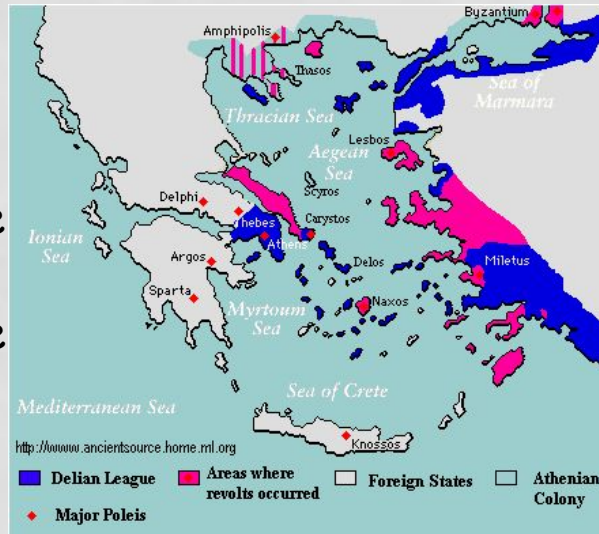


The Persian King Darius the Great defeated the rebels and then vowed to destroy Athens in revenge

Persian War 10 years later

Darius the Great's son and successor, Xerxes assembled an enormous invasion force to crush Athens

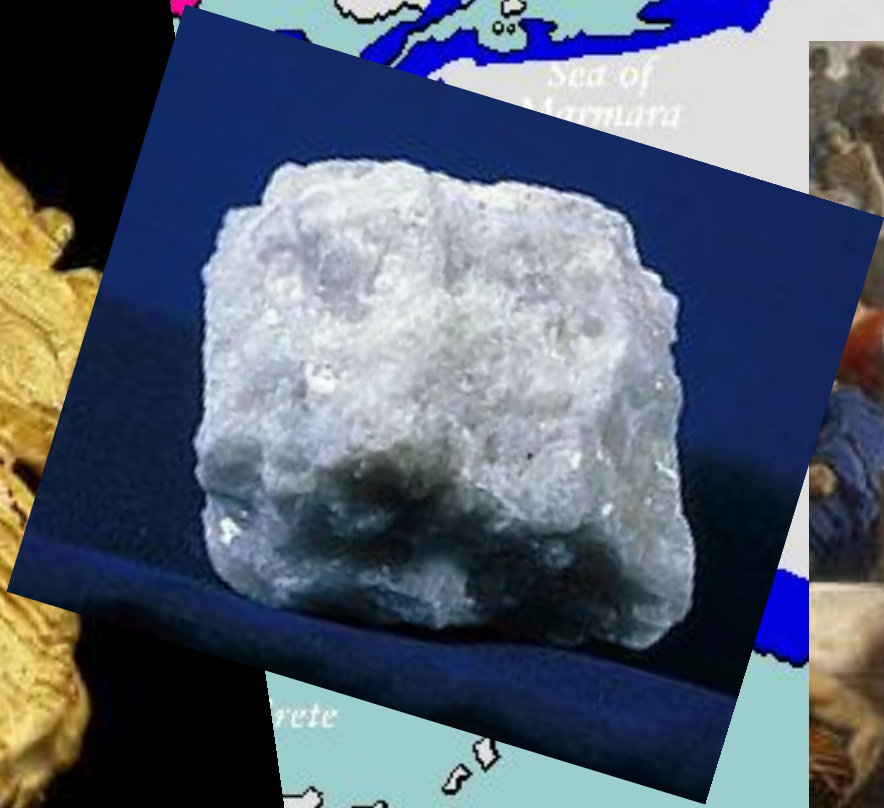
Several Greek city states formed an alliance called the Delian League (took name from Delos, the island).



When Xerxes came to a narrow mountain pass at Thermopylae, 7000 Greeks, including 300 Spartans blocked the way



Pericle's Plan for Athens



◆ Major Poleis

revolts occurred

Foreign States

Athenian Colony

Art and Architecture

The Parthenon : temple

-> In Greek temple they built to honor Athena, the goddess of wisdom and protect the Athens

During golden age

-> drew the face that shows joy or anger, only serenity

-> Idealized human body in motion

-> Classical arts: values of harmony, order, balance and proportion



Phidias built the giant statue of Athena that is over 30 feet tall with materials of gold and ivory



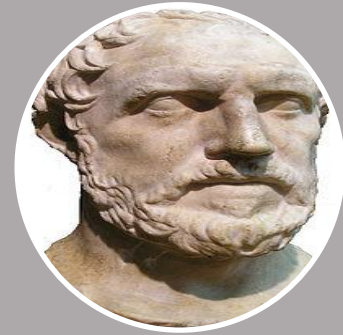
Drama and History



Tragedy
: Serious drama about common themes such as love, hate, war or betrayal



Comedy
: Contained scenes filled with slapstick situation and crude humor



History
: Athenian Thucydides was the famous historian of the classical age; he believed past will repeat in future



Athenians vs Spartans



Peloponnesian War

: War between two city states; Athens had the stronger navy. Sparta had the stronger army, and its location inland meant that it could not easily be attacked by sea

Second year of the war, Athens get disaster by plague (lost one third of the population)

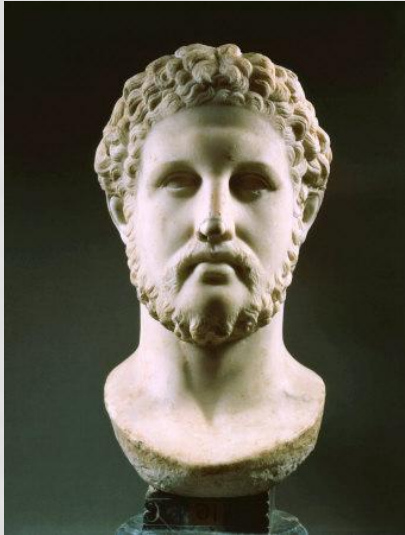
Spartan wins. Their plan was to destroy the city state of Syracuse, one of Sparta's wealthiest allies.



Philosophers : The lovers of wisdom



Philip II



Philip builds Macedonian Power

Macedonian: Rough terrain and cold climate -> have important resource (Shrewd and fearless king)

Dies at daughter's wedding so his son Alexander becomes a king

Philip's army: Rugged peasants under his command into a well trained professional army. -> preparing invasion of Greece



Alexander the great



At age 20 he became king

He was well prepared to lead

-> Student of Aristotle , enjoyed Homer's story about heroes

At age 8 he tamed a wild horse that non of his father's grooms could manage (Bucephalus)



LIBRARY BY A. CANTON. THE TAMING OF BUCEPHALUS. (SEE PAGE 13.)



Conquers Persia

-> Led 35000 soldiers across the Hellespont into Anatolia

-> Alexander's victory at Granicus alarmed the Persian king Darius III

Other conquest: Indus Valley at the Hydaspes River they met Indian army; win-> Reached Babylon;

Alexander plans to unify his empire but he dies at age 32 by seriously ill

Hellenistic Culture

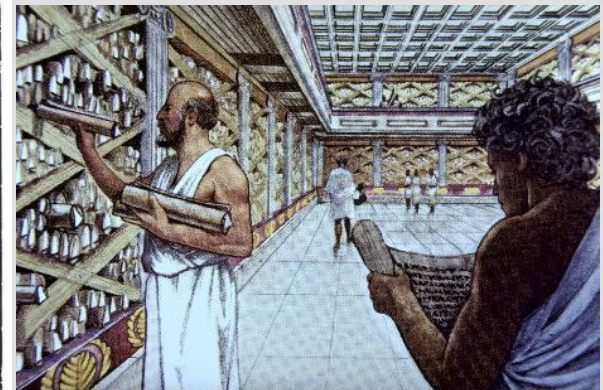
Hellenistic: Blending cultures of Egypt, Persia, and Indian

-> Koine: The direct language

Alexandria: Became the foremost center of Egyptian city and Hellenistic civilization

-> Alexander's tomb: Glass coffin that is enormous contains polished bronze so at night reflects the bronze to make light

-> Also Alexandria was famous for museum and library



Science and Technology



Astronomy: Alexandria's museum contained a small observatory in which astronomers could study the planets and stars

-> Aristarchus of Samos: Estimated that the Sun was at least 300 times larger than Earth

-> Ptolemy: Said Earth is the center of the solar system

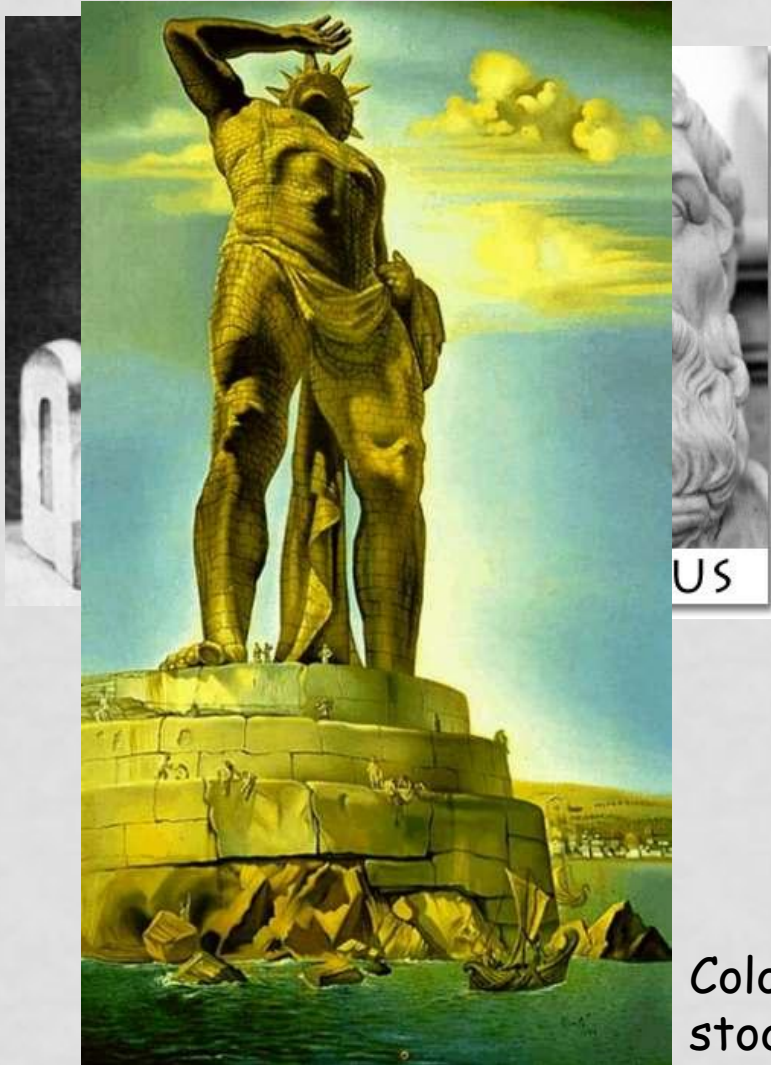
Mathematics and Physics



Archimedes: Estimated the value of pi also explained the law of the lever

Euclid: Eratosthenes and Aristarchus used a geometry text; famous book was 'Elements'

Philosophy and Art



Stoic: People should live virtuous lives in harmony with the will of god or the natural laws that God established to run the universe.

-> Philosopher named Zeno founded school of philosophy called stoicism

-> Epicurus founded the school of thought called Epicureanism (gods who had no interest in humans ruled the universe)

Colossus of Rhodes: Bronze statue stood more than 100 feet high



Greek history;
so much fun!!!

