

Ch. 7&8

Ancient Greece

Ch. 7.1 Rise of Greek Civilization

Mountains and Seas

- ❁ Greece was the first civilization to develop in Europe and the western most part of Asia
- ❁ Greek civilization began in an area surrounded by mountains and seas
- ❁ Greek mainland on the southern part of Europe's Balkan Peninsula
- ❁ To the east is the Anatolia Peninsula
- ❁ The Aegean Sea separated the 2 peninsulas. They also shared the Mediterranean Sea to the south

Mountains and Seas

- ❁ There are hundreds of islands in the Aegean Sea
- ❁ The Greeks traded goods and ideas between islands and the coastlines
- ❁ Most Greeks fished or traded for a living
- ❁ Others settled in farming communities located on narrow fertile plains along the coast and between the mountains
- ❁ Grew wheat, barely, olives and grapes. Raised sheep and goats
- ❁ Inland communities were separated by large mountains and valleys. Became fiercely independent

An Island Civilization

- ❁ Greek mythology described a city on the island of Crete
- ❁ In 1900, A British archaeologist discovered a site on Crete called Knossos
- ❁ Unearthed the palace of a legendary king named Minos
- ❁ He ruled the Minoans, who were the first to settle in the Aegean region
- ❁ They were not Greek

An Island Civilization

- ❁ This civilization lasted from 2500b.c. to 1450b.c.
- ❁ Trade was a very important economic activity
- ❁ Built ships from wood found in the forests on Crete
- ❁ Sailed to Egypt and Syria
 - ❁ Traded pottery and stone vases for ivory and metals
- ❁ Sometime around 1450b.c. the Minoan civilization collapsed
 - ❁ Not sure how it happened
 - ❁ Could have been an undersea earthquake
 - ❁ People from Greek mainland invaded

A Mainland Civilization

Mycenaean Kingdom

- ✿ About 2000b.c. the Mycenaeans left their homeland in central Asia and moved into mainland Greece
- ✿ Gradually mixed with local people and set up several kingdoms
- ✿ Each Mycenaean king lived in a palace built on a hill
- ✿ Thick stone walls circled the palace and protected the kingdom's people
- ✿ Nobles lived on large farms called estates
 - ✿ Workers and enslaved people lived in villages on the estates
- ✿ Mycenaean palaces were centers of government
- ✿ Artisans made leather goods
- ✿ Other workers made swords and shields
- ✿ Government officials recorded wealth, and took wheat, livestock and honey as taxes

Traders and Warriors

- ❁ Minoan traders from Crete visited the Greek mainland
- ❁ Gradually Mycenaeans adopted the use of ships and bronze work
- ❁ Used the sun and stars to navigate the sea
- ❁ Also worshipped the Earth Mother, the Minoans chief god
- ❁ By 1400s conquered Minoans and controlled Aegean area
- ❁ Brought new wealth, which allowed them to expand military strength
- ❁ Proud of military successes in the Trojan War

A Dark Age

- ❁ Even with all the success, the Mycenaeans declined over time
- ❁ Kingdoms fought each other and earthquakes destroyed their palaces
- ❁ By 1100b.c., the Mycenaean civilization had crumbled
- ❁ At the same time groups of warring people moved from place to place throughout the eastern Mediterranean region

A Dark Age

- ❁ One of these groups was the Greek speaking Dorians
- ❁ They invaded the Greek mainland from the north and took control of the region
- ❁ Historians call the next 300 years the Dark Age
- ❁ Trade slowed down, people made fewer things and most were poor. Farmers grew enough to feed their family. People stopped keeping written records
- ❁ Dorians introduced iron weapons and tools
- ❁ As Dorians pushed across Greek mainland, people fled towards the Aegean islands and western shore of Anatolia

The Hellenes

- ✿ By 750b.c., many descendants of the people who had returned to the Greek mainland
- ✿ They came back with new ideas and skills
- ✿ Developed small communities run by kings
- ✿ Called themselves Hellenes or Greeks
- ✿ Farmers grew more food than they needed
- ✿ Traded with Egyptians and Phoenicians
- ✿ Developed a Greek alphabet with 24 letters representing different sounds
- ✿ Soon people were writing down the stories told by the **bards**

Colonies and Trade

- ❁ As Greece recovered from its Dark Age, the population grew
- ❁ By 700b.c. farmers couldn't produce enough grain to feed the population
- ❁ Began to send people to form **colonies**: settlement in a new territory that has close ties to its homeland
- ❁ Founded many colonies along the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black Seas between 750-550b.c.
- ❁ Spread into southern Italy, France, Spain, North Africa, and western Asia
- ❁ Traded with parent cities on the Greek mainland
- ❁ Greeks began making coins, began trading coins for products

The Greek City-State

- ❁ Mountains and seas separated Greek communities from each other
- ❁ As a result, people developed a loyalty to their community
- ❁ They became fiercely independent
- ❁ Nobles overthrew the kings and ruled the city-states
- ❁ City-states were made up of a town of city and the surrounding area
- ❁ City-states were called polis
- ❁ Each polis was like an independent country

What Did a Polis Look Like?

- ✿ Polis was the basic political unit of Greek civilization
- ✿ At the center was a fort built on a hilltop
- ✿ The hilltop was called an acropolis
- ✿ People could take refuge there during an attack, temples to honor local gods were built there
- ✿ Outside the acropolis was an open area called an agora
- ✿ Agoras were used as marketplaces
- ✿ People gathered to debate issues, choose officials, pass laws and carry out business
- ✿ Surrounding the agora were neighborhoods, villages and farmland
- ✿ Usually were very small

What Did Citizenship Mean to the Greeks?

- ❁ Citizens in Greece were members of a political community with rights and responsibilities
- ❁ Male citizens had the right to vote, hold public office, own property, and defend themselves in court
- ❁ In return had to serve in government and fight for their polis as citizen soldiers
- ❁ In most city-states only free, land owning men born in the polis could be citizens
- ❁ Later the requirement to own property was removed
- ❁ Women and children could qualify for citizenship, but had none of the rights that went with it

Citizen Soldiers

- ❁ Citizens called hoplites made up city-state armies
- ❁ Hoplites fought on foot
- ❁ Carried a round shield, a short sword and a spear
- ❁ Marched together in rows shoulder to shoulder
- ❁ Raised shields above them to protect from enemy arrows
- ❁ This formation is called a phalanx
- ❁ Success came from their pride in fighting
- ❁ With more loyalty to the city-state and not the country, it made Greece easier to conquer

Ch. 7.2 Sparta and Athens: City-State Rivals

Political Changes

- ❁ As city-states grew, wealthy nobles seized power
- ❁ Didn't rule for very long
- ❁ Small farm owners resented the nobles
- ❁ They had to borrow money from the nobles to buy their farms
- ❁ When they couldn't repay the debt, they had to move to the city or even sell themselves into slavery
- ❁ By 650b.c.. Small farmers, merchants and artisans wanted political change and a greater voice in government
- ❁ Merchants and artisans were doing well in the cities but didn't own land and therefore were not considered citizens

Political Change

- ❁ The growing unrest led to the rise of **tyrants**: someone who seizes power and rules with total authority
- ❁ Most tyrants ruled fairly
- ❁ However a few were harsh and gave the word tyranny its current meaning which is rule by a cruel and unjust person
- ❁ The common people supported the tyrants when they were overthrowing the nobles
- ❁ Gained popularity by building new temples, fortresses and marketplaces
- ❁ However people still wanted a government in which all citizens could participate

Political Change

- ❁ Until about 500 b.c. tyrants ruled the Greek city-states
- ❁ From then 500-336b.c., most city-states developed oligarchies or democracies
 - ❁ Oligarchy: rule by a few wealthy people over the larger group of citizens
 - ❁ Democracy: all citizens share in running the government

Sparta: A Military Society

- ❁ Sparta was located on the Peloponnesus Peninsula in southern Greece
- ❁ Descended from the Dorians
- ❁ Economy was based on agriculture
- ❁ Did not set up overseas colonies
- ❁ Invaded neighboring city-states
- ❁ Enslaved the people and called them helots

A Strong Military

- ❁ About 650b.c. the helots revolted
- ❁ The Spartans crushed the uprising
- ❁ In order to prevent future revolts, they made Sparta a military society that stressed discipline
- ❁ Leaders thought this created more obedient and loyal citizens
- ❁ Boys left home at age 7 to train in military camps
- ❁ Learned to read, write and use weapons
- ❁ Believed harsh treatment would turn the young boys into adults

A Strong Military

- ❁ Spartan men entered the regular army at the age of 20
- ❁ They were allowed to get married, but could not live at home
 - ❁ Shared barracks and meals with other soldiers
- ❁ Spartan men could live at home when they reached the age of 30
 - ❁ Continued serving in the military
- ❁ Retired at the age of 60
- ❁ Women enjoyed more freedoms than in other city-states
- ❁ Could own property and travel
- ❁ Girls were trained in sports
 - ❁ Wrestling and javelin
- ❁ Main goal was to raise sons who were brave, strong Spartan soldiers
 - ❁ Either win or die in battle

How Was Sparta Governed?

- ❁ Had an oligarchy government
 - ❁ 2 kings ruled jointly
 - ❁ In charge of army and religious ceremonies
- ❁ Also had 2 other governing bodies, the assembly and council of elders
 - ❁ The assembly: included all males over the age of 30
 - ❁ Made decisions about war and peace
 - ❁ Council of elders: most powerful body in the government
 - ❁ Served as judges
 - ❁ Could order executions or exiles
 - ❁ Elected 5 people each year to be ephors
 - ❁ Enforced laws and managed the collection of taxes

How Was Sparta Governed?

- ✿ Strict government brought stability but also cost the people
- ✿ Feared losing the helots, so discouraged free thinking and new ideas
- ✿ Believed learning could lead to unrest
- ✿ Sparta did not welcome foreign visitors and prevented citizens from traveling outside the city-state except for military reasons
- ✿ Discouraged studying literature and the arts
- ✿ Used heavy iron bars instead of coins
- ✿ Remained a poor farming society while the rest of Greece grew
- ✿ Powerful army played a key role in defending Greece from invaders

Athens: A Young Democracy

- ✿ Athens was located northeast of Sparta
- ✿ Founded by descendants of the Mycenaeans
- ✿ Athens educated its males like Sparta did, but the education was different
 - ✿ Studied arithmetic, geometry, drawing, music and public speaking
- ✿ Also participated in sports
- ✿ Believed this type of education produced young people with strong minds and bodies
- ✿ At 18, boys were expected to take an active role in public affairs
- ✿ Mothers educated their daughters
 - ✿ Taught spinning, weaving, and other household duties
- ✿ In some wealthy families they learned to read, write and play music
- ✿ Were expected to marry and care for children

Early Reforms

- ✿ By 600b.c. most Athenian farmers owed money
- ✿ They began to rebel and called for all debts to be erased
- ✿ To avoid an uprising, nobles agreed to some changes
- ✿ Turned to a merchant named Solon for leadership
- ✿ In 594b.c. he ended debts and freed those who were enslaved
- ✿ Opened the assembly and law courts to all male citizens
- ✿ The assembly was responsible for passing laws written by a council of 400 wealthy citizens
- ✿ Common people praised him, although many were still unhappy
 - ✿ Wealthy thought he did too much
 - ✿ Poor thought he could have done more

Early Reforms

- ❁ In 560b.c. Tyrant named Peisistratus took over the government
- ❁ Divided larger estates among farmers who didn't own land
- ❁ Provided loans to farmers to buy equipment
- ❁ Gave citizenship to Athenians who didn't own land
- ❁ Hired the poor to construct new temples and other public works
- ❁ Encouraged the worship of Athena
- ❁ Held festivals to honor Athena and added athletic contests

Toward Democracy

- ❁ After Peisistratus died, a noble named Cleisthenes became leader
- ❁ Prized democracy and made the assembly Athens' major governing body
- ❁ All male citizens could participate and vote on laws
- ❁ Members could now discuss issues freely, hear legal cases and appoint army officials
- ❁ Created a new council of 500 citizens
 - ❁ Managed daily government affairs
 - ❁ Introduced laws and controlled the treasury
 - ❁ Managed relations with other city-states
 - ❁ Members elected through a lottery
 - ❁ Terms were one year and you could only serve 2 terms

Toward Democracy

- ❁ Reforms made the government more democratic
- ❁ Many residents still excluded
 - ❁ People who were not citizens couldn't participate
 - ❁ Included Athenian women, foreign-born men, and enslaved people

Ch. 7.3 Greece and Persia

Persia's Empire

- ❁ While Athens was going through political change, the Persians were building a powerful empire in Southwest Asia
- ❁ Early Persians were warriors and cattle herders
- ❁ In 500b.c. a king named Cyrus the Great built a strong Persian army
- ❁ Used this army to create the largest empire in the ancient world
- ❁ During the 540s b.c. Persian troops brought Mesopotamia, Syria, Judah and Greek city-states in the area of Anatolia under Persian rule

Creating an Empire

- ❁ King Cyrus held his empire together by treating his conquered people fairly
- ❁ Allowed them to keep their own languages, religions and laws
- ❁ Decided the Jews exiled in Babylon would be allowed to return to their homeland
- ❁ After Cyrus, other Persian rulers continued to expand the empire
 - ❁ took over Egypt, western India, and lands to the northeast of Greece
 - ❁ Size of the continental United States
- ❁ To link the large territory, they improved on roads started by the Assyrians
- ❁ Largest was the Royal Road
 - ❁ Stretched 1500 miles from Persia to Anatolia
 - ❁ Travelers could obtain water, food and fresh horses from roadside stations
 - ❁ Took just 7 days to get from Persia to Anatolia

Persian Government

- ✿ The large size of the empire made it difficult to manage
- ✿ Darius I reorganized the government to make it more efficient
- ✿ Empire was divided into provinces called **satrapies**
- ✿ Each satrapy was ruled by a governor called a **satrap: defender of the kingdom**
- ✿ The satrap collected taxes, judged legal cases, managed the police and recruited soldiers for the army
- ✿ Maintained a full-time, paid, professional army
- ✿ Greeks only used citizens in the army during times of war
- ✿ Best fighters in Persian army were the 10,000 Immortals trained to guard the king
 - ✿ Called immortals because when one died another took their place immediately

Who Was Zoroaster?

- ✿ At first Persians worshipped many gods
- ✿ Sometime in the 600s b.c. a religious teacher named Zoroaster preached a new monotheistic religion
- ✿ His new religion was called Zoroastrianism
 - ✿ One supreme god
 - ✿ Named Ahura Mazda or “Wise Lord”
- ✿ Ahura Mazda was the creator of all things and the leader of the forces of good
- ✿ Zoroaster believed evil existed in the world
- ✿ People were allowed to choose between good and evil but at the end of time good would win
- ✿ Teachings and prayers were written down in a holy book
- ✿ Persian kings believed they were responsible to Ahura Mazda only

The Persian Wars

- ❁ As the 400s b.c. began the Persians wanted to expand into Europe
- ❁ They soon clashed with Greeks who had colonies in the Mediterranean area
- ❁ Persians controlled Greek cities in Anatolia
- ❁ In 449b.c. these Greeks revolted and the Athenians sent warships to help the rebels
- ❁ Persians crushed the uprising
- ❁ Persian king Darius was angry at the Athenians and decided to punish the mainland Greeks

How Did the Greeks Win at Marathon

- ✿ In 490b.c. Darius sent a fleet of 600 ships and an army to invade Greece at Marathon
- ✿ The Persians waited for several days expecting the Athenians to attack them
- ✿ The Athenians never came to attack
 - ✿ Had 10,000 soldiers compared to 20,000 Persians
- ✿ When they never attacked, Persians decided to go directly to Athens
- ✿ Began loading up their cavalry on ships
- ✿ When that happened, Athenians attacked the stranded soldiers
- ✿ Persians suffered a terrible defeat

Land and Sea Battles

- ❁ After the defeat, the Persians vowed revenge
- ❁ In 480b.c. a new king named Xerxes invaded Greece with 200,000 troops and thousands of warships
- ❁ The Greek city-states banded together to fight
- ❁ King Leonidas of Sparta provided the most troops
- ❁ Themistocles of Athens directed the Greek naval forces and devised a battle plan
- ❁ Themistocles wanted to attack Persian ships and cut off supplies
- ❁ To do this they had to stop the Persian army from reaching Athens

Land and Sea Battles

- ❁ King Leonidas led 7,000 soldiers into a battle that lasted 3 days
- ❁ Bravery at Thermopylae was much celebrated
- ❁ However couldn't stop the Persians at Thermopylae
- ❁ A traitor showed the Persians a trail leading behind the Greek line
- ❁ Leonidas dismissed most of his troops
- ❁ Kept 300 of them and fought to the death
- ❁ This stand allowed Themistocles time to carry out his plan

Land and Sea Battles

- ❁ Lured the Persians into the strait of Salamis
- ❁ Gave the Greeks an advantage
 - ❁ Greek ships were smaller and faster
 - ❁ Persian ships were larger and couldn't maneuver the strait
- ❁ Greeks sank about 300 Persian ships while only losing 40
- ❁ Persian foot soldiers continued to Athens
 - ❁ Found it deserted and set it on fire
- ❁ At Plataea a large battle occurred that changed the tide of the war
- ❁ The Greeks won and went on the offensive to free the city-states in Anatolia
- ❁ Peace finally happened in 449 b.c.

Decline of Persia

- ❁ After the losses in Greece, Persia faced many challenges
- ❁ The army was no longer strong enough to defend the whole empire
- ❁ People grew unhappy with the government
- ❁ In the 300s b.c., Persia could not resist the invasion of an army led by a powerful ruler named Alexander

Ch. 7.4 Glory, War and Decline

The Rule of Pericles

- ❁ From 461 b.c. Athenians under their new ruler Pericles enjoyed a golden age of prosperity
- ❁ Became the cultural and economic center of Greece
- ❁ Athens also practiced democratic government

Democracy in Athens

- ✿ Took great pride in their democratic system
- ✿ Practiced **direct democracy**
 - ✿ Citizens meet to debate and vote on government matters
- ✿ Different from a **representative democracy**
 - ✿ Citizens elect a smaller group of people
- ✿ Direct democracy worked because of the small number of citizens
- ✿ The assembly consisted of 43,000 male citizens over the age of 18
 - ✿ Often fewer than 6,000 showed up
 - ✿ Meetings held every 10 days
 - ✿ Passed laws, elected officials, made policy on war and foreign affairs
 - ✿ Top ten officials elected were known as generals

Pericles in Charge

- ❁ Pericles made Athens a more democratic city-state
- ❁ He appointed people to positions based on ability, not on social class
- ❁ Brought ordinary Athenians into government
 - ❁ Shopkeepers and laborers could share in government
- ❁ Became a center of learning and the arts
- ❁ Rebuilt the city after it was burnt down by the Persians
- ❁ Put up new temples, monuments and statues
- ❁ Supported writers, artists, teachers, sculptors and architects
- ❁ **Philosophers** also flourished
 - ❁ Thinkers who reflect on the meaning of life

Athenian Men and Women

- ❁ At its height in the 400s b.c. Athens was the largest Greek city-state
 - ❁ Population about 285,000, 150,000 citizens
 - ❁ 43,000 males with political rights, 35,000 foreigners, 100,000 enslaved people
- ❁ Athenian men worked as farmers, artisans and merchants
 - ❁ Spent afternoon exercising at the gymnasium
 - ❁ In the evening upper class men enjoyed gatherings where they ate, drank, and discussed philosophy or politics
- ❁ Athenian women focused on their homes and families
 - ❁ Married early
 - ❁ Raised children and took care of house

Athenian Men and Women

- ❁ Women usually never left the house unless accompanied by men
- ❁ Women could not attend school, but many learned to read and play music
- ❁ Athenian society did not consider educated women and men at the same level
- ❁ Couldn't own property or participate in politics
- ❁ Foreign born women were viewed a little differently
 - ❁ Aspasia was one of them
 - ❁ Known for intelligence and charm
 - ❁ Taught public speaking
 - ❁ Influenced Plato and Pericles

What Was the Role of Slavery in Athens?

- ❁ Slavery was considered a normal part of life
 - ❁ Enslaved people believed the same
- ❁ Even in democratic Athens people had slaves
- ❁ Many enslaved people were prisoners of battle
- ❁ Included Greeks and non-Greeks
- ❁ Enslaved men worked on farms, in artisan shops and did hard labor
- ❁ Enslaved women cooked and were servants in wealthy homes
- ❁ Sometimes could earn money and in really rare cases buy their freedom

The Athenian Economy

- ❁ Farming was a common occupation
 - ❁ Grew grains, vegetables, and fruit
 - ❁ Grapes and olives for wine and olive oil for shipment to foreign markets
- ❁ Athenian farms lacked sufficient land to grow the necessary grain to feed the city-state
- ❁ Had to import from other markets
- ❁ Built ships to trade with colonies and other city-states in the Mediterranean world
- ❁ In the 400s b.c., Athens led the Greek world in trade
- ❁ Important goods made and traded were pottery and leather products

War Between Athens and Sparta

- ❁ As time passed, the city-states learned that cooperation between them would lead to survival
- ❁ Even after the Persian Wars, the threat remained
- ❁ In 478b.c., Athens joined other city-states in a defensive league
 - ❁ First headquarters on island of Delos, known as Delian League
 - ❁ Athens provided most soldiers
 - ❁ Rest provided money and ships
- ❁ During the next several decades, would drive Persia out of the remaining Greek territories in Anatolia
- ❁ Greece grew richer through increased overseas trade

The Athenian Empire

- ✿ In spite of success the Delian League failed
- ✿ Athens was strongest city-state most commanders and soldiers were Athenian
- ✿ Over time began to use influence to control other city-states
- ✿ No longer an alliance fighting Persia, became a group of city-states controlled by Athens
- ✿ Pericles helped dominate the Delian League
 - ✿ Treated other city-states like subjects
 - ✿ Demanded loyalty and strict payments
 - ✿ Insisted they use Athenian coins
 - ✿ In 454b.c. moved Delian League headquarters to Athens
 - ✿ Sent troops to other city-states to help common people rebel against nobels

War Breaks Out

- ❁ As Athens grew as an economic and political power, other city-states became alarmed
 - ❁ Especially Sparta
- ❁ Sparta and Athens were very different politically and socially
 - ❁ Didn't trust the other
 - ❁ Wanted to be major power in Greek world
- ❁ Sparta became the leader of an alliance of city-states against Athens
- ❁ In 433b.c. Athens began interfering with Sparta's allies
- ❁ Allies pressured Sparta to attack Athens
- ❁ War broke out in 431b.c. and continued until 404b.c.
 - ❁ Hopes of future cooperation disappeared with this war
 - ❁ Called the Peloponnesian War because Sparta was located in the Peloponnesus

Pericles' Funeral Oration

- ❁ During the war's first winter, Athens held a public funeral for the soldiers who died in battle
- ❁ In a famous speech called the *Funeral Oration*, Pericles talked about the greatness of Athens and reminded the people they made their government strong
- ❁ Reminded them that citizens had to obey the rules in their constitution
- ❁ Accepted certain duties like paying taxes and defending the city
- ❁ Also awarded certain rights like running for office and the right to vote
- ❁ Emphasized the democratic way of life is worth defending

Why Did Athens Lose the War?

- ✿ Shortly after the war started, Sparta and its allies surrounded Athens
- ✿ They knew in an open battle they couldn't defeat Athens
- ✿ Pericles chose to keep his troops and people inside the city walls
- ✿ The Athenian navy would bring supplies to the city
 - ✿ Sparta didn't have a navy
- ✿ For almost 2 years the Athenians stayed safe
- ✿ Then a disease broke out inside the city
- ✿ 1/3 of the population died, including Pericles
- ✿ For the next 25 years each side won and lost battles

Why Did Athens Lose the War?

- ❁ Finally, Sparta made a deal with the Persians
- ❁ Persia gained Greek territory in Anatolia, Sparta received Persian gold to build a navy
- ❁ As the war went on Athens fell into a state of unrest
- ❁ Democracy had been overthrown, then that government had been overthrown
- ❁ By 411b.c. democracy returned
- ❁ In 405b.c Sparta's navy destroyed the Athenian fleet
- ❁ Sparta then placed a blockade on the city cutting off supplies
- ❁ A year later the Athenians surrendered

Effects of the War

- ✿ The Peloponnesian War brought disaster to Greek city-states
 - ✿ Governments weak and divided
 - ✿ Farms destroyed
 - ✿ Young Greek men went to join the Persian army
- ✿ Sparta ruled its empire much as Athens did
- ✿ During the next 30 years Sparta would try to put down rebellions
 - ✿ Fought Persia again
- ✿ In 371 b.c. the city-state of Thebes took down Sparta
- ✿ About 10 years later Thebes collapsed
- ✿ While fighting occurred, failed to notice growing power in the kingdom of Macedonia to the north

Ch. 8.1 Greek Culture

Greek Beliefs

- ❁ While the Greek city-states were separated politically, the Greek people were united by a common culture
 - ❁ Spoke Greek language
 - ❁ Shared many beliefs and customs
 - ❁ Believed many of the same myths or traditional stories about gods and heros
 - ❁ Greek myths expressed religious beliefs of the ancient Greeks

Who were the Greek Gods?

- ❁ Like other people in the ancient world, the Greeks believed in gods and goddesses
 - ❁ Were not all powerful
 - ❁ Looked and acted like humans
 - ❁ Marry and have children, play tricks on each other
- ❁ Because the gods showed human qualities, the Greek people did not fear them
- ❁ Believed the 12 most important gods lived on Mount Olympus
- ❁ A gate of clouds protected Olympus
 - ❁ Gods could come and go as they please
 - ❁ Humans were stopped by the gates

KEY

— Brothers and Sisters of Zeus

— Children of Zeus

**Zeus**

King of the gods;
god of the sky, rain,
and lightning

Hera

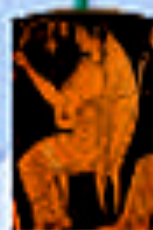
Goddess of
marriage

**Hades**

God of the underworld

Poseidon

God of
the sea

**Hestia**

Goddess of the
home

Artemis

Goddess of the
hunt and wild
animals;
twin
sister
of Apollo

**Apollo**

God of light

**Hermes**

Messenger of the
gods; god of the
market

**Aphrodite**

Goddess of
love and
beauty

**Athena**

Goddess of
wisdom and war

Ares

God of war



Who were the Greek Gods?

- ✿ All Greeks worshipped Zeus as the chief god
- ✿ Each city-state also chose one god or goddess as its protector
- ✿ To win the favor of their god they performed rituals
 - ✿ An action part of a religious ceremony
- ✿ Worshipped the god in temples and at home
- ✿ Prayed and offered gifts
 - ✿ Hoped the god would reward them
- ✿ Festivals honoring the gods and goddesses were an important part of life
- ✿ City-states scheduled feasts and sacrifices
- ✿ Every 4 years held athletic competitions
 - ✿ To honor Zeus
 - ✿ Held in Olympia and called Olympic Games
 - ✿ Began in 776b.c. and went for 1,000 years
 - ✿ Modern games began in Athens in 1896

Greek Oracles

- ❁ Greeks believed each person had a fate or destiny
- ❁ Certain events were going to happen no matter what
- ❁ Also believed in prophecy or a prediction of the future
- ❁ Believed gods gave prophecies to warn about the future
- ❁ Went to an oracle
 - ❁ Sacred shrine where a priest or priestess spoke for a god
- ❁ Most famous was the Temple of Apollo at Delphi
 - ❁ Room had an opening in the floor where volcanic smoke hissed from a crack in the Earth
 - ❁ Leaders would travel to Delphi to ask for advice

Epics and Fables

- ✿ Greek poems and stories are some of the oldest literature in Western Civilization
- ✿ For hundreds of years, Europeans and Americans used Greek works as models
- ✿ Shakespeare is an example
 - ✿ Borrowed Greek plots and settings
- ✿ The first Greek stories were epics
 - ✿ *The Iliad* and *Odyssey* by Homer
 - ✿ *The Iliad* is about the Trojan War
 - ✿ *The Odyssey* is about a soldier returning home from the Trojan War
- ✿ Believed they were not just stories but their history
- ✿ Homer's stories taught courage and honor

Aesop's Fables

- ❁ Aesop supposedly lived and told stories around 500b.c.
- ❁ Historians now know Aesop probably never existed
- ❁ His stories are real and are known as Aesop's fables
- ❁ A fable is a short tale that teaches a lesson
 - ❁ Often had animals acting like people
 - ❁ Show human weaknesses and strengths
 - ❁ Ended with a moral
- ❁ Aesop's fables were told during Greece's Golden Age
- ❁ During this period, art, philosophy, architecture, and literature flourished

The Impact of Greek Drama

- ❁ The ancient Greeks created and performed the first dramas
 - ❁ Story told mainly through the words and actions of characters
- ❁ Greek drama can be divided into 2 categories
 - ❁ Tragedy: main character struggles to overcome a hardship but fails
 - ❁ Comedy: the story ends happily
- ❁ Four writers emerged as the greatest Greek dramatists
 - ❁ Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes

Impact of Greek Drama

- ✿ Aeschylus: earliest Greek dramatist
 - ✿ Oresteia
 - ✿ Greek king's return from Trojan War and struggles that his family faces
 - ✿ About revenge and murder
 - ✿ One evil action leads to another
 - ✿ Ends tragically, good triumphs over evil
- ✿ Sophocles: great Athenian writer
 - ✿ Accepted suffering as real part of life
 - ✿ Stressed courage and understanding
 - ✿ In Antigone questions whether to obey orders or do what is right
- ✿ Euripides: wrote about ordinary human beings in realistic situations
 - ✿ Often show the suffering caused by war
- ✿ Aristophanes: most famous writer of Greek comedies
 - ✿ Poked fun at leaders and issues of the day
 - ✿ Encouraged people to think and laugh

Greek Art & Architecture

- ✿ Excelled at arts and architecture
- ✿ Created works that expressed ideals of reason, balance, and harmony
- ✿ Characteristics of Greek art became the artistic style now called Classical
- ✿ Built beautiful temples to honor the gods
- ✿ Large, graceful columns supported many Greek buildings
- ✿ Sculptures decorated many of the temples

Ch. 8.2 The Greek Mind

Greek Thinkers

- ❁ Philosophy is a Greek word that means love of wisdom
- ❁ Greek philosophers helped the develop of studies of many subjects including history, political science, biology, and logic

The Sophists

- ✿ Sophists were a group of philosophers who traveled from polis to polis
- ✿ Made a living by teaching
- ✿ Taught mathematics, science, and history
- ✿ Best known for teaching rhetoric or the art of public speaking
- ✿ Did not believe the gods influenced humans
- ✿ Rejected idea of absolute right or wrong
- ✿ Challenged Greek traditions and accepted money
 - ✿ Other philosophers didn't approve
 - ✿ Many Greeks claimed they lacked morals
 - ✿ Taught students to win arguments not find truths

Who was Socrates?

- ❁ Sculptor by training but loved philosophy
- ❁ Harsh critic of sophists
- ❁ Believed in absolute truth and that all real knowledge was within every person
- ❁ Created the Socratic Method of questioning
- ❁ Socrates didn't lecture, he asked pointed questions and waited for students to respond and find the answers for themselves
- ❁ After the Peloponnesian War, Athenian leaders believed this method was dangerous
 - ❁ Limited free speech and didn't trust open debate
- ❁ Socrates thought open discussion was necessary

Who was Socrates?

- ❁ In 399b.c. city leaders arrested Socrates
- ❁ Charged him with urging young people to rebel against the government
- ❁ Sentenced him to death
- ❁ Was given a chance to leave Athens and live
- ❁ Chose to stay and said he was living under the city's laws
- ❁ Drank poison to carry out the sentence

Plato's Ideas

- ❁ Plato was one of Socrates' students
- ❁ Became a teacher and founded a school in Athens called the Academy
- ❁ Recorded his ideas in writing
- ❁ Wrote The Republic
 - ❁ Book about how society should be
 - ❁ Broke people into 3 groups
 - ❁ Philosophers at top as kings
 - ❁ Then warriors to defend city and then the rest of the people
 - ❁ Must have a just and reasonable government
 - ❁ Wrote that common people couldn't think for themselves and could be easily manipulated

Plato's Ideas

- ✿ Despite his distrust of common people, was willing to give women more rights
 - ✿ Believed they should have the same opportunities for education and jobs

Who was Aristotle?

- ✿ Wrote over 200 works on astronomy, government and political science
- ✿ Taught his students the “golden mean”
 - ✿ Middle position between 2 extremes
- ✿ Studied stars, planets, and animals and recorded what he observed
- ✿ Also classified living things
- ✿ Wrote about government and compared different types
- ✿ Broke government into 3 groups
 - ✿ Monarchy: rule of one
 - ✿ Oligarchy: rule of a few
 - ✿ Democracy: rule by many
- ✿ Thought best government was combination of all 3

The Greeks and History

- ✿ Most Greeks believed myths as truths
- ✿ Herodotus wrote a history of the Persian Wars
- ✿ Interviewed people to gather facts
- ✿ Tried to separate fact from fiction
- ✿ Thucydides was a general in the Peloponnesian War
- ✿ Wrote The History of the Peloponnesian War
- ✿ Rejected idea of gods being involved
- ✿ Visited battle sites and examined documents
- ✿ Only accepted actual eye witness reports
- ✿ Also explored causes and effects of events
- ✿ Believed future generations could learn from past events

The First Scientists

- ❁ Thales studied astronomy and mathematics
- ❁ Made discoveries by observing and thinking
- ❁ Pythagoras taught that the universe followed the same laws that governed music and numbers

Ancient Greek Medicine

- ❁ Hippocrates was a physician regarded as the “father of medicine”
- ❁ Believed diseases came from natural causes
- ❁ Traveled all over Greece to help the sick
- ❁ Created a list of rules on how doctors should act
- ❁ Called the Hippocratic Oath
 - ❁ Doctors should do their best to help the patient
 - ❁ Protect the patients privacy

Ch. 8.3 Alexander's Empire

Philip II of Macedonia

- ❁ The Persians set out to conquer the Greek city-states and failed
- ❁ The Macedonians to the north did it in the 300sb.c.

Conquering Greece

- ❁ The Macedonians were farmers who raised sheep and horses and grew crops in their river valley
- ❁ For most of their history they were not a strong kingdom
- ❁ Under King Philip II they became a superpower in the ancient world
- ❁ Philip lived in Greece as a young man and admired Greek culture and military skill
- ❁ In 359b.c. he became king of Macedonia and began creating a strong military
- ❁ Planned to unite the Greek city-states under his rule and defeat the Persian Empire

Conquering Greece

- ❁ He trained his soldiers to fight like the Greeks
- ❁ At the same time, the Greeks were weak and divided because of the Peloponnesian War
- ❁ Took over one city-state at a time
- ❁ Defeated some in battle and others he bribed to join
- ❁ A few city-states voluntarily surrendered
- ❁ Demosthenes, an Athenian lawyer, warned against Philip
- ❁ By the time the city-states tried to unite, it was too late
- ❁ Athens and Thebes joined together, but lost the Battle of Chaeronea in 338b.c.

Alexander Takes Over

- ❁ After conquering Greece, Philip hoped to lead the Macedonians to war with Persia
- ❁ Before he could carry out plans, he was murdered and his son Alexander took over
- ❁ He was only 20 when he took over, but had been serving as a commander in the army since 16
- ❁ He quickly won the support of his soldiers
- ❁ They admired him for his bravery and military skill
- ❁ He was ready to invade the Persian Empire

War with Persia

- ❁ In the spring of 334b.c. Alexander led an army of 40,000 Greek and Macedonian soldiers into Asia Minor
- ❁ Persia had one of the strongest armies in the world
- ❁ But Alexander's cavalry, or soldiers on horseback, proved to be stronger
- ❁ His cavalry crushed Persian forces across Asia Minor, freeing Greek city-states
- ❁ In November 333b.c. they fought the next major battle at Issus
- ❁ Alexander's military skill drove Persian king Darius III away

War with Persia

- ✿ Instead of chasing Darius, he moved along the Mediterranean coast and in early 331 b.c. conquered Egypt
- ✿ Alexander built a new city and called it Alexandria
 - ✿ Became a center of business and trade
- ✿ In late 331 b.c. he turned back north and smashed Darius' forces at Gaugamela near the Tigris River
- ✿ After that he conquered the Persian Empire
- ✿ He then turned towards India
 - ✿ Fought a number of bloody battles
 - ✿ Troops refused to move further and he sent them home
 - ✿ Thousands of soldiers died in a march across the desert
- ✿ He died in Babylon at the age of 32

Alexander's Legacy

- ❁ Alexander was a great general who feared nothing
- ❁ Rode into battle with his soldiers
- ❁ His early education may have played a role
- ❁ Read the Greek epics as a boy
- ❁ His role-model was Homer's Achilles
- ❁ His armies extended Greek rule over a vast region
- ❁ Spread Greek language, arts and architecture
- ❁ His successes marked the beginning of the Hellenistic Era
- ❁ Hellenistic means "like the Greeks"

A Divided Empire

- ✿ Alexander planned to unite the Macedonians, Greeks, Egyptians and Asians into one empire
- ✿ After he died, however, his generals split his empire into 4 separate kingdoms
 - ✿ Macedonia
 - ✿ Pergamum
 - ✿ Egypt
 - ✿ Seleucid

The Hellenistic Kings

- ❁ People who served in the government had to speak Greek
- ❁ Preferred to give jobs to Greeks and Macedonians in order to keep control of the governments
- ❁ By 100b.c., Alexandria in Egypt was the largest city in the Mediterranean world
- ❁ Included two excellent harbors and a towering lighthouse
- ❁ The library at Alexandria had the largest collection of writings in ancient times
- ❁ Hellenistic kings also created new cities and military posts
- ❁ Need architects and engineers, Greeks and Macedonians settled in these areas

Ch. 8.4 Hellenistic Culture

Hellenistic Arts

- ❁ During the Hellenistic Era, philosophers, scientists, poets and writers moved to Greek cities in Southwest Asia and Egypt
- ❁ Alexandria was a major center of learning
 - ❁ Library contained more than 500,000 scrolls
 - ❁ Museum also attracted scholars

Buildings and Statues

- ✿ Hellenistic kings wanted to make new cities like Athens
- ✿ Spent large amount of money to do so
- ✿ Lined the streets with Greek temples, theaters and baths
- ✿ Hired Greek sculptors
- ✿ Just as skilled but used a different style from Greece's Golden Age
- ✿ Showed people in a more realistic way
 - ✿ Angry or sad

Hellenistic Writers

- ❁ Hellenistic rulers supported writers
- ❁ A large amount of literature was produced during the Hellenistic Era
- ❁ Appolonius wrote the epic Argonautica
 - ❁ Tells the story of Jason and his band of heroes
 - ❁ Sail the seas seeking a ram with a golden fleece
- ❁ Theocritus wrote short poems about nature
- ❁ Athens remained the center for Greek theater
- ❁ Writers began producing comedies that became known as Greek New Comedy
 - ❁ Did not poke fun at political leaders
 - ❁ Instead told stories of love and relationships between ordinary people

Who was Epicurus?

- ❁ Epicurus founded a philosophy known as Epicureanism
- ❁ He taught his students that finding happiness was the goal of life
- ❁ The way to be happy was to avoid pain
- ❁ For Epicurus pleasure meant spending time with friends
- ❁ Learning not to be upset with problems in life
- ❁ Avoided worry, limited their wants and lived simply

The Stoics

- ❁ A Phoenician thinker named Zeno developed a philosophy called Stoicism
- ❁ He taught at a building called the “painted porch”
 - ❁ Greek word for porch is stoa
 - ❁ How we get the word Stoicism
- ❁ Claimed that people who were guided by their emotions lived unhappy lives
- ❁ Happiness resulted from using reason
- ❁ Sound thinking should guide decisions

Science and Mathematics

- ❁ Many advancements were made during the Hellenistic Era
- ❁ Aristarchus claimed the sun was at the center of the universe
 - ❁ Earth circled the sun
- ❁ Most astronomers rejected this claim
- ❁ Eratosthenes was the chief librarian at the library at Alexandria
 - ❁ Concluded the Earth was round
 - ❁ Measured Earth's circumference
 - ❁ Was within 185 miles
 - ❁ Concluded the sun was much larger than the Earth and moon

Science and Mathematics

- ❁ Euclid advanced the field of mathematics
 - ❁ Taught plane geometry: shows how points, lines, angles, and surfaces relate to one another
 - ❁ Told Egypt's King Ptolemy I that there was no fast way to learn geometry
- ❁ Archimedes worked on solid geometry
 - ❁ Studied cylinders
 - ❁ Also figured out the value of pi
 - ❁ Inventor
 - ❁ Developed machinery and weapons of war
 - ❁ Created the catapult that helped fight back the Romans

Greece and Rome

- ❁ The four kingdoms that formed from Alexander's empire shared Hellenistic culture, but were unable to work together
- ❁ Macedonia could not keep control permanently
- ❁ Sparta and other city-states regained their independence
- ❁ Did not have strong armies, and were unable to keep their independence for long
- ❁ When Rome conquered the Italian Peninsula in the late 200sb.c. Greece lost its territories
- ❁ Despite supporting Rome's enemies in various wars, they were unable to stop Rome taking control of Greece

Sites for pictures

- ✿ http://tccl.rit.albany.edu/knilt/images/3/33/155-gods_goddesses_chart.jpg