



Χάρτες Γθυτ Λησιεντ Γτεεσε

STANDARD WHI.5a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Greece in terms of its impact on Western civilization by

- a) assessing the influence of geography on Greek economic, social, and political development, including the impact of Greek commerce and colonies

Location and place

- Aegean Sea
- Balkan and Peloponnesus peninsulas, Europe, Asia Minor
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea, Dardanelles
- Athens, Sparta, Troy
- Macedonia

Economic and social development

- Agriculture (limited arable land)
- Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture
- Shift from barter to money economy (coins)

Political development

- Mountainous terrain helped and hindered the development of citystates.
- Greek cities were designed to promote civic and commercial life.
- Colonization related to overpopulation and the search for arable land.

b) describing Greek mythology and religion.

Greek mythology

- Based on polytheistic religion
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Greek gods and goddesses

- Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, and Aphrodite
- Symbols and images in Western literature, art, and architecture.

c) identifying the social structure and role of slavery, explaining the significance of citizenship and the development of democracy, and comparing the citystates of Athens and Sparta.

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- Slaves had no political rights.

Athens

- Stages in evolution of Athenian government: Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy
- Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, Solon
- Origin of democratic principles: Direct democracy, public debate, duties of the citizen

Sparta

- Oligarchy (rule by a small group)
- Rigid social structure
- Militaristic and aggressive society

d) evaluating the significance of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.

Importance of Persian Wars (499-449

B.C. (BCE))

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

Importance of Peloponnesian War

(431-404 B.C. (BCE))

- Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world—Athens and the Delian League v. Sparta and the Peloponnesian League
- Resulted in the slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power

f) citing contributions in drama, poetry, history, sculpture, architecture, science, mathematics, and philosophy, with emphasis on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle

Contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization

- Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles
- Poetry: Homer (*Iliad and Odyssey*)
- History: Herodotus, Thucydides
- Sculpture: Phidias
- Architecture: Types of columns included Doric (Parthenon), Ionian, and Corinthian
- Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates
- Mathematics: Euclid, Pythagoras
- Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

g) explaining the conquest of Greece by Macedonia and the formation and spread of Hellenistic culture by Alexander the Great.

Phillip II, King of Macedon

- Conquered most of Greece

Alexander the Great

- Established an empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India
- Extended Greek cultural influences

Hellenistic Age

- Blend of Greek and oriental elements
- Spread of Hellenistic culture through trade

Σεπτίθη Ωηε· Γίτστ Γεεεκ Cιvιλιζατιθης

Impact of Geography

The rugged terrain of ancient Greece led to the development of many different independent city-states.

Mountains

The city states formed south of the mountains, or in the valleys between them.

Isolation

Because they were isolated, the Greek city states each had their own distinct culture.

This isolation also prevented unification of the Greek city-states.

Seas

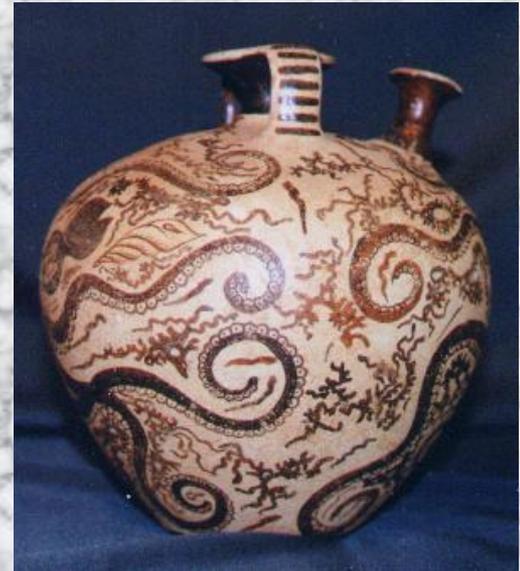
The Greek city-states were located around the Aegean Sea, near the Mediterranean Sea.

Seafaring

Many of the Greek city-states developed trading fleets to trade with the surrounding areas.

They had limited agricultural resources, so trade was necessary.
(Interdependence)

The soil of ancient Greece was poor and not good for agriculture.





Greece and the Aegean

- Aegean Sea
- Black Sea
- Dardanelles (Hellespont)
- Access to Black Sea
- Bosphorus
- Access to Black Sea
- Crete
 - Knossos
- Center Minoan civ.
- Attica
- Peloponnesus
- Troy
- Controlled
- Dardanelles
- Mycenae
- Asia Minor
- Persian Empire

The Age of Bronze

Minoan Civilization (2700-1450 B.C.)

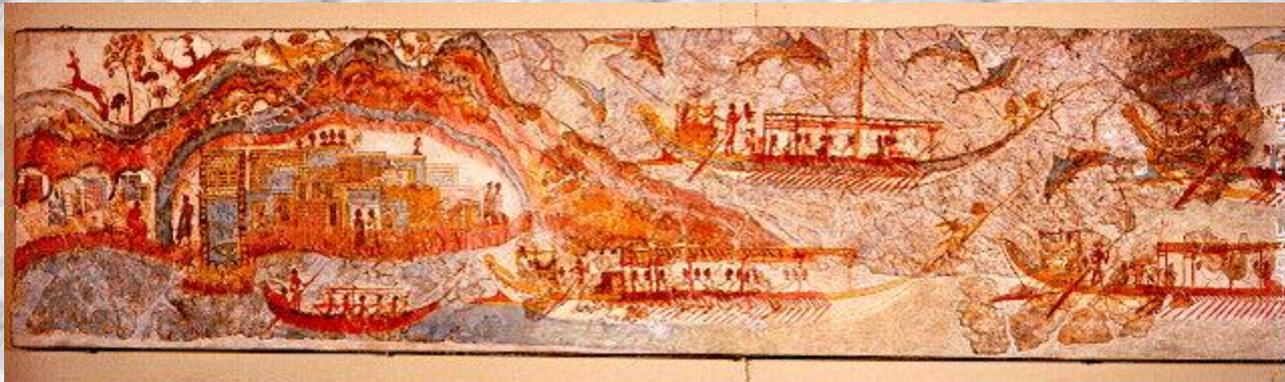
Was a complex and rich culture based on the Aegean island of Crete.

Crete Largest island in the Aegean

Knossos Great Minoan city on Crete. Home to king Minos, after whom the Minoan are named.

Trading Empire

Objects of Minoan manufacture suggest there was a network of trade with mainland Greece (notably Mycenae), Cyprus, Syria, Anatolia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and westward as far as the coast of Spain. (wikipedia)



Palace of Knossos

The center of Minoan civilization.

King Minos

Legendary king of the Minoans

Labyrinth

Palace Maze to hold the minotaur, according to legend.

Now scholars think it may refer to the two sided axes used for human sacrifice.

Some think there may be some evidence that the Minoans practiced human sacrifice, leading to the legend of the Minotaur.

Legend of the Minotaur

Mythical beast that was half man and half bull which used to kill young men and women from Knossos. Was killed by the Greek hero Theseus .

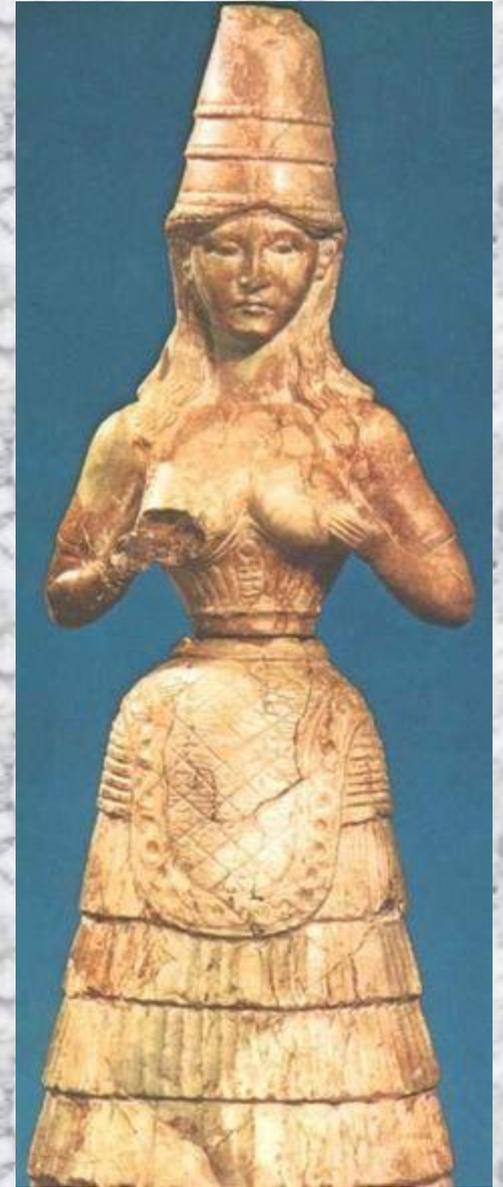


Labyrinth comes from the word labrys, referring to a double, or two-bladed, axe. Its representation had a religious and probably magical significance (wikipedia)

ITEM NO
LONGER
AVAILABLE

The Minoans were Polytheistic
They seem to have worshipped mostly goddesses, but there is some evidence of male gods.

It is thought that Minoan gods influenced later Greek Mythology.



Destruction

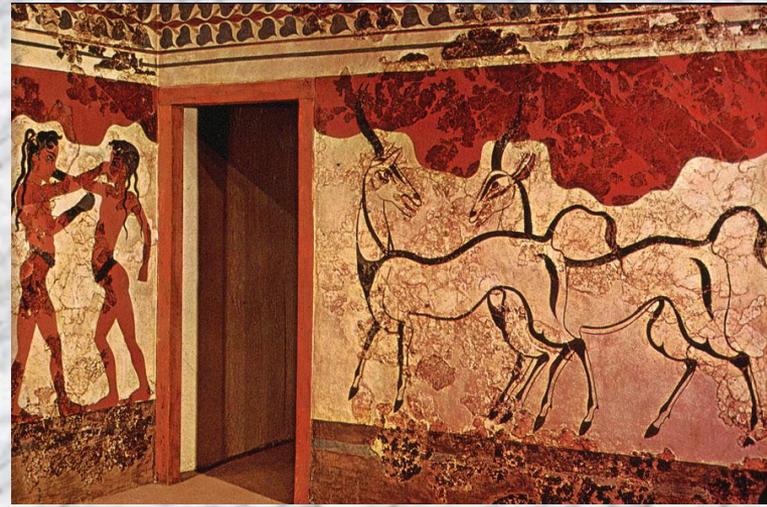
The reason for the destruction of the Minoan civilization is uncertain.

It may have been a natural disaster such as a volcanic eruption, earthquake, or drought.

One of that the volcanic island of Thera exploded, causing major environmental catastrophe.

Theory of Atlantis

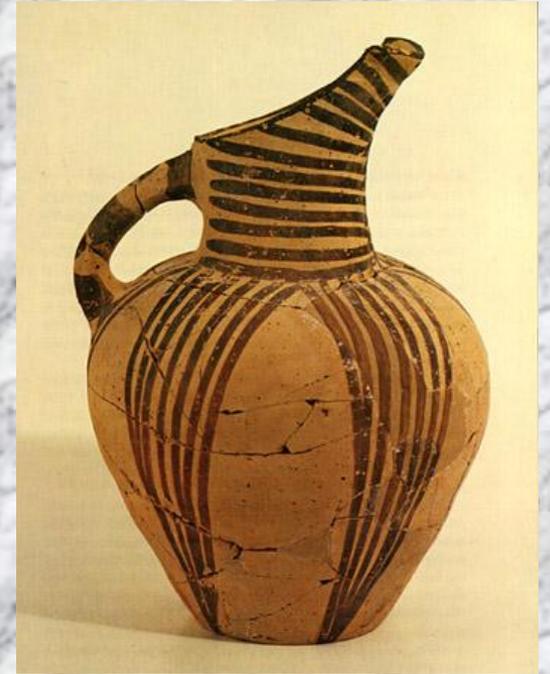
Some people speculate that the island of Thera, and the Minoan Civilization may be the lost civilization of Atlantis.



Knossos



Minoan Artifacts



Mycenae

First people to speak Greek

Mycenaean Civilization
(1400-1200 B.C.)

Arose after the defeat of the Minoans

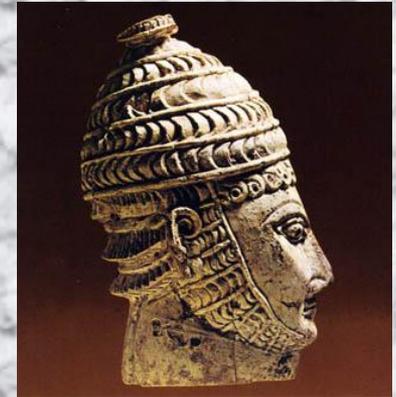
Monarchies

Each city state was ruled by its own powerful king.

Walled Cities

These cities were often at war with one another and so the cities were surrounded by high walls for protection.

ITEM NO
LONGER
AVAILABLE



Tholos Tombs

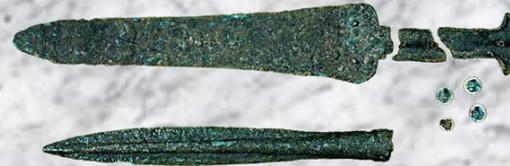
Tombs for members of the royal family.
Were built into hillsides and looked like a beehive. They were full of riches for the dead.



Warrior People

The Mycenaean people were a warrior people who prided themselves on heroism in battle.

Some believe the conquered Crete and many of the other Aegean islands.



Fall of the Mycenaean civilization

Attributed to foreign invasion

Developments of the Dark Age

Around 1100 BC the Mycenaean civilization collapsed. Numerous cities were sacked and the region entered what historians see as a dark age.

During this period Greece experienced decreasing population and they lost their literacy. Historians have traditionally blamed this decline on an invasion by another wave of Greek people, the Dorians, with some Mycenaeans fleeing to Cyprus as well as other Greek islands and parts of Anatolia. (*Wikipedia*)

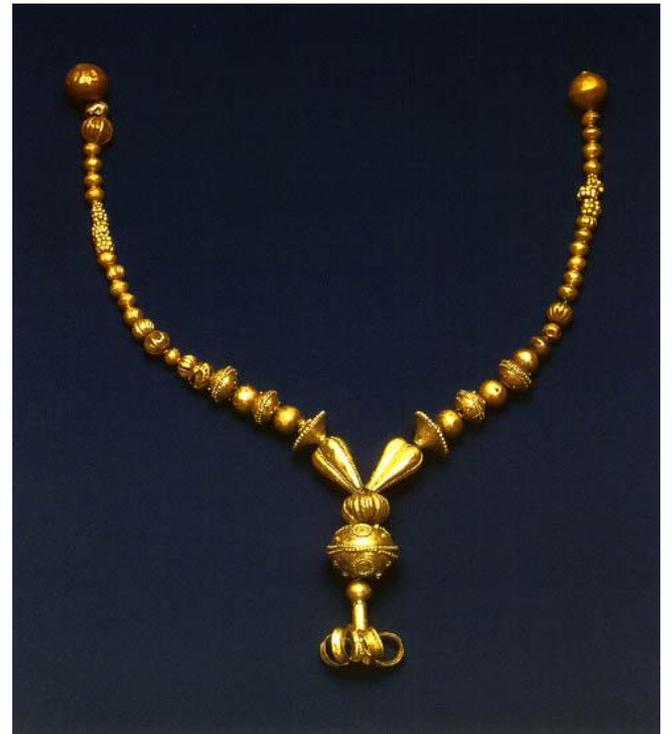


Mycenaean Artifacts





39



Dorians SW Greece

Settled in the Peloponnesus and some of the southern Aegean Islands, including Crete.

Aeolian Greeks
Northern and Central Greece

Colonized large island of Lesbos and territory near the mainland.



Iron replaces bronze

Allowed for better tools and weapons.

New farm tools helped to revive agriculture.

Revival of Trade

New colonies began to trade with each other.

Adoption of Phoenician alphabet

Simplified the language, made it easier to learn and spread.

GREEK ALPHABET

| | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| Alpha | Α α | Nu | Ν ν |
| Beta | Β β | Xi | Ξ ξ |
| Gamma | Γ γ | Omicron | Ο ο |
| Delta | Δ δ | Pi | Π π |
| Epsilon | Ε ε | Rho | Ρ ρ |
| Zeta | Ζ ζ | Sigma | Σ σ |
| Eta | Η η | Tau | Τ τ |
| Theta | Θ θ | Upsilon | Υ υ |
| Iota | Ι ι | Phi | Φ φ |
| Kappa | Κ κ | Chi | Χ χ |
| Lambda | Λ λ | Psi | Ψ ψ |
| Mu | Μ μ | Omega | Ω ω |

Homer

Epic Poetry

Homer wrote great stories about heroes and wars.

These included the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

Arete

The Greek ideal of Courage and Honor

Greek Heroism

Won through a struggle or contest.

Willingness to fight to protect family and friends to preserve honor for yourself and your family.



The Trojan War: *The Iliad and Odyssey*

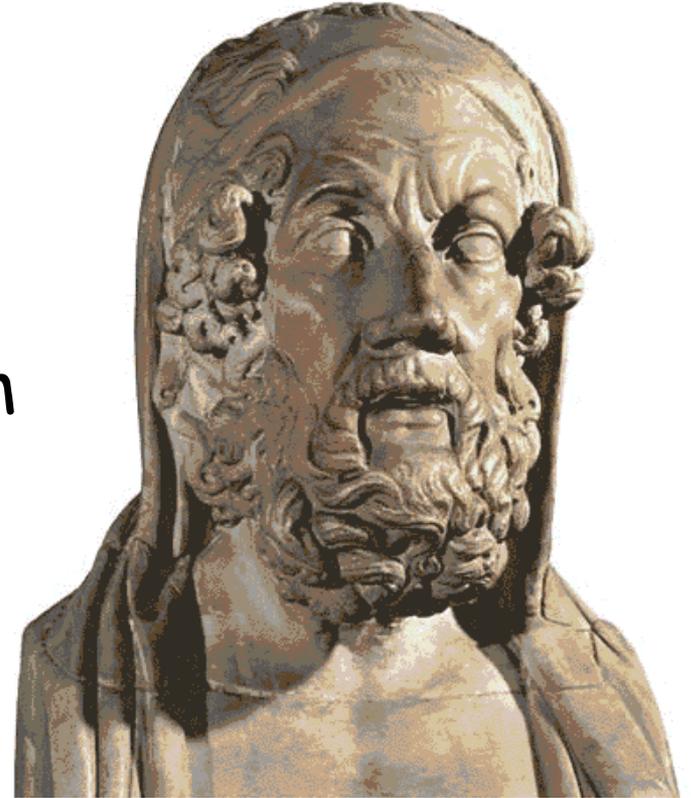
Homer

Greek Poet.

It is said that he was a blind storyteller who wandered from town to town.

Two great Epic poems are attributed to Homer.

The Iliad and The Odyssey



Iliad

The Iliad says the war was fought for love, but in reality it was over money and access to the Dardanelles.

Sparta: Has princes of Troy as guests

Menelaus: King of Sparta

Hector and Paris: Trojan Princes

Helen: Wife of Menelaus

Mythology says that she was the most beautiful woman in the world.



Hector and Paris negotiate a peace treaty with Menelaus.
In the meantime, Paris falls in love with Helen and convinces/kidnaps her and takes her back to Troy.

Agamemnon

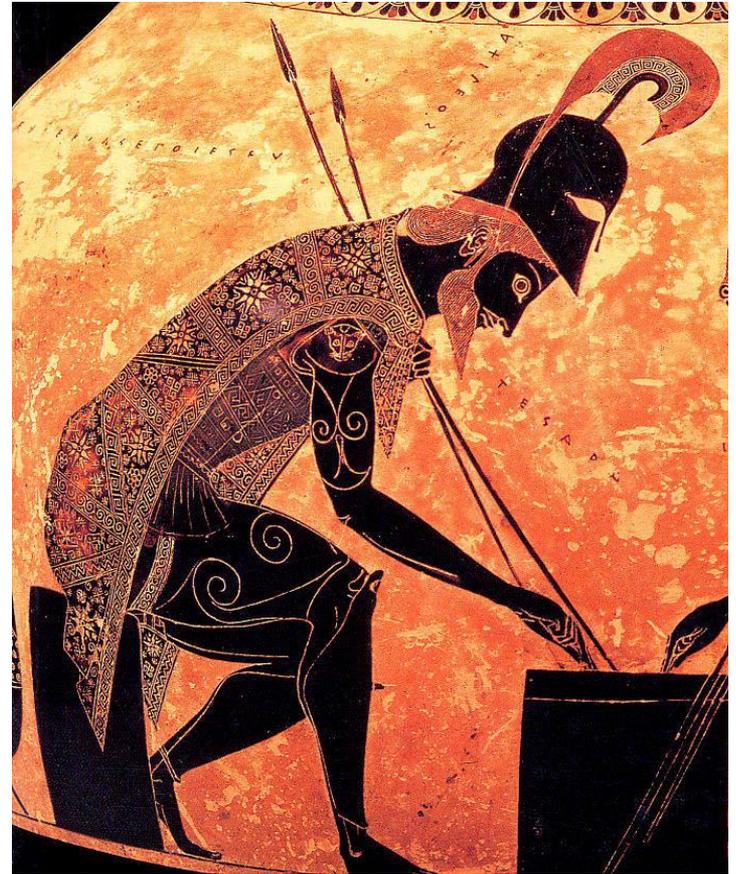
The brother of Menelaus, he offers to go get his brother's wife back.

Achilles

Great hero of the Greeks, he was said to be immortal because his mother had dipped him in the river Styx as an infant.

Only his heel did not go in the river, hence your Achilles heel.

Destruction of Troy: The war dragged on for 10 years,



The Trojan Horse

"Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts!"

According to *The Odyssey*, the Greeks constructed the horse and pretended to sail away leaving the horse as a gift.

The Trojans brought the horse inside the city and had a huge celebration.

After everyone was asleep solders, who were hidden in the horse, snuck out and opened the gates of the city. The Greeks burned Troy to the ground.



The Odyssey

Odysseus:

From Ithaca

Was a hero of the Trojan War, he is the one who came up with the idea of the Trojan Horse.

The Odyssey is the story of his voyage home to be reunited to his wife Penelope

It takes him 10 years and many trials and tribulations to get there.



Ulysses and the Sirens, 1909,
by Herbert James Draper (1863-1920).

ΣΕΚΤΙΘΗ ΤΩΘ The GREEK CITY-STATES

The Greeks became overcrowded and began to spread out and started new colonies. These eventually became city-states.

Polis: A Greek city-state, it was the basic political unit of Greece. The Polis was designed to promote civic and commercial life.

Acropolis: The upper part of the city where the temples and public buildings were located. The Acropolis sat atop the Polis.





The Acropolis



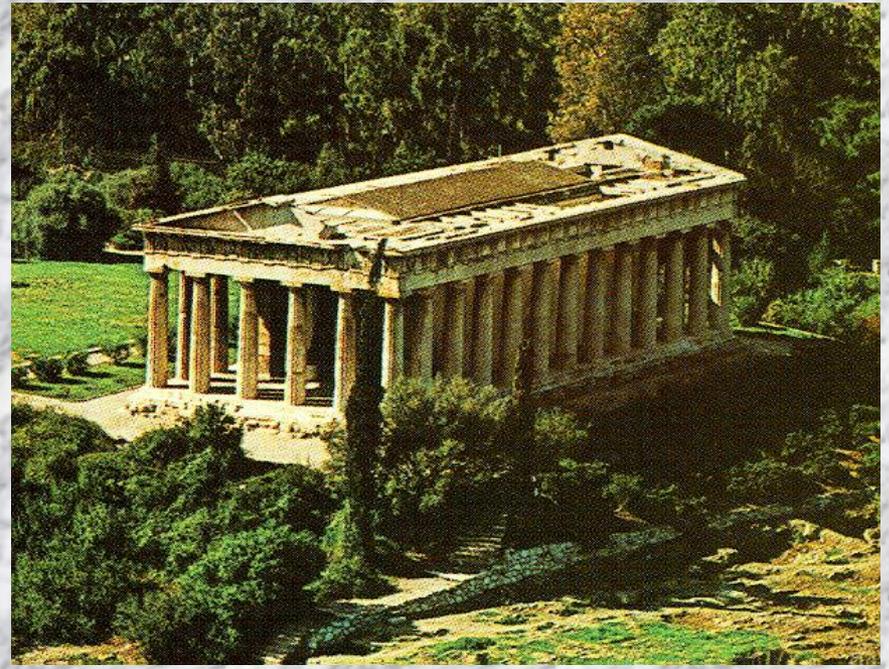
Agora

The Agora was the open-air market place of a Greek Polis. It was usually below the Acropolis.

The nice climate of Greece allowed for people to be outdoors and take an active part in commerce and politics.



Agora



Groups within the Polis

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- Slaves had no political rights.



Slavery was not based on race in ancient Greece. Slaves were prisoners of war or debt slaves who could not repay a debt.

Hoplites

Heavily armed infantry, or foot soldiers.

Each carried a round shield, a short sword, and a thrusting spear about nine feet long.



Round shield covered with leather.



Bronze Helmet

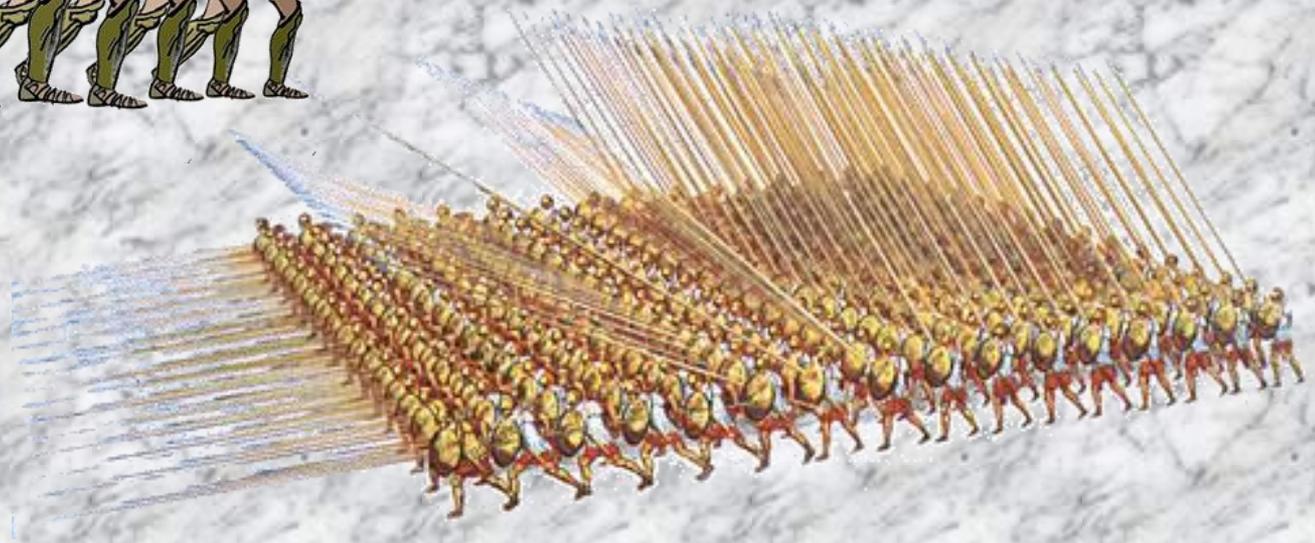


Greaves, or leg armour

Phalanx

Hoplite battle unit, with a close formation that created a wall of shields to protect the soldiers.

Troops were disciplined to hold a line which created a nearly impenetrable forest of points to the front.



Greek Colonies

Overcrowding: Lack of arable (fertile) farmland made overcrowding a major problem.

Est. of Colonies: As these areas became too crowded, the Greeks spread out and started new colonies.

Cultural and Economic Diffusion: The spread of colonies spread Hellenic (Greek) culture throughout the Aegean and into the Mediterranean.

Trade: As trade increased Greece shifted from a barter economy based on trade to a money economy with coins.





Macedonia

Aegean

Peloponnesus

Crete

Asia Minor

Dardanelles

Bosphorus

Troy

Athens

Sparta

Knossos

Ionia

Σπαρτα, Ἡ Πατριθε θελ Σθηδιδετς

Patron god was Ares, the god of war.

Territory expansion, unlike other city states, which split up and moved elsewhere when they ran out of land, Sparta simply took over the territory of its neighbors and made them slaves.



Helots were the captured people of the Spartans, the name meant capture. They were from the territory of Messenia. The helots initially revolted, but the Spartans developed such a strong military that they were able to keep them in check.

A Wall of Men: The city-state of Sparta did not have an outer wall, they said that they did not need it because they had a wall of men.

Life in Ancient Sparta

Birth: At birth a child was checked
Children seen as defective or too weak
were left on a hillside to die.



If a child passed, they were bathed in wine
and given to a Helot nurse so their mother would not spoil them.

Childhood: Age 7

At this age a boy would start his military training.

Military Training

Learning to cheat, lie, and steal

Boys were trained in physical fitness and fighting styles.

They were fed too little on purpose so they would have to learn
to be cunning to survive.

*- There is a story about a boy who stole a fox and was caught.
He allowed the fox to claw him to death rather than admit he
had stolen it, this preserved this honour of his family.*

Military Service At the age of 20 men started regular military service. They were allowed to marry, but had to live in the barracks with the other men until the age of 30.

At age 30, they were allowed to vote and live at home.

Retirement Men stayed in the military until the age of 60.

"Come home carrying your shield or on it"

Sparta would never surrender or retreat in battle, even if greatly outnumbered.

Spartan Women Women in Sparta had more rights than women in most of the rest of Greece.

Women were trained in physical fitness and expected to exercise and bear strong children, especially sons.

Women were expected to mount a fierce defense of their homes if they were attacked while the men were away.



Spartan Government

Oligarchy: Rule by a small group

Ephors (And two kings)

There were five Ephors who were elected from the citizenship of Sparta each year. They took an oath uphold the rule of the kings. The Kings took an oath to uphold the law.

The Ephors may have kept order while the kings were leading armies in battle.

Council of Elders (Gerousia) The law-making body of Sparta.

Was only open to people over 60 years old. They prepared laws for the assembly of citizens to vote on.



Social Isolation

Sparta was considered backward and uncultured by the other city states of Greece. They were not interested in art or culture. They didn't write down their history, but are considered by many to have been one of the greatest militaries that every lived.



Athens

Athens went through several stages in its government

It eventually became the world's first democracy.

Monarchy: Rule by a king or queen

Athens was traditionally first ruled by kings

As the polis of Athens increased trade and became more wealthy
a social class of Aristocrats emerged.

These eventually became an Aristocracy.

Aristocracy

A form of Oligarchy, rule by the upper-class landowners.

The upper-class ruled Athens for a period of time, taking advantage of the majority of people, who were poor. These poor people were forced into debt slavery and began to demand reforms.



Tyranny: Rule by someone who takes power, not necessarily bad, some were good rulers.

Draco: Codified the laws of Athens.

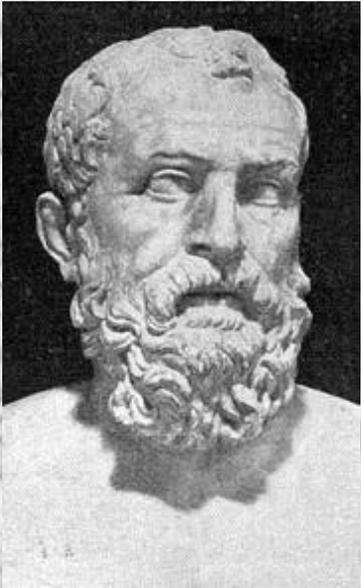
He came up with Athens's first written law code. The laws were very harsh, but did make some advancements

-codified laws allowed for precedent and knowledge of the law.

-the law distinguished between murder and involuntary killing.

The punishment for most things was death.

The term *Draconian*, which means harsh, comes from his name.



Solon "so long to debt slavery"

Solon was an aristocrat and reformer.

Solon cancelled debts for the poor and ended debt slavery.

He refused, however, to attempt land reform which still left many of the poor landless.

Pisistratus

Another Athenian Reformer

He instituted land reform by taking land from the rich and giving it to the poor.

Cleisthenes

Created a council of five hundred that ran foreign affairs, and oversaw the treasury. He restructured the entire political system to put more power in the hands of the people and remove it from the aristocrats.

The *Athenian Assembly* was made up of male citizens was given authority to pass laws after free and open debate.

This created the foundations for democracy in Athens.

Democracy: Rule in which people vote and make laws/choose leaders.

Direct Democracy: When people vote directly on laws.

Challenge of Persia The Persian Empire occupied Asia minor to the east. They took over the area of Ionia in 519 B.C..

Ionian Revolt

In 499 B.C. the Ionian Greeks asked the mainland Greeks to help them rebel against the Persians.

Athens sent warships to help them, but they were not strong enough to defeat the Persian army.



Darius

The made the Persian King, Darius, very angry with Greece, he vowed to seek revenge against the Athenians for messing in Persian affairs.

Battle of Marathon 490 B.C.:

In 490 B.C. Darius sent 600 (according to Herodotus) ships and thousands of soldiers to invade Greece. He wanted to punish the Athenians for helping the rebels.

The Persian army landed at Marathon, north of Athens, in 490 B.C.

The Persians greatly outnumbered the Greeks.

The Persians and Greeks dug into defensive positions and didn't do anything for several days.

After a few days, the Persians decided to attack Athens by sea and split their forces to send some to Athens and leave the others there to hold off the land.

While they were loading their ships, the Athenians attacked and defeated them.

The Greeks won the Battle of Marathon





Marathon



Legend says that the Greeks sent their fastest runner **Phiddipidies** to carry home news of the victory.

He sprinted 26.2 miles from the battle site to the city-state of Athens.

He arrived and said, "Rejoice, we conquer," and died from exhaustion

The **Marathon race** is named after this event.

This event didn't actually happen

The Real Story

After the Greeks had defeated the Persians at the beach of Marathon the Persian naval forces were still sailing toward Athens.

After fighting for three hours that morning, the soldiers who were not wounded marched the approx. 26 miles back to Athens to defend the city against the Persian naval forces.

The soldiers made it in about 6-7 hours, when the Persians saw them guarding the city, they didn't even attempt to land, they just sailed away.

The Greek (Athenian) ruler **Themistocles** knew this was a temporary victory.

He encouraged the Athenians to build up their fleet and prepare for battle with the Persians.

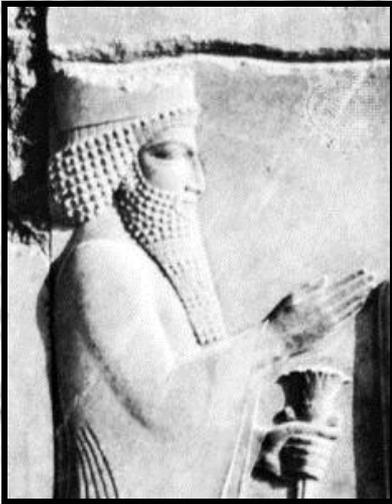
In 480 B.C. Darius' son **Xerxes** sent a larger force to conquer Greece.

He sent 200,000 soldiers and nearly 1,000 ships.

By this time Athens had convinced Sparta to join them in battle. The Persian War united the city-states of Greece for the first time.

Twenty Greek city-states joined together to meet the Persian invaders.

Sparta took charge of the army.



THERMOPYLAE

Spartan Bravery

An alliance of Greek states joined together to fight the Persian Empire.

The Persians greatly outnumbered the Greek army, but the Greeks held them off for 3 days.

When defeat was imminent the Spartans ordered the other Greeks to leave.

Only 700 Thespieae volunteers agreed to stay and fight with the Spartans.

There were 300 Spartan forces and 700 others to take on a Persian army speculated to have been over 1 million (but was closer to 200,000).

The Spartans situated themselves in a narrow mountain pass to gain a strategic advantage.

They battled **The Immortals**, the elite Persian Troops.

They were betrayed by a local resident who led the Persians behind the troops.

The Greeks were surrounded and fought bravely to the death. They took many of the Persians with them.

The Bravery of the Spartans won time for the other Greek to flee Athens and mount a defense at Salamis.

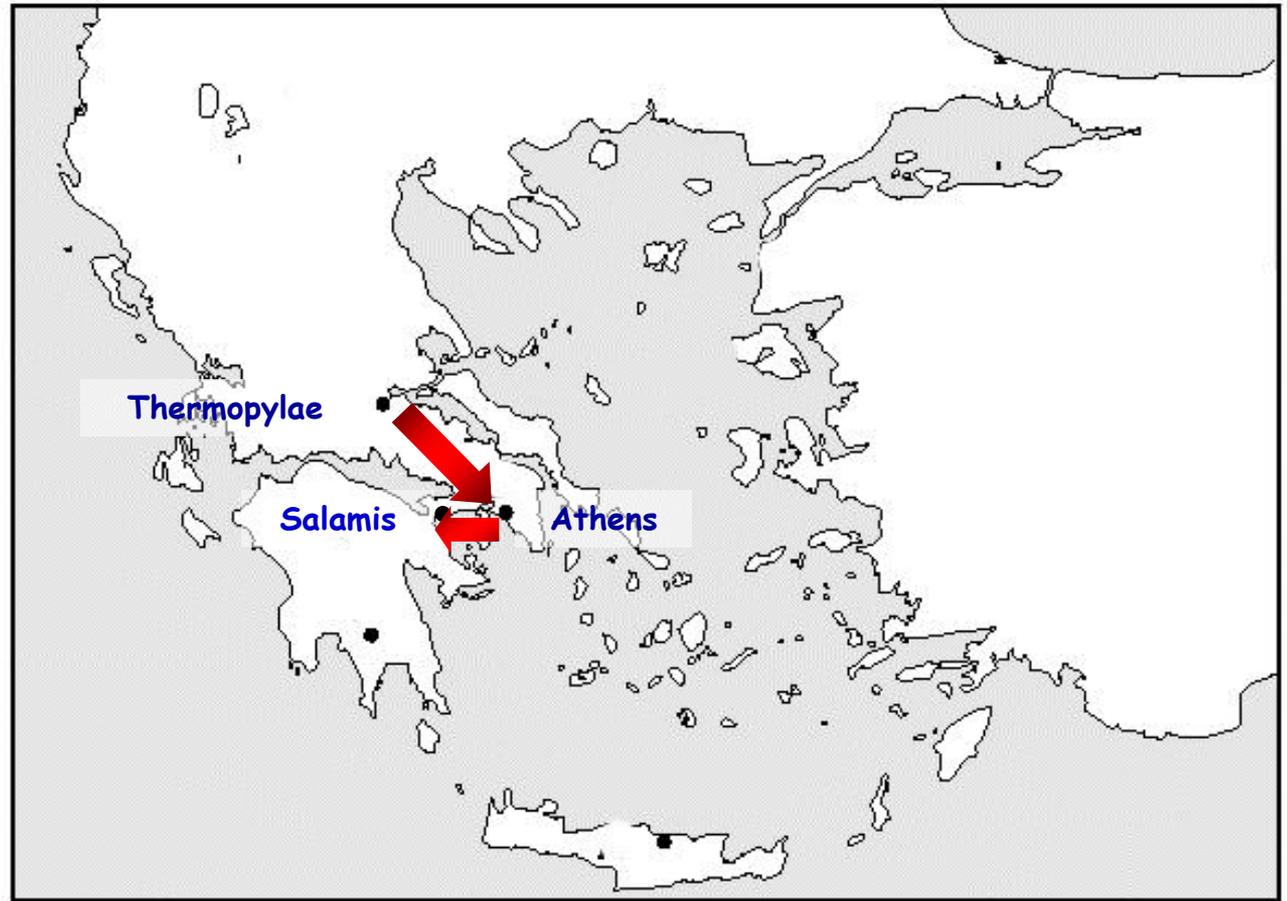


Destruction of Athens: The Persians marched south after their victory at Thermopylae and destroyed the city of Athens, burning it to the ground.

Salamis

The Athenians had already moved to Salamis, a small nearby island.

More than 800 Persian ships attacked the Athenian navy near the island.



The large Persian ships could not maneuver in the water. The smaller Greek ships destroyed them by ramming their ships.

Plataea: Final battle of the Persian Wars, the Greeks won.

Growth of the Athenian Empire

Delian League: After the Persian War the Greek sense of uniqueness and culture was increased.
The Greeks formed a military alliance called the Delian league.

Athens was the head of the Delian League.

The Delian league eliminated the Persian Empire from Greek territory.

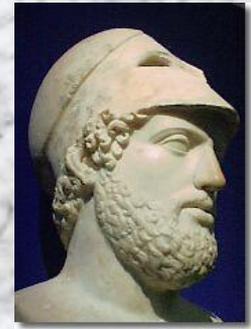
Athens used the league to assert power and build an Athenian Empire.

They moved the treasury to Athens, and forced people to stay in the league against their will.

This led to resentment from some of the other city-states.



The wise and skillful leadership of **Pericles** brought about a Golden age in Athens.



This was from about 460 to 429 B.C. and is often called the Age of Pericles.

Pericles believed that all male citizens, regardless of wealth or social class, should take part in government.

He paid salaries to men who held public office.

This enabled the poor to serve in the government.

Pericles stated, "We alone, regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as harmless, but as a useless character."

Construction Projects: Pericles rebuilt the city of Athens after its destruction in the Persian wars.

The Parthenon



The Parthenon was built on the Acropolis in Athens.

It was dedicated to their patron goddess, Athena, the goddess of wisdom.

It had 46 Doric columns, was 237 feet long and 110 feet wide.

During construction, the builders knew the columns appeared to bend when viewed from a distance. Each column has a slight curve so it appears straight.

The Assembly: The law-making body of Athens.

The assembly met several times a month and needed at least 6,000 members present to take a vote.

This was **direct democracy**, a large number of citizens took part in the day to day affairs of the government.

Members of the Polis

Political Rights: Free Adult Males. Aristocratic males who owned land.

No Political Rights: Women and Foreigners had no political rights.

Political reforms of Pericles

Pericles made participation in the government more accessible.

Ostracism

To defend against overly ambitious political members of the assembly could write a name on a piece of broken pottery and name a person they considered harmful.

If they were named by at least 6,000 members they would be banned from the city for 10 years.

Cultural Center of Greece: During the Age of Pericles, Athens became the center of Classical Greek Culture.



The Peloponnesian War

Many Greeks resented the Athenian domination.

The Greek world split into rival camps.

To counter the Delian League, Sparta and other enemies of Athens formed the Peloponnesian League.

A 27 year war broke out in 431 B.C. engulfing all of Greece



Athens faced a serious geographic disadvantage from the start.

Sparta was located inland, the Athenian navy was no good against them.

When Sparta invaded Athens, Pericles allowed people from the countryside to move inside the city.

Overcrowding led to a plague that killed a third of the people.

Internal struggles undermined the Democratic government of Athens.

Sparta even allied with Persia, their old enemy, against the Delian League.

Finally, in 404 B.C., with the help of the Persian navy, the Spartans captured Athens and stripped it of its fleet and empire.

Effects of the Peloponnesian War

The Peloponnesian war ended Athenian greatness.

In Athens Democratic government suffered:
Corruption and selfish interests replaced order.

Fighting continued to disrupt the Greek world.

Sparta itself suffered defeat at the hands of
Thebes, another Greek city-state.

Greece was left vulnerable to invasion.

Cultural development was arrested.

Daily Life in Classical Athens

Slavery

At its height Athens had over 100,000 slaves.

Slavery was common, and most people owned at least one slave.

Most worked in the fields, or in the home as cooks and maids. Many were prisoners of war or debt slaves.

Athenian Economy

Was based on agriculture and trade.

Trade

Grapes and Olives were the two main exports.



Family and Role of Women

The Athenian family was the husband, wife, and children.

It also sometimes included extended relatives and slaves.

Women could not own property and had to have a male guardian.

If they were not married they lived with their father or another male relative.

Women were married at age 14 or 15 and were not given any formal education.

They were expected to remain in the home and out of sight.

They were not allowed to leave the house without a companion.



Section 4: The Culture of Classical Greece

Greek Religion: Was used to explain natural phenomena.
Greek gods and goddesses had human characteristics.

Creation

Mother Earth (Gaea) and Ouranos (Father Earth)
Gave birth to creation

The Monsters

First children of Mother and Father Earth.
Included the Cyclops

The Titans

Children of Creation, they came before the gods of Olympus.
They were led by **Chronos**, father time.



Cronus (Saturn)

Cronus was the ruling Titan who came to power by castrating his Father Uranus. His wife was Rhea. Their offspring were the first of the Olympians. To insure his safety Cronus ate each of the children as they were born.

Rhea, unhappy at the loss of her children, tricked Cronus into swallowing a rock, instead of Zeus. When he grew up Zeus would revolt against Cronus and the other Titans, defeat them, and banish them to Tartarus in the underworld. Cronus managed to escape to Italy, where he ruled as Saturn.

Rhea

Wife of Cronus

Ocean

Child of Cronus and Rhea

He was an unending stream of water encircling the world

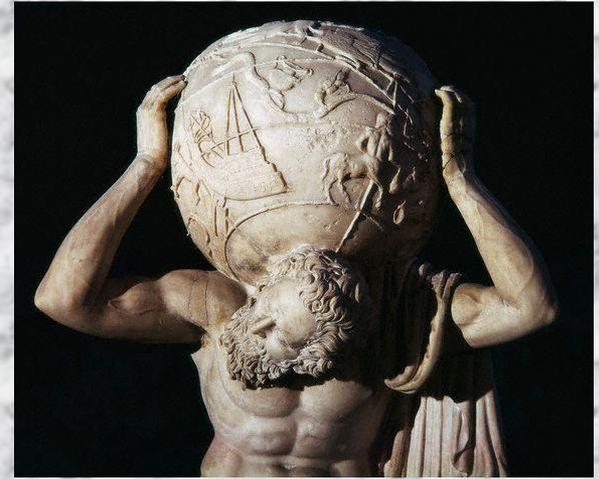


Atlas

One of the Titans.

He was a leader in the war against the gods of Olympus

As punishment Zeus demanded that Atlas hold up the world for all eternity.



Prometheus

Prometheus was the wisest Titan

Prometheus is known as the protector. He gave mankind fire. He also tricked Zeus into allowing man to keep the best part of the animals sacrificed to the gods.

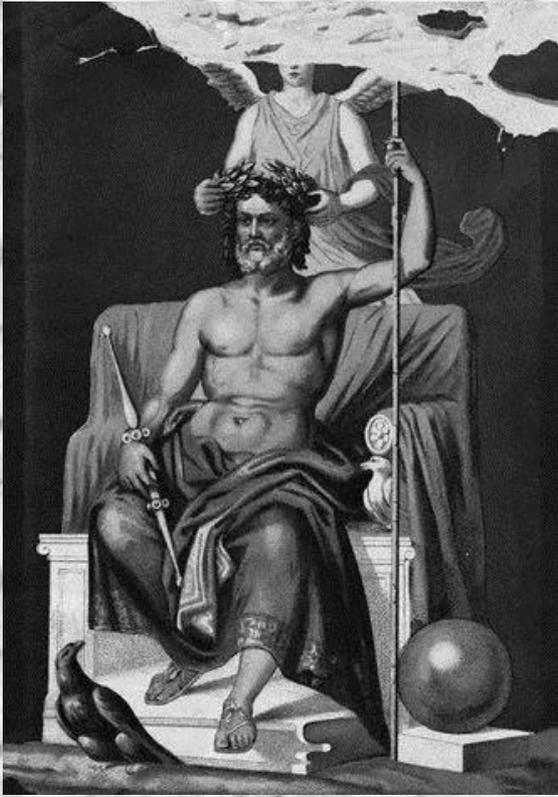
For this Zeus punished Prometheus by having him chained to a rock with an eagle tearing at his liver every day

He was eventually rescued by Hercules.



The Ωλυμπιας

ZEUS



King of the gods, the ruler of Mount Olympus, and god of the sky and thunder, in Greek mythology. His symbols are the thunderbolt, bull, eagle and the oak.

He was married to the goddess Hera, although he was not very faithful.

The Roman name for Zeus is Jupiter.

ΡΩΣΕΙΔΘΗ



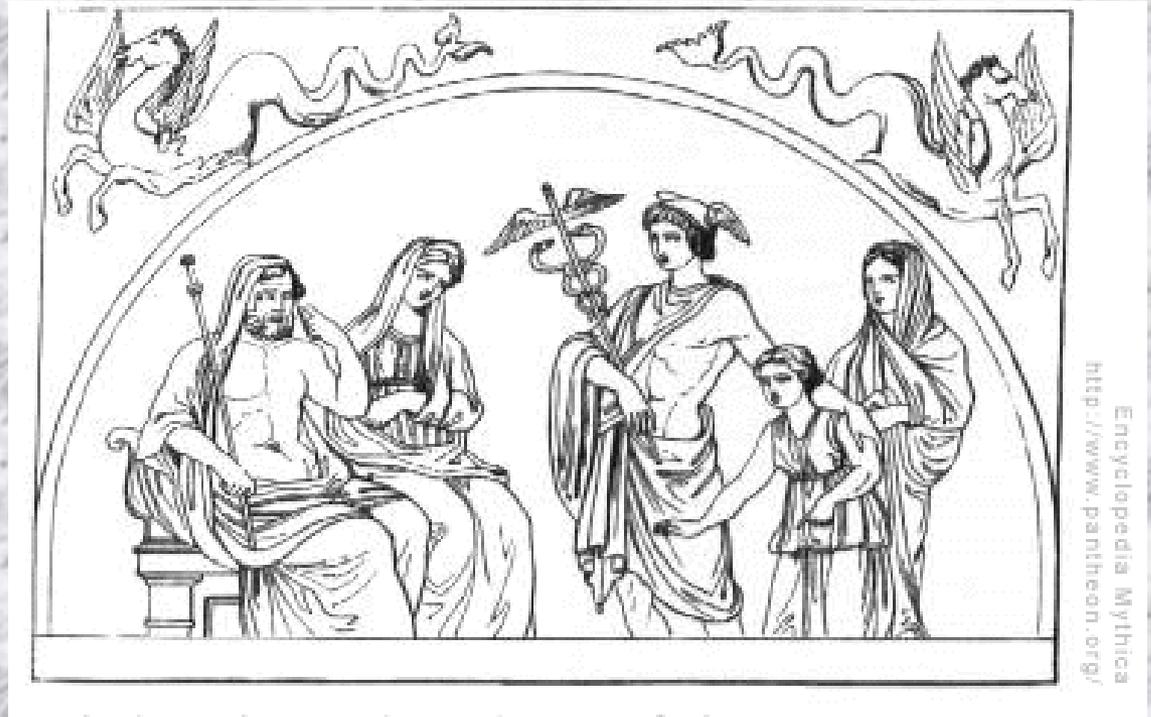
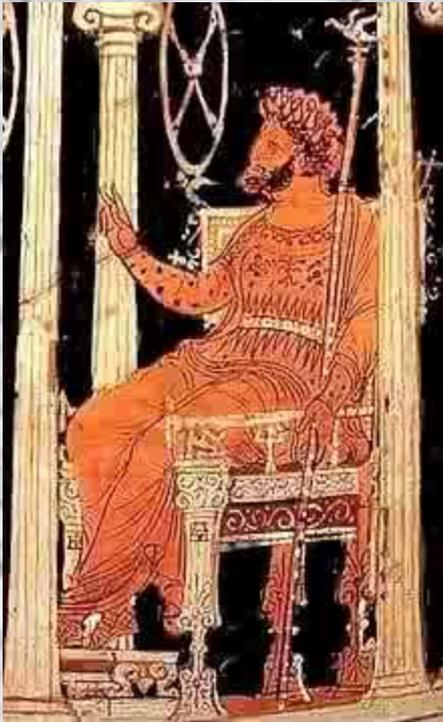
god of the sea, as well as of horses and, as "Earth-Shaker", of earthquakes.

Roman name is Neptune

Ἅιδης

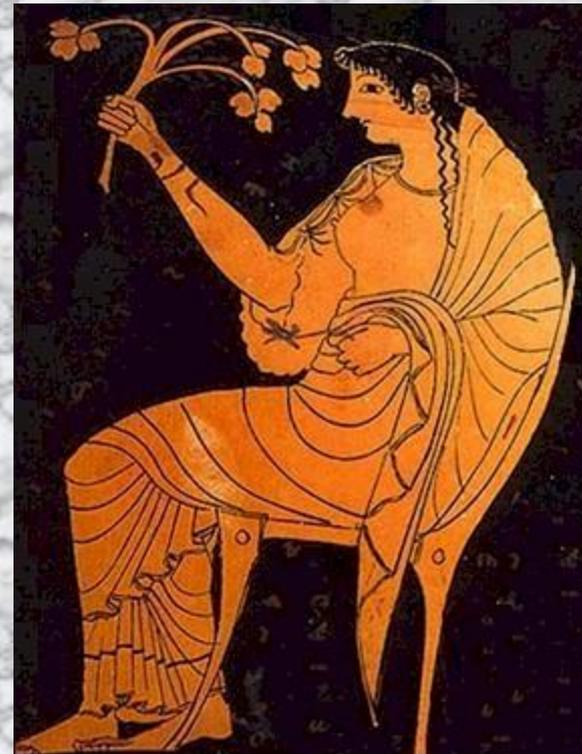
The god of the dead

Hades was the ruler of the Greek Underworld (which itself is sometimes confusingly referred to as "Hades" also). In mythology, he was the brother of Zeus and Poseidon
Roman Name is Pluto



Ἥστια

Hestia is the Greek goddess of the hearth fire, hence presiding over domestic life. She swore a vow of eternal chastity.



K13.2 HESTIA

ΗΕΤΑ



Wife and older sister of Zeus.
She also presided as goddess of marriage and childbirth.

Writers represented Hera as constantly being jealous of Zeus's various amorous affairs. She punished her rivals and their children, among both goddesses and mortals, with implacable fury.

Roman name is Juno

ΑΤΕΣ

son of Zeus (king of the gods) and Hera. Though often incorrectly referred to as the Olympian god of war, he is more accurately the god of savage war, or bloodlust.

Roman name is Mars



Ζεὺς' Ἐπίγονοι

Ἀθήνη



goddess of civilization, specifically wisdom, weaving, crafts and the more disciplined side of war (violence and bloodlust were Ares' domain). Athena's wisdom encompasses the technical knowledge employed in weaving, metal-working, but also includes the cunning intelligence (*metis*) of such figures as Odysseus. The owl and the olive tree are sacred to her.

Was the patron goddess of Athens
Roman name is Minerva

Ἄρθρο



archer-god of medicine and healing, light, truth, archery and is a god of music and poetry

Frequently referred to as the god of the sun.

Roman name is also Apollo

Αρητθδιτε



goddess of
love, lust,
beauty, and
sexuality. Her
Roman
equivalent is
the goddess
Venus.

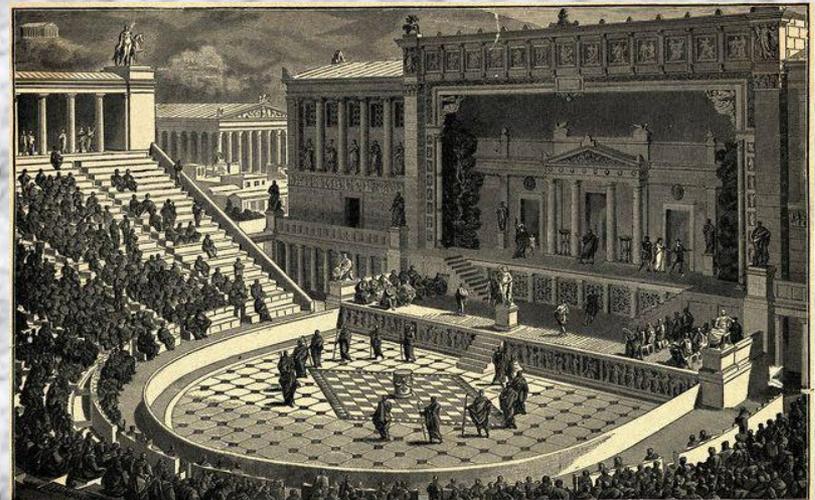


Διόνυσος

god of wine and fertility,
represents not only the
intoxicating power of wine,
but also its social and
beneficial influences.

He is viewed as the
promoter of civilization, a
lawgiver, and lover of
peace — as well as the
patron deity of agriculture
and the theater

Roman name Bacchus



HEPOMES



Hermes is the messenger
from the gods to humans

god of boundaries and of the travelers who cross them, of shepherds and cowherds, of orators and wit, of literature and poets, of athletics, of weights and measures and invention and commerce in general, and of the cunning of thieves and liars. [

Roman name is Mercury

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ



Virgin goddess of the hunt and the wild. .

She was the twin sister of Apollo

Roman name was Diana



Περσεφθη και Δεμετερ



Demeter was the goddess of grain and agriculture
Persephone was her daughter.

Persephone became the goddess of the underworld when Hades
abducted her and brought her into the underworld.

Life came to a standstill as the depressed Demeter searched for her lost daughter

Finally, Zeus forced Hades to return Persephone by sending Hermes to retrieve her. But Hades tricked her into eating four pomegranate seeds, which forced her to return for four months each year. When Demeter and her daughter were together, the earth flourished with vegetation. But for four months each year, when Persephone returned to the underworld, the earth once again became barren. The four months when the earth is barren is the season of winter.

Πανδώρα

Pandora ("all gifted") was the first woman

Zeus ordered Hephaestus to make her as part of the punishment of mankind for Prometheus' theft of the secret of fire. According to the myth, Pandora opened a container releasing all the miseries of mankind—greed, vanity, slander, envy, pining—leaving only hope inside.



Ὀρφεὺς καὶ Εὐρυδίκη

Orpheus was the son of Apollo and Calliope (a muse)

It was said that he was the great musician that ever lived.

On their wedding day Eurydice was running away from another man who was making advances on her and stepped on a snake which bit her and she died.

Orpheus was so distraught that he went to the underworld to retrieve her. His music moved Hades and Persephone so that they allowed her to return to life on the condition that Orpheus not look back until they had reached the earth again.

He became impatient and looked back just before making it. Eurydice was taken back to Hades, never to return.



Characteristics of the Greek gods

The gods and goddess of ancient Greece had human characteristics.



Mt. Olympus: Traditional home of the Greek gods.

Rituals

The Greeks wanted to win favor with the gods so they made offerings and practiced prayers and rituals frequently.

They believed the gods played a role in their daily lives.

Oracles: Sacred shrine where priest or priestess made predictions.

Delphi: Home of the Oracle of Apollo, the most famous of the oracles.

GREEK THEATRE



The Greeks began the practice of performing plays in outdoor amphitheatres.

Theatre began as a festival worshipping Dionysus, the god of wine and fertility, but evolved into the art form we are familiar with today.

A group of actors, called the chorus, stood on stage and talked about what was happening in the play.

Only men were allowed to be actors.

The actors wore large masks, perhaps with amplification devices in them, perhaps so that it was easy to tell the emotion of the actor by looking at their mask.

Tragedy and Comedy were the two areas of Greek theatre

Παγωτάιτς

There were two types of Greek plays, Comedy and Tragedy.

Two of the fathers of Greek Tragedy were Aeschylus and Euripides



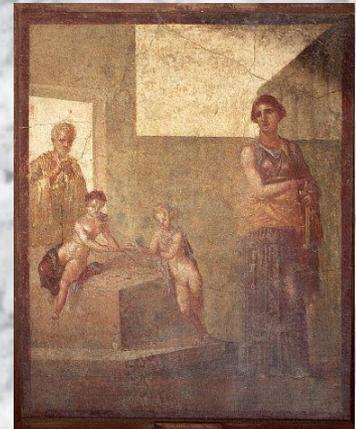
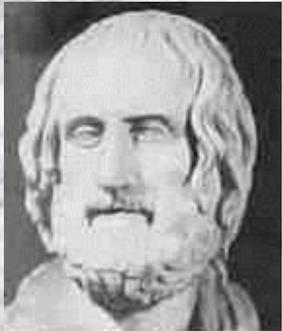
Aeschylus
(c525-456 BC)

"Greek playwright whose tragedies are the first known plays. He was a soldier in the Athenian army, and fought at the historic battle of Marathon in 490 BC. The war was the subject of his play *Persians* (472), the earliest known play by any playwright."

Euripides (c480-406 BC)

Credited with turning Greek religious ceremonies into modern theatre. His contributions include the prologue, an opening scene which sets the stage for what is to come, and the deus ex machina, a storytelling device that ties up the loose ends. His most important contribution was realism; he focused on personal instead of religious subjects

His plays include *The Bacchae*, *Medea*, *Electra* and *The Trojan Women*."





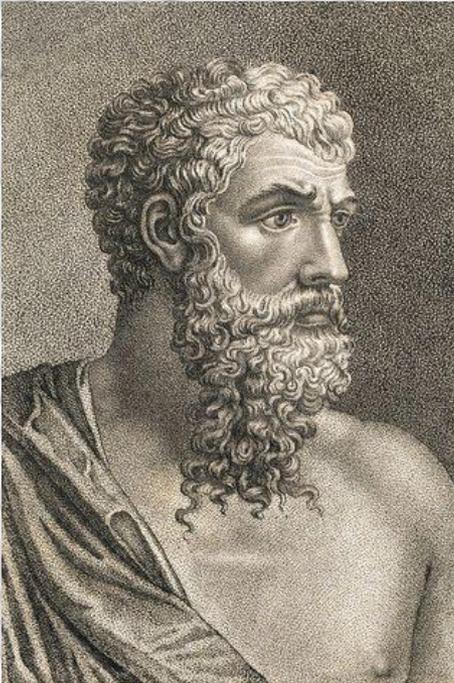
Sophocles

Greek Tragic playwright.

His most famous play is *Oedipus Rex*,
or *Oedipus the King*.



Aristophanes



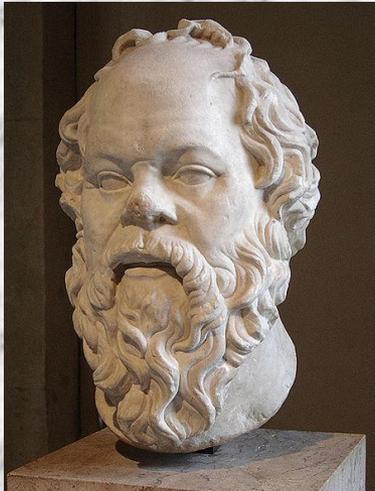
Considered the father of Comedy
He wrote a play called, "The Frogs",
which used satire.

Greek Philosophy

Philosophy: An organized system of thought.

A Philosopher was a Lover of Wisdom

Sophists: Group of traveling teachers in ancient Greece. They argued that it was beyond the human mind to understand the Universe and that people should focus on understanding themselves



Socrates Encouraged people to examine their own beliefs and ideas.

Socrates

c. 469-399 B.C.

He wrote no books, but questioned fellow citizens about their beliefs and ideas.

He used a method of questioning now called the Socratic method.

Socrates believed this was the way to seek truth and self-knowledge.

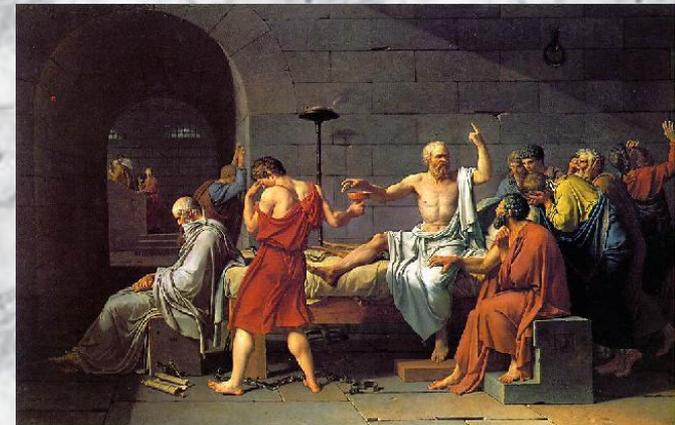
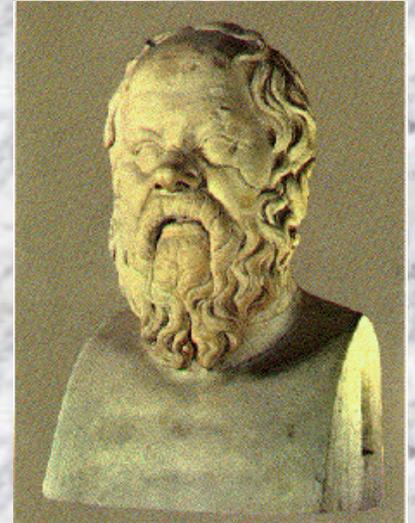
To the people he was an annoyance and a threat to their way life.

When Socrates was 70 he was put on trial for "corrupting the city's youth and failing to respect the gods." He spoke out in his own defense,

He was loyal to the laws of Athens, and accepted his death penalty and drank a glass of Hemlock, a deadly poison.

"The unexamined life is not worth living."

"Know Thyself"





Plato

c. 427-347 B.C.



Plato was shocked by the death of his teacher Socrates. He stayed away from Athens for 10 years.

When he returned, he established the Academy, a school that lasted for the next 900 years.

Plato emphasized the importance of reason.

He believed that through rational thought, people could recognize perfect beauty, and learn to organize an ideal society.

He believed in a world of "forms" where the perfect form of everything on earth existed.

He wrote *The Republic*, a book that describes an ideal state. He felt the state should regulate every aspect of citizens' lives. He believed society should be made up of three groups:

Workers: to produce necessities of life.

Soldiers: to defend the state

Philosophers: to rule

He thought that women could rank among the elite. In general, he felt that men surpassed women in mental and physical tasks, but some women were better than some men.

He believed that talented women should be educated and all people should take military training and raise children in communal centers for the good of the republic.

Aristotle

c. 384-322 B.C.

Plato's most famous student, Aristotle, developed his own ideas about the best kind of government.

He found good and bad examples of all types of government. He was suspicious of democracy, he thought it led to mob rule. He supported rule by a single strong and virtuous leader.

He addressed the question of how people should live. He felt people should pursue the "golden mean," a moderate course between extremes.

He believed that reason should be the guiding force for learning.
He set up a school, the Lyceum.

He left behind many writings which became the basis for later educational systems in Europe.

Was the tutor of Alexander the Great.



History

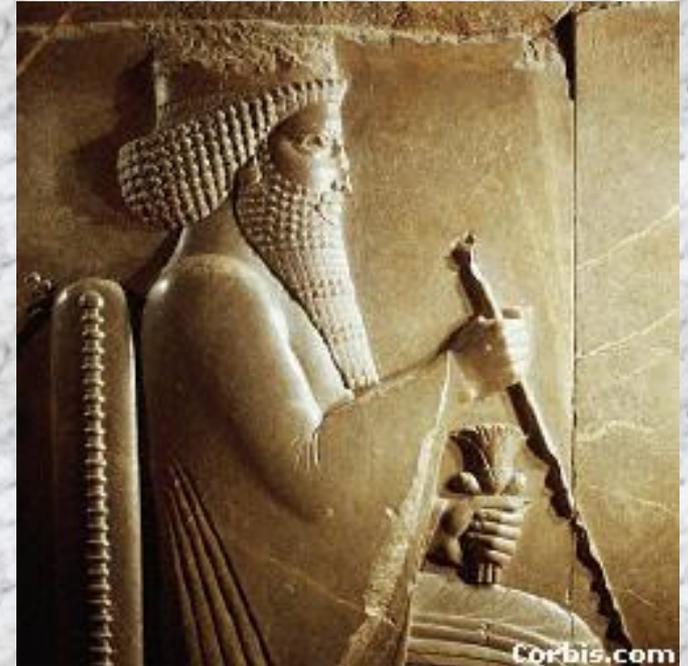
Herodotus c. 480-430 B.C.

Herodotus is known as the "Father of History."

His book *History* contains two main parts.

The first, a description of the population of the Persian Empire, a guide to their customs and geography.

The second, the history of the wars between Persia and Greece.



The Persian king Xerxes

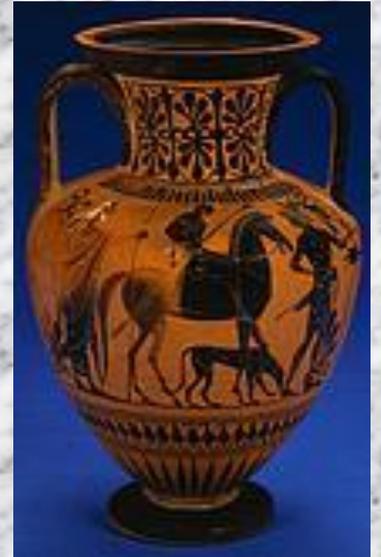
Thucydides

Wrote the first work of scientific history, describing the human world as produced by men acting from ordinary motives, without the intervention of the gods.



Greek Art

The Greeks left a lot of pottery.
This is a valuable tool for us to better understand their culture.



Greek Sculpture

Ideal

Greek sculpture emphasized that everything should look perfect.

This was reflected in their statues and buildings.



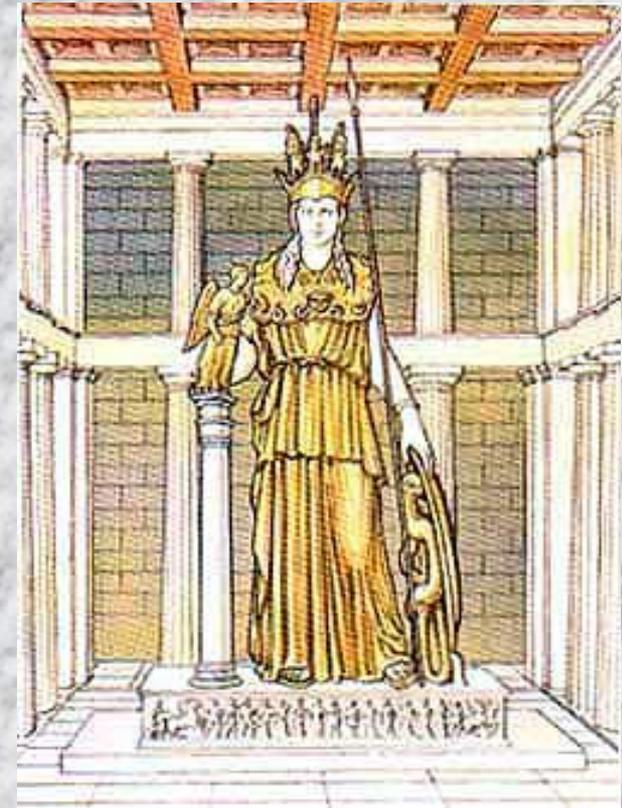
Phidias

c. 450 B.C. - ?



Little is known about Phidias' life. When Pericles rose to power in 449, he initiated a great building program in Athens and placed Phidias in charge of all artistic undertakings.

Among works for which Phidias is famous are three monuments to Athena on the Athenian Acropolis (and the colossal seated Zeus for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; none of these survive in the original.



It is believed that Phidias started the idealized style of sculpture in ancient Greece.

"Phidias." Encyclopedia Britannica: Britannica.com. 4 February, 2001.

<www.brittanica.com>

The Parthenon

Pericles ordered the building of the Parthenon after the destruction of Athens by the Persians.

It was designed by the sculptor Phidias. It originally had a large statue of the goddess Athena inside called the Athena Parthenos.

The statue was made of ivory and gold and stood 39 feet high.



Architecture

Greek Columns



Doric

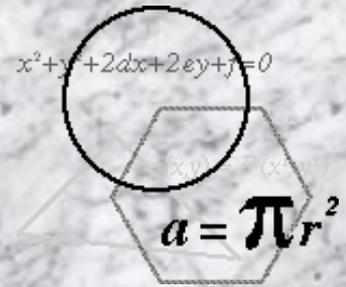
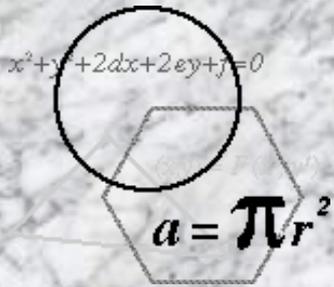


Ionic



Corinthian

Mathematics

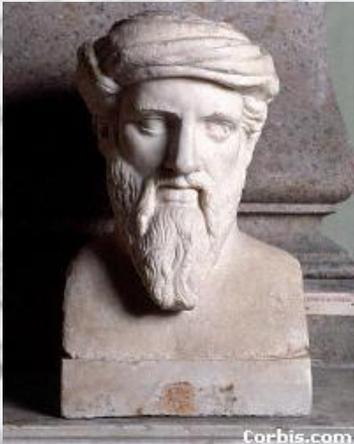


Euclid c. 365 B.C. - 300 B.C.



Often called the "Father of Geometry,"
Euclid wrote the book *The Elements*,
which became the foundation for
Geometry.

Pythagoras c. 580 B.C. - 500
B.C.



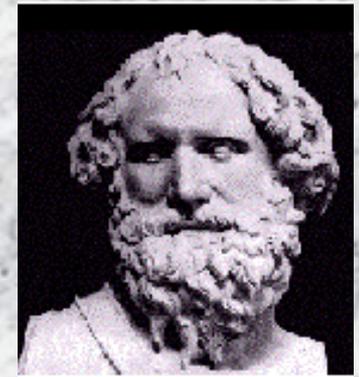
The Pythagorean Theorem is attributed to
Pythagoras and his followers $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.





Science

Archimedes



c. 287 B.C. to 212 B.C.

A Greek mathematician and scientist, he was most likely educated in Alexandria, Egypt.

Legend says that while trying to solve a problem of measuring volume, he discovered the principle of the up-thrust on a floating body. He did this by getting into the bathtub and noticing the water overflow onto the floor at which time he shouted "Eureka," meaning "I have found it."

His major contributions to mathematics include discovering the formulae for the areas and volumes of spheres, cylinders, parabolas, and other geometric figures.

He was killed by a Roman soldier during the siege of the city of Syracuse because he ignored the soldier's challenge while he was engaged in a math problem.

Medicine



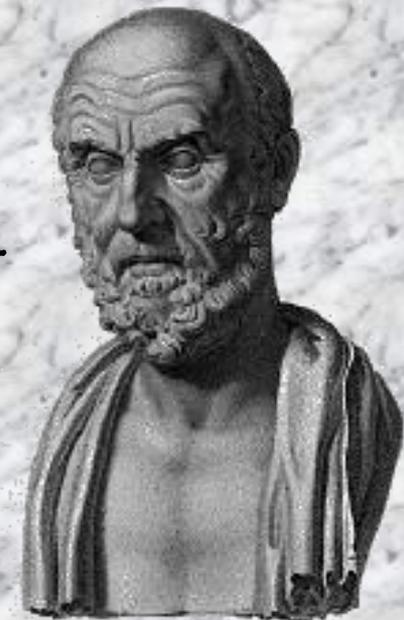
Hippocrates c. 460 B.C. - 337 B.C.

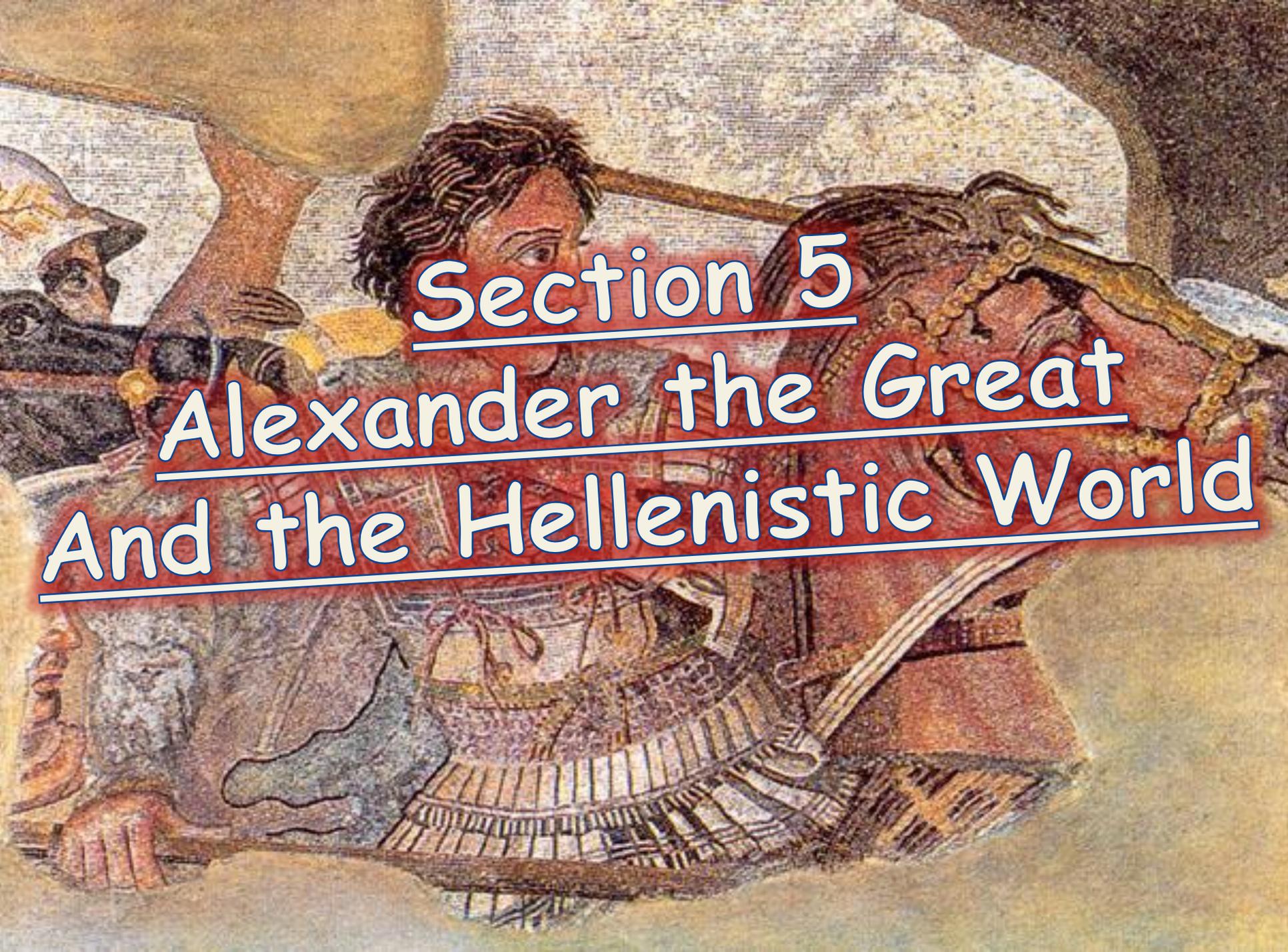
Hippocrates is known as the "Father of Medicine."

Very little is known about his personal life.

He was a philosophic doctor collecting information on the various parts of the body and seeing the body as the sum of its parts, not as all of the parts individually.

The Hippocratic oath, which doctors take today promising that they will deny no one medical attention, is associated with him, although he most likely did not write it.





Section 5

Alexander the Great

And the Hellenistic World

Section 5: Alexander and the Hellenistic Kingdoms

Macedonia

After the Peloponnesian War the city-states of Greece were left vulnerable to invasion.

Macedonia was the region to the north of Greece.

Philip II: Was the king of Macedonia and father of Alexander the Great.

Invasion of Greece: Philip conquered the city-states of Greece and united them. He then prepared to invade the Persian Empire.

Death of Philip

Was assassinated at the wedding of his daughter.



Alexander's ascension to Power

After the death of his father Alexander took the throne of Macedonia.

Age: He was only 20-21 years old.

Preparation

As a teenager Alexander had been a general in his father's army. His father had hired the Philosopher Aristotle as his tutor.

The army declared him general after his father's death. Many in Macedonia did not consider him a legitimate heir to the throne because his mother, Olympia, was not a Macedonian.



Alexander's Conquests

Alexander had to suppress some Greek revolts after his father's death, he then turned toward conquering the Persian Empire.

Took on the Persian Empire

Gaugamela

Final defeat of Darius.

Alexander had already defeated Darius at the battle of Issus, where Darius had abandoned his wife, mother, and children.

Sisygambis, Darius' mother, disowned her son and pledged her loyalty to Alexander. It is said that when Alexander died she sealed herself in room and died of grief and hunger.



Conquers Egypt

After defeating the Persians Alexander marched to Egypt to claim his newly acquired territory.

In Egypt he was proclaimed the son of Zeus and made Pharaoh.

The Egyptians considered him to be a god.

He founded the city Alexandria in Egypt.
It would lay the foundations for the spread of Greek culture throughout the region.



Pushes on to Indus River Valley

Alexander expanded his empire to the Indus river in India.

He adopted many Persian and Egyptian customs along the way.

This may have bred resentment in his men, because they refused to advance any further into India and he was forced to head back.

The Indus river became the eastern border of his empire.



EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Death of Alexander

Alexander never lost a battle.

He died shortly after he turned back from India.

It was most likely from Malaria, or another tropical disease.

Babylon

This city is the traditional site for his death.

He never appointed a successor, it is said that he left his kingdom to "the strongest"

The Legacy of Alexander

Alexander is considered one of the great military leaders of all time.

He assimilated the cultures of his conquered regions into a common culture.

Hellenistic Culture

This culture was Hellenistic Culture.

Was a combination of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian culture.

This culture was spread by trade

Language

The language spread by Alexander was Greek

Architecture and Sculpture

Realism

Hellenistic sculpture took a departure from the Greek idealized style to a style emphasizing realism.



Literature

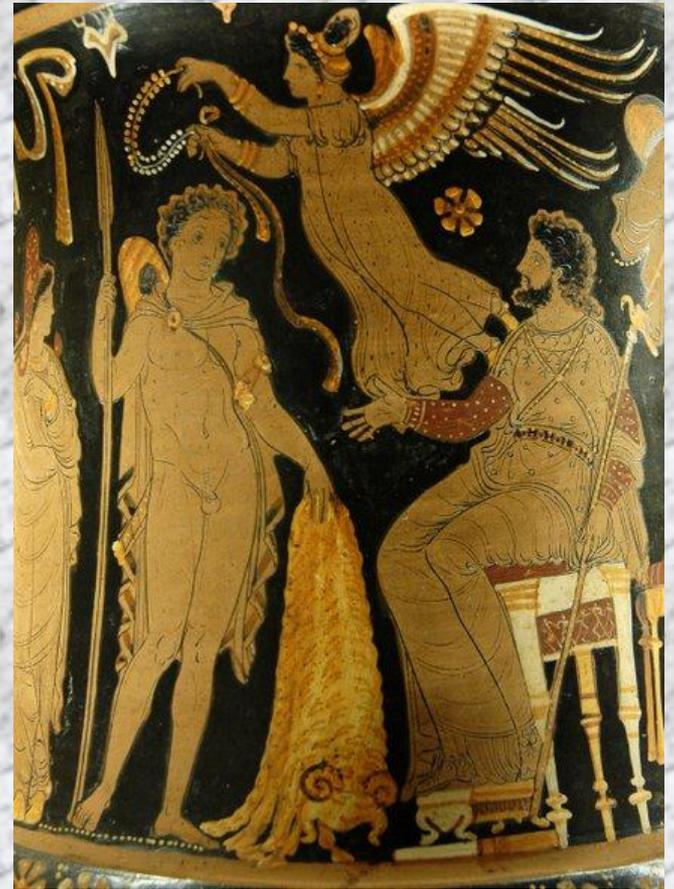
Jason and the Argonauts

Epic poetry in the tradition of Homer.

Story of Greek hero Jason who led his troops called the Argonauts in a quest to find a golden fleece.

Theatre

Continued, became more complex.



Science

Eratosthenes: Came up with a system of latitude and longitude.

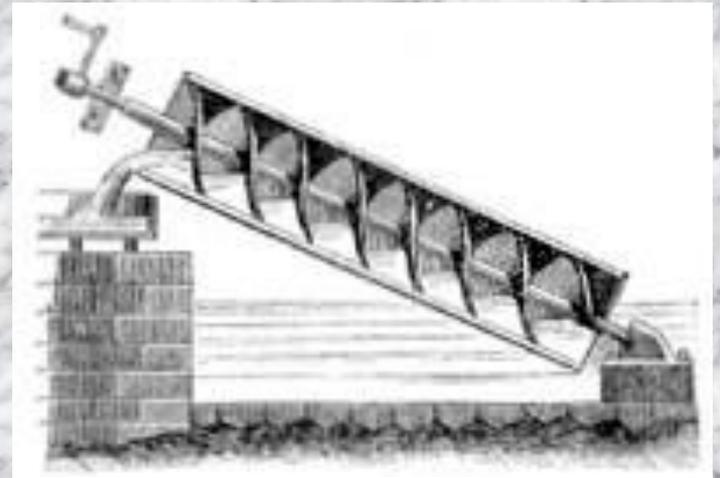
First known to have calculated the circumference of the Earth.

He also made what he thought was a map of the Earth

Archimedes

Considered the greatest scientist and mathematician of ancient Greece.

Discovered volume, area, levers, pulleys, and made many inventions, some of which we still use today.



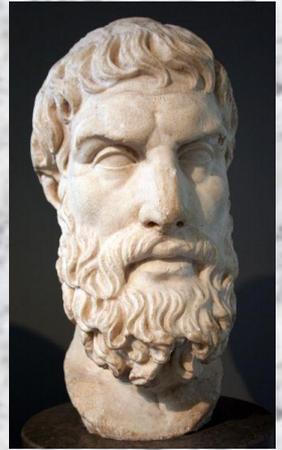
Philosophy

Epicureanism: The eat, drink, and be merry philosophy

Epicurus: Founder of Epicureanism.

Epicurus believed that the greatest good was to seek modest pleasures in order to attain a state of tranquility and freedom from fear as well as absence of bodily pain through knowledge of the workings of the world and the limits of our desires. The combination of these two states is supposed to constitute happiness in its highest form.

Highest pleasure was obtained by knowledge, friendship, and living a virtuous and temperate life. He lauded the enjoyment of simple pleasures, by which he meant abstaining from bodily desires.



Stoicism

Zeno: Founder of Stoicism

Stoicism teaches that self-control, fortitude and detachment from distracting emotions, sometimes interpreted as an indifference to pleasure or pain, allows one to become a clear thinker, level-headed and unbiased.

Stoics did not seek to extinguish emotions, only to avoid emotional troubles by developing clear judgment and inner calm through diligent practice of logic, reflection, and concentration.

