

A desk setup for drafting or design. In the top left, a silver desk lamp is positioned over a large sheet of paper. The paper features a faint architectural blueprint with various rooms and dimensions, such as 'TWO CAR GARAGE 20' x 31'', 'BED ROOM 2 10' x 12'', 'LIVING ROOM', 'KITCHEN', 'BATH', 'HALL', 'CLO', 'T.CLO', 'T.BATH', 'BALCONY ABOVE', 'SLIPPER', and 'DINING'. A large, light blue arrow points from the bottom right towards the center of the page. In the bottom left, there are drafting tools: a pair of compasses, a yellow ruler, and a green marker. In the bottom right, there are three more markers: a blue one, a white one with a green cap, and a red one. The background is a brick wall.

# The Story of Ancient Greece

Copy the notes as they appear.

# Geography of Greece

- Greece is a small mountainous country in Europe.
- Greece is near the Mediterranean Sea.
- The main part of Greece is on a peninsula.
- The rest of Greece is made up of islands.



A desk with a lamp, a ruler, and a pen. The background is a brick wall. The desk is white and has a blue lamp on the left, a ruler on the right, and a red pen at the bottom. The text is on a white background.

# Greek Background

- Minoans
  - Lived on the island of Crete
  - Were shipbuilders, traders, and farmers
  - Literature, art, and architecture flourished
  - Disappeared after earthquake and tidal wave hit area



# Greek Background

- Mycenaeanans
  - Lived in lower Greece
  - Mycenaeanans were war-like and may have come from Russia or parts of Mesopotamia. Arrived about 1900 BC and by 1500 ruled entire peninsula
  - This was the group that tried to defeat Troy in the Trojan War.



# Greek Background

- After collapse of Mycenaean civilization, a 300 year period called **Dark Ages** began
  - Life becomes more agrarian
  - Power shifting from kings to families
  - Bronze gives way to iron
  - Mycenaeanans flee to Asia. Early Greeks establish life around Aegean and Mediterranean Seas



# Greek City-States

- Due to Greece's topography, the Greeks began to build city-states instead of one country.
- A city-state is a city with its own laws, rulers, and money.
- City-states were cities that acted like countries.



The background of the slide is a photograph of a desk. At the top, there is a brick wall. On the left, a desk lamp with a blue shade is visible. The desk surface is covered with architectural drawings and blueprints. Two red and white markers are lying on the desk, one near the bottom right and another near the middle right.

# Athens

- Athens was the most important Greek city-state.
- The people of Athens wanted to rule themselves and not have a king or queen.
- Athens became the world's first democracy around 508 B.C.
- A democracy is a government in which all citizens can vote and have equal say in what happens.





# Democracy in Athens

- Athens was a democracy because all citizens could vote, but only half the people in Athens were citizens.
- Women, people born outside of Athens, and slaves could not vote.

# Sparta

- Sparta was a Greek city-state.
- Sparta was very powerful and had its own army.
- Sparta conquered other city-states to gain wealth and power.
- There were three classes of people in Sparta: citizens, non-citizens, and slaves.
- Only men born in Sparta were citizens.





# Sparta's Classes

- Women were not allowed to become citizens, however, women were allowed to own land and businesses, which gave them more freedom than other Greek city-states.
- The second class in Sparta was people who came from other city-states or other countries. They could own businesses but not become citizens.
- The third class was slaves.



# Sparta warriors

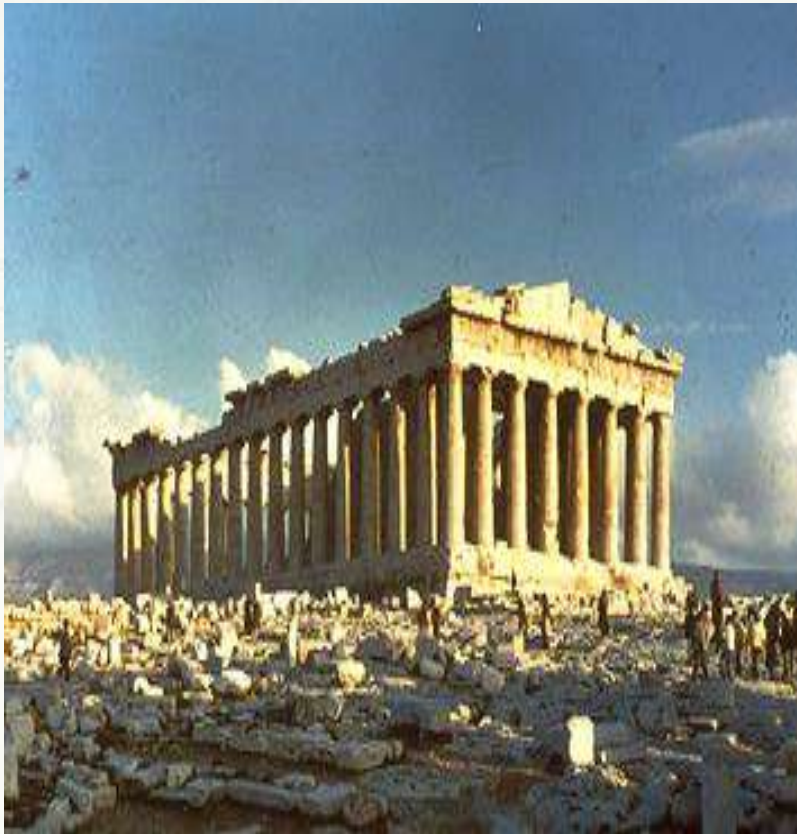
- Learning to read and write in Sparta was not very important.
  - Training to become a good soldiers was important.
  - Young boys were taken from their parents and trained to be soldiers as well as good in sports such as running.
  - Girls were also trained to be good in sports.
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# Greek Economy

- Because the terrain made large farms impossible to develop, Greeks became good fishermen, sailors, and traders
- Farms were small, but some large olive and grape farms developed - almost like plantations in the South
- There were a variety of craftsmen also



# Parthenon and Acropolis



A desk with a lamp, a ruler, and a pen. The background is a brick wall. The desk is white and has a blue lamp on the left, a blue ruler on the right, and a red pen at the bottom. The text is on a white sheet of paper.

# Greek Religion

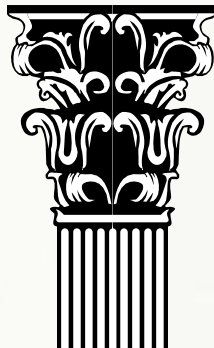
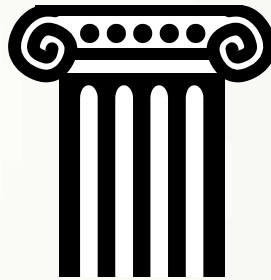
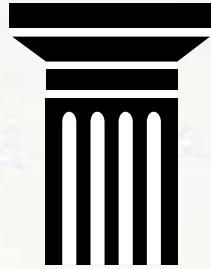
- Greeks were polytheistic.
- Religion was based on group of gods who lived on Mt. Olympus
- Gods had supernatural powers but very human flaws





# Greek Contributions

- Government
  - Democracy
  - Citizenship
  - Trial by jury
- Greek myths
- Architecture
  - Columns
- Greek myths
- Theatre
- Olympics



# Plato

- Plato was a student of Socrates.
- He started a school called The Academy.
- Plato's writing took the form of a dialogue between teacher and student.



# Aristotle

- Aristotle was another Greek philosopher and student of Plato.
- He wrote about science, art, law, poetry, and government.



# Alexander the Great

- Alexander the Great was the son of King Phillip II of Macedonia.
- Alexander conquered Persia, Egypt, the Middle East and Northern India.
- He died at age 33 from malaria.



# Alexander's Empire

