

The Glory That Was Greece





The Early Greeks

- Hellenes – Indo-European nomads – Dorian, Aeolian, and Ionian tribes
- Circa 1400-1000 B.C.E. – migration from Black Sea and Danube regions → modern-day Greece and Turkey
- Conquered Cretans and other natives
- Circa 1000 B.C.E. – controlled Greece, some of Asia Minor, and Aegean islands

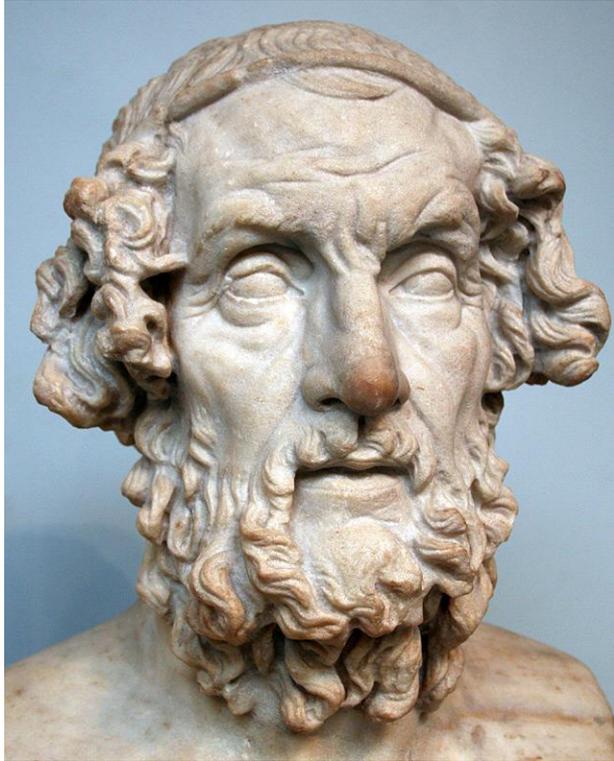


The Age of Homer

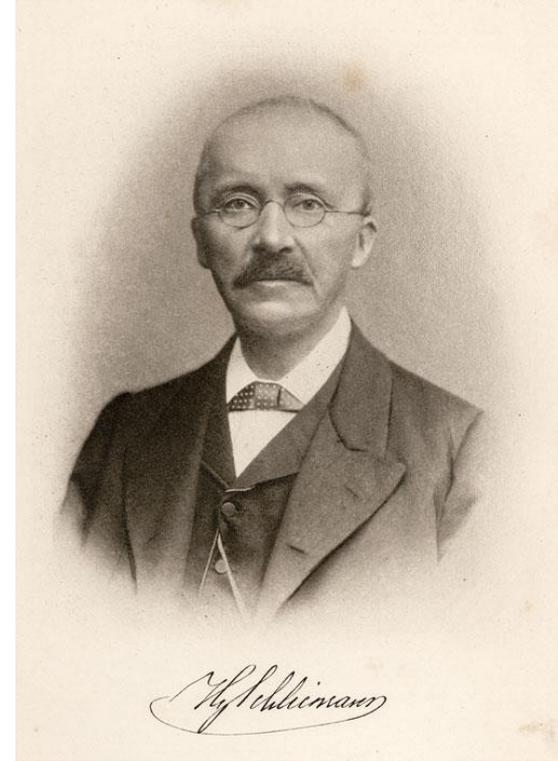
- Circa 1000 B.C.E.-circa 750 B.C.E.
- Greece's "Dark Ages" – little information known
- *Iliad* and *Odyssey*
- Troy discovered by Heinrich Schliemann
- People – farmers, traders, and warriors
- Crops and livestock – cattle, grapes, olives, sheep, wheat



The Age of Homer



Homer



Schliemann



The Geography of Greece

- **Mountains**
 - Hindered communication and unification
 - Caused growth of independent city-states
- **Seas and seaports**
 - Peninsula with irregular coastline
 - Seaports encouraged development of trade
- **Poor farmland**
 - Few crops could be grown
 - Forced to trade
 - Became leading traders of Aegean and eastern Mediterranean



Greece's Colonies

- Circa 800-600 B.C.E.
- Colonized areas around the Mediterranean – Italy's west coast (Naples), Sicily (Syracuse), southern France (Marseilles), Egypt, Byzantium (Constantinople/Istanbul)
- Spread Greek culture, language, religion

Greece and the Greek Colonies



Forces Uniting the Greeks

Ancestry

Language

Literature

Religion

Olympic
Games

Forces Uniting the Greeks

Ancestry

- Believed in a common ancestor – Hellen

Language

- Spoke different Greek dialects but could understand one another
- Used Phoenician alphabet and added vowels

Literature

- Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*
- Mythological tales

Forces Uniting the Greeks

Religion

- Greek pantheon of gods and goddesses living on Mount Olympus
- Zeus, Athena, Hades, etc.

Olympic Games

- Every four years
 - This four-year period was called the *Olympiad*
- Began in 776 BCE
- Physical games – boxing, broad jumps, chariot racing, dashes, discus throwing, distance running, javelin throwing
- Intellectual games – art, drama, music, poetry

Greek Language and Alphabet

	1	2	3	4	5
hawk					
crane					
throne					
hand					
meander					

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALPHABET

1, Egyptian hieroglyphic; 2, Egyptian hieratic, or script form of hieroglyphic; 3, Phœnician; 4, Greek; 5, Roman.



Greek Religion



NEPTUNE

A colossal marble statue found in Me'los and now in the National Museum at Athens. The trident in his right hand is the emblem of the sea god.



THE NIKE OR WINGED VICTORY OF SAMOTHRACE

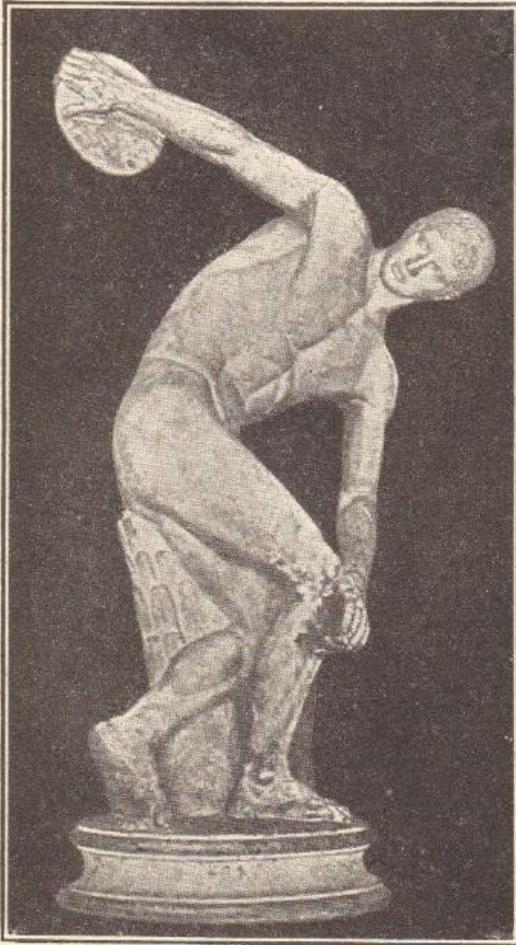


DIANA OF VERSAILLES

A marble statue now in the Louvre.

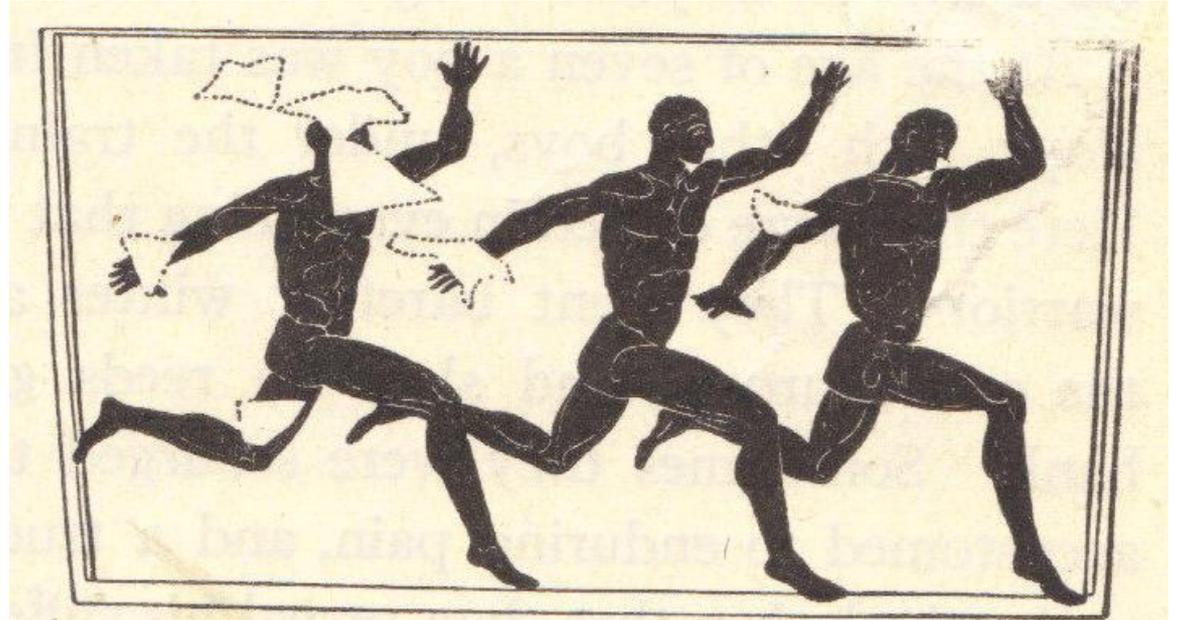


Olympic Games



"DISCOBOLUS" OF MYRON

Marble copy of a famous bronze statue made by the Greek sculptor Myron. "Discobolus" means "discus thrower."



FOOT RACE

From a Grecian vase painting. The figures are painted in black on a red ground.



Forces Disuniting the Greeks



First Loyalty Was to City-State

- Often fought one another
- This disunity eventually allowed the Macedonians to conquer Greece

Geography

- Mountains divided city-states and hindered communication

Different Types of Government

- Athens – democracy
- Sparta – authoritarian and militaristic nature
- Also aristocracies, oligarchies, and tyrannies



Sparta

- Spartans conquered Peloponnesians
 - Peloponnesians became slaves, or helots
 - Helots outnumbered Spartans 20 to 1
 - Spartans feared that helots would revolt
 - Spartans became heavily militaristic in response



GREEK WARRIOR¹

The Life of a Spartan

Birth

- Newborns brought to ephors (leaders) for examination
- Sickly babies left to die of exposure
- Healthy babies
 - Boys lived with their parents until age seven
 - Girls stayed with their parents until marriage, and learning weaving, cooking, cleaning

Age 7

- Boys sent to military school for strict physical training
- Weapons and endurance training
- Frequent beatings
- Taught basic reading and to be laconic (use brief speech)

Age 20

- Young men became soldiers
- Allowed to get married
- But lived in the barracks until age 30

Age 30

- These soldiers became citizens
- Could vote and could live in their own homes
- Remained in the military until age 60

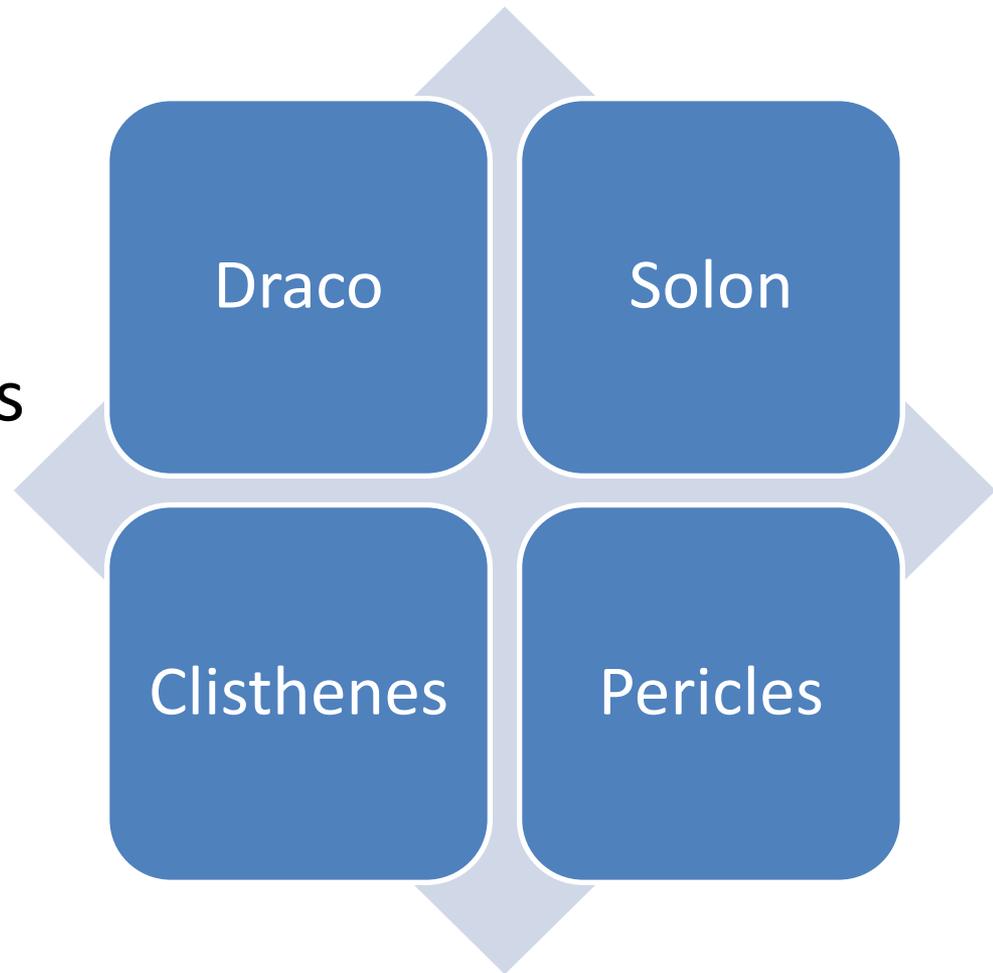
Review Questions

1. The early Greeks came from where?
2. What archaeologist discovered the remains of Troy?
3. Describe the geography of mainland Greece.
4. What forces united the Greeks?
5. Explain the evolution of the Greek alphabet.
6. Compare the life of a Spartan male with the life of an American male today.



Athens and Athenian Democracy

- Democracy
 - *Demos* (“people”) + *kratein* (“to rule”)
- Democracy developed through various reforms over 200 years (circa 620s B.C.E.-420 B.C.E.)
 - Draco
 - Solon
 - Clisthenes
 - Pericles





Draco



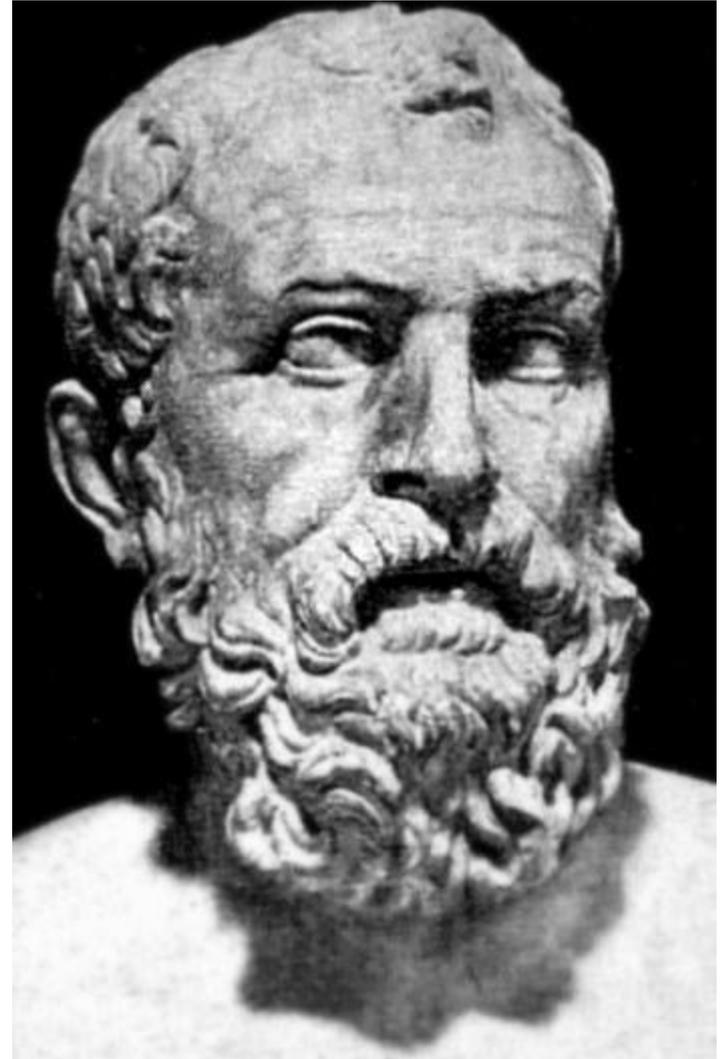
- Athenian noble
- 621 B.C.E. – credited with putting down first written laws of Athens
 - Severe (modern English term *draconian* meaning “severe” or “harsh”)
 - Written “in blood, not ink”
 - Written laws meant that judges could not show favoritism or make up laws



Solon



- 594 B.C.E. – rewrote Draco's laws
- Helped the poor
 - All citizens could participate in the legislature
 - Ended debt enslavement
 - Canceled land mortgages
 - Limited amount of land a person could own





Clisthenes



- 508 B.C.E.
- Enlarged Athenian Assembly and increased its powers
- Created Council of 500 to represent the different classes
 - Created and administered laws after they were approved by Assembly
- Officials were elected
- Executive power
 - Ten generals called strategi (singular *strategus*)
 - Elected for one year
- Citizenship granted to some freedmen (former slaves) and to some immigrants
- Ostracism
 - Names written on ostrakon (piece of broken potsherd) once a year
 - Most votes = ten years of exile



Pericles

- “Golden Age of Pericles” – 461-429 B.C.E.
- Repeatedly elected as a strategus
- All citizens could hold public office
- People were paid for government service
- “Golden Age of Pericles” also saw developments in art and architecture





Athenian Democracy: Its Flaws



- **Athens' adult population: Circa 300,000**
 - 150,000 foreigners and slaves (not citizens)
 - 100,000 women and others
 - 50,000 male citizens with voting rights
- **Direct democracy** – the citizen had to be there to vote (typically 5,000-6,000 voted at a time)
- **Women** had few rights and opportunities
- **Slavery** played a major role in the economy
- **Orators** often used forceful and coercive language, rather than logic, to sway voters



Persian Wars: 500-479 B.C.E.



- Greeks lived in Asia Minor since at least 1000 B.C.E.
- Persian empire expanded in the 5th century B.C.E. to include Asia Minor
- 500 B.C.E. – Greeks in Miletus led a revolt
- Athens and other city-states came to aid of Miletus
- Persians won and King Darius swore revenge against Athens for interfering

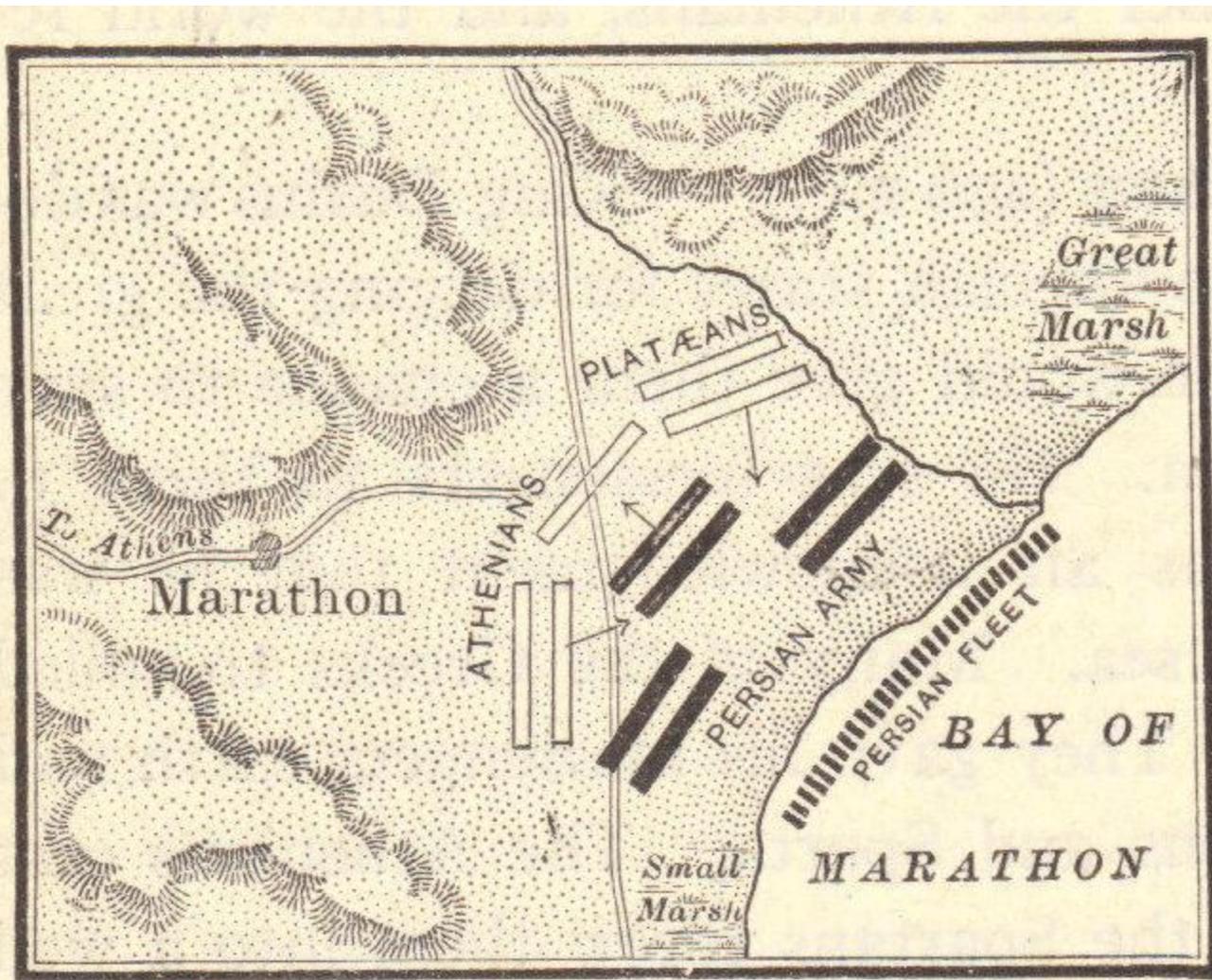


First Persian War (490 B.C.E.)



- King Darius sent fleet to attack Athens
 - Set anchor 26 miles northeast of Marathon
- Battle of Marathon
 - Spartans could not help because of a religious festival
 - Athenians were outnumbered but still defeated the Persians

Battle of Marathon (490 B.C.E.)



BATTLE OF MARATHON, 490 B.C.

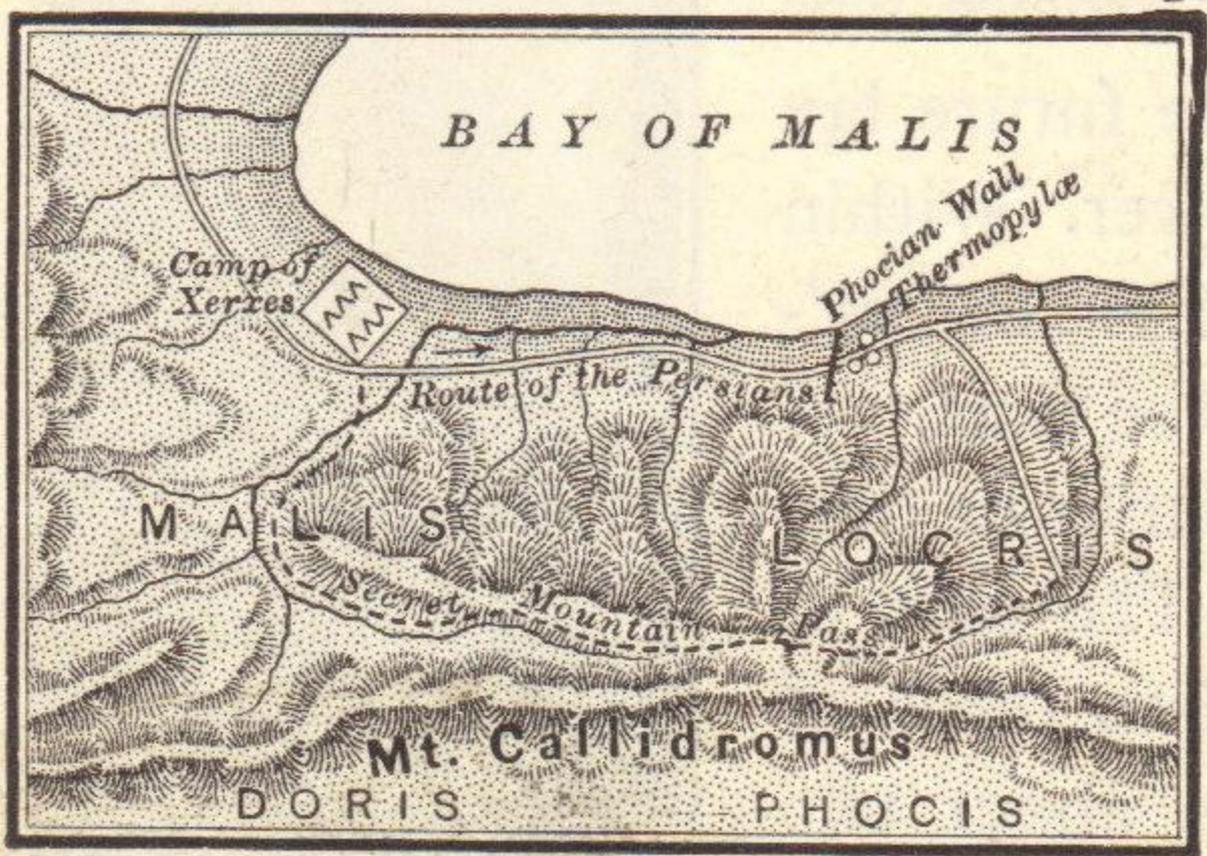


Second Persian War (480 B.C.E..)

- Xerxes (son of Darius) led army of 500,000 while Persian fleet sent along Greek coast
 - Xerxes attacked by land from the north
 - 300 Spartans led by Leonidas
 - Attempted to block Pass of Thermopylae
 - Traitor betrayed them and showed Persians another route
 - All 300 Spartans killed after inflicting heavy casualties
 - Athens destroyed
 - But Athenians had spent 10 years building up their navy
 - Athenians defeated Persian fleet in the Strait of Salamis



Battle of Thermopylae (480 B.C.E.)



PASS OF THERMOPYLÆ

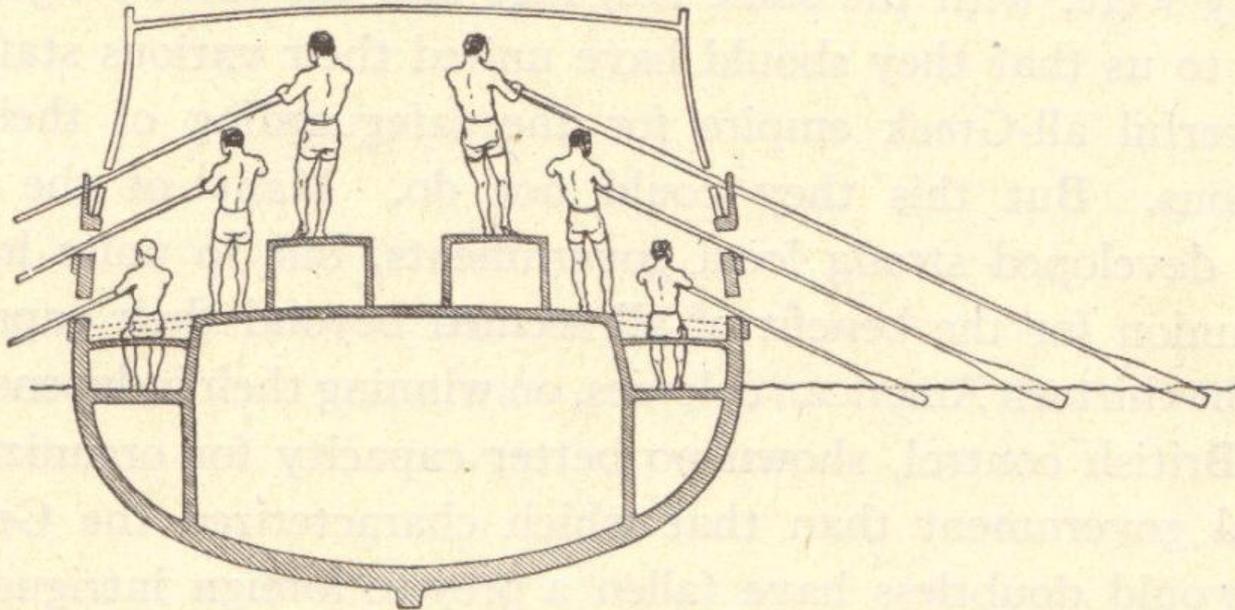
At the time of Leonidas the pass was a path under the cliff about 40 feet wide.



Second Persian War



- 479 B.C.E. – Spartans led defeat of Persians at Plataea
- Persian fleet destroyed at Mycale



A SECTION OF A GREEK TRIREME (RESTORATION)

The Athenian trireme was a ship having three banks of oars. The oarsmen were placed in tiers, the top row wielding the longest oars. The ship was about 115 feet long, with a height above water of 10 feet and a width across decks of 18 feet.



Significance of the Persian Wars

- **Persian empire declined**
- **Greek civilization and culture flourished**
- **Wealth from increased trade**
- **Started the Greek onslaught against the Persian empire**
 - Completed by Alexander the Great of Macedonia in 331 B.C.E.

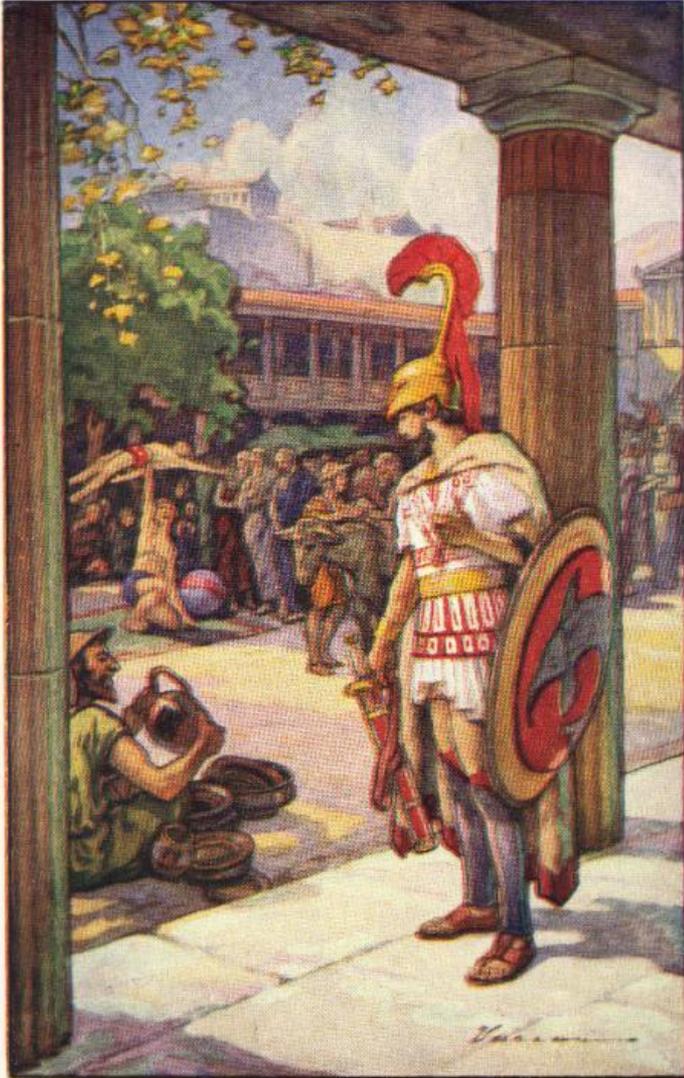


Athens Leads Greece

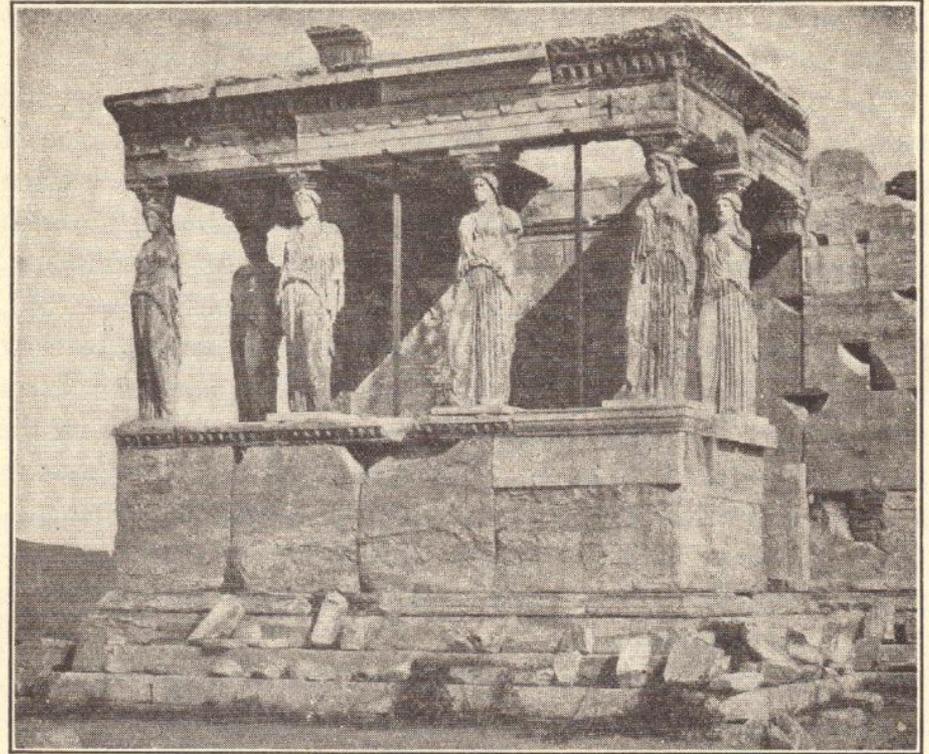
- Great leadership
 - Aristides and the **Delian League** (a.k.a. Confederacy of Delos) to protect against possible future Persian invasions
 - Alliance became the basis for the Athenian empire
 - Members paid protection money to Athens
 - Cimon – expelled Persians from Black Sea shore
 - Pericles and his “Golden Age”
- Increased trade brought wealth



Athens



IN THE AGORA OR MARKET PLACE, ATHENS



PORCH OF MAIDENS ATTACHED TO THE ERECHTHEUM (ĕr-ek-thĕ'um)

This building, on the Acropolis (plan, page 96) was, next to the Parthenon, the most important building of the great age of Greek sculpture. The Maidens stand four on the front and one on each end supporting with their heads the top of the portico. This is the best example of using human forms in place of columns.



Athenian-Spartan Rivalry

- Spartans created **Peloponnesian League** to rival **Delian League**
- Sparta
 - **Peloponnesian League** dominated land
 - **Oligarchic** rule
- Athens
 - **Delian League** dominated sea
 - **Democratic** rule
- Corinth
 - Joined Peloponnesian League
 - Threatened Athenian sea supremacy
- 461 B.C.E. – war between Athens and Sparta
 - 445 B.C.E. – signed a truce



Peloponnesian Wars

- 431 B.C.E. – war began again
- Circa 430 B.C.E. – plague struck Athens
 - 1/3 of population died, including Pericles
- Athens attacked Syracuse (ally of Sparta), located in southern Italy, at sea
 - Athens lost
- Battle of Aegospotami (404 B.C.E.)
 - Spartans allied with Persians and defeated Athenians
 - Spartans conquered Athens and destroyed its defensive walls



Sparta Leads Greece



- 404-371 B.C.E.
- Sparta's support of oligarchic rule upset the lower classes in other Greek city-states
- **Battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.E.)**
 - Thebes was first to revolt
 - General Epaminondas led Thebans to defeat Spartans
- **Battle of Mantinea (362 B.C.E.)**
 - Thebes defeated by Sparta and Athens
- **Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.E.)**
 - **Philip II of Macedon** defeated Athenians and Thebans
- **League of Corinth (337 B.C.E.)**
 - **Philip II of Macedon** had Greek city-states pledge to stop warring one another

Review Questions

1. What ancient Greek city-state first developed democracy?
2. How did Draco, Solon, Clisthenes, and Pericles advance democracy?
3. What features of Athenian society were undemocratic?
4. Describe the Greek wars with the Persians.
5. What were the causes and outcomes of the Peloponnesian wars?
6. Who got the Greek city-states to pledge to stop warring one another with the League of Corinth?



Hellenic Culture

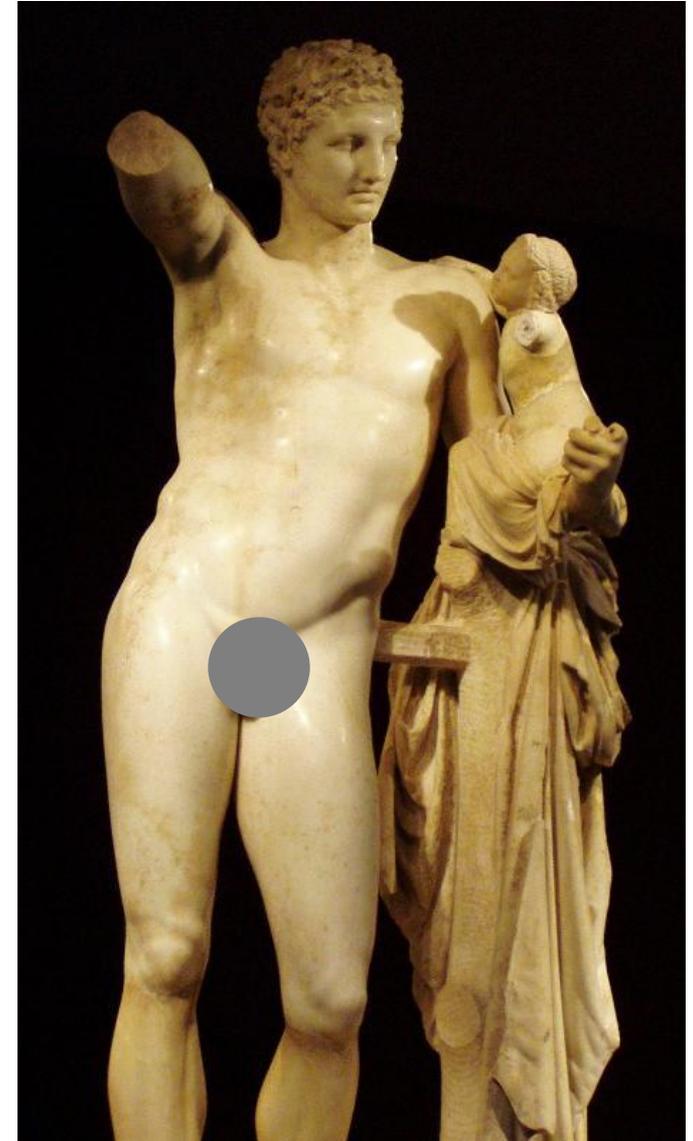
- “Hellenic” refers to Greek culture among those who considered themselves to be Greek during the centuries before Alexander the Great
- Much of what is considered typically “Greek” and which greatly influenced the course of Western civilization was created and developed during this time



Greek Architecture and Art



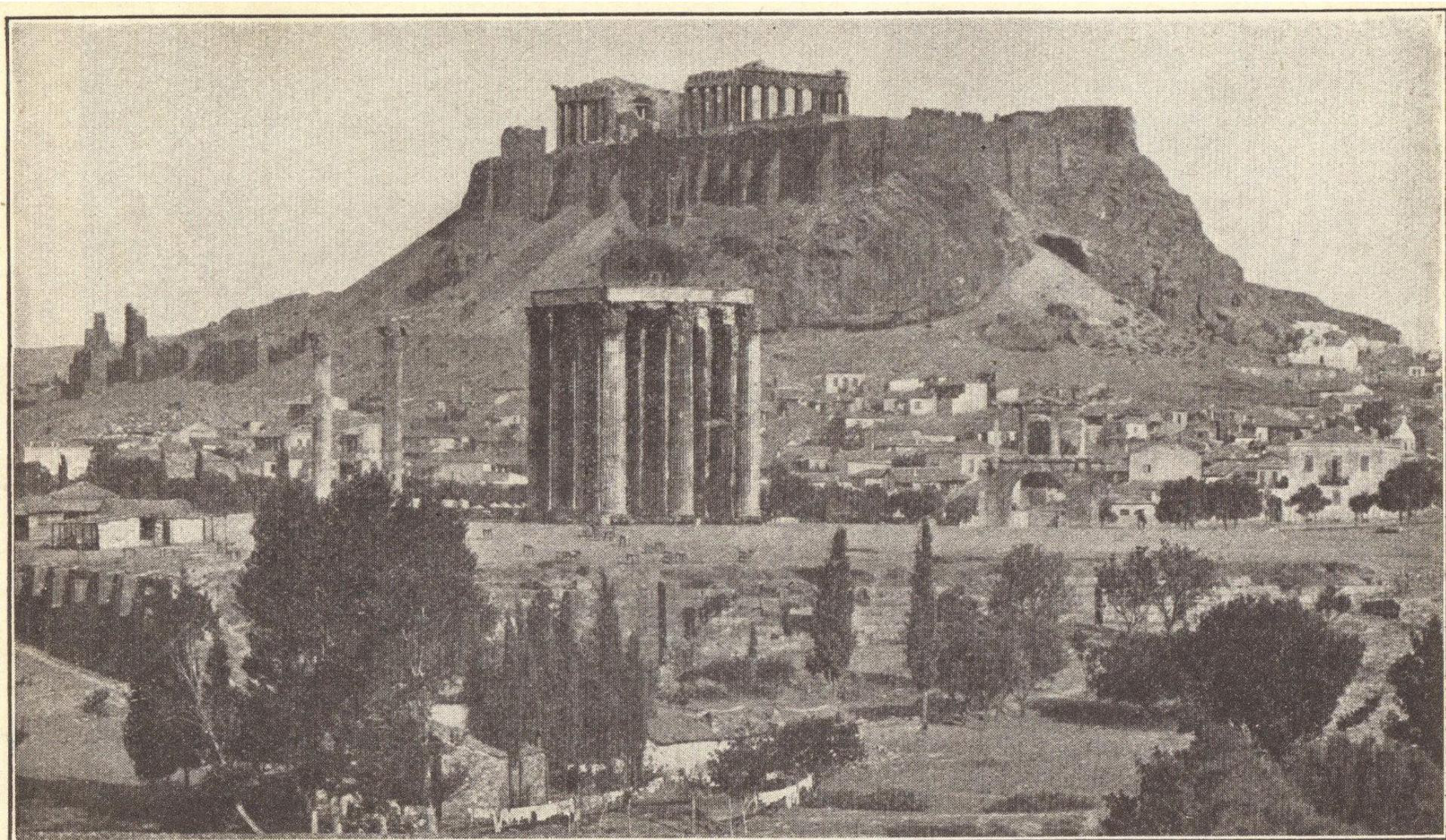
- Architecture of the Acropolis
 - Parthenon designed by Ictinus
 - Gold and ivory statue of Athena designed by Phidias
 - Optical illusions and engineering used to avoid building appearing curved from a distance
- Sculpture
 - Lifelike and proportionate
 - Attention to detail
 - Emphasis on the beauty of the human form



Hermes and Dionysos by Praxiteles



The Acropolis in Athens



THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS

Leaders in Greek Science

Thales

Pythagoras

Democritus

Hippocrates

Thales

- Lived circa 624 B.C.E.-circa 546 B.C.E.
- Called the “father of natural science”
- Believed the basic substance in the world is water, which changes its form (ice, liquid, steam) but not its composition

Pythagoras

- Lived circa 580 B.C.E.-circa 490 B.C.E.
- Called the “father of numbers” – mathematician who believed everything could be numbered
- Pythagorean Theorem: *“The square of the hypotenuse of a right angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.”*

Democritus

- Lived circa 460 B.C.E.-circa 370 B.C.E.
- Everything made of atoms so small they cannot be divided

Hippocrates

- Lived circa 460 B.C.E.-370 B.C.E.
- Called the “father of medicine”
- Believed that diseases have natural rather than supernatural causes
- Hippocratic Oath – still taken by medical personnel today



Greek Drama

- **Purpose**
 - Educative – taught history and morality
- **Presentation**
 - Open-air amphitheaters
 - Little scenery
 - Originally sung by a chorus, but later chorus members developed into actors
- **Themes**
 - Gods, divine laws, and fate dominate human destiny

Greek Dramatists

Aeschylus

(525-456 B.C.E.)

- Called the “father of Greek drama”
- *Prometheus Bound*
- *Agamemnon*

Sophocles

(496-406 B.C.E.)

- *Oedipus Rex*
- *Antigone*

Euripides

(480-406 B.C.E.)

- *Medea*
- *The Bacchae*

Aristophanes

(448-380 B.C.E.)

- *The Frogs*
- *The Clouds*

Greek Philosophy

“Love of knowledge” – Search for answers to life’s big questions

Early
Sophists

Socrates

Plato

Aristotle

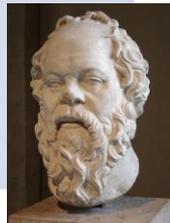
Greek Philosophers

Sophists (5th century B.C.E.)

- “Men of wisdom”
- Measured everything by its usefulness
- Criticized gods, government, and conventional morality
- There is no absolute truth

Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.)

- There is absolute truth – “Know thyself” – Socratic dialogue
- Convicted of corrupting the youth – forced to drink hemlock



Plato (427-347 B.C.E.)

- *Dialogues* written record of Socrates’ dialogues
- *The Republic* – ideal state administered by philosophers
- Founded the Academy which lasted 800 years

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E.)

- Macedonian student of Plato
- Tutor to Alexander the Great
- Opened the Lyceum in Athens
- Created the basis for scientific inquiry





The Greeks and History



Knowledge of the past had consisted of myths and legends.

The first true historians attempted to base their writings on facts.

Herodotus (484-425 B.C.E.)

- Called the “father of history”
- *The Inquiries or The Histories*
- Traveled to learn and write about the Persian Wars
- Much information about foreign customs, etc.
- Gave the gods a role in historical events

Thucydides (471-400 B.C.E.)

- Called the “first scientific historian”
- *History of the Peloponnesian Wars*
- Discussed cause and effect
- Gave the people involved the main role in historical events



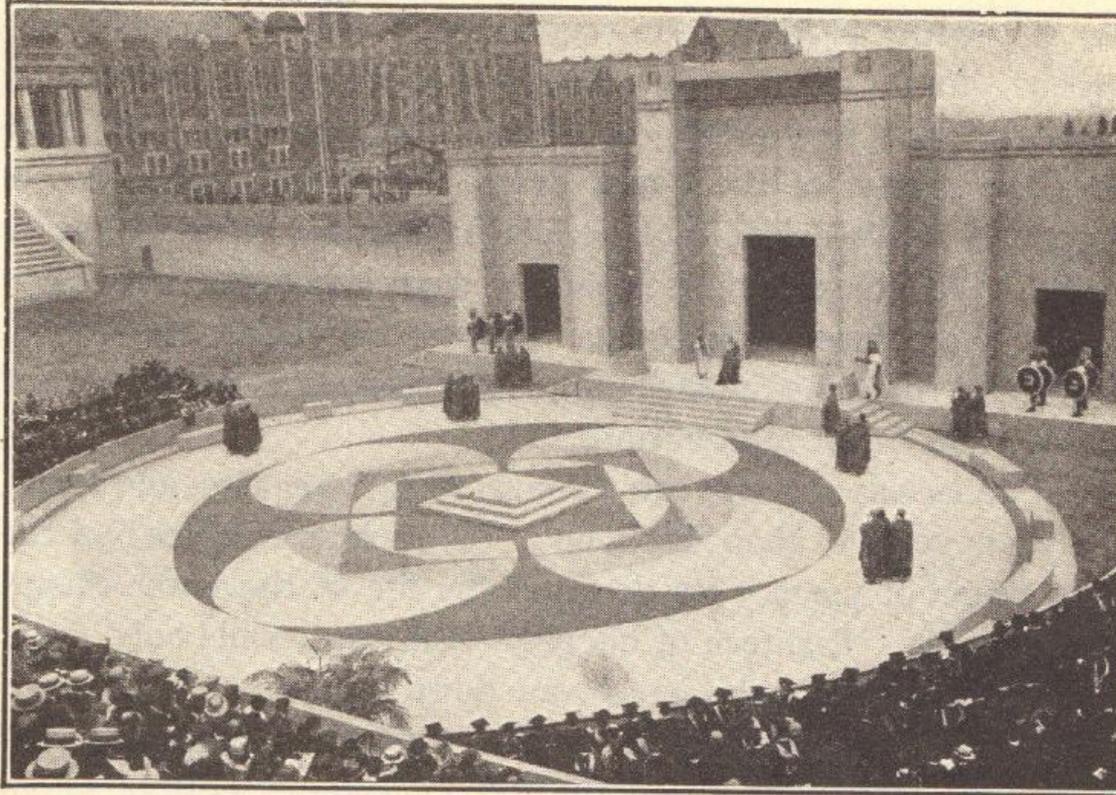
Greek Literature



- Hesiod (late 8th century B.C.E.)
 - *Theogony* – poem about Greek gods
 - *Work and Days* – poem about the life of a farmer
- Sappho (ca. 620 B.C.E.-ca. 570 B.C.E.)
 - Lyric poetry (sung accompanied by a lyre)
 - *Hymn to Aphrodite*
- Pindar (522-443 B.C.E.)
 - *Paeans*
 - Greeks considered him their greatest lyric poet



Greek Literature



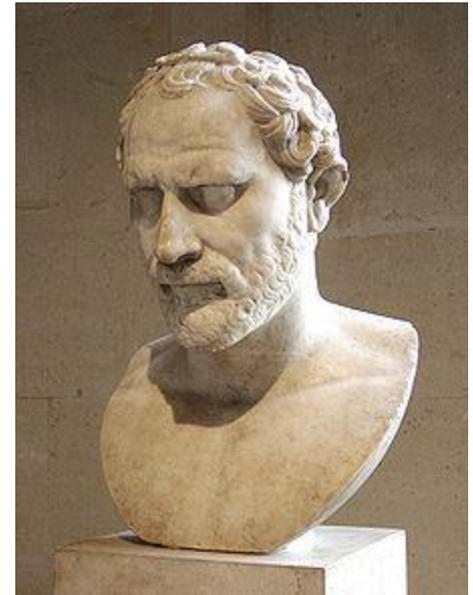
MODERN PRODUCTION OF A PLAY OF EURIPIDES

The chorus in the old Greek play was a company of singers who both took part in the action and served as interpreters of it to the audience. They are represented in the picture by the groups in dark robes standing in the circular space of the orchestra around the altar. The part of the chorus gradually decreased in importance as the number of actors was increased. The stage or scene was always very simple in structure. The picture is from *The Trojan Women*, as presented in the Stadium at the College of the City of New York in 1915.



Greek Oratory

- Art of oratory introduced by the Sophists
- Demosthenes (384-322 B.C.E.)
 - Warned Greeks about Philip of Macedonia's plans
 - English word *philippic* means “tirade against someone”



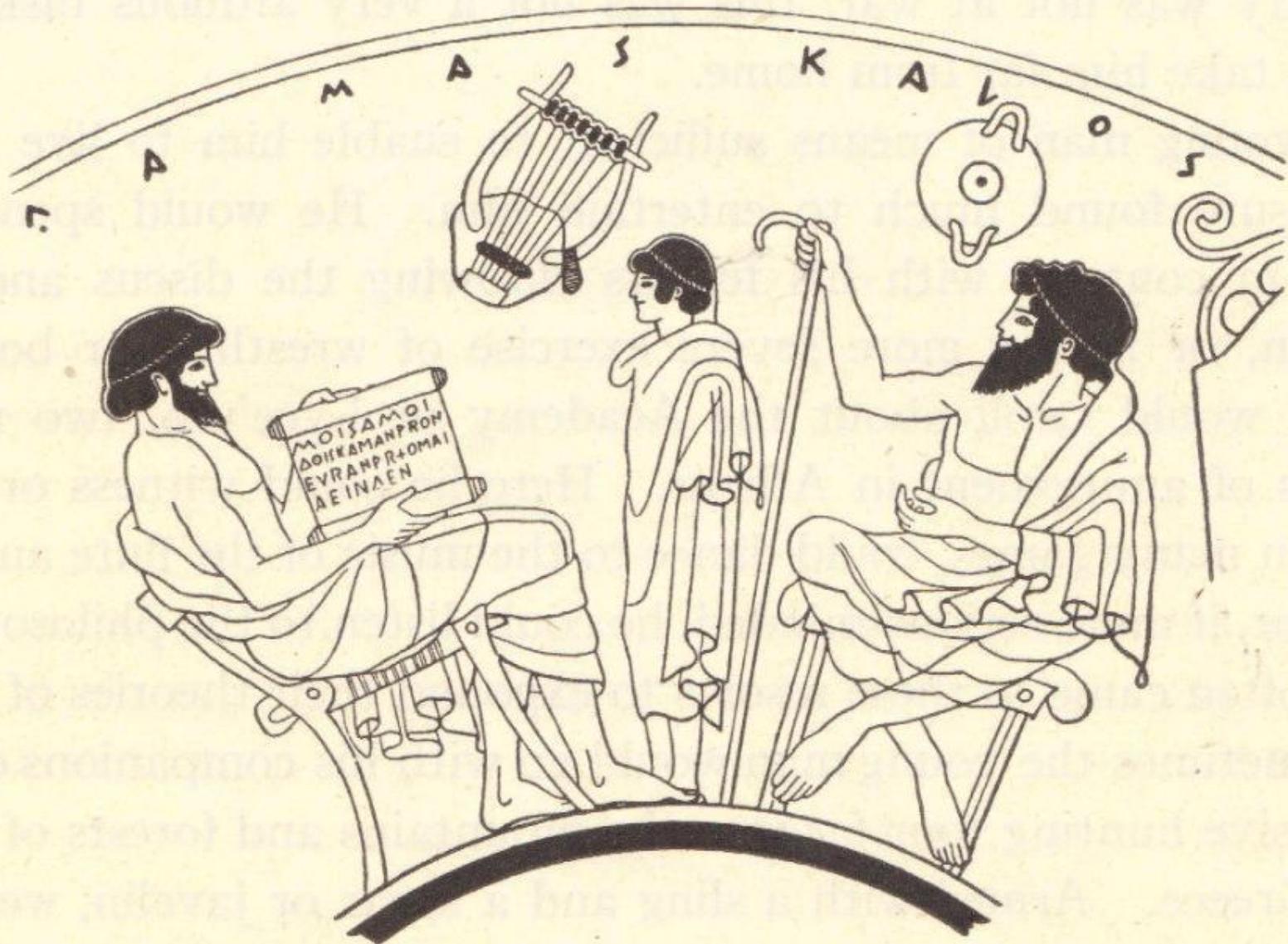
Demosthenes



Greek Education



- “A perfect mind in a perfect body”
- Education largely informal
- Formal education
 - Not for girls (learned domestic arts at home)
 - Boys sent to private schools at age seven
 - Slave – *pedagogue* – watched over him and taught him how to behave
 - Grammar, reading, writing, math, music, oratory
 - Age 12 – began gymnastics
- Only for upper classes
- Development of citizens who could participate in government and public affairs



GREEK SCHOOL TEACHER, PUPIL, AND PEDAGOGUE

From an ancient Greek vase painting. The teacher is instructing the pupil from a parchment roll. Between them, hanging on the wall, is shown a lyre.



Review Questions

1. What does the term *Hellenic* mean?
2. Describe Greek architecture and art.
3. What did Pythagoras and Hippocrates contribute to the sciences?
4. What questions and criticisms were raised by ancient Greek philosophers?
5. In what ways were Herodotus and Thucydides true historians?
6. Compare education in ancient Greece to education in the United States today.