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The Glory That Was Greece



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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

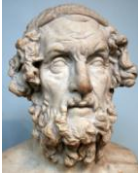
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The Age of Homer


- 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

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The Age of Homer



Homer



Schliemann

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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

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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

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Forces Uniting the Greeks

Religion	Olympic Games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greek pantheon of gods and goddesses living on Mount Olympus Zeus, Athena, Hades, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every four years This four-year period was called the <i>Olympiad</i> Began in 776 BCE Physical games – boxing, broad jumps, chariot racing, dashes, discus throwing, distance running, javelin throwing Intellectual games – art, drama, music, poetry

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Greek Language and Alphabet


	1	2	3	4	5
hawk				A	A
crane				B	B
throne				Γ	C
hand				Δ	D
meander				E	E

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALPHABET


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

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Greek Religion



HERMES
A bearded youth, wearing a tunic, sandals, and a winged petasos, holding a staff with a snake coiled around it.



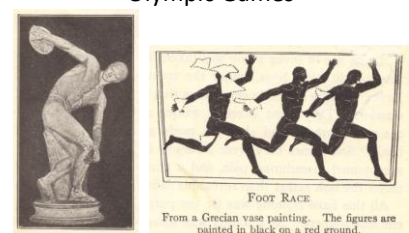
NIKE
A winged female figure, wearing a tunic and sandals, holding a laurel wreath.



DIONYSUS
A youthful male figure, wearing a tunic and sandals, holding a staff with a snake coiled around it.

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Olympic Games



Discobolus — or *Discos*
Marble copy of a famous bronze statue made by the Greek sculptor Miron. "Discobolus" means "discus thrower."

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


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Forces Disuniting the Greeks

First Loyalty Was to City-State	Geography	Different Types of Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often fought one another• This disunity eventually allowed the Macedonians to conquer Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mountains divided city-states and hindered communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athens – democracy• Sparta – authoritarian and militaristic nature• Also aristocracies, oligarchies, and tyrannies

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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

Cast: Warwick

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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

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Review Questions



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

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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
 - Cleisthenes
 - Pericles

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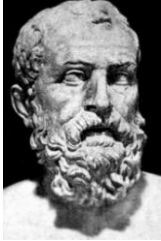
 **Draco** 

- 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



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 **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



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 **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

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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



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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**

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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

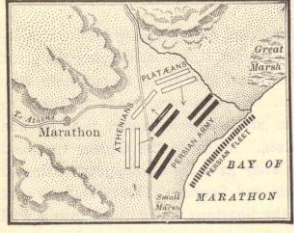
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First Persian War (490 B.C.E.)

- 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

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



BATTLE OF MARATHON, 490 B.C.

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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


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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**

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Athens







Remains of MARION ATROCIOUS to the EXAMINATION (20-21 1845)
 This building, on the Acropolis (the high hill), is the most important building of the great age of Greek sculpture – The Marions stand here on the floor and are on each side supporting a 12th-century tower of the tower.
 This is the first temple of rising human forms in place of columns.

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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

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 **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

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 **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

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Review Questions

1. What ancient Greek city-state first developed democracy?
2. How did Draco, Solon, Cleisthenes, 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?

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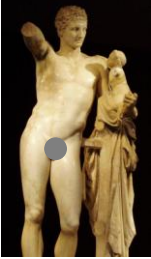
Hellenic Culture

- “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

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Greek Architecture and Art

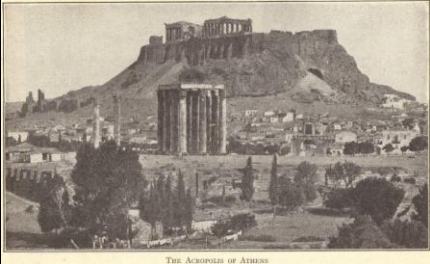
- **Architecture of the Acropolis**
 - Parthenon designed by Ictinus
 - Gold and ivory statue of Athena designed by Phidias
 - Optical illusions and engineering used to avoid building appearing curved from a distance
- **Sculpture**
 - Lifelike and proportionate
 - Attention to detail
 - Emphasis on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



Hermes and Dionysos by Praxiteles

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The Acropolis in Athens



The Acropolis of Athens

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Leaders in Greek Science

Thales	Pythagoras
Democritus	Hippocrates

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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

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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.”*

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Democritus



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

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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

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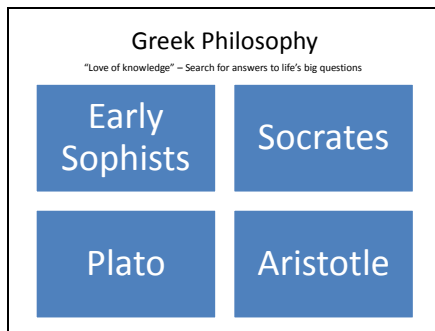
 **Greek Drama** 

- **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

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Greek Dramatists			
Aeschylus (525-456 B.C.E.)	Sophocles (496-406 B.C.E.)	Euripides (480-406 B.C.E.)	Aristophanes (448-380 B.C.E.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Called the "father of Greek drama"• <i>Prometheus Bound</i>• <i>Agamemnon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Oedipus Rex</i>• <i>Antigone</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Medea</i>• <i>The Bacchae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The Frogs</i>• <i>The Clouds</i>

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Sophists (5th century B.C.E.)	Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.)	Plato (427-347 B.C.E.)	Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Men of wisdom"• Measured everything by its usefulness• Criticized gods, government, and conventional morality• There is no absolute truth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is absolute truth – "Know thyself" – Socratic dialogue• Convicted of corrupting the youth – forced to drink hemlock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Dialogues</i> written record of Socrates' dialogues• <i>The Republic</i> – ideal state administered by philosophers• Founded the Academy which lasted 800 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Macedonian student of Plato• Tutor to Alexander the Great• Opened the Lyceum in Athens• Created the basis for scientific inquiry 

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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.)	Thucydides (471-400 B.C.E.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Called the "father of history"• <i>The Inquiries or The Histories</i>• Traveled to learn and write about the Persian Wars• Much information about foreign customs, etc.• Gave the gods a role in historical events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Called the "first scientific historian"• <i>History of the Peloponnesian Wars</i>• Discussed cause and effect• Gave the people involved the main role in historical events

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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



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Greek Literature




Mosaic Floorplan of a Play or Evavonon

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 group 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 1916.

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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

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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

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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.
