

Essential Chronology of Ancient Greek History

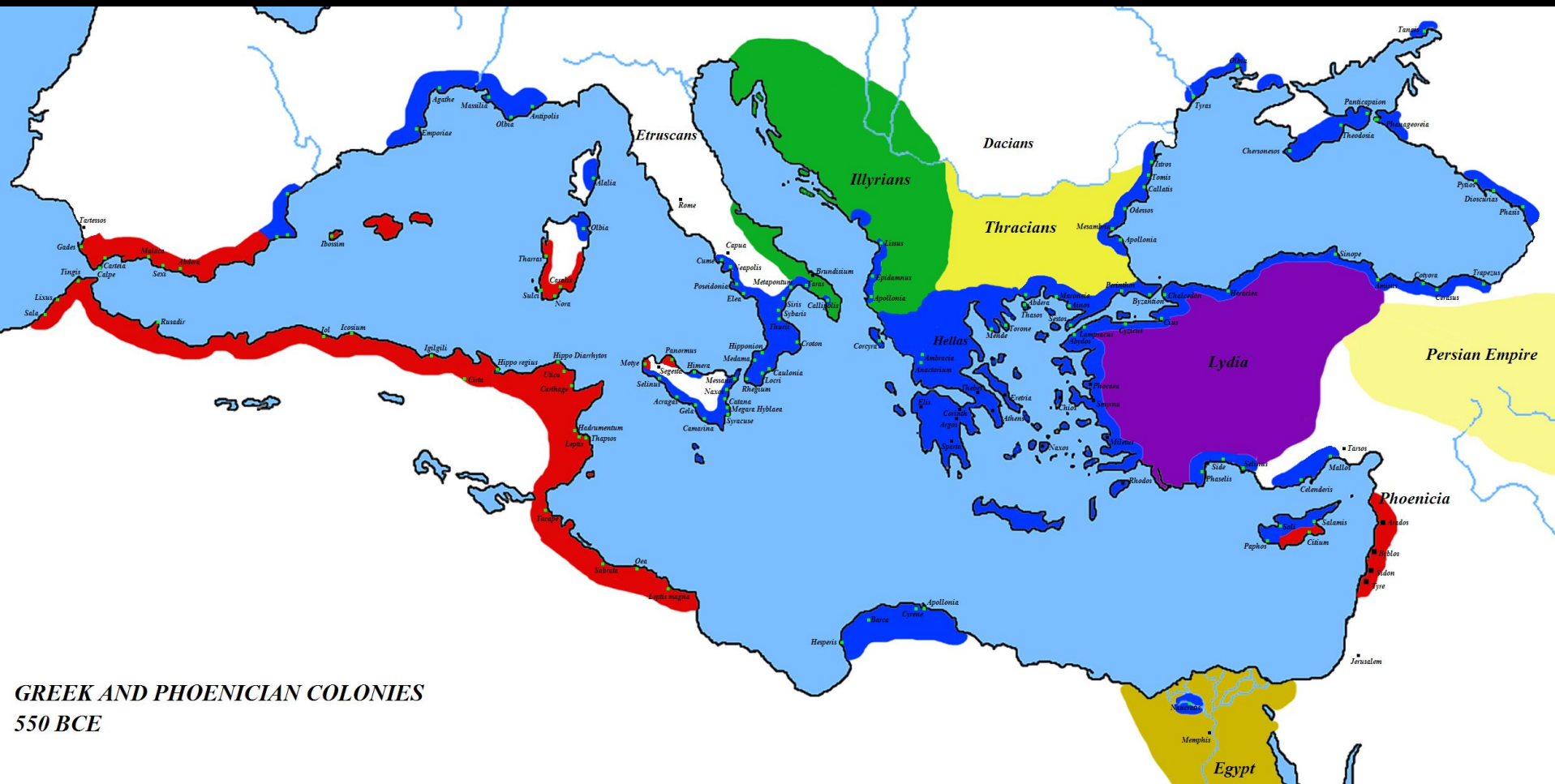


Periods of Ancient Greek History

- 1. Archaic period (c.750 - c.500 BCE)**
- 2. Classical period (c. 500 - 323 BCE)**
- 3. Hellenistic period (323 - 146 BC)**
- 4. Roman Greece (146 BCE - 330 CE)**
- 5. Late Antiquity (from later 4th c. CE to 529 CE)**

Archaic Period (c. 750 – c. 500 BCE)

- **End of Greek colonization process**
- **Beginning of Greek literature (Homer, Hesiod).**
- **Struggle between Athens and Sparta.**
- **Athens overthrows tyrant and becomes a “democracy”.**
- **Beginning of Athens' "golden age".**



GREEK AND PHOENICIAN COLONIES
550 BCE



Classical Period (c. 500 – 323 BCE) - I

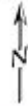
- **Traditionally considered "exemplary" period for art and architecture.**
- **Major powers: Athens during 5th c., Sparta from 4th c., then Thebes, finally the northern state of Macedon.**
- **Athens and Sparta must join their forces against the Persian Empire.**
- **Greco-Persian Wars: 490 BCE - 449 BCE. Famous battles of Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea.**
- **Most of Greek world liberated from Persian influence.**

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

490 B.C.

SCALE OF MILES

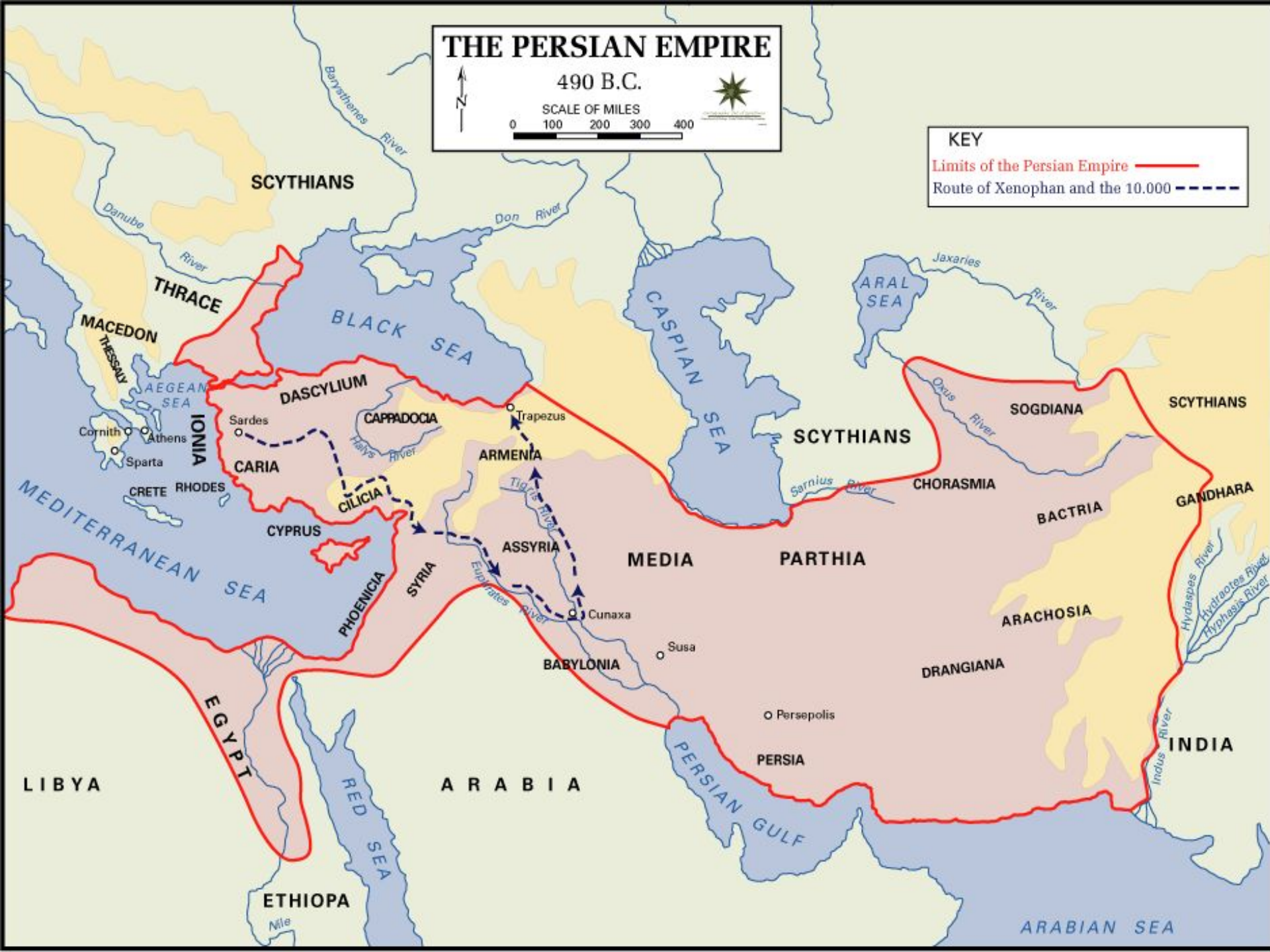
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KEY

Limits of the Persian Empire ———

Route of Xenophon and the 10,000 - - - - -





Classical Period (c. 500 – 323 BCE) - II

- **After victory Athens and allies become main power.**
- **Sparta feels threatened: Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE). Sparta wins.**
- **Athens and other states form an alliance against Sparta. Thebes becomes new main power.**
- **All of the Greek states very weakened by wars:**
- **Northern state of Macedon under King Philip II becomes hegemon (= leader) of all of Greece.**
- **End of independent town-states.**
- **Philip II unites all of Greece and starts war against Persian Empire. Son Alexander destroys Persian Empire and annexes it to Macedon, becoming "the Great".**







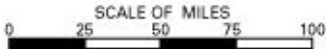
Athenian Strategy:
 Defend on Land
 Offensive on Sea
 Continue Foreign Trade

Spartan Strategy:
 Offensive on Land

Athenian Empire and Allies
 Spartan Confederacy

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Alliances at the Start and
 Contrasting Strategies,
 431 B.C.

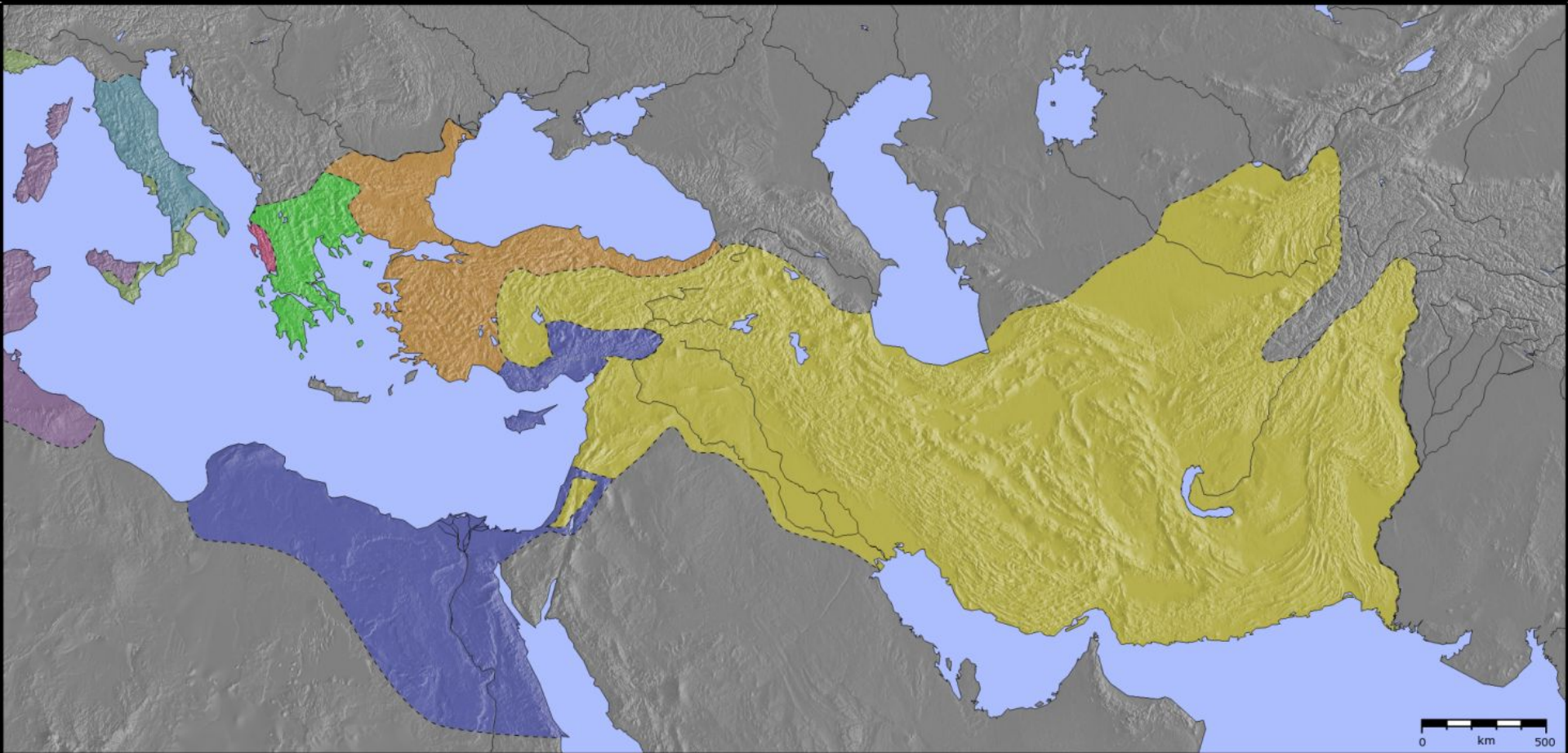


Hellenistic period (323-146 BC)

- **Greek culture and power expands into the near and middle east.**
- **Begins with death of Alexander, ends with Roman conquest.**
- **Fusion of Greek and middle-eastern and eastern populations and cultures.**
- **Most important Hellenistic towns become Alexandria in Egypt and Antioch in Syria.**
- **Hellenistic kingdoms in Afghanistan and Pakistan.**



Alexander the Great and Darius III of Persia at the Battle of Issus (333 BCE).
Mosaic found in the House of the Faun, Pompeii



Hellenistic Kingdoms



Venedae (Slavs)

Hsin - li

Scythians

Sarmatian Tribes

Dacians

Alans (Aorsii)

Ko-kun

Getae

Olbia
Greek Colonies

Bosporus

Siraces

Legae

Apasiacae

Khorasmii

Sacear
(Scythian)

Phoenicians

Colchis

Iberians

Massagetae

Thracians

Pontus

Albani

Greco-Bactrian Kingdom

Macedon

Galatia

Armenia

Atropatene

Parthia

Kashmir

6

7

8

Seleucid

Empire

Crete

Ptolemaic Empire

Palmyra

Nabataea

Maurya Empire

Indians

Gerra

Arabian Tribes

Mascat (Oman)

Ma'in

Meroe

Blemmyes

Tribes

Saba

Hadramaut

Damot

Qataban

Seleucid Empire in 200 BC

Updated: 5-19-08

www.WorldHistoryMaps.info

9

Kerala

Nilotic

Pandya



Indo-Greeks in 100 BC

Updated: 8-08-2008

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Number Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 13. Uddyana | 16. Sakala | 19. Rajariya |
| 14. Puskalavati | 17. Kashmir | 20. Trogarta |
| 15. Taxila | 18. Audumbaras | 21. Yaudheyas |
| | | 22. Kuninda |
| | | 23. Kausambi |



Roman Greece (146 BCE – 330 CE)

- **Between Roman victory over the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth (146 BCE) and establishment of Byzantium by Emp. Constantine as the capital of the Roman Empire in 330 CE.**



Late Antiquity

- **Period of Christianization during the later 4th to early 6th centuries**
- **(complete with the closure of the Neoplatonic Academy by Emperor Justinian I in 529 CE).**

