

Greece



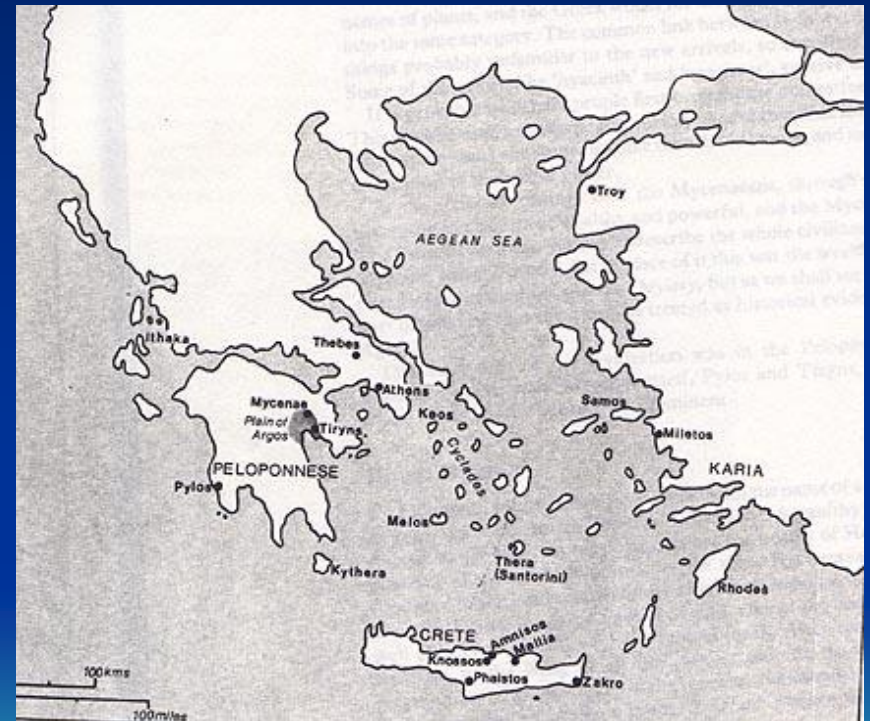
Geography

- Mountainous area
- Consists of 1400 islands
- Poor in natural resources
- 20% of land good for farming
- Very hard to communicate or transport anything

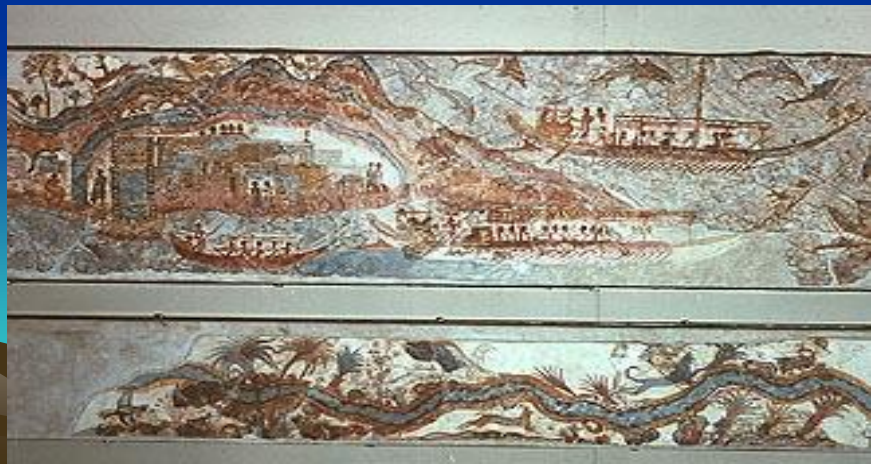
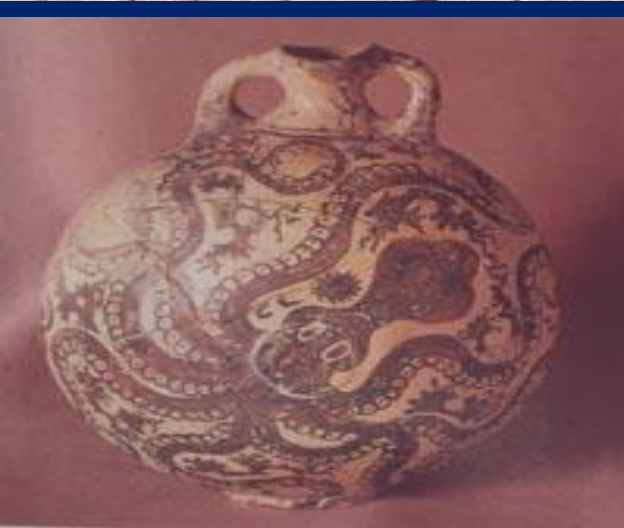


Minoans

- Lived in Crete
- Trading economy
- Capital City is Knossos
- Named after King Minos (famed for keeping a Minotaur)

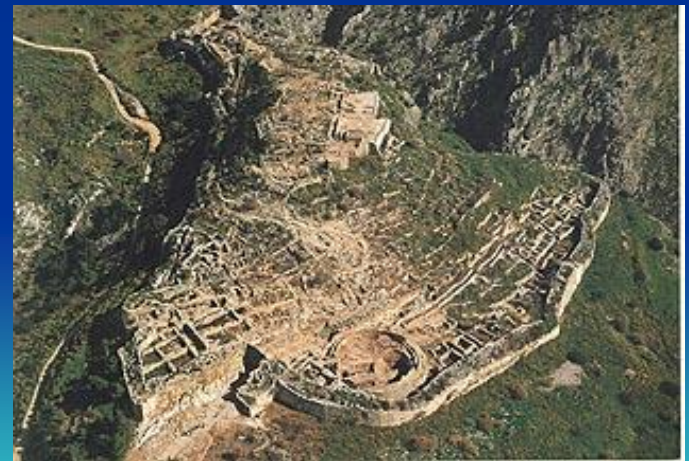


Minoan Art



Minoan

- Civilization disappeared



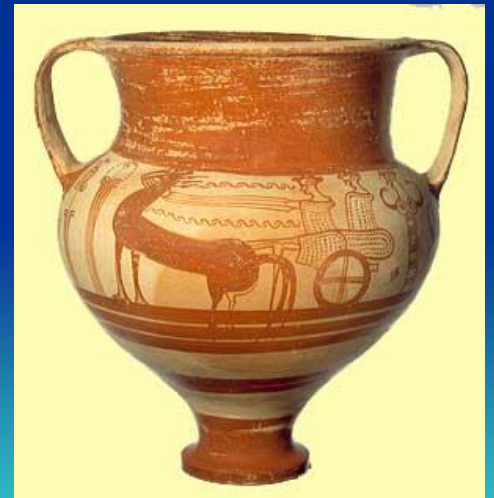
Mycenae

- Indo-Europeans who settled in Greece



Mycenaean

- Very militaristic society
- Conquered what was left of the Minoan society (borrower empire)
- Writing and sea trading
- Best known for the **Trojan War**
- Caused a decline in society



Dorians

- Iron-using invaders that destroyed the Mycenaean society
- Not as advanced as Mycenae, so Greece went into a period of decline
- No written record of this period exists, so little is known



Dorians

- Lack of writing=oral tradition
- Bards spoke the history and glory of the rulers in Greece
- **Homer** was the most famous bard
 - Wrote *Illiad* and the *Odyssey*
 - These are **epics** which are narrative poems celebrating heroic deeds
 - The epic's purpose is to show Greek ideals of virtue and excellence



Greeks

- Started myths or traditional stories about their gods



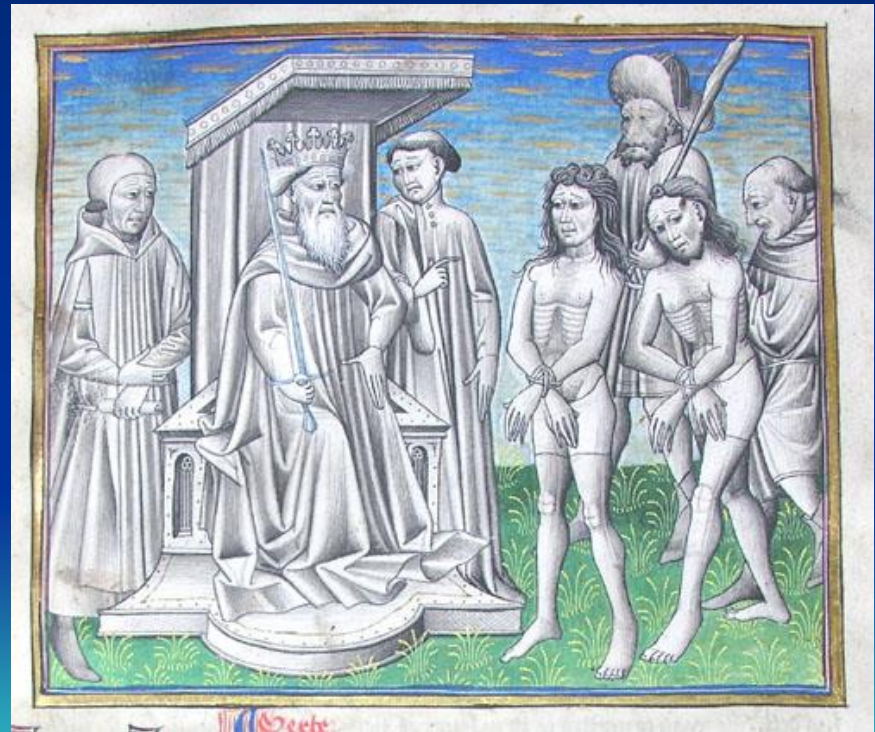
Greeks

- City-states or **polis** were created
- In a polis, there was a fortified hilltop called an **acropolis**



Greek Government

- Some Polis were governed by a **monarchy** where kings and queens rule
- Rule is hereditary



Greek Government

- Some polis were governed by **aristocracy** where a small group of land-owner families ruled
- Rule is hereditary



Greek Government

- Some polis were governed by **oligarchy** where a few powerful people rule
- Rule is based on wealth



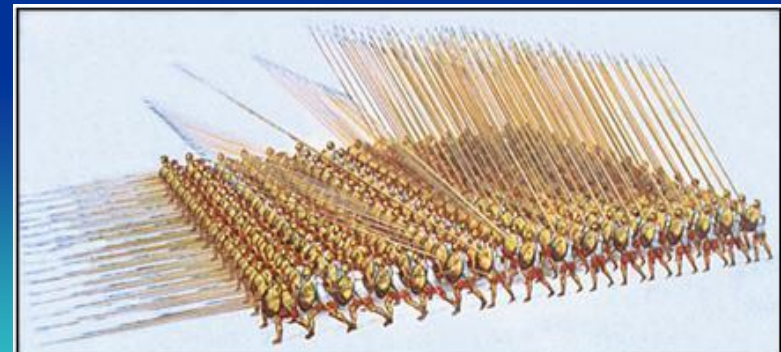
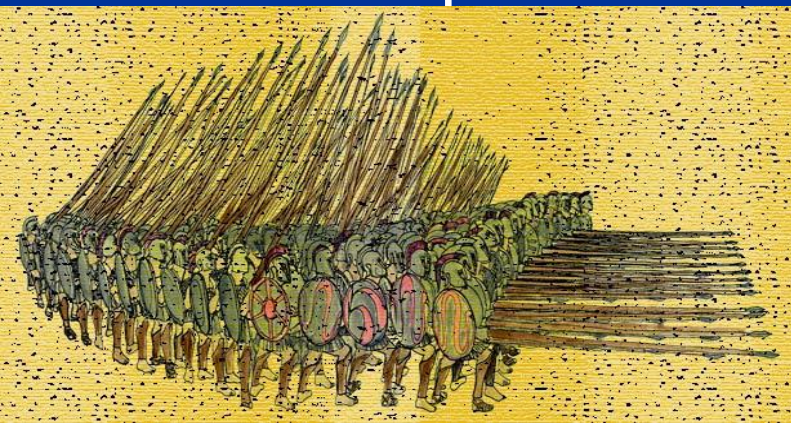
Greek Government

- **Tyrants** took over
- They are powerful individuals who control the government
- They appealed to the poor and discontented



Greek military

- Hoplites, foot soldiers, was the main force in any Greek army
- They formed the fearsome formation called the **phalanx**
- In the phalanx, the hoplites stood side by side with a spear and a shield



Greek military formation known as the Phalanx was instrumental in victory

Sparta

- Sparta is located in southern Greece
- Sparta conquered the land around them and made the locals **helots** (peasants who had to stay and work the land)
- Helots outnumbered the Spartans 8 to 1



Sparta

- Daily Life
- Boys left home at 7 and started military training (he would not stop being in the military until the age of 60)
- Women also trained in sports and managed family estates



Sparta

- Individual expression is discouraged
- Service to Sparta is above everything
- Spartan values duty, discipline, and strength



Athens

- Located in eastern Greece
- Created **democracy**, or rule by the people
- Citizens participated directly in political decision making (Citizen is a free adult male)
- Women were seen, but not heard



Athens

- Reform
- Draco wrote harsh laws that were similar to the “eye for an eye” code of Hammurabi
- Solon outlawed debt slavery



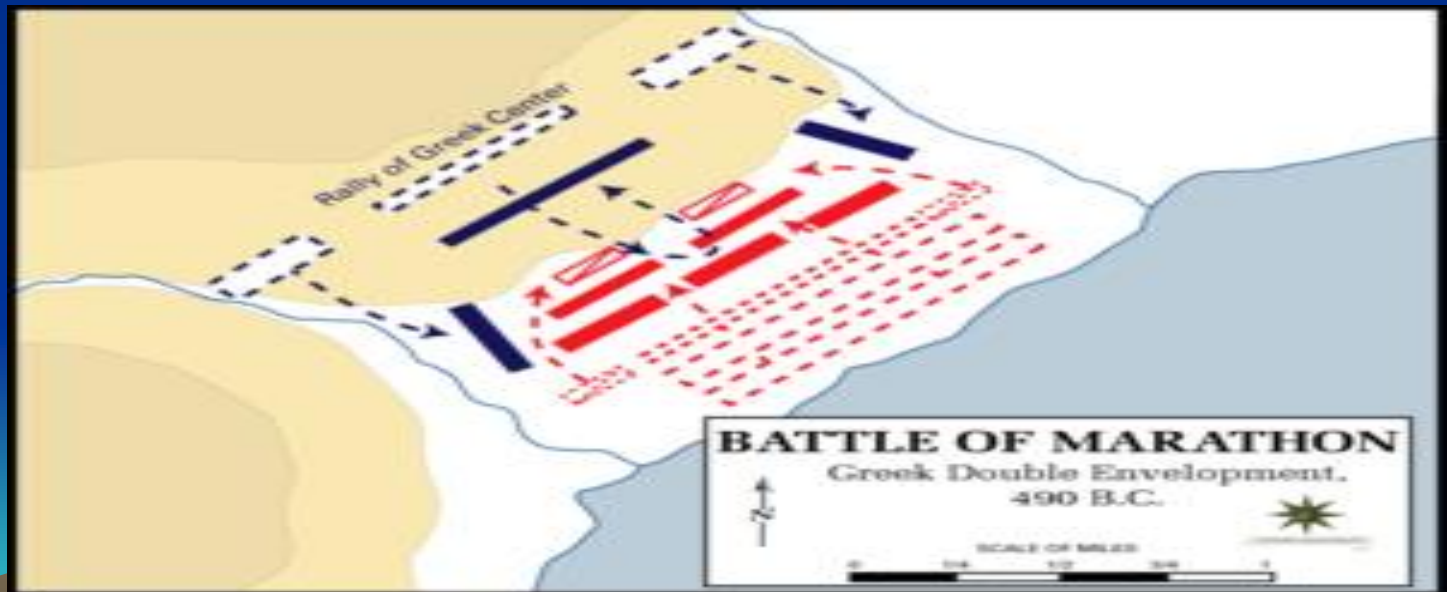
Greece

- **Persian Wars-** War between Persia and Greece



Greece

- Persia under Darius attacked Greece at Marathon, but lost (start of a Marathon-26 miles and 385 yards)



Greece

- Darius' son Xerxes led another invasion of Greece.
- Xerxes won at Thermopylae, but was held there for 3 days by 300 Spartans
- He lost at Salamis at sea



Athens

- After Persian War, Athens grew in power under **Pericles**
- His goals were to increase democracy in Athens, to enlarge Athens' empire, and to glorify Athens



Athens

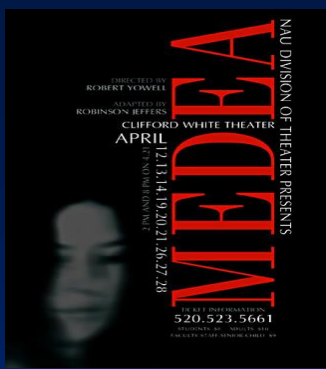
- To increase the power of Athens, Pericles built a 200-ship navy (largest in the Mediterranean Sea)
- To glorify Athens, Pericles supported the building of the **Parthenon**



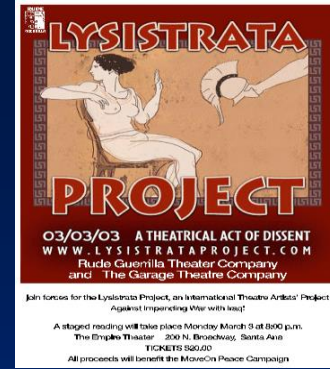
Greek Art

- Greek sculptors designed sculptures that were natural and lifelike.
- That became **classical art**
- – **Significant features are Balance, Order, and Proportion**





Greek Drama



- Greeks were also known for their plays
- The Greeks wrote 2 dramas
- Tragedy-serious drama with love, hate, war, and betrayal
 - Examples : *Oedipus* by Sophocles and *Medea* by Euripides
- Comedy-slap-stick situations and crude humor
 - Examples: *Lysistrata* by Aristophanes

Peloponnesian War

- With Athens and Sparta became more hostile after Athens became powerful
- **The Peloponnesian War started**
- Sparta had advantage on land and Athens had advantage on water



Peloponnesian War

- Sparta surrounded Athens under Pericles
 - Plague hit Athens (killing Pericles)
 - Athens lost 27,000 men at Syracuse
- After around 30 years of siege Athens surrendered
 - At the conclusion of the War- Sparta is Victorious!!!
 - But there was a power to the north that Demosthenes warned the Greeks about....

Macedonia

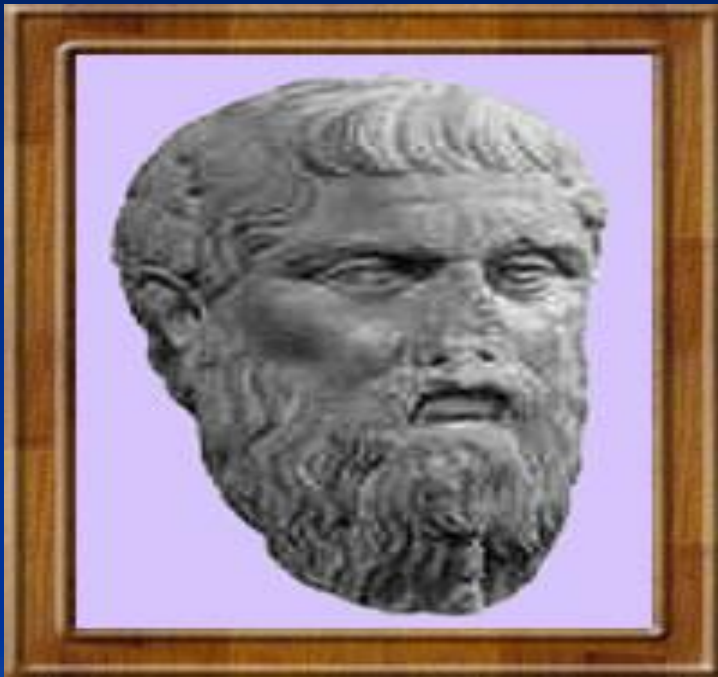


Greek Philosophers

- Philosophers are lovers of wisdom
- They follow 2 assumptions
 - Universe is orderly and has unchanging laws
 - People can understand these laws through logic and reason



Greek Philosophers



Protagoras

- One group of philosophers were the **Sophists**
- They believed truth is different for every individual

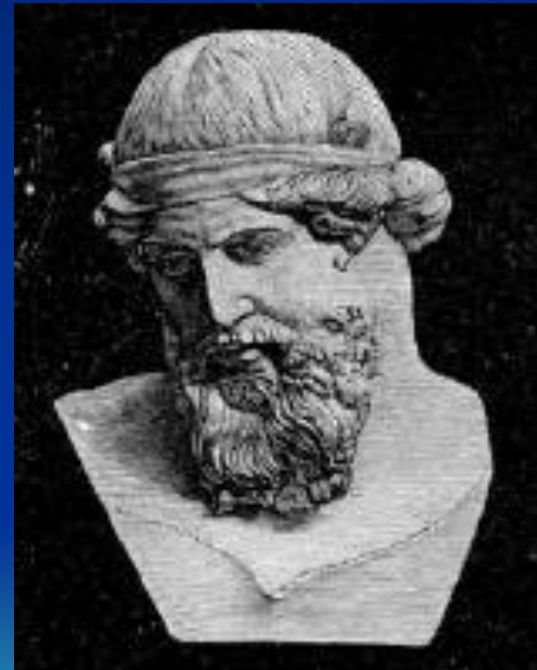
Greek Philosophers

- **Socrates**- taught students to seek absolute truth through questioning
- Brought to trial because of corrupting youth during the Peloponnesian War and was condemned to death by poison

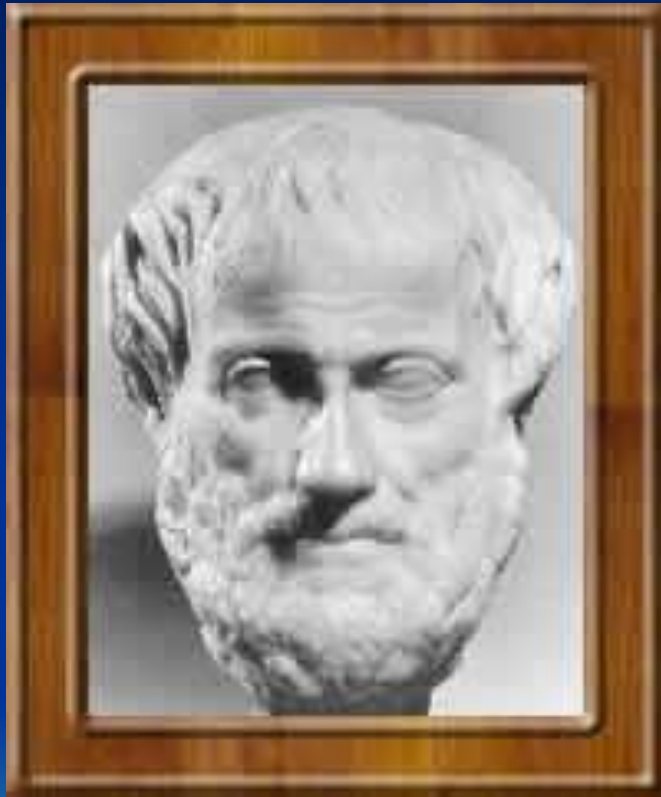


Greek Philosophers

- **Plato**- student of Socrates, wrote the *Republic* which stated that in an ideal society a philosopher king would rule



Greek Philosophers



- **Aristotle**- Plato's student, he applied logic to all fields of life. He was also the teacher of a young boy named Alexander