

Slide 1

Ancient Greece
Chapter Four



<http://www.angelika.com/d/5/mare/d/44/gg/02/greecemap.gif>

<http://www.bing.com/images/search?sp=ancient-greece&from=detail&id=636964275&FP=007770105&id=72775702FC7E6C&from=detail&id=636964275>

Slide 2

Early Civilization in Greece

- Geography impacts the people who moved into the area of Greece around 1900 BCE
- Pindus Mountains cover 80% of Greek peninsula
- Greek city-states grow in isolation from each other as a result
- Surrounded by Mediterranean, Ionian, and Aegean Sea, no part of Greece is more than 60 miles from the sea



http://www.ancient-greece.org/images/maps/ancient-greece101_01.jpg

Slide 3

Minoans Settle on Crete



- 2700 BC to 1450 BCE
- Crete serves as trading port between eastern Mediterranean coastal lands and Greece
- Capital city of Knossos is rich and powerful
- Probably devastated by tsunami caused by volcanic action on Thera in 1450 BCE
- Mycenaens invade and Greek era begins

http://www.minoanatlantis.com/pix/Knos_sos_Palace_Reconstruction_1.jpg

Slide 4

Mycenae: The First Greek State

- Begins around 1900 BCE, at high point 1400-1200 BCE
- Warrior people who traded with the eastern Mediterranean areas
- Conquer Crete and numerous islands in the Aegean Sea
- Homer's account of the Trojan War likely based on some fact



http://www.warchat.org/pictures/the_trojan_war_map.jpg

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Dorian Conquerors from North Create a Dark Age



<http://oioidccol.com/truth/wp-content/uploads/2008/01/windobachsewrtffralescorp/engovermentandepolytomia-12459029weicetst-2.jpg>

- 1100-750 BCE sees decline in Mycenaean culture
- Agriculture begins to revive around 750
- Greeks settle Aegean Islands and Ionian coast of Turkey
- Move southward into Peloponnesian Peninsula occurs

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Homer


- Earns credit for writing *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
- Stories passed down orally for years
- War begins when Paris steals Helen from Menelaus
- Trojan horse gives the Greeks a victory over Troy
- Odysseus struggles for years after the war to return home
- Epics teach the Greeks courage and honor, a virtue called *arete*



<http://www.usu.edu/markdamer/1320Hart&Civildes/03apic/homer.jpg>

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The Greek City-States




- Greeks call their city a *polis*
- People see themselves as citizens of the polis first, Greece second
- City centers on a fortified hill called an acropolis
- Agora is a public meeting place for the citizens to conduct business
- City-states are very competitive with each other throughout Greek history

<http://0.tqn.com/d/ancienthistory/1/0/4/5/2/acropolis.JPG>

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Citizen-soldiers Protect Their Cities

- Called hoplites
- Heavily armed infantry soldiers
- Carry shield, sword, and spear
- Fight in close rectangular formation called a phalanx for protection



<http://www.ancient.eu.com/uploads/images/152.jpg>

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Greek Colonization Throughout Mediterranean Area Continues



- Between 750 and 550 BCE trade takes Greeks throughout the area
- Settle in Thrace north of Greece
- Also settle in Hellespont and Bosphorus Straits
- Build Byzantium to control entrance to trade in the Black Sea
- Early city-states have tyrants as rulers who maintain their own personal armies

http://www.stgbooks.co.uk/maggo/map/Europe_Algonaes_small_tasks_03Hellespont.jpg

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Sparta and Athens Become Great Rivals


- Sparta controls the Peloponnesian Peninsula
- People they conquer become slaves called helots
- Military-dominated life
- Men grow up communally, wage war when young, rule when older
- Women are tough and have more rights than other Greek women
- Two kings and a council of five ephors rule the city



http://www.thebritainry.com/empire/ancientmaps/sparta.jpg

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Athens Develops Democracy




- Begins with kings
- Draco deals with economic crisis with harsh debt laws in late 600s
- Solon cancels debt in 594 BCE
- Peisistratus seizes power in 560 BCE, gave some land to the poor
- Cleisthenes becomes ruler in 510 BCE
 - Creates council of 500
 - Assembly of male citizens passes laws after open debate
 - Basis for later growth in Athenian democracy

http://tumblr.com/history/ks.wfjopndz.com/file/view/Cleisthenes.png/145923421/Cleisthenes.png

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Persia Attacks Greece


- Darius lands troops at Marathon in 490 BCE
- Greeks win despite being outnumbered
- Pheidippides runs to Athens to proclaim victory (26 miles), and dies after his report



http://room162c.edublogs.org/files/2010/04/pheidippides.jpg

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Xerxes Sends a Second Attack




- 180,000 Persian soldiers make it to Thermopylae in 480 BCE
- 300 Spartans protect the pass but die
- Persians attack the Greeks in the Battle of Salamis and lose a great naval battle
- Final defeat at Plataea in 479 BCE sends Persians home again

http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2104/2716570976_b8788dc480.jpg

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Athens Forms the Delian League


- Created to defend against Persian attack in 478 BCE
- Athens becomes its leader by 454 and creates an Athenian empire in Greece
- Pericles dominates the city leadership from 461-429



<http://www.biografias-de.com/magenes/pericles.jpg>

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Athens Has Its Golden Age




- Direct democracy allows all adult males to participate in ruling
- Ostracism used to banish overly ambitious politicians
- Population of 300,000 includes 60,000 free adult males, 10,000 adult male foreigners, and a number of slaves

http://www.tourtipgreece.gr/media/acropolis_panorama.jpg

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Women Excluded from Public Life

- They can take part in religious festivals
- Remain out of sight at home usually, with male companions when they left
- Main responsibility is to take care of the family
- Cannot own property



<http://www.rcheast.org/tem/Greks/costume/water.gif>

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Peloponnesian War Pits Sparta Against Athens



- War breaks out in 431 BCE
- Athenians stay inside their "Long Walls"
- Sparta lays siege to the city
- Plague wipes out large number of Athenians in second year of war, killing Pericles
- Spartan victory at Aegospotami in 405 leads to Athenian surrender
- Both city-states weakened, Greece is open to outside attack by the Macedonians to the north

<http://www.580114.com/Services/PhotoPicture.aspx?9716a-61d-6886img&Type=5>

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Greek Culture Flourishes

- Greeks believe in a Pantheon of gods living on Mount Olympus
- Festivals and games are held to honor them
- Oracles such as the one at Delphi are asked for prophecies by many Greek people



<http://www.grealdreams.com/delphi.jpg>

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Parthenon Stands as Great Architectural Accomplishment



- Large, artistic columns support roofs of great buildings like the Parthenon
- Parthenon built to honor Athena and make the city-state look great
- Sculptors make many statues for the building

http://media.merchandise.com/30009918/Parthenon_full.jpg

Slide 20

Greek Tragic Plays Are Still Studied Today


- Plays are usually written to be performed at festivals to honor the gods
- Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides write about timeless topics that still exist in life today



<http://academic.reed.edu/humanities/110tech/graphics/thdodrysus02.JPG>

Slide 21

Greeks Begin the Writing of History



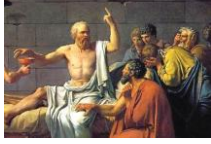
- Herodotus writes about the Persian War
- His story includes accounts from many people, although it is not totally accurate
- Thucydides writes about the Peloponnesian War
- Both writers are more story-tellers than historians, but history-writing develops because of their efforts

<http://www.studentfriend.com/image/historians3.gif>

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Philosophy


- "Love of wisdom"
- Greeks want to know how the world works
- Philosophers reason about this, and eventually both science and philosophy develop from their early efforts



http://members.chello.nl/~kujlimages/ten_greekphilosophers.jpg

Slide 23

Pythagoras Thinks Numbers are the Basic Essence of Life



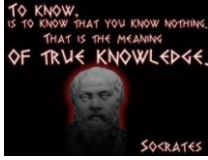
http://numerologycentre.com/Pythagoras_Numerology.jpg

- A developer of geometry, he sees music and numbers as the basic substances of life
- Numerology develops from this
- Sophists respond that this is foolish
- They promote knowledge for self-improvement
- Philosophers disapprove of their methods

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Socrates Challenges Greeks to Learn

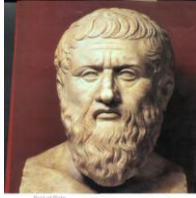
- Socrates believes knowledge leads to ethical behavior
- Develops the question and answer method of learning
- He asks questions and challenges everything before accepting it
- After Peloponnesian War, he is put to death by people who think he encouraged young people to commit treason against Athens



http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_FR0UY_D6Lg/TUjMD71h1u2/AAAAAAAAAAQgYw0C6E7E8jCh11620/Socrates_Cover.jpg

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Plato Continues Socrates' Teaching




- Plato writes down what Socrates teaches
- Writes *The Republic*
 - Says city should be ruled by philosopher-kings
 - Called for separate groups of warriors and working people
 - Believes society will be just if people fulfill their roles

Bust of Plato
http://fispagnoli.files.wordpress.com/2008/06/plato3.jpg

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Aristotle Follows Plato's Lead

- Student at Plato's Academy
- Believes that happiness is achieved by a balanced life free of extremes
- Compares governments in his book *Politics*
 - Monarchy, aristocracy, and constitutional government are all good
 - He says constitutional government is a bit better than the others, however



http://geniusquared.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Plato-Socrates-Aristotle.png

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The Macedonians Attack Greece

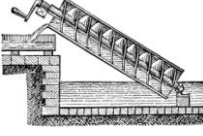


- Philip II attacks in 359 BCE
- Big victory at Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BCE gives him control
- Killed by his wife, Philip turns rule over to his son Alexander
 - Student of Aristotle
 - Declares war on Persia to help solidify his power in Greece

http://www.historyofmacedonia.org/ancientMacedonia/images/PHILIP.gif

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Science



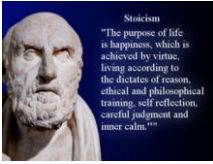
- Aristarchus –earth goes around the sun
- Eratosthenes—calculates earth's circumference
- Euclid—develops plane geometry
- Archimedes—works with pulleys, develops pi, specific gravity

http://73.bp.blogspot.com/_dVmfA559Q7M/TSz2p6MVCqI/AAAAAAAAAAw/gfM6p6e1c1t1E00z0rreae.jpg

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Philosophy

- Epicurus believes people should make happiness their goal in life
- Zeno develops Stoicism—finding happiness in life through service for the public good, with calm acceptance of fate



Stoicism
"The purpose of life is happiness, which is achieved by virtue, living according to the dictates of reason, ethical and philosophical training, self reflection, careful judgment and inner calm."
http://www.churchat home.org/images/design/article_icons/purposeofstoicism.jpg
