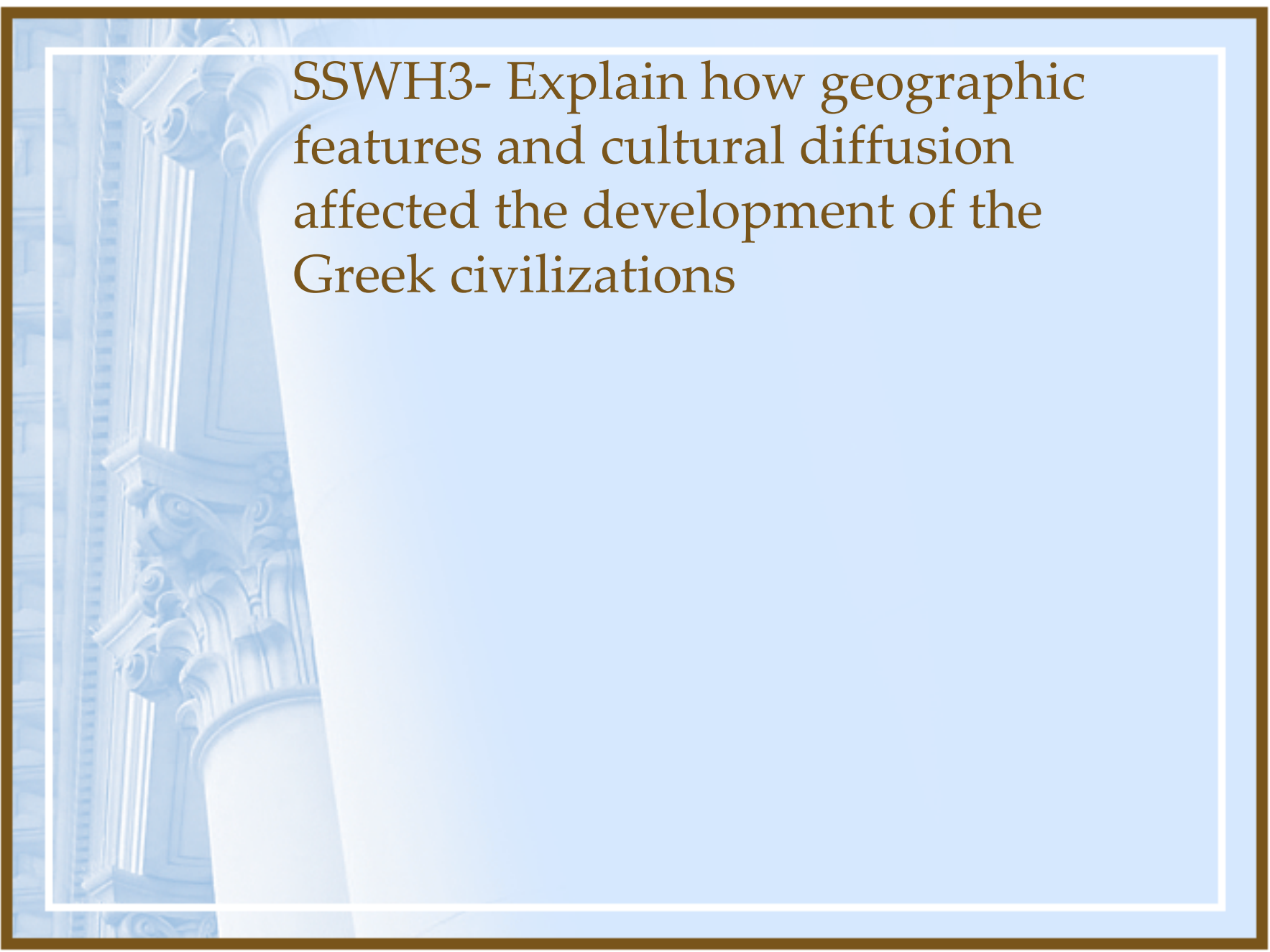




Ancient Greece

Chapter 5

Pages 123-149

The background of the slide features a light blue gradient with a faint, semi-transparent image of classical Greek architecture on the left side. This image shows several columns with ornate capitals and a triangular pediment above them, typical of ancient Greek temples or public buildings. The entire slide is framed by a dark brown border.

SSWH3- Explain how geographic features and cultural diffusion affected the development of the Greek civilizations

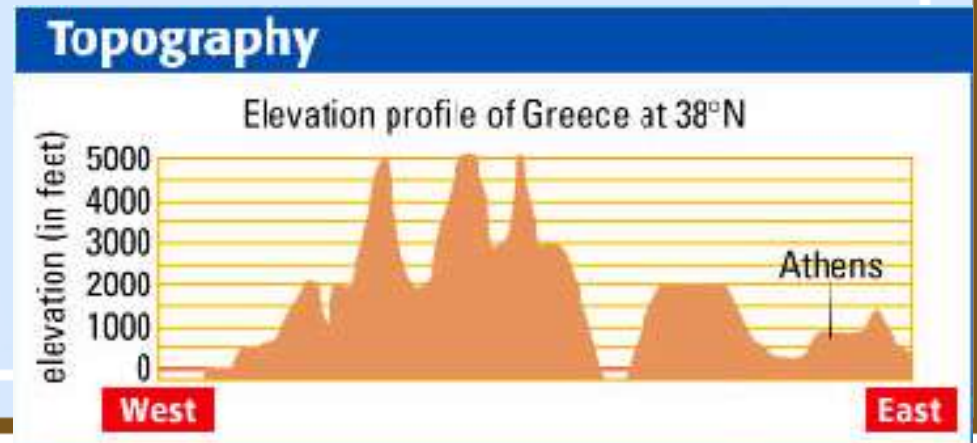
Greek Geography: Location “Around” The Seas

- 2,000 islands on Aegean & Ionian Seas
- Provided transportation link for various regions of Greece
- Connected Greece to other societies through trade
 - Greece lacked natural resources – used sea to get them from other lands



Greek Geography: Rugged Mountains

- 75% of land covered by mtns
- Made unification difficult
 - Developed into small, independent communities called city-states
 - Loyalty lay with these city-states



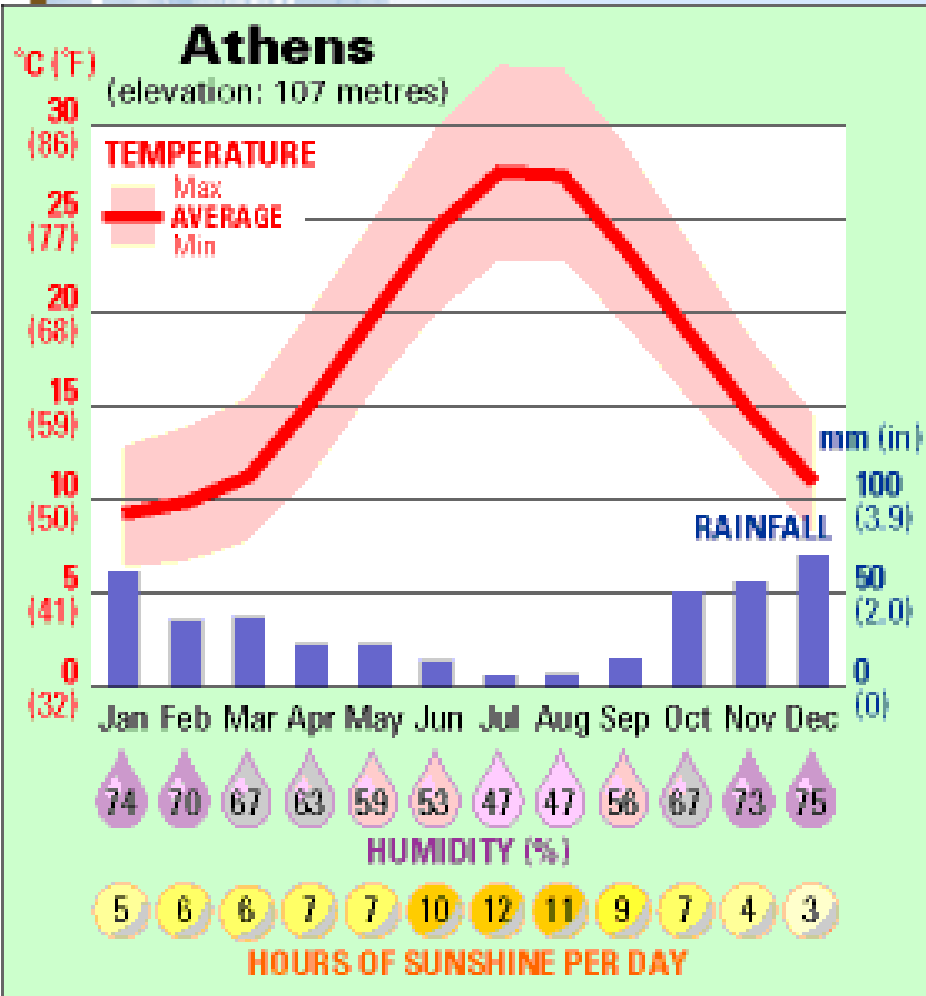


Greek Geography:

Little Fertile Farmland

- Resulted in small population
- Created a need for colonies

Greek Geography: Moderate Climate



- Moderate temps (48° winter, 80° summer)
- Developed an outdoor life for Greek males
 - Exs: meetings, discussions

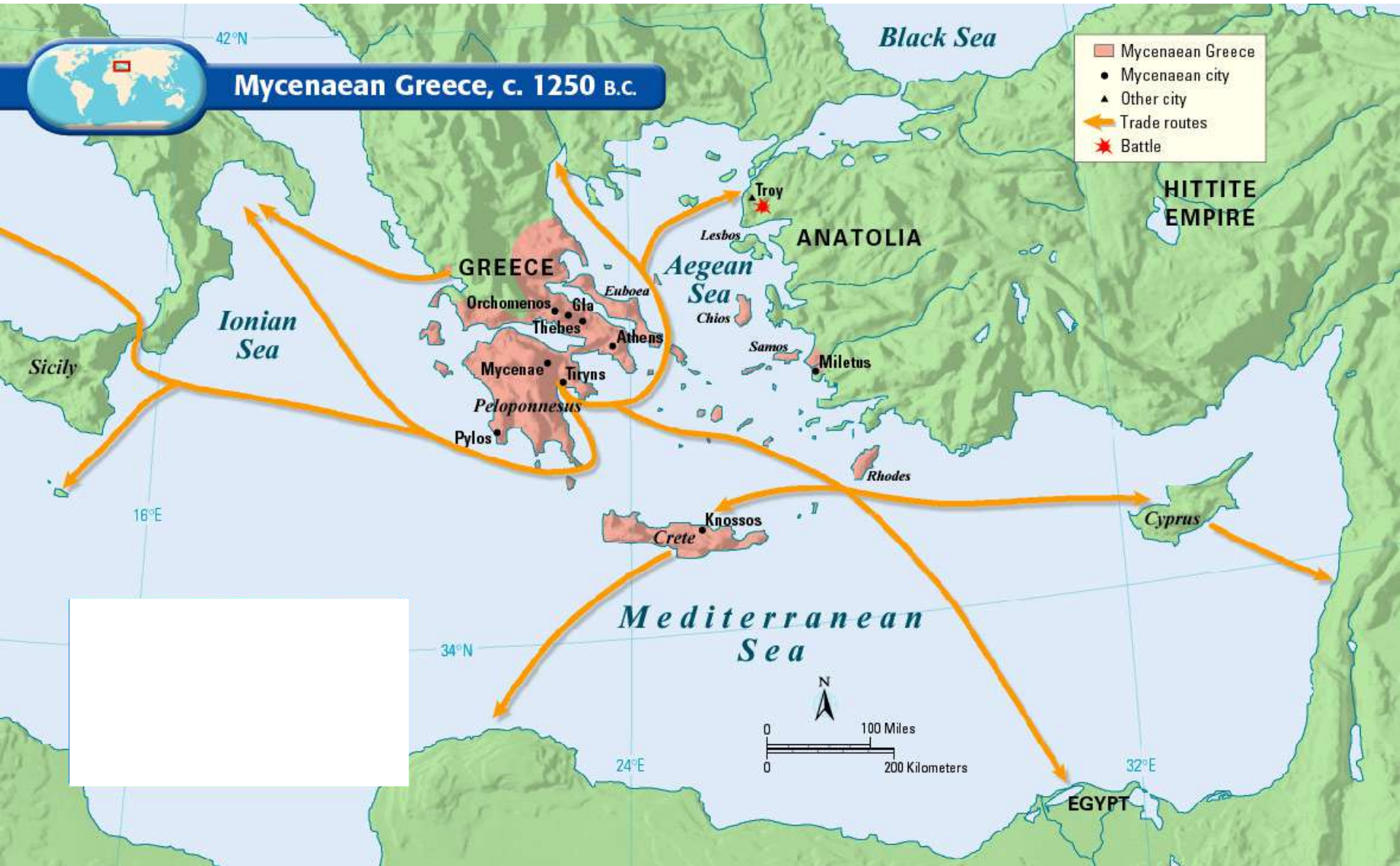
Early History: Mycenaean Adaptation of Minoan Culture

- Came into contact with Minoans around 1500 B.C.
- **Adapted Minoan writing system, artistic design, & culture**
 - Later formed core of Greek religious practices, politics, & literature
 - Western civilization has its roots in these two early Mediterranean civilizations



Mycenaean Greece, c. 1250 B.C.

- Mycenaean Greece
- Mycenaean city
- ▲ Other city
- Trade routes
- ★ Battle





Greek City-States, 750 B.C.

THRACE

MACEDONIA

Abdera Maronea

Aenus

Methone

Acanthus

Mt. Olympus

Potidaea

EPIRUS

Greek homeland in 750 B.C.
 City-State
 Greek Settlement

LYDIA

Aegean Sea

Ionian Sea

Delphi

Thebes

Athens

Ephesus

West

East

Corinth

Olympia

Mycenae

Argos

Tiryns

Miletus

Peloponnesus

Sparta

Delos
Cyclades

Rhodes

Knossos

Crete

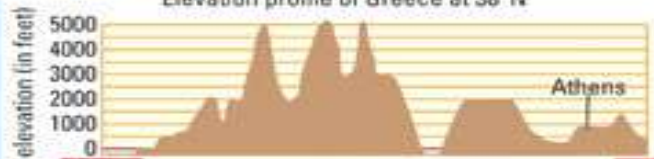


0 50 100 Miles

0 50 100 Kilometers
Conic Projection

Topography

Elevation profile of Greece at 38°N



Mediterranean Sea

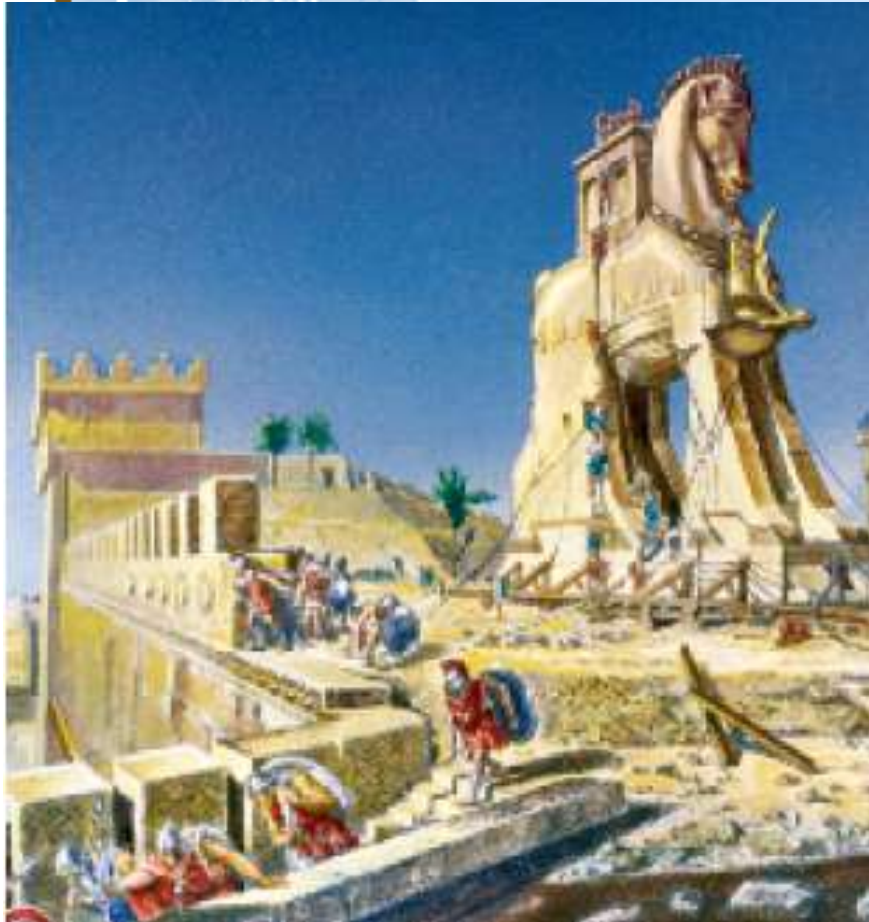
20°E

22°E

24°E

26°E

Early History: The Trojan War



- 1200s B.C. – Mycenaean's fought 10-yr war against Troy
- Provided basis for legend/epic
 - Says Greek army destroyed Troy because Trojan prince had kidnapped Helen, beautiful wife of Greek king
- May have contributed to collapse of Mycenaean civilization



Early History: Collapse of Mycenaean Civilization

- Dorians attacked & burned many Mycenaean cities
- Dorians, people of ancient Greece. Their name was mythologically derived from Dorus, son of Helen. Originating in the northwestern mountainous region
- **Led to decline in economy, trade, & writing under Dorians**



Early History: Dorians

- “Dark Ages” of Greek history
- Less advanced civilization
- Economy collapsed
- Trade subsided
- No written records exist

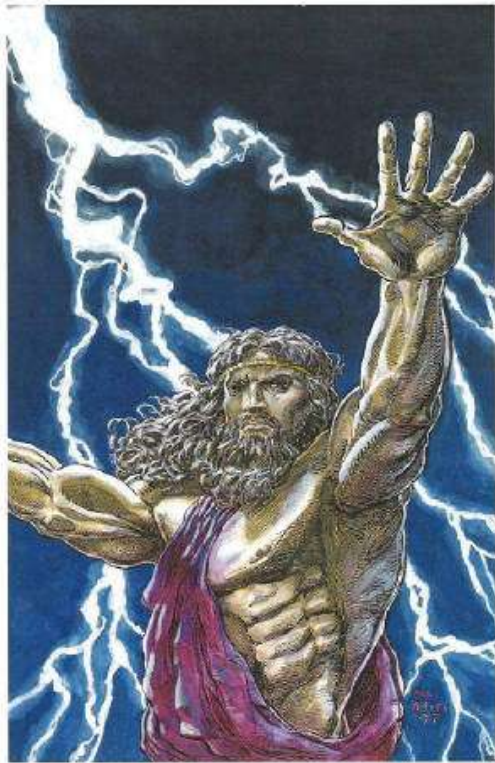
Early History: Epics of Homer (Dorian Age)

- No written records → stories spread through spoken word
- Homer was greatest (750-700 B.C.)
 - Blind man who composed epics (narrative poems) celebrating heroic deeds
 - Composed *The Iliad* & *The Odyssey*
 - Trojan War forms backdrop for *The Iliad*



32g Describe
polytheism in
the Greek world

Early History: Myths Created



- Myths = traditional stories about gods
- Attached human qualities to their gods
- Zeus was the ruler of the gods who lived on Mt. Olympus with wife, Hera
- Athena, goddess of wisdom, daughter of Zeus
 - Athens named in her honor



SSWH3a- Compare the origins & structure of the Greek polis

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Development of the Polis

- Polis = city-state
 - Fundamental political unit
- Advantages
 - Small, easy to control, centralized
- Disadvantages
 - Controlled little territory, many rivals nearby, greater chance for conflict

The background of the slide features a light blue gradient with a faint, semi-transparent image of classical Greek columns on the left side. The columns are white with detailed capitals and fluted shafts. The entire slide is framed by a dark brown border.

Different Forms of Greek Gov't

- Monarchy
- Aristocracy
- Oligarchy
- Direct Democracy

Different Forms of Greek Gov't Monarchy

Monarchy



- State ruled by a king
- Rule is hereditary
- Some rulers claim divine right
- Practiced in Mycenae by 2000 B.C.

Different Forms of Greek Gov't Aristocracy

Aristocracy



- State ruled by **nobility**
- Rule is hereditary & based on family ties, social rank, & wealth
- Social status and wealth support ruler's authority
- Practiced in **Athens before 594 B.C.**

Different Forms of Greek Gov't

Oligarchy

Oligarchy



- State ruled by a **small group of citizens**
- Rule is based on wealth or ability
- Ruling group controls military
- Practiced in **Sparta** by 500 B.C.

Different Forms of Greek Gov't

Direct Democracy

Direct Democracy



- State ruled by its **citizens**
- Rule is based on citizenship
- Majority rule decides vote
- Practiced in **Athens by about 500 B.C.**

Forms of Government

Monarchy

- State ruled by a king
- Rule is hereditary
- Some rulers claim divine right
- Practiced in Mycenae by 2000 B.C.

Aristocracy

- State ruled by nobility
- Rule is hereditary and based on family ties, social rank, wealth
- Social status and wealth support rulers' authority
- Practiced in Athens prior to 594 B.C.

Oligarchy

- State ruled by a small group of citizens
- Rule is based on wealth or ability
- Ruling group controls military
- Practiced in Sparta by 500 B.C.

Direct Democracy

- State ruled by its citizens
- Rule is based on citizenship
- Majority rule decides vote
- Practiced in Athens by about 500 B.C.

Important Places in Athens

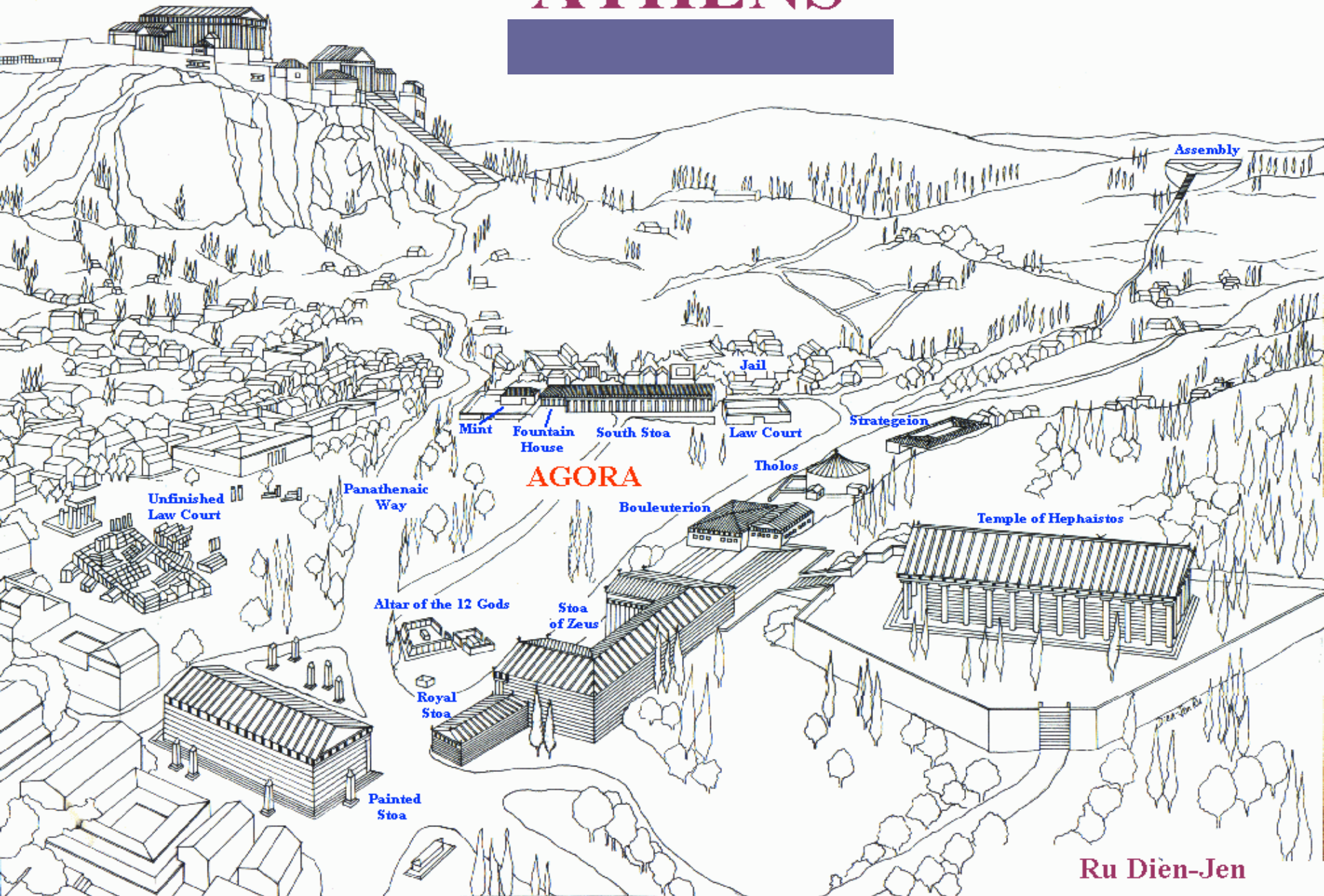
- Acropolis
 - Fortified hilltop where citizens would gather to discuss city gov't
- Agora
 - Marketplace



ACROPOLIS

Parthenon

ATHENS



AGORA

Ru Dien-Jen



Tyrants

- Powerful nobles of wealthy citizens would seize power by appealing to common people for support
 - This happened in city-states where constant clashes between rulers & common people took place



Tyrants

- These were leaders who looked out for the interests of ordinary people
 - Often established building programs to provide jobs & housing for their supporters
 - **NOT seen as harsh and cruel like we think of today**

725 B.C.

Sparta conquers Messenia

- **Made them helots**
 - Peasants forced to stay on the land they worked and turn over half their crop each year to the Spartans



650 B.C.

Spartans put down Messenian revolt

- In response, Spartans made themselves a strong, highly-disciplined military state



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Sparta

- Government
 - Council of Elders – 30 older citizens
 - 2 kings ruled over Sparta's military forces
- Valued duty, strength, & discipline

Sparta

Daily Life - Boys



- **Centered on military training**
- Boys left at age 7 – moved into army barracks
- Days spent marching, fighting, exercising
 - All weather – only tunics, no shoes
 - No blankets, slept on hard benches
 - Bowl of black porridge (encouraged to steal)
 - Produced tough, resourceful soldiers



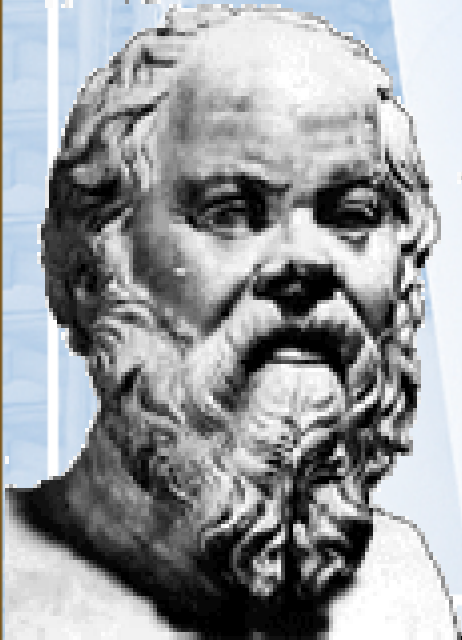
Sparta Daily Life - Girls

- **Service to Sparta above everything else**
- Taught to be mothers, wives
- “Come back with your shield or on it.”

621 B.C.

Draco (Athens) writes the first legal code

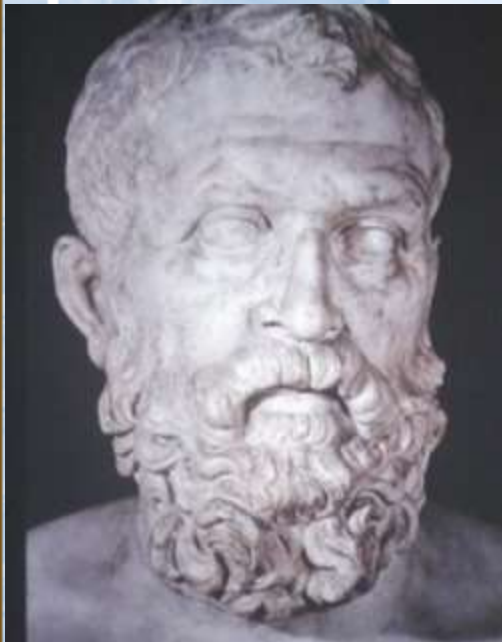
- Code based on idea that all Athenians were created equal
- Harsh punishment
 - Death for nearly every crime



594 B.C.

Athenian aristocrats choose Solon to govern

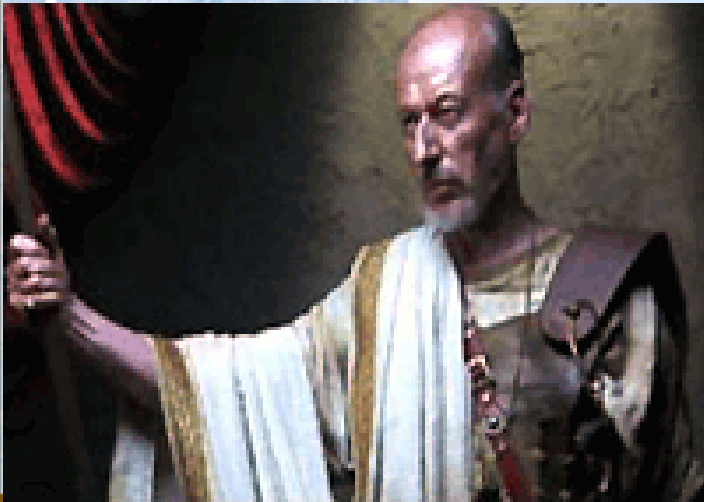
- Outlawed debt slavery
- All citizens could participate in the Assembly



500 B.C.

Cleisthenes introduces political reforms in Athens

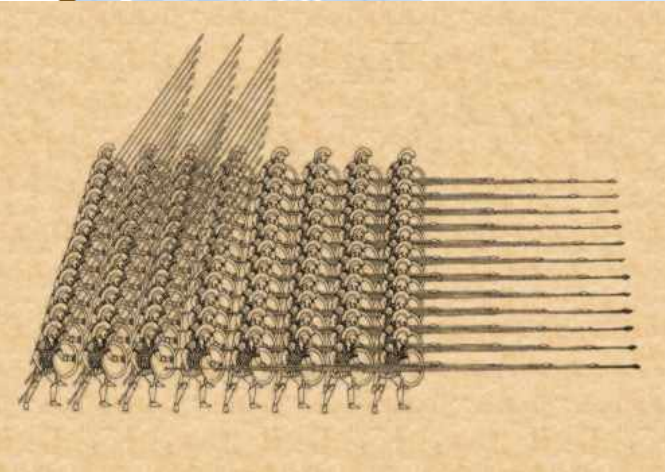
- Allowed all citizens to introduce laws
- **Created Council of 500**
 - Chosen at random, proposed laws, counseled Assembly



Persian Wars

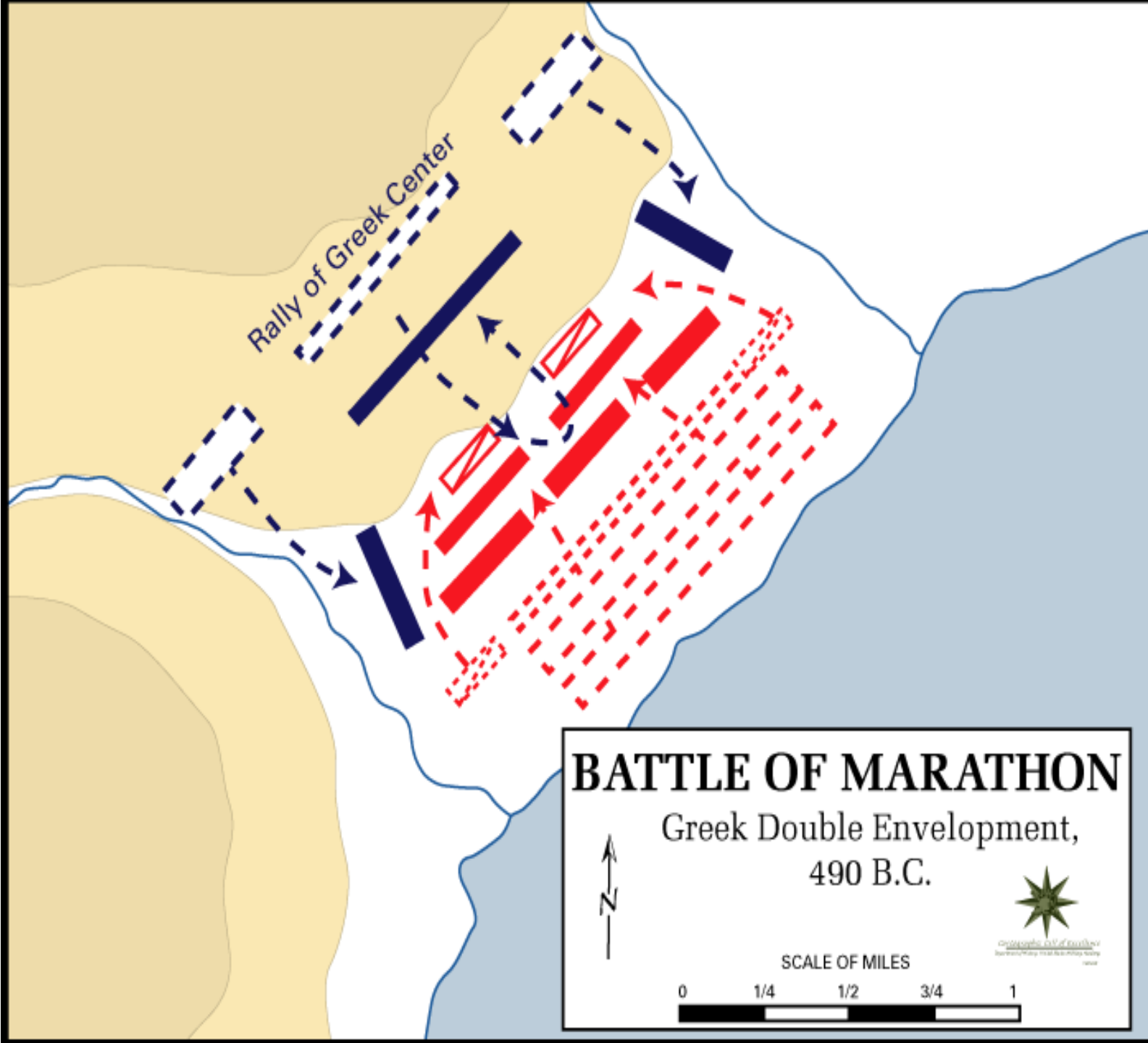
490 B.C.

Battle at Marathon



- 25,000 Persians v. 10,000 Athenians
- Athenians disciplined, well-trained, heavily armored, and had the **phalanx**
 - Military formation
 - Persians no match for phalanx
- Persians lost 6,000 men to Athenian 200 – Athens WINS!!
 - Left Athens defenseless





Rally of Greek Center

BATTLE OF MARATHON

Greek Double Envelopment,
490 B.C.

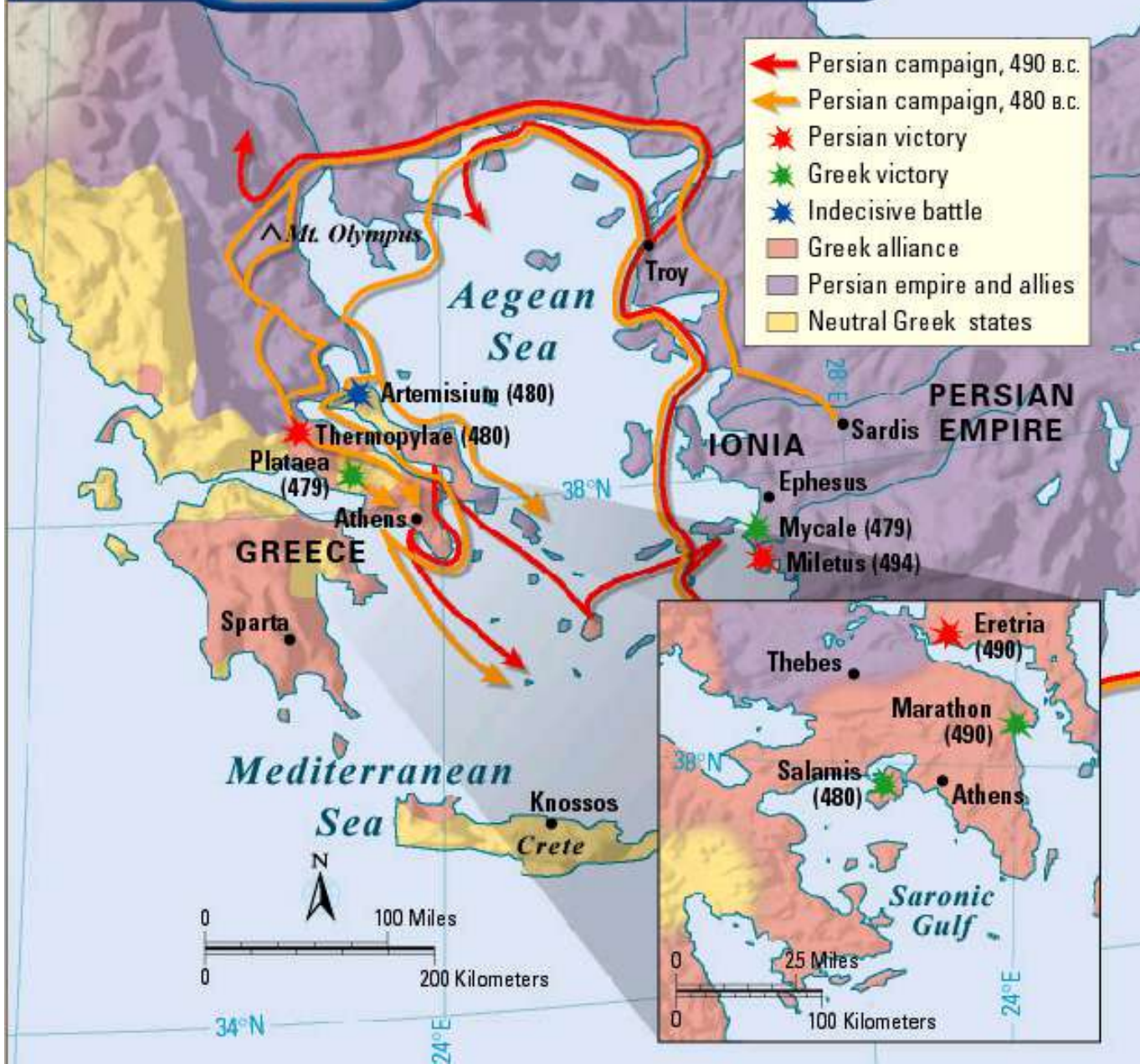


SCALE OF MILES





The Persian Wars, 490–479 B.C.





Persian Wars

Battle of Marathon Cont...

- Pheidippedes
 - Ran 26.2 miles from Marathon to Athens to bring the news of the Athenian victory so that the city would not be given up without a fight – “Rejoice, we conquer.”
 - Collapsed and died right after
 - Greek army was not far behind
 - Persians arrived in the Athenian harbor, saw how well it was defended, and immediately retreated

Persian Wars

480 B.C.

Xerxes assembles invasion force

- Wanted to crush Athens
- Greek city-states divided, some fighting with the Persians
- Xerxes faced no resistance and continued marching down the eastern coast of Greece





The Persian Wars

480 B.C.

Battle at Thermopylae

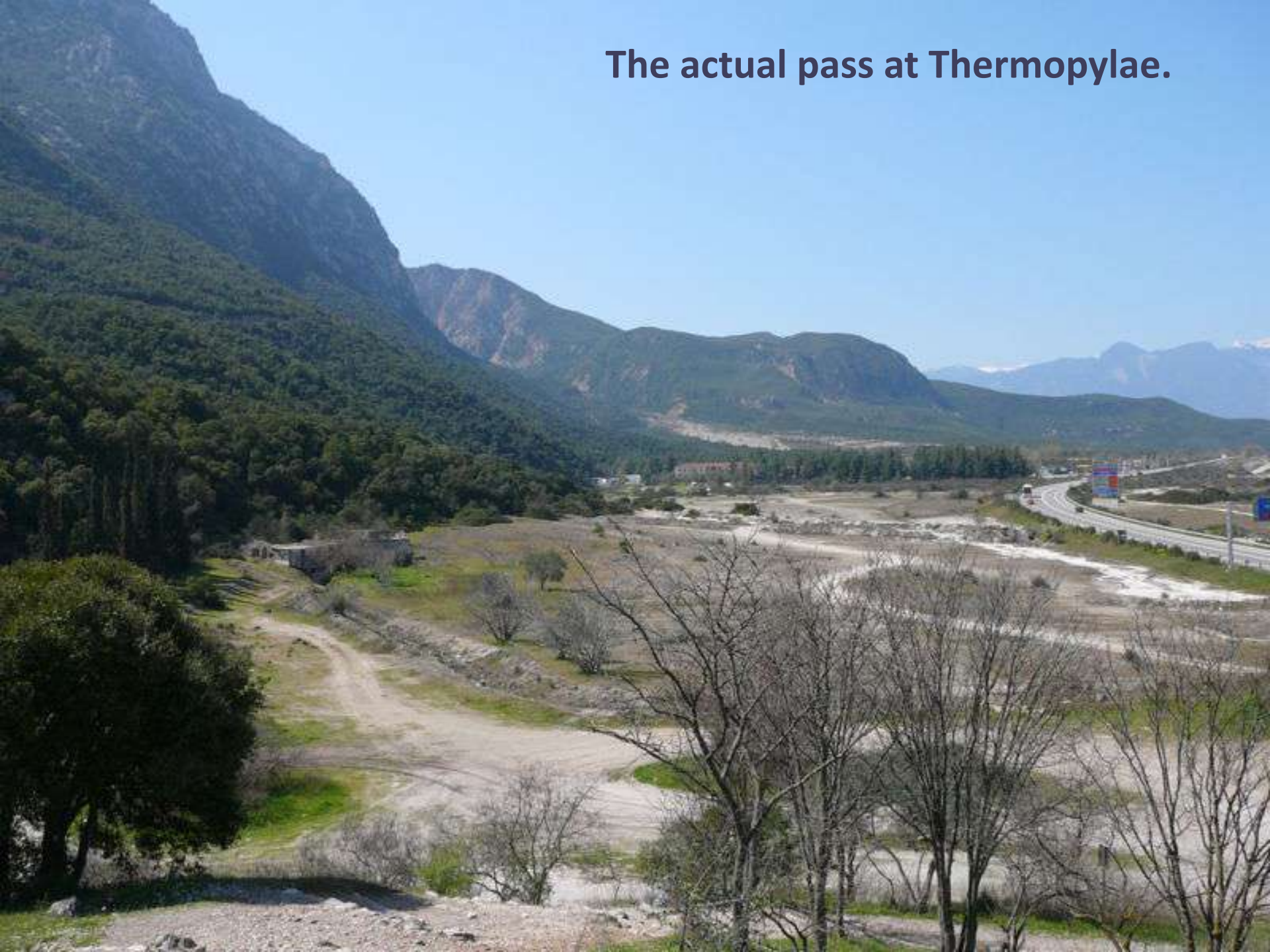
- 7,000 Greeks, including 300 Spartans, blocked the narrow mountain pass
 - Continued to stop Persian attacks
 - A Greek traitor informed the Persians there was a secret path to move in behind the Greeks
 - Spartans held off the Persians while the remaining Greeks retreated
 - Valiant sacrifice, as all were killed
 - Left a good impression with other Greeks



Spartan 300

During two full days of battle, the small force blocked the only road by which the massive Persian army could pass. After the second day of battle, a local resident betrayed the Greeks by revealing that a small path led behind the Greek lines. Leonidas, aware that his force was being outflanked, dismissed the bulk of the Greek army and remained to guard their retreat with 300 Spartans and few hundred others, most of whom were killed.

The actual pass at Thermopylae.



The background of the slide features a light blue, semi-transparent image of classical Greek columns with ornate capitals, arranged in a perspective view that recedes into the distance. The columns are set against a white background, and the entire scene is framed by a dark brown border.

The Persian Wars

480 B.C.

Greeks Fight On The Sea

- **Athenians evacuated Athens**

- Wanted to fight at sea in a narrow channel SW of Athens

- **Xerxes burns Athens**

- He sent warships to block both sides of the channel

- Persia's ships were not as mobile as Athens' ships were

- Small & nimble Greek ships with battering rams attacked

- 1/3 of Persia's fleet was sunk

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The Persian Wars

479 B.C.

Battle of Plataea

- **Persians lost again**
- Persians were always on the defensive after this

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478 B.C.

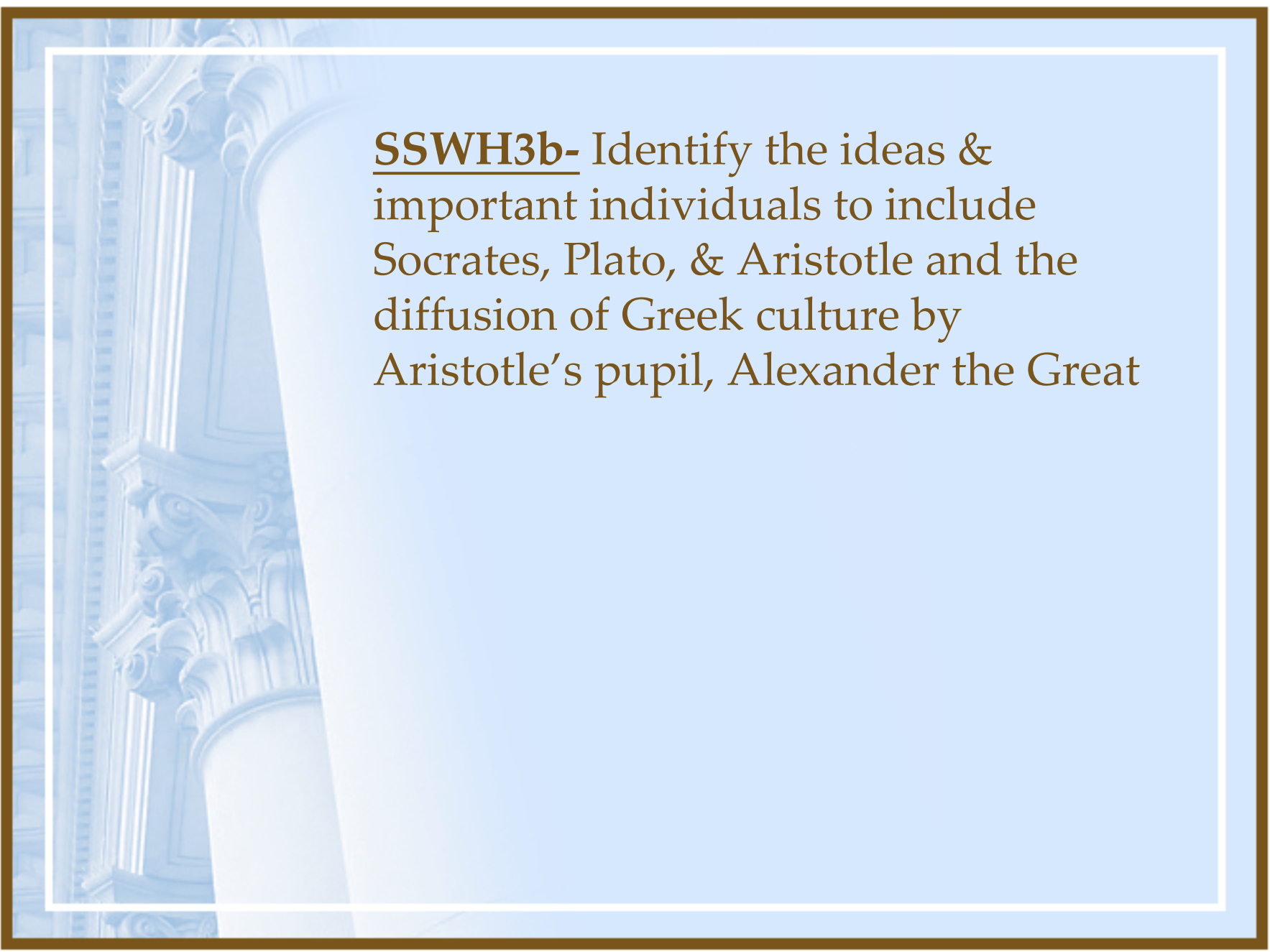
Delian League formed

- Purpose:
 - Form alliance among Greek city-states in order to ward off future Persian attacks
- Continued to press war against Persians

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The Persian Wars

- Consequences:
 - Confidence, freedom (especially Athens)
 - Athens took lead over Delian League
 - Emergence of Golden Age of Athens

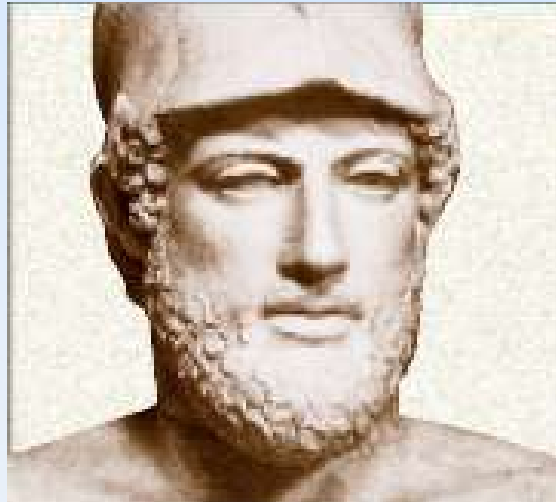
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SSWH3b- Identify the ideas & important individuals to include Socrates, Plato, & Aristotle and the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil, Alexander the Great

Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

The Age of Pericles

- Three Goals:
 - Strengthen Athenian democracy
 - Hold & strengthen the empire
 - Glorify Athens





Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

Strengthen Athenian Democracy

- **Increased # of paid public officials**
- Result:
 - More citizens involved in self-gov't than any other city-state in Greece, which made Athens one of the most democratic governments in history
 - *Direct Democracy is one in which citizens rule directly, not through representatives



Democracy & Golden Age of Athens Hold & Strengthen Athenian Empire

- Took over leadership of Delian League
- Pericles used money from the League's treasury to **strengthen Athenian navy**
 - Needed to strengthen navy to secure safety of empire

Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

Glorify Athens

- Used money from League's treasury to buy expensive building materials
- Hired artisans to create works of classical art



Democracy & Golden Age of Athens Architecture & Sculpture

- **Parthenon**



- 23,000 sq. ft. built in style of Greek temples
- Many pieces of Greek art went inside
- Statue of Athena stood over 30 ft. tall

Athenian and United States Democracy

Athenian Democracy

- Citizens: male; 18 years old; born of citizen parents
- Laws voted on and proposed directly by assembly of all citizens
- Leader chosen by lot Executive branch composed of a council of 500 men
- Juries varied in size
- No attorneys; no appeals; one-day trials

Both

- Political power exercised by citizens
- Three branches of government
- Legislative branch passes laws
- Executive branch carries out laws
- Judicial branch conducts trials with paid jurors

U.S. Democracy

- Citizens: born in United States or completed citizenship process
- Representatives elected to propose and vote on laws
- Elected president
- Executive branch made up of elected and appointed officials
- Juries composed of 12 jurors
- Defendants and plaintiffs have attorneys; long appeals process



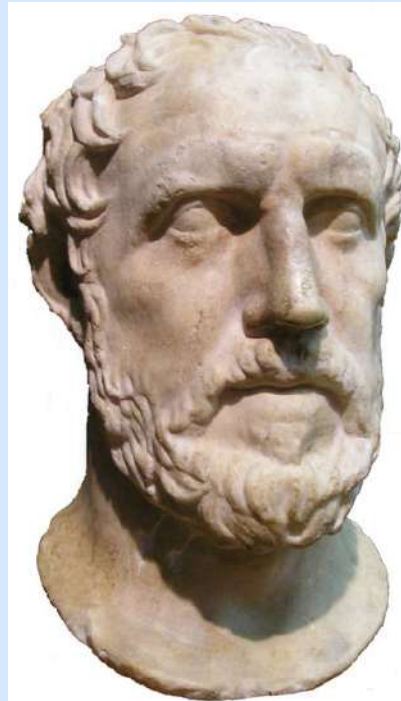
Democracy & Golden Age of Athens Drama

- Built the first theaters in the West
- Two Kinds of Drama:
 - **Tragedy**
 - Serious drama about common themes such as love, hate, war, or betrayal
 - Exs: *Oedipus the King*, *Antigone*
 - **Comedy**
 - Contained scenes with slapstick situations & crude humor
 - Exs: *The Birds*, *Lysistrata*



Democracy & Golden Age of Athens History

- Athenian Thucydides wrote the first history book



Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

Greek Philosophers: Socrates

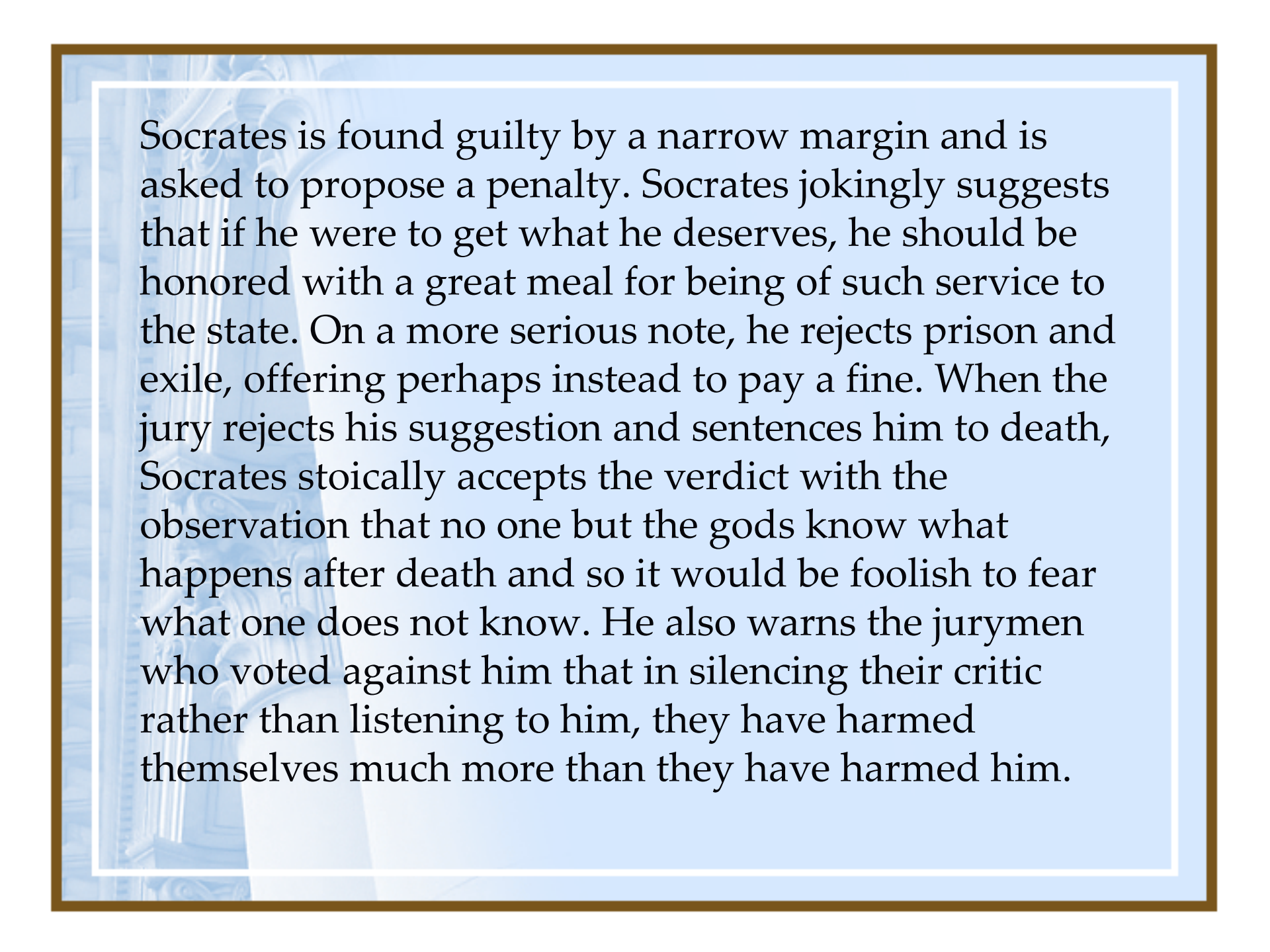


Surrounded by supporters, Socrates prepares to drink poison.

- **Socratic Method of Questioning**
 - Question-and-answer approach to teaching
 - Asking a series of leading questions to show that people hold many contradictory opinions
- Encouraged people to examine their beliefs
- Was tried & found guilty for corrupting the youth of Athens – he was sentenced to death by drinking Hemlock poison
- “There is only one good, knowledge, and on evil, ignorance.”

Plato's *The Apology* is an account of the speech Socrates makes at the trial in which he is charged with not recognizing the gods recognized by the state, inventing new deities, and corrupting the youth of Athens. Socrates' speech, however, is by no means an "apology" in our modern understanding of the word. The name of the dialogue derives from the Greek "apologia," which translates as a defense, or a speech made in defense. Thus, in *The Apology*, Socrates attempts to defend himself and his conduct--certainly not to apologize for it.

Socrates concluded that he must be wiser than other men only in that he knows that he knows nothing. In order to spread this peculiar wisdom, Socrates explains that he considered it his duty to question supposed "wise" men and to expose their false wisdom as ignorance. These activities earned him much admiration amongst the youth of Athens, but much hatred and anger from the people he embarrassed. He cites their contempt as the reason for his being put on trial.



Socrates is found guilty by a narrow margin and is asked to propose a penalty. Socrates jokingly suggests that if he were to get what he deserves, he should be honored with a great meal for being of such service to the state. On a more serious note, he rejects prison and exile, offering perhaps instead to pay a fine. When the jury rejects his suggestion and sentences him to death, Socrates stoically accepts the verdict with the observation that no one but the gods know what happens after death and so it would be foolish to fear what one does not know. He also warns the jurors who voted against him that in silencing their critic rather than listening to him, they have harmed themselves much more than they have harmed him.

Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

Greek Philosophers: Plato



- Pupil of Socrates
- Founded his school, The Academy, in 387 B.C.
- **Wrote *The Republic*, his vision of a perfectly governed society**
 - Society divided into 3 groups (farmers & artisans, warriors, & the ruling class)
 - Person in the ruling class with the greatest insight & intellect would be a philosopher-king
- “Philosophy begins in wonder.”

Democracy & Golden Age of Athens

Greek Philosophers: Aristotle



- Studied at Plato's Academy
- Opened the Lyceum (school) in 335 B.C.
- Developed rules of logic
- Developed scientific method
- Mentor to Alexander the Great
- "He who studies how things originated...will achieve the clearest view of them."



The Peloponnesian War Athens vs. Sparta

- Causes:
 - Athens grew wealthier & stronger
 - Other city-states viewed Athens with hostility, especially Sparta
- Sparta declared war on Athens in 431 B.C.



The Peloponnesian War


Athens vs. Sparta

- Advantages:
 - Athens = Stronger Navy
 - Sparta = Stronger Army (plus was inland away from the sea)
- Pericles of Athens decided to wait for an opportunity to strike at sea to avoid land fights with Sparta
- Sparta swept across Athenian territory, burning food supplies
 - Didn't really matter b/c Athens could be resupplied with food from their port



The Peloponnesian War Athens vs. Sparta

- 2nd year of war – plague struck Athens – killed 1/3 of the population, including Pericles
 - Continued fighting for several years
- 421 B.C.
 - Athens and Sparta sign a truce

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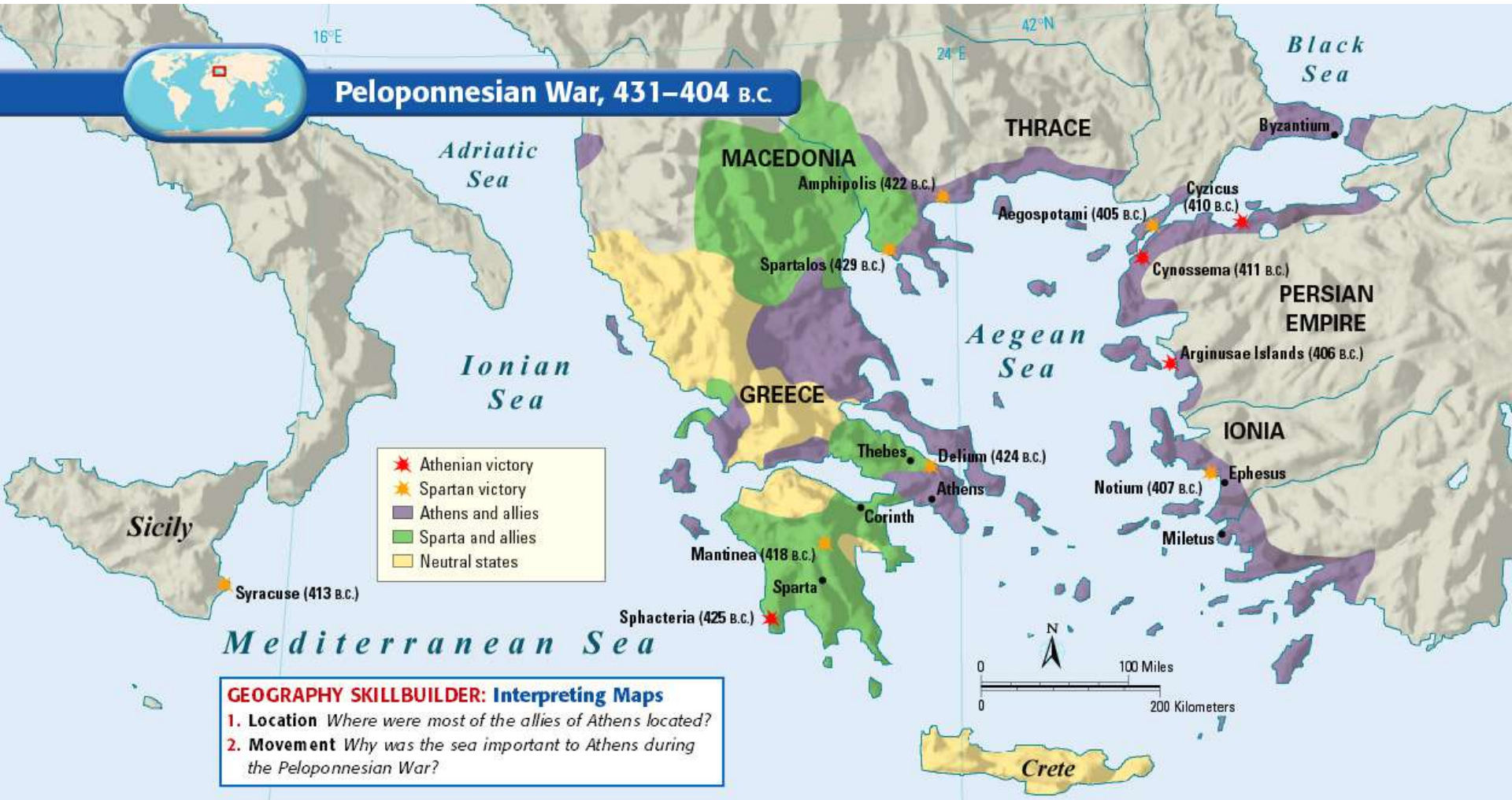
The Peloponnesian War Athens vs. Sparta

- 415 B.C.
 - Athens attacked Syracuse on the island of Sicily (one of Sparta's wealthiest Allies)
 - Athenian army & navy was crushed
- 404 B.C.
 - Athenians & allies surrendered
 - Sparta Wins!



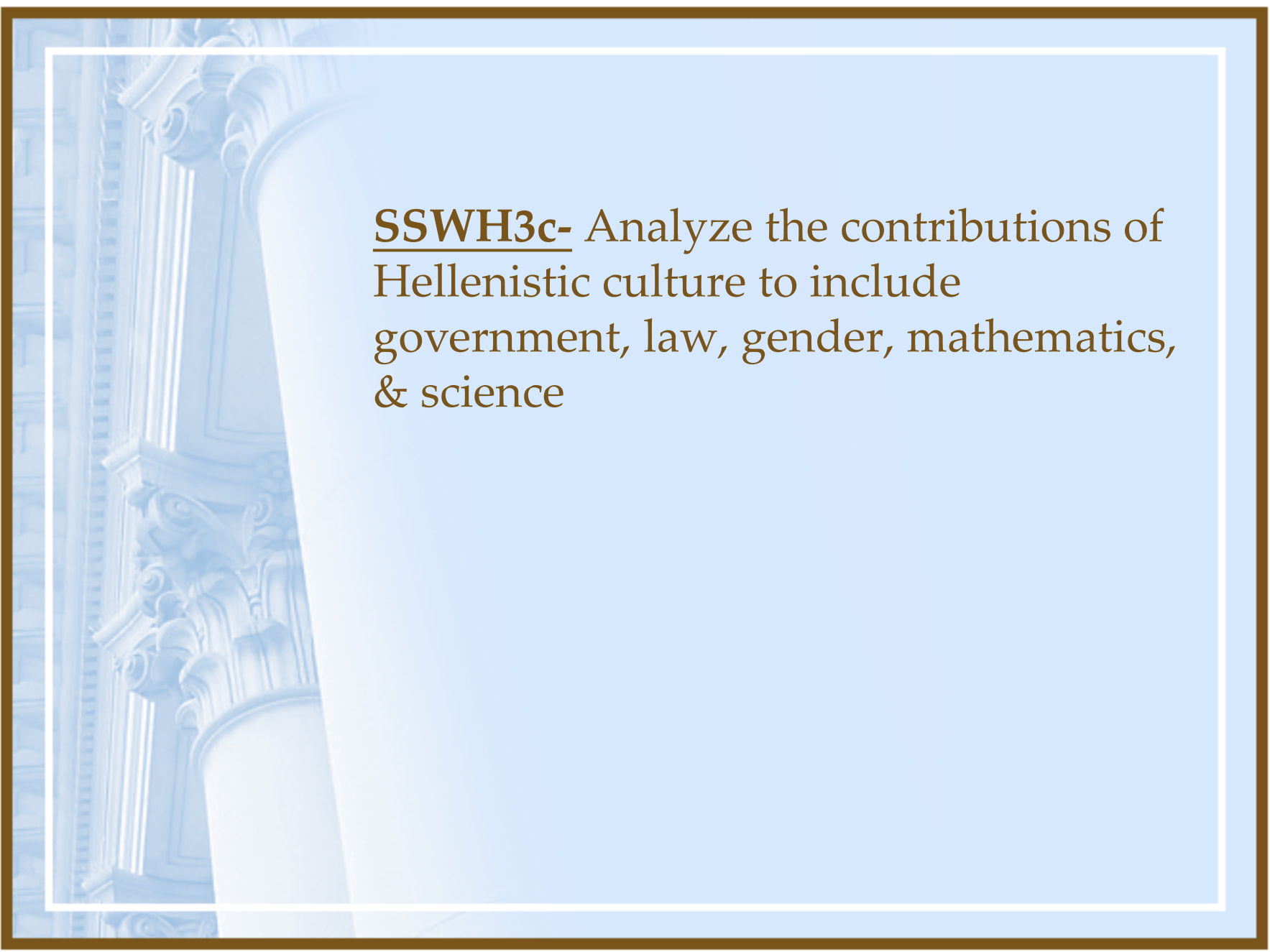
The Peloponnesian War Athens vs. Sparta

- Consequences:
 - Athenians lost empire, power, & wealth
 - Decline of democratic gov't



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** Where were most of the allies of Athens located?
- 2. Movement** Why was the sea important to Athens during the Peloponnesian War?

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SSWH3c- Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic culture to include government, law, gender, mathematics, & science

Macedonia

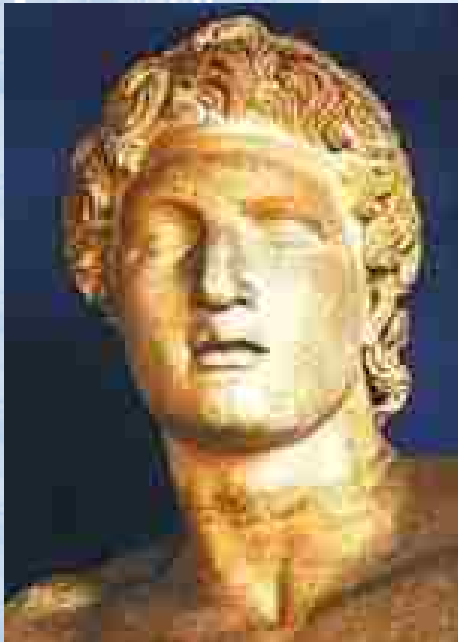
- Located just north of Greece

- Rough terrain, cold climate
- Macedonians thought of themselves as Greeks, but Greeks looked down on them



359 B.C.

Philip II became king of Macedonia



- 23 years old at the time
- Formed peasants into a well-trained army
- Organized them into phalanxes
 - Used phalanx to break through line, cavalry to crush disorganized opponents

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338 B.C.

Athens & Thebes joined forces to fight Philip

- Greeks were defeated soundly at Battle of Chaeronea
- This ended Greek independence
- **Greece fell under the control of Macedonia**, and others later



336 B.C.

King Philip of Macedonia

- Philip was stabbed at his daughter's wedding
- Alexander, his son, immediately claimed the throne
 - He was 20 years old

Alexander



- Pupil of Aristotle
- Quickly put down Theban Rebellion
 - No other Greek city-state wanted a piece of him after that



334 B.C.

Alexander led 35,000 soldiers into Anatolia

- Carried out father's plan to invade Persia
- Smashed first Persian defenses at Granicus (Anatolia)
 - Victory alarmed Persian king, Darius III
- Darius raised 50,000-75,000 men to fight Alexander
 - Alexander found a weak point, broke through the line, & the Persian army fled
- Alexander now controlled Anatolia

332 B.C.

Alexander entered Egypt

- Darius offered a peace treaty
 - Alexander, fueled by ambition, refused to accept the treaty
- Alexander liberated Persian-controlled Egypt
 - They crowned him pharaoh
 - **Founded the city of Alexandria**
 - Persia's power ended with their defeat at the Gaugamela

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Alexander Continues Conquests

- **Pushed toward the east**
- He was hoping to reach the furthest edge of the continent

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326 B.C.

Alexander's army reached the
Indus Valley

- Won a battle against Indian army
- **Alexander's soldiers were tired & yearned to go home**
- Alexander hesitantly agreed to turn back

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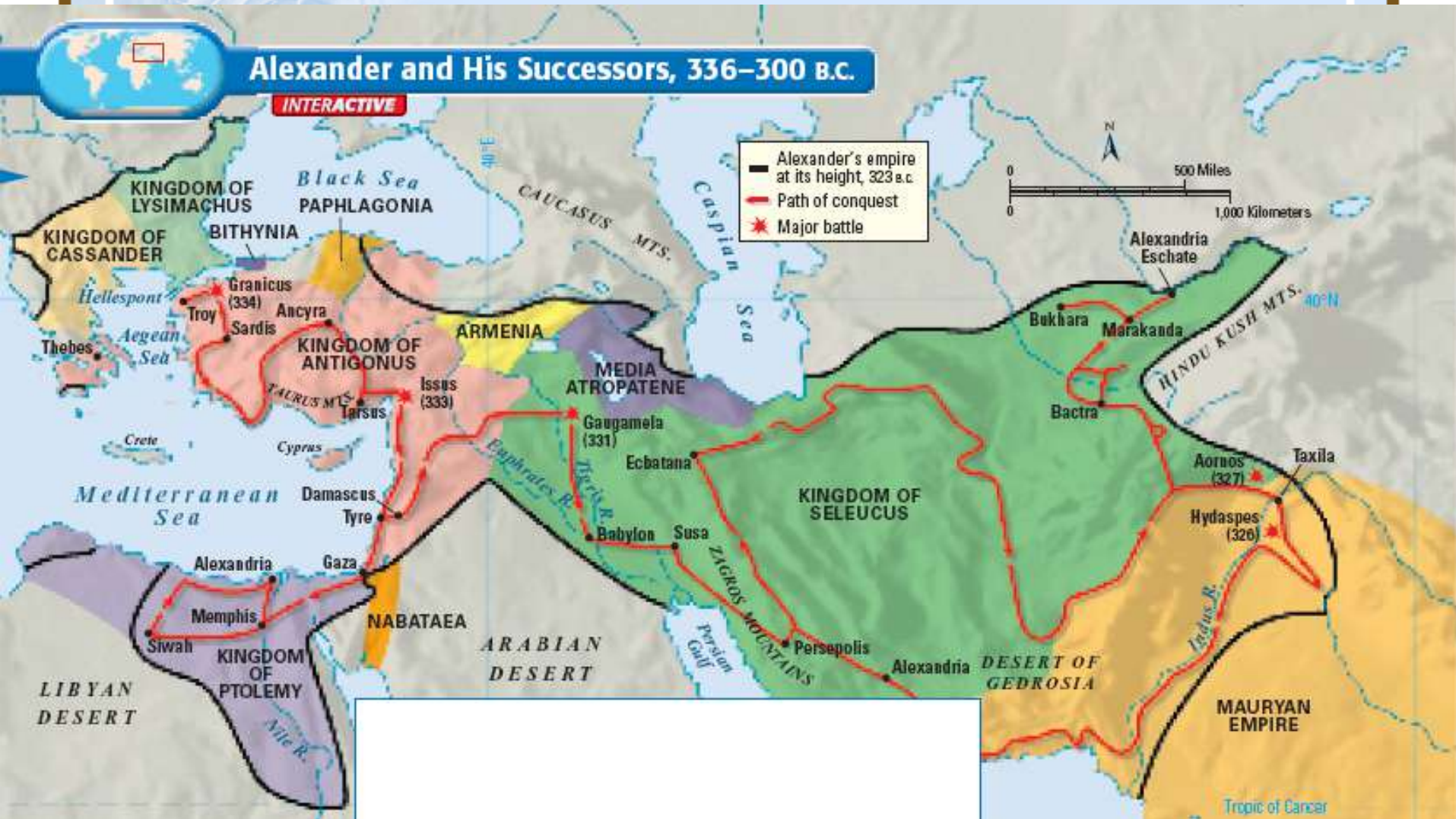
323 B.C.

Alexander died at age 32

- Died from fever
- His generals began a power struggle
 - Alexander's empire split into 3 parts after his death, each part controlled by a different general

Alexander and His Successors, 336–300 B.C.

INTERACTIVE



The background of the slide features a faded, light blue image of classical architectural columns, likely Corinthian or Ionic, with detailed capitals. The columns are arranged in a perspective view, receding into the distance. The entire slide is framed by a dark brown border.

Alexander's Legacy

- Cultural Impact
 - Alexander adopted Persian dress & married a Persian woman
 - Vibrant new culture emerged from blending of Greek & Persian customs

Hellenistic Culture



- Definition of Hellenism:
 - Blend of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, & Indian influences
- Koine
 - Common language spoken in Hellenistic cities

Hellenistic Culture Trade & Diversity

- Alexandria

- Center of commerce & Hellenistic civilizations

- Located on Nile Delta

- Trade ships from all around the Mediterranean docked in its harbor

- Population: ~500,000



Hellenistic Culture

Alexandria's Attractions

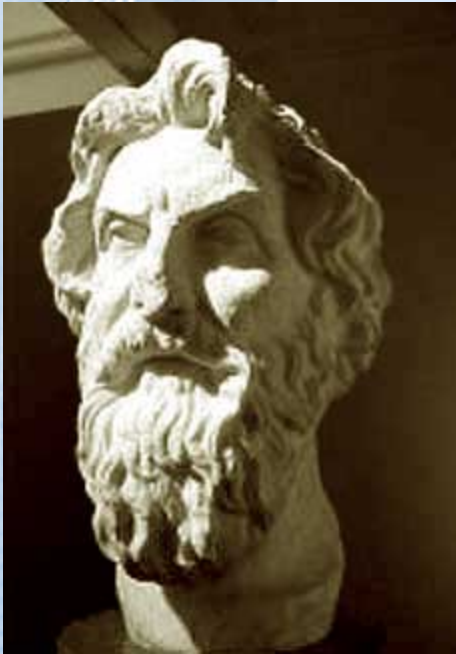


- Palaces overlooking harbor
- **Pharos**
 - 350-foot lighthouse with bronze mirror reflecting light from a blazing fire
- **Library & Museum**
 - Museum had art galleries, a zoo, botanical gardens, & dining hall
 - Library had 500,000 papyrus scrolls

Hellenistic Culture

Astronomy

- Aristarchus
 - Estimated sun was at least 300 times larger than earth
 - He underestimated the size of the sun, but disproved the theory that the sun was smaller than Greece

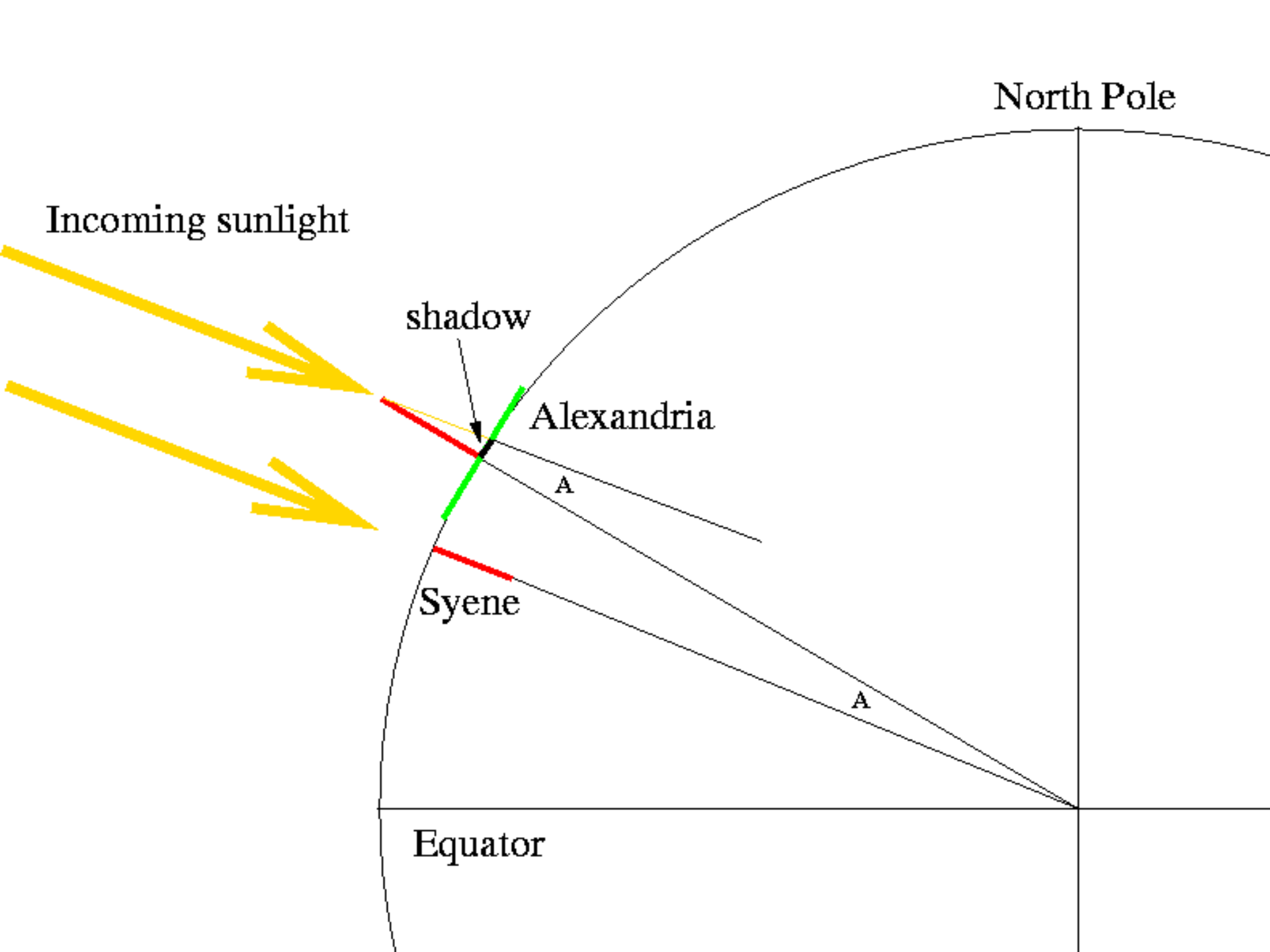


Hellenistic Culture

Astronomy

- Calculated **Earth's circumference** at between 28,000 and 29,000 miles
 - Actual circumference: 24, 860 miles





North Pole

Incoming sunlight

shadow

Alexandria

A

Syene

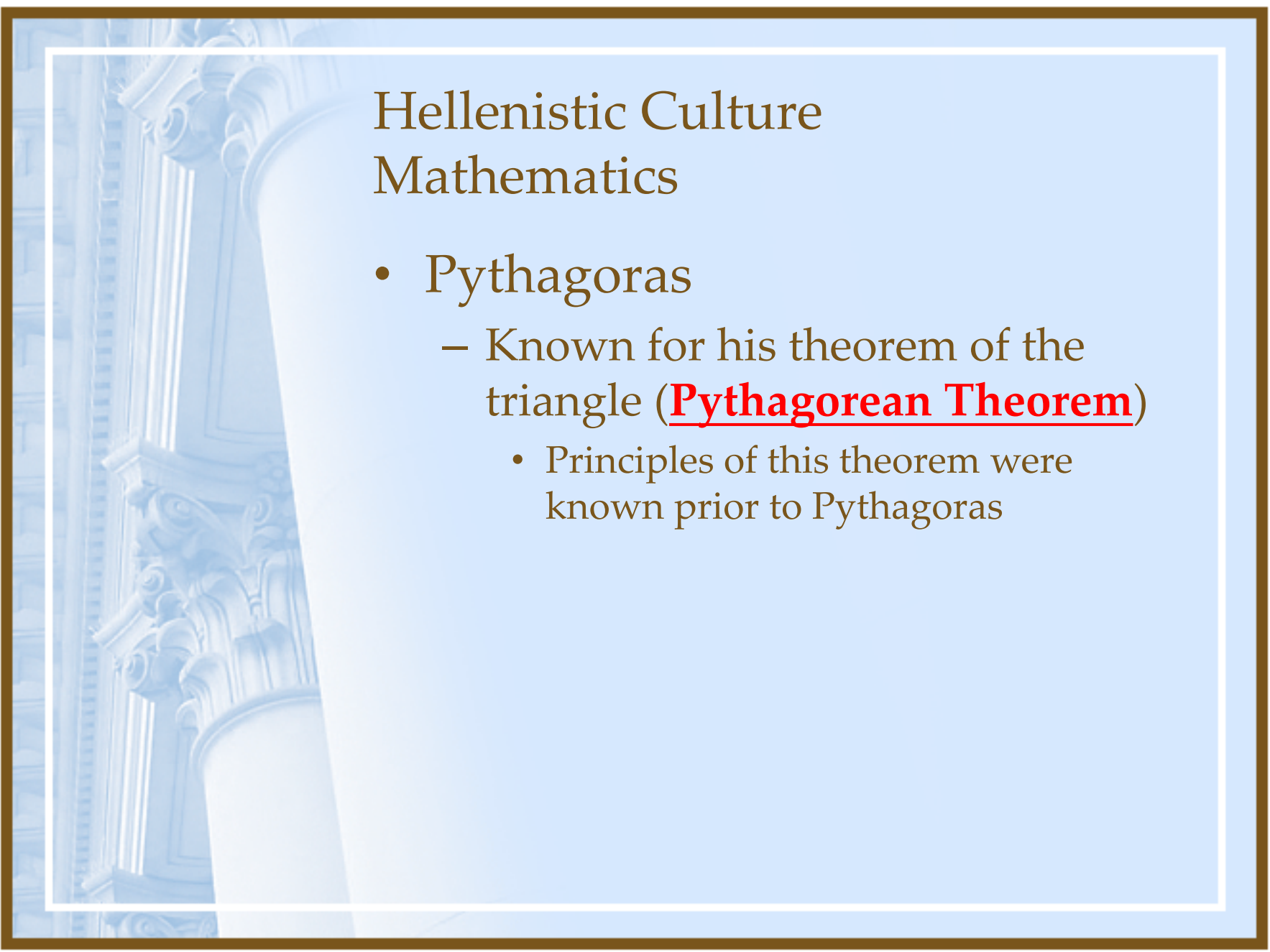
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Equator

Hellenistic Culture Astronomy

- Ptolemy
 - Incorrectly concluded that the earth was the center of the solar system



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Hellenistic Culture Mathematics

- Pythagoras
 - Known for his theorem of the triangle (**Pythagorean Theorem**)
 - Principles of this theorem were known prior to Pythagoras

Hellenistic Culture

Mathematics

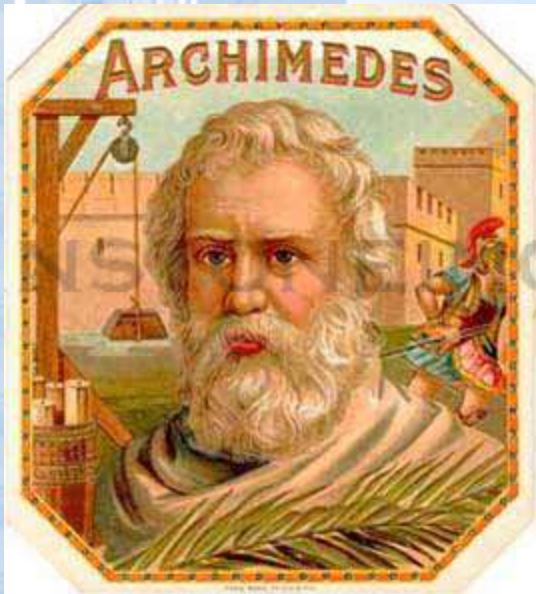
- Euclid
 - Wrote a book called *Elements* which contained 465 geometry propositions & proofs
 - His work (and that of Pythagoras) is still the basis for modern geometry classes



Hellenistic Culture

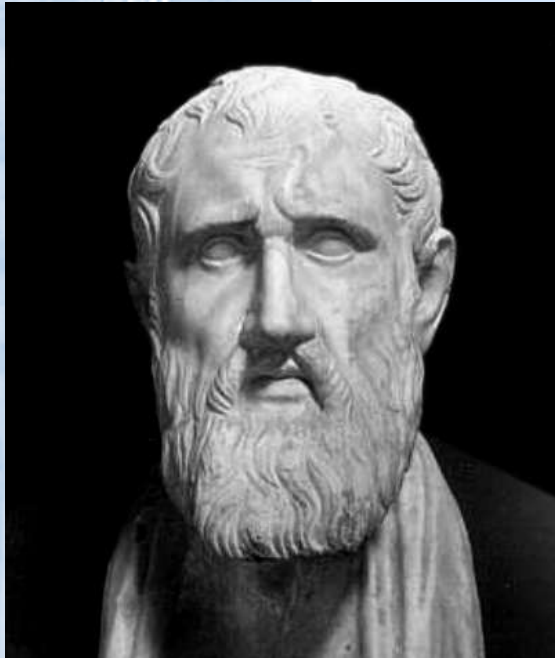
Mathematics/Physics

- Archimedes
 - Accurately estimated the value of pi (π)
 - Invented compound pulley to lift heavy objects & a device to raise water from the ground



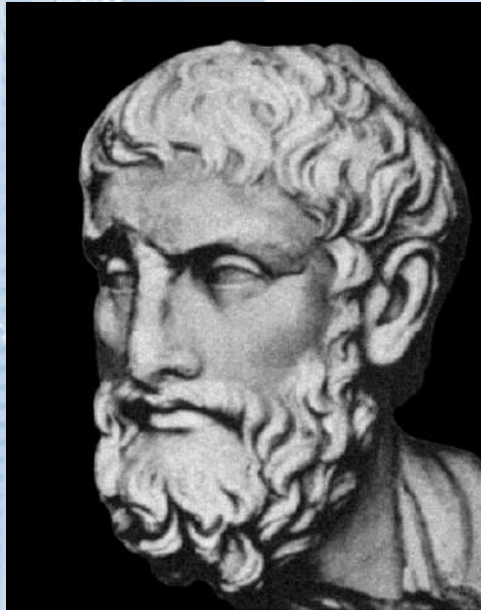
Hellenistic Culture Philosophy

- Zeno
 - Founded **Stoicism**
 - Live lives in harmony with the will of God or natural laws that God established to run the universe
 - Human power, desires, & wealth were dangerous distractions



Hellenistic Culture Philosophy

- Epicurus
 - Founded **Epicureanism**
 - Gods did not care about humans
 - The only real objects were the ones perceived by the 5 senses
 - The main goal of humans is to achieve harmony of the body and mind



Hellenistic Culture Sculpture

- **Colossus of Rhodes**
 - Largest known Hellenistic statue
 - Bronze statue that stood more than 100 feet high
 - One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World



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Hellenistic Culture

- By 150 B.C., the Hellenistic world was **in decline**
- A new city was growing and gaining strength...

...ROME!!!

