



ANCIENT GREECE



EQ:

What were the political, philosophical and cultural aspects of Classical Greece?

WARMUP

1. Can you think of any examples of Ancient Greece used in today's popular media? (TV, Movies, Etc...)
2. What are some famous Greek names that you have heard of?
3. What about in other subjects in school? Are there any visible contributions of Greek culture?

The Geography of



Ancient Greece

- **SSWH3 Examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE/BC to 400 CE/AD.**
- **a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.**
- **b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals, include: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Augustus Caesar.**
- **c. Analyze the impact of Greek and Roman culture, politics, and technology.**
- **d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world.**



Geography

- EQ: In what ways did geography and climate shape Greek life?

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Archaic

Greece:

1650 BCE - 700 BCE

Bronze Age Greece



- 
- **Origins**
 - **Mycenaeans**—Indo-Europeans who settled on Greek mainland in 2000 B.C.
 - Took their name from their leading city, Mycenae
 - Mycenaean warrior-kings dominate Greece from 1600–1100 B.C.

The Mycenaean Civilization



The Mask of Agamemnon





The Trojan War

mid-12c BCE

- **The Trojan War**

Trojan War—fought by Mycenaeans against city of Troy in 1200s B.C.


- Once thought to be fictional, archaeological evidence has been found

- Heinrich Schliemann



Bronze Age Enemies: The Trojan War

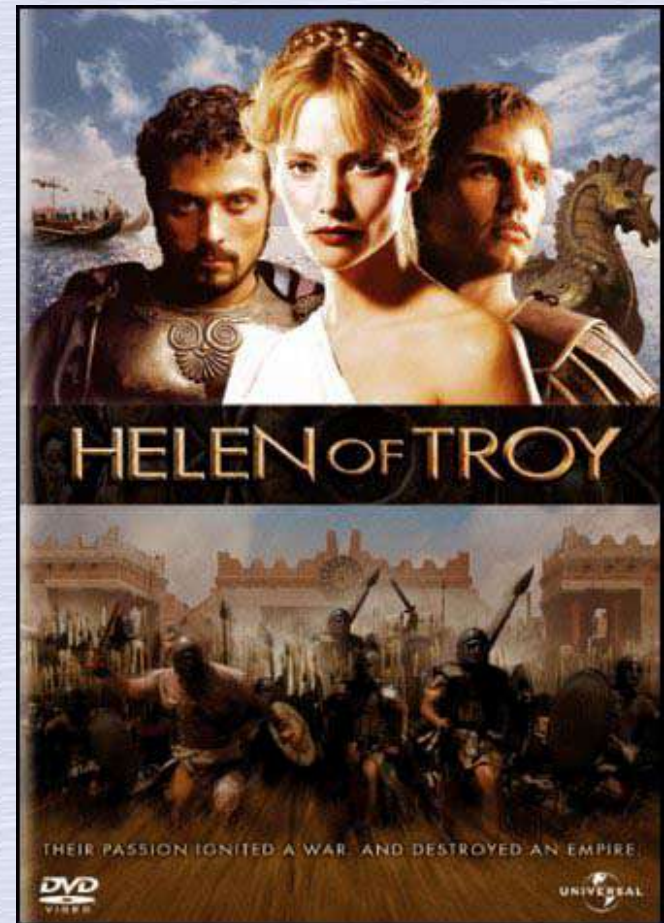




**What were the
real &
mythical
causes of the
Trojan War??**

Helen of Troy: “The Face That Launched a 1000 Ships”

What
did she
look
like?




The “Trojan Horse”?



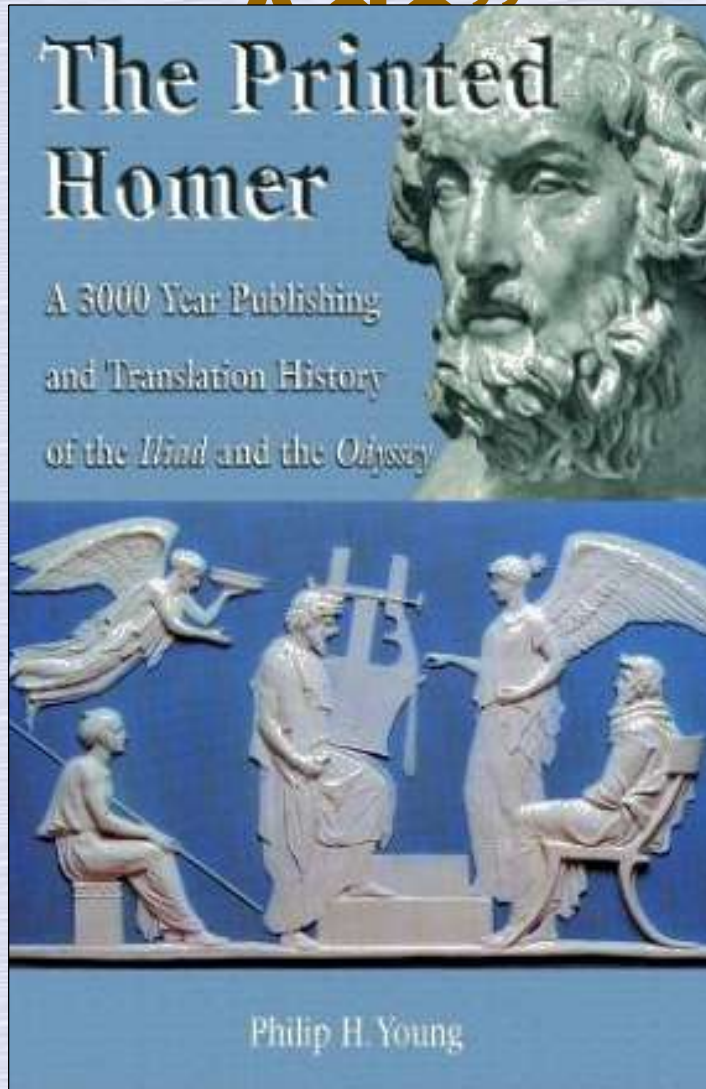


The Greek "Dark Ages"

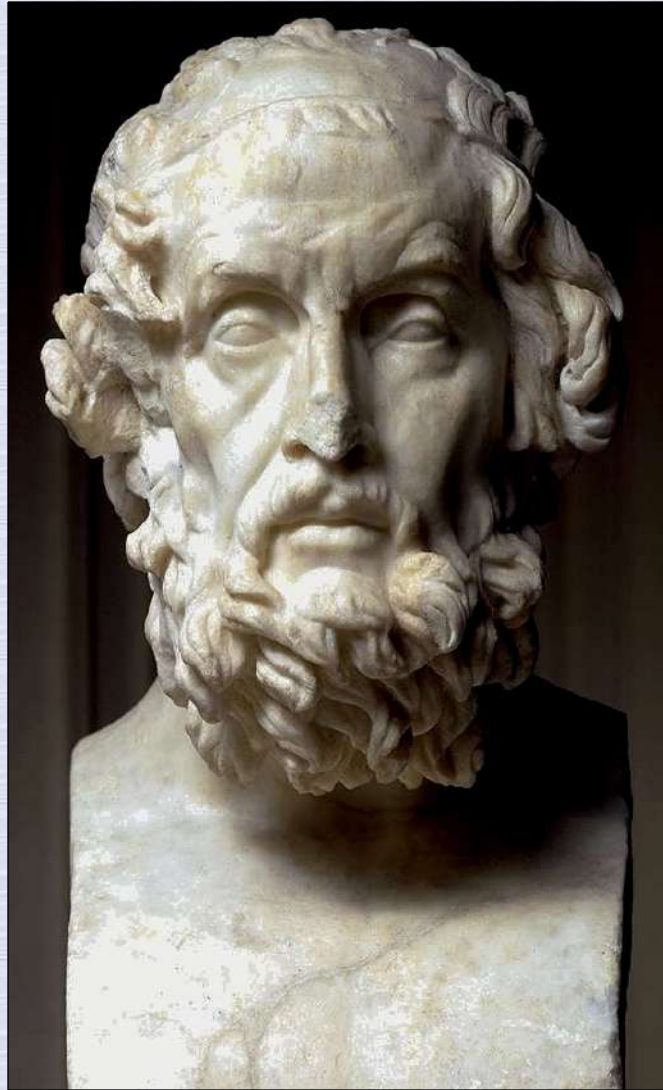
1100 - 750 BCE

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- Ca 1200 B.C. the Dorians invaded . They were less advanced than the Mycenaeans. Economy collapsed, trade halted and Greeks temporarily lost the art of writing. No records for 400 years.

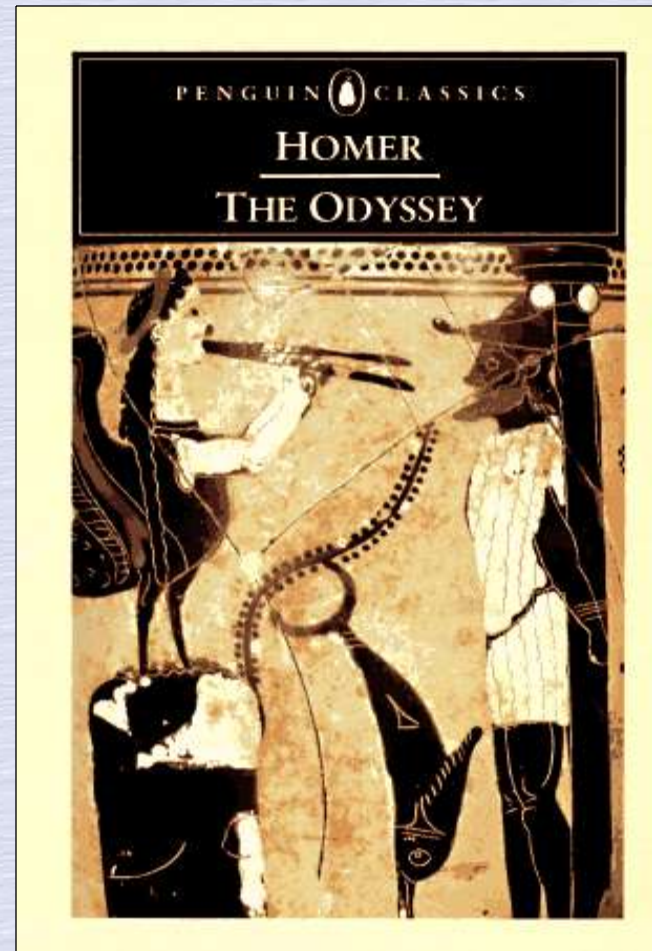
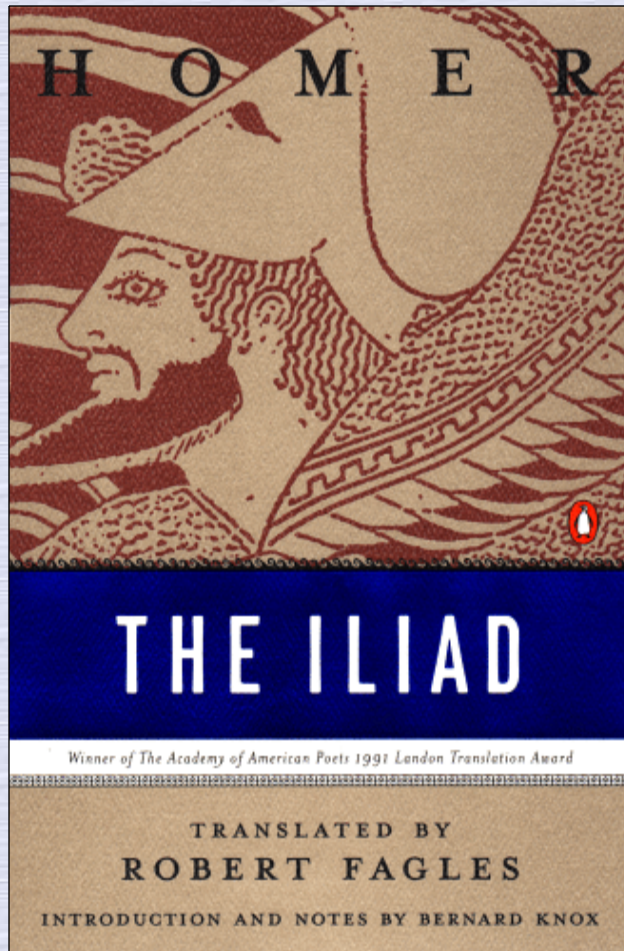
Homer: The “Heroic Age”



Homer, the Blind Poet




Homer's Great Epics



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QUESTION!

How did mythology help the early Greek civilization explain the natural world and the human condition?

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- **Greeks Create Myths**
 - Polytheistic Religion
 - Greeks develop their own **myths**—traditional stories about gods
 - Greeks seek to understand mysteries of life through myths
 - Offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events
 - Greeks attribute human qualities—love, hate, jealousy—to their gods
 - Zeus, ruler of Gods, lives on Mount Olympus with his wife, Hera
 - Zeus's daughter Athena is goddess of wisdom and guardian of cities

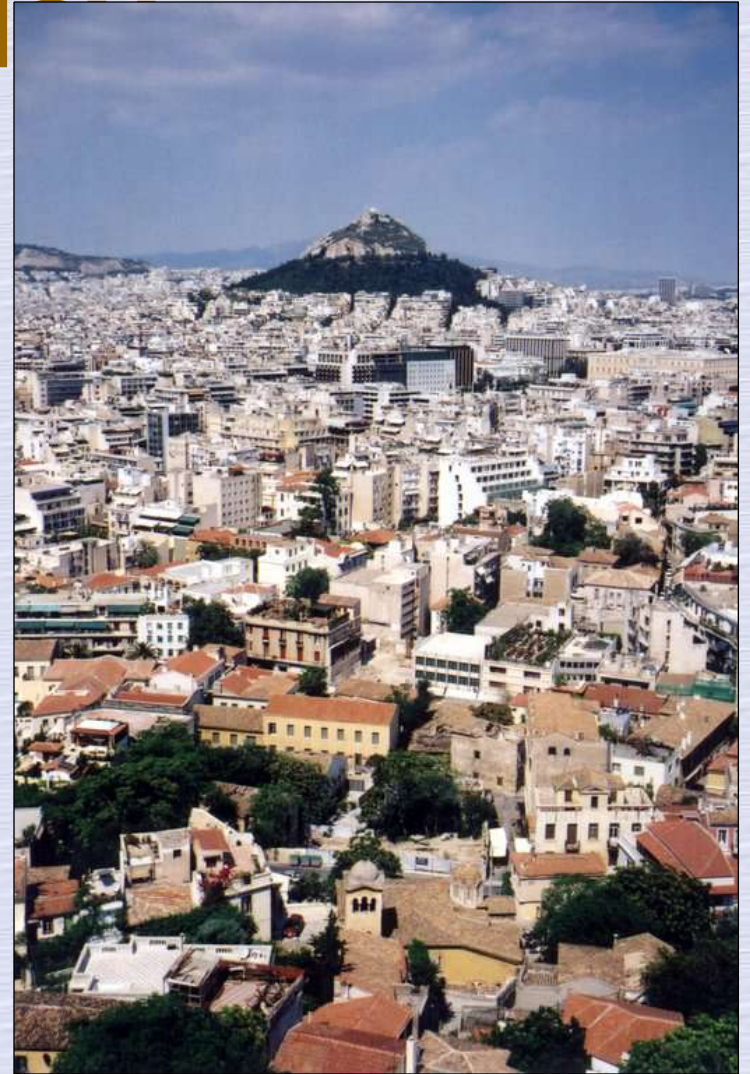


"Hellenic"
(Classical)

Greece:

700 BCE - 324 BCE

ATHENS: Yesterday & Today



Political developments

Mountains both helped and hindered the development of city-states

Greek cities were designed to promote civic and commercial life

Colonization was prompted by overpopulation and the search for arable land



Economic and Social Developments

Agriculture (limited arable land)

Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture

Shift from barter to money economy (coins)



Foundations of Democracy

Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision making. It became a foundation of modern democracies.





GREEK POLITICS

Citizens had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.

Who is a citizen?

FREE

ADULT

MALE

Women and foreigners had no political rights.

Slaves had no political rights.

- Polis – the city-state was the fundamental political unit in ancient Greece
- A city-state is an independent country whose territory consists of a city which is not administered as part of another government.
- Democracy – rule by the people



Athens

- Boys schooled and prepared for military service
 - Daily physical activity
 - Military rank based on social status
- Girls prepared for home service life

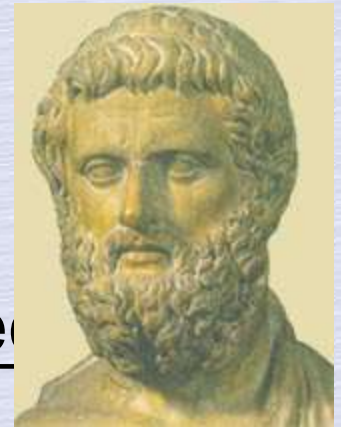
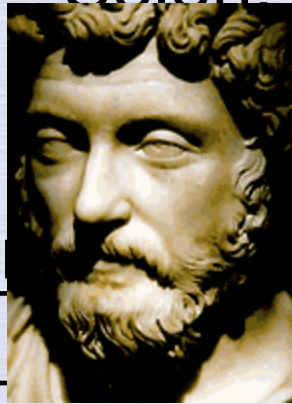


Stages in the evolution of Athenian government: monarchy, oligarchy, tyranny, democracy

Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, Solon

Draco:

Solon:



Origin of democracy, citizen principles: Direct debate, duties of the



Early Athenian

\$ Dracon Lawgivers

Developed a legal code - very harsh

- “draconian”

\$ Solon – outlawed debt slavery

\$ Cleisthenes

- created the first democracy!
- Only free adult male property owners were citizens

SPARTA



SPARTA

- **A Unique City-State**
- Sparta, isolated from much of Greece, builds military state
- Oligarchy (rule by a small group)
- Rigid social structure
- Military society



Helots → Messenians enslaved by the Spartans.

Sparta

Military rather than democratic
led to development of strong military
Boys sent off at 7
Trained until 20
Member until 60



Persian Wars: 499 BCE –

490 BCE



Persian Wars

- **A New Kind of Army Emerges**
- Cheaper iron replaces bronze, making arms and armor cheaper
- Leads to new kind of army; includes soldiers from all classes
- **Phalanx**—feared by all, formation of soldiers with spears, shields



The Persian Wars

A series of conflicts between the
Empire of Persia and city-states of
the Hellenic world that started in 499 BCE
and lasted until 450 BCE.



Persian Wars: Famous \$ Marathon Battles (490 BCE)

- 26 miles from Athens

Athens' victory was overwhelming: 6,400
Persians but only 192 Athenians died

Messenger ran about 25 mi (40 km) back to
Athens, where he announced the victory
before dying of exhaustion

In another version, an Athenian runner was sent
to Sparta before the battle to ask for help,
running 150 miles in two days; Sparta
refused

Persian Wars: Famous

Thermopylae (480 BCE)

Battle in northern Greece (480 BC) in the Persian Wars. The Greek forces, mostly Spartan, were led by Leonidas. After three days of holding their own against the Persian king Xerxes I and his vast southward-advancing army, the Greeks were betrayed, and the Persians were able to outflank them. Sending the main army in retreat, Leonidas and a small contingent remained behind to resist the advance and were killed to the last man.

Xerxes



Leonidas



Persian Wars: Famous

Salamis (480 BC) Battles

The Greek fleet of some 370 ships, under the command of Themistocles, lured the Persian fleet of about 800 ships into the narrow strait between the island of Salamis and the Athenian port of Piraeus.

Athens sank about 300 Persian vessels while losing only about 40 of their own.

As a result of this battle, Xerxes had to postpone his planned land offensive, giving the Greek city-states time to unite against him.

- 
- **Greek city-states form the Delian League**
 - **Athens emerged as the leader of the Delian League**

Why are the Persian Wars important?

- 1. Persian wars united Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire.
- 2. Athenian victories over the Persians at Marathon and Salamis left **Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.**
- 3. Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture

Golden “Age of Pericles”:



499 BCE – 429 BCE

Golden Age of Pericles

460 BCE – 429 BCE

- **Pericles as Leader**
- Skillful politician, inspiring speaker, respected general
- Dominates life in Athens from 461 to 429 B.C.
- **Stronger Democracy**
- Pericles hires more public officials; creates direct democracy
- **Direct democracy**—citizens rule directly, not through representatives
- **Athenian Empire**
- Takes over Delian League; uses money to strengthen Athenian fleet
- Sparta and other cities resent Athenian power

Golden Age of Pericles

Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars; the *Parthenon* is an example of this reconstruction.




Peloponnesian Wars



SPARTA





Peloponnesian War 431–404 [B.C.E.]

Caused by competition for control of the
Greek world:

Athens and the Delian League

vs

Sparta and the Peloponnesian
League

Athenians and Spartans Go to War

- **War Begins**

431 B.C. city-states Sparta and Athens at war—

- **Peloponnesian War**

- **Peloponnesian War**

- Sparta has better army, Athens has better navy


- Plague strikes Athens in 430 B.C., kills many—
including Pericles

- Sparta and Athens sign truce in 421 B.C.

- **Sparta Gains Victory**

- 415 B.C. Athens renews war, attacks Syracuse; is
defeated in 413 B.C.

- Athens and allies surrender to Sparta in 404
B.C.



Importance of Peloponnesian War 431–404 [B.C.E.]

Results:

Slowed cultural advance

Weakened political power

Philosophy

Athenians looking for answers

Philosophy- “love of wisdom”

Based thinking on two assumptions

The universe orderly and has laws

People can understand these laws through
logic and reason

Great Athenian

\$ ~~Socrates~~ Philosophers

Encouraged Greeks to think more
question themselves and their moral
character

“there is only one good, knowledge, and
only one evil, ignorance”

Socratic method

Question and answer series

399 B.C.

arrested for corrupting the youth and
neglecting the gods

Poisoned himself to death



Quick Question to Ponder

Socrates said that the unexamined life is not worth living.

What did he mean?

To what extent do you agree or disagree with his statement?


Have you ever examined your own role in society?

\$Plato

\$Student of Socrates

- *The Academy*
- *The world of the FORMS*
- *The Republic* → *philosopher-king*
Set forth vision for perfectly governed society
All citizens fall into 1 of 3 groups naturally
Farmers and artisans
Warriors
Ruling class-person with greatest intellect and insight
would be ruler





Another Question to Ponder

Plato indicated that he would not allow poets to be part of his ideal society.

Why did he say this?

Who would you be sure to include in a utopia of your own design?

Great Athenian

\$ Aristotle Philosophers

\$ Student of Plato

- *The Lyceum*
- "Golden Mean" [everything in moderation].
- Logic.
- Scientific method.
- "he who studies how thing originated...will achieve the clearest view of them all."

Athens: The Arts &

\$ DRAMA (Greeks):

- Aeschylus
- Sophocles
- Euripides

\$ THE SCIENCES:

- Pythagoras
- Democritus → all matter made up of small atoms.
- Hippocrates → "Father of Medicine"

Phidias' Acropolis



The Acropolis Today



The Parthenon

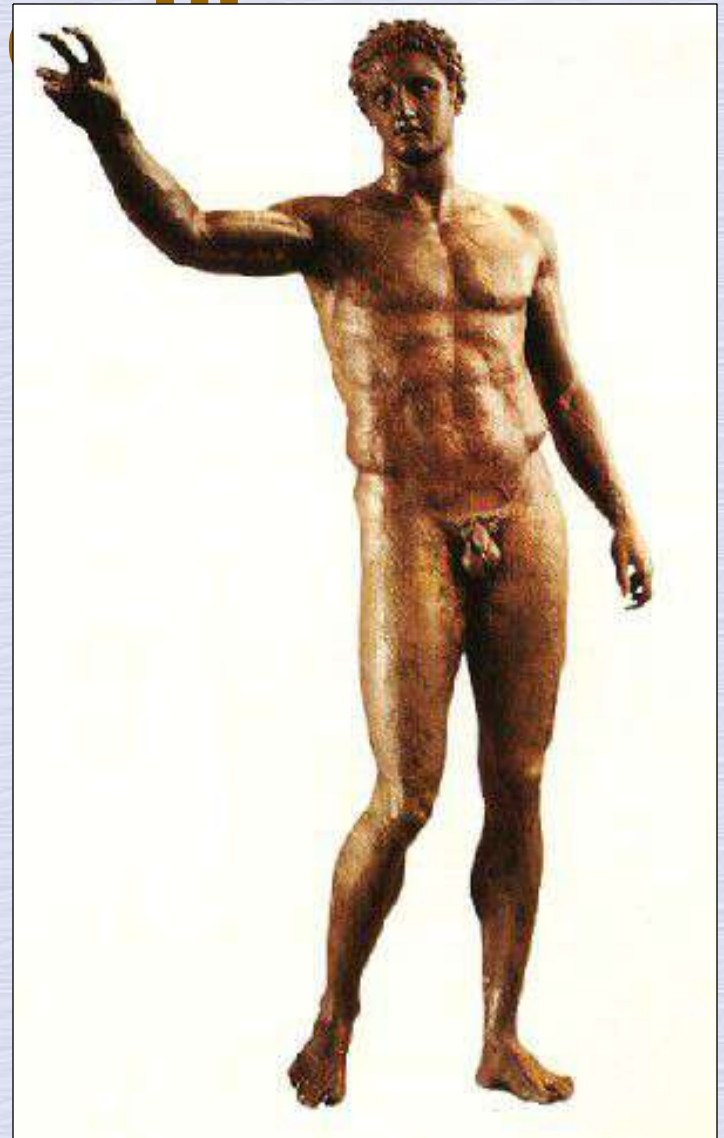


The *Agora*



The Classical Greek

“Ideal”



Olympia



The Ancient Olympics: Athletes & Trainers



Olympia: Temple to Hera



The 2004 Olympics



Philip Builds Macedonian Power

- **Macedonia**

- Macedonia**—kingdom of mountain villages north of Greece

- King Philip II**—ruler, brilliant general; dreams of controlling Greece

Conquest of Greece

- -338 B.C. Macedonians defeat Greece; 336 B.C. King Philip murdered

- His son named king of Macedonia—becomes **Alexander the Great**

Macedonia Under Philip



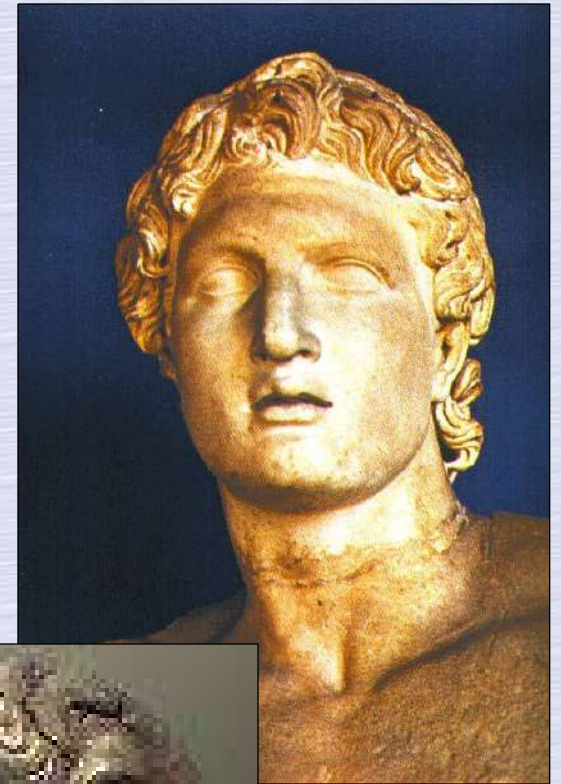


"Hellenistic"

Greece:

324 BCE - 100 BCE

Alexander the Great



Alexander Defeats Persia

- **Alexander's Early Life**

- Tutored by Aristotle; inspired by the *Iliad*; has military training
- Becomes king when 20 years old

Invasion of Persia

- -334 B.C. Alexander invades Persia; quick victory
- Darius III**—king of Persia, assembles army of 50,000–75,000 men
- Alexander defeats Persians again, forces King of Persia to flee

Conquering the Persian Empire

- -Alexander marches into Egypt, crowned pharaoh in 332 B.C.
- At Gaugamela in Mesopotamia, Alexander defeats Persians again



- **Alexander in India**

- Alexander conquers Indus Valley area in 326 B.C. Reluctantly returns to Babylon, dies in 323 B.C

- **Alexander's Legacy**

- Alexander melds Greek and Persian cultures; wife is Persian

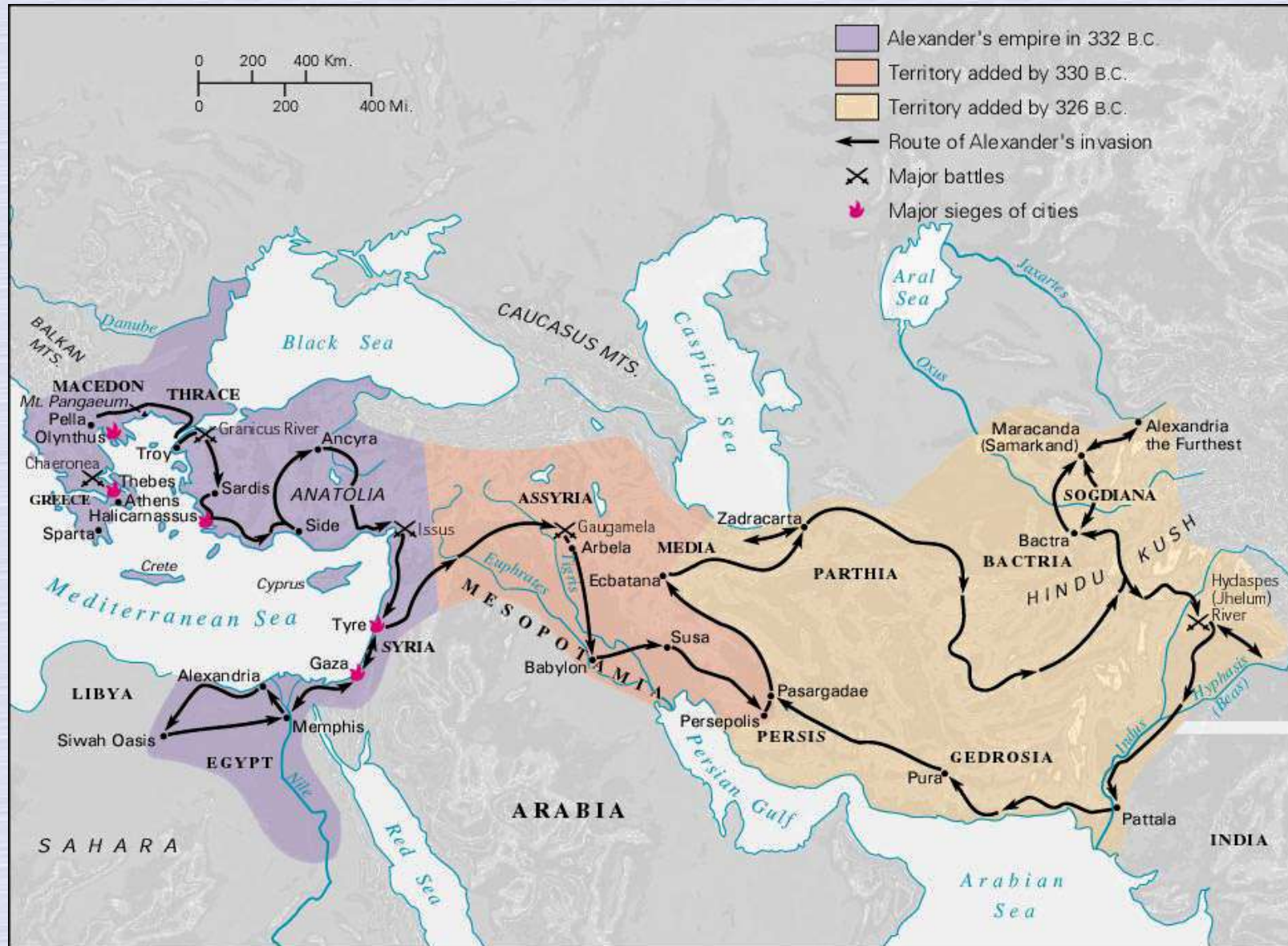
- Empire becomes three kingdoms:

- (1) Macedonia, Greek city-states;

- (2) Egypt;

- (3) old Persia, also known as Seleucid kingdom

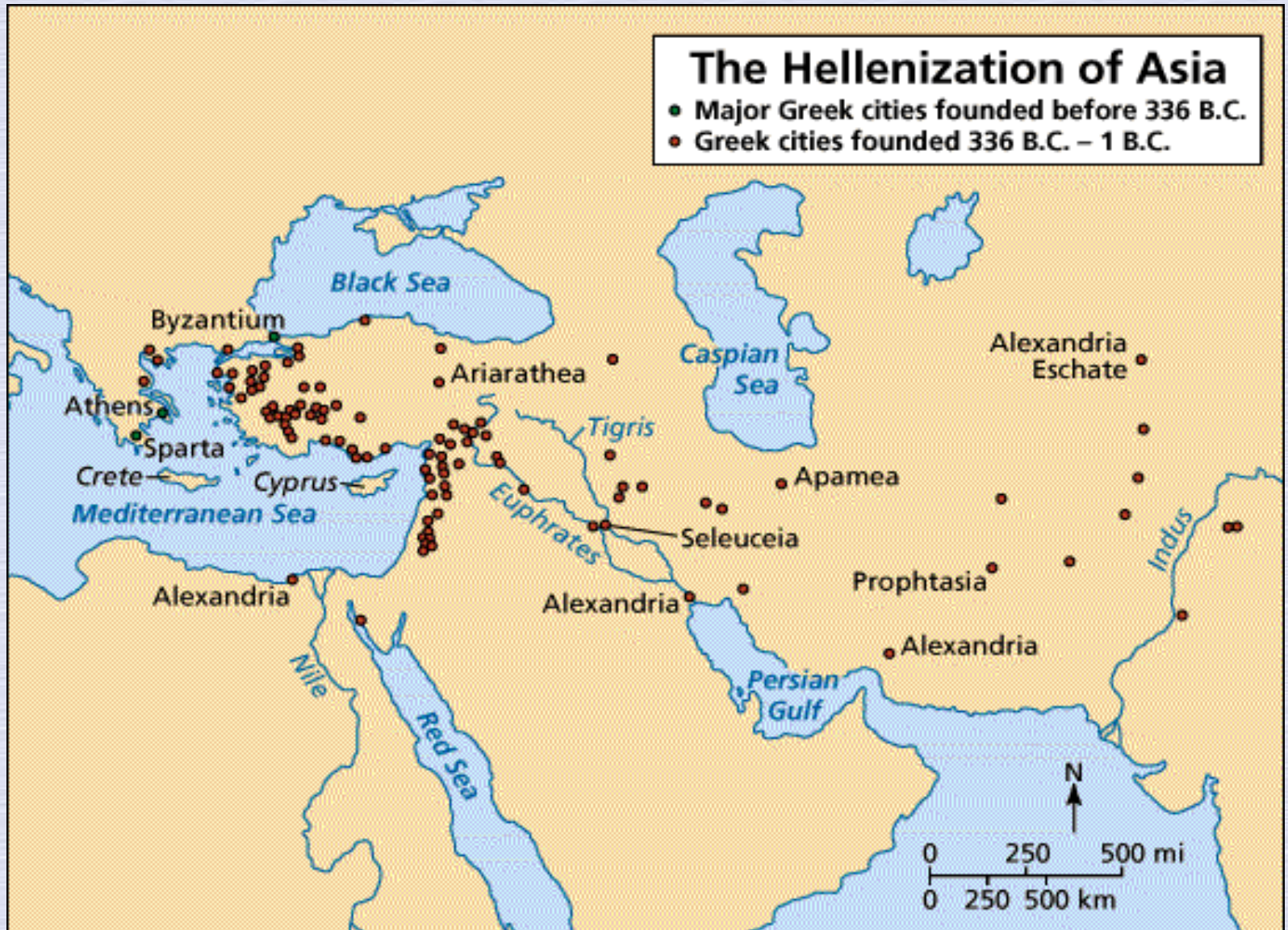
Alexander the Great's



Alexander the Great in Babylon



The Hellenization of Asia



The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

- **Hellenistic Culture in Alexandria**

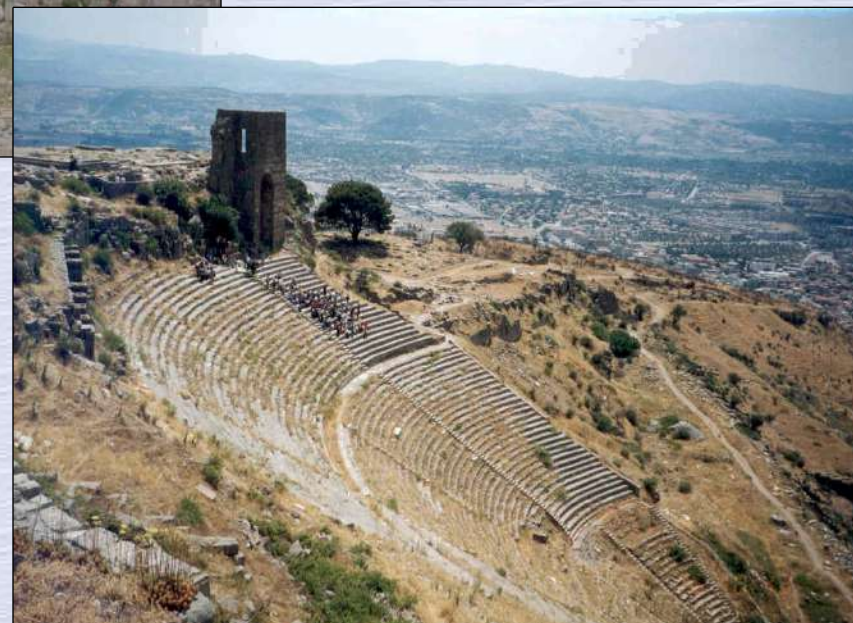
- Result of Alexander's policies—a new vibrant culture

- Hellenistic culture**—Greek blended with Egyptian, Persian, Indian

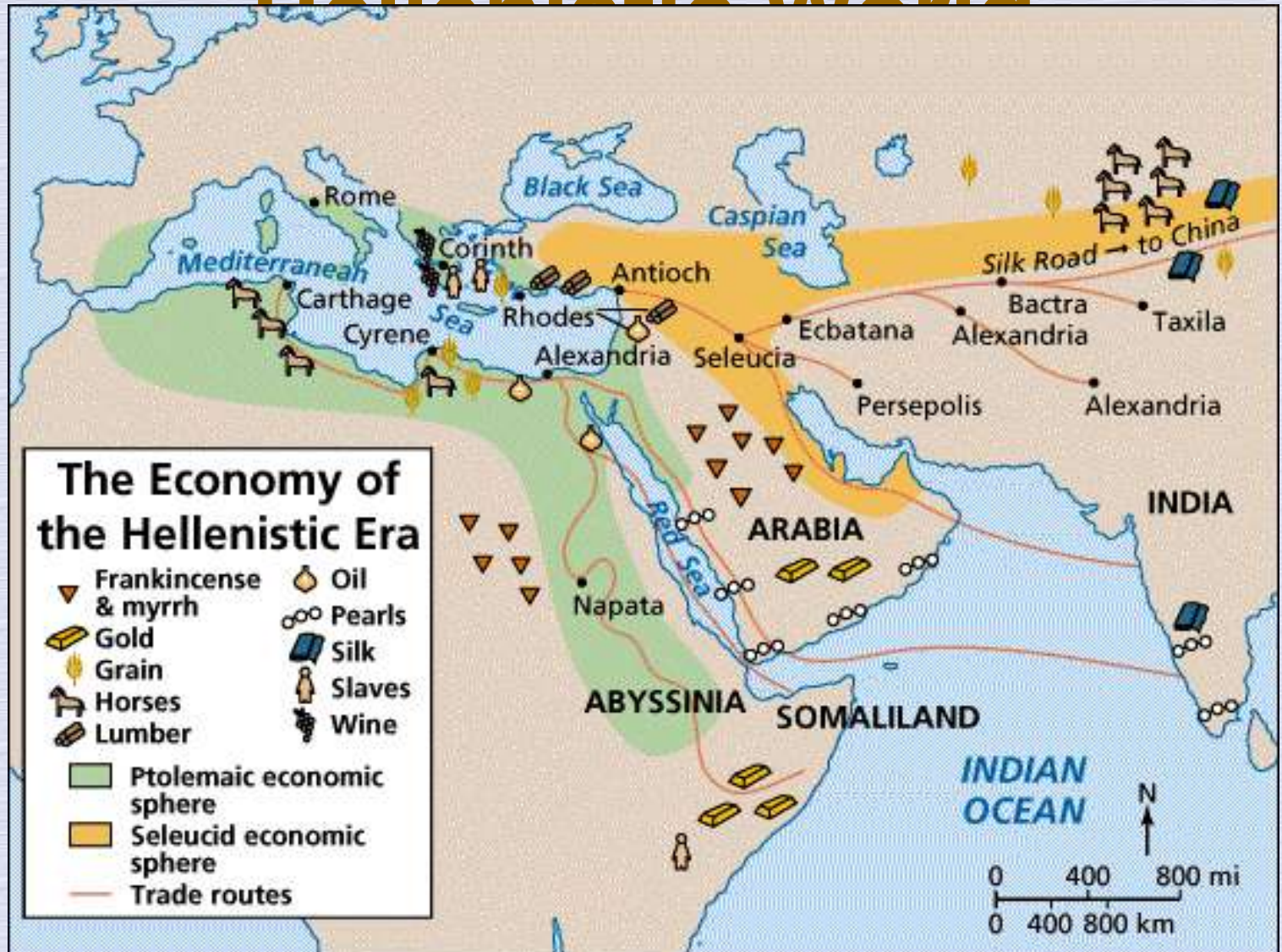
- **Trade and Cultural Diversity**

- Alexandria**—Egyptian city becomes center of Hellenistic civilization

Pergamum: A Hellenistic City



The Economy of the Hellenistic World



Hellenistic

\$ Cynic Philosophers

- ignore social conventions & avoid luxuries.
- citizens of the world.
- live a humble, simple life.
- Epicurians → Epicurus

\$ avoid pain & seek pleasure.

- all excess leads to pain!

Hellenistic

\$ stBib\$e\$ozepbers

- nature is the expansion of divine will.
- concept of natural law.
- get involved in politics, not for personal gain, but to perform virtuous acts for the good of all.
- true happiness is found in great achievements.



Hellenism: The Arts & \$ Scientists Mathematicians:

- Aristarchus → heliocentric theory.
- Euclid → geometry
- Archimedes → pulley

\$ Hellenistic Art:

- More realistic; less ideal than Hellenic art.
- Showed individual emotions, wrinkles, and cool

The Breakup of

