

# Review

# Socrates

1.Socrates: A Greek philosopher who developed the socratic method of teaching, which uses the question and answer format to lead students to see things for themselves through using their own reason. He questioned authority and was sentenced to death

# Plato

1. Plato: A student of Socrates, he is considered a great philosopher. He believed that there was a higher world of eternal, unchanging forms that had always existed and that these ideal forms make up reality and only a trained mind can become aware of these forms and understand them.

# Aristotle

1. Aristotle: A Greek philosopher who believed that when one examines actual objects, one could perceive their form. He also believed that people happiness was tied to their behavior.

# Polis

1. Polis: another word for a Greek city-state

# City-State

1. City-State: a small city and its surrounding lands. In Ancient Greece, the two major city-states were Athens and Sparta

# Direct-Democracy

1. Direct-Democracy: A governmental system where every eligible voter, votes on every policy change.

# Oligarchy

1.Oligarchy: A form of government where a few, wealthy, educated people rule



# Classical

1. Classical: relating to Greek or Roman art, architecture, or ideas

# Mythology

1. Mythology: are myths and teachings that belong to the ancient Greeks, concerning their gods and heroes, the nature of the world, and the origins and significance of their own ritual practices

# Oracle

1.Oracle: a sacred shrine where a Greek god or goddess revealed the future through a priest or priestess.

# Sparta

1.Sparta: A city-state of Ancient Greece known for their military prowess. Ruled by an oligarchy with 2 kings

# Athens

1. Athens: A greek city-state that focused on democracy, theater, philosophy and art

# Greek Theater

1. Greek Theater: The Greeks wrote plays, both comedies and tragedies. Tragedies dealt with universal themes of reason, good vs evil and life situations

# Trade



Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.

# Trade

- » Had limited farmland
- » Needed to trade for food outside of Greece
  - » Traded: cereal, wine, olives, cheese,
- » **Result**
- » Moved Greek Population
- » Increased transporting technology
- » Spread Greek culture



# Slavery

**Definition: Slavery in ancient civilizations was not based upon race or skin color. It was usually a result of person debt, criminal activity or loss in battle**



- In Athens and Roman Republic, the main source of slaves were captured either in war or bought from victors in other wars and raids
- Considered property
- Treated harshly
- In the lowest class system
- Equal or More slaves than free Greeks

# Spartan Helots

- » Spartans used settlers they enslaved
- » Could be killed legally by upper class
- » Almost 3 times as many Helots than Upper class citizens
- » Note necessarily considered human beings



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWLdTZzj9Yc>

11;50-14:30

# War





# Phalanx

» a group of soldiers (**Hoplites**) moving in close formation



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWLdTZzj9Yc>

45 min



# The Greeks at War!



Between 500 and 400 B.C. the Greeks fought several wars.

Two were against the powerful Persian Empire to the east of Greece.

Then a civil war broke out among the city-states of Greece.

# Persian Empire vs Greece

» Ionia (Asia Minor) fell to Persia

» BTW.. Notice Macedonia - they will later take over!





# Why did the Persians invade Greece?

In 519 B.C. the Persians conquered a group of people who lived in Asia Minor called the Ionian Greeks.

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.



The made the Persian King, Darius, very angry with Greece.

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

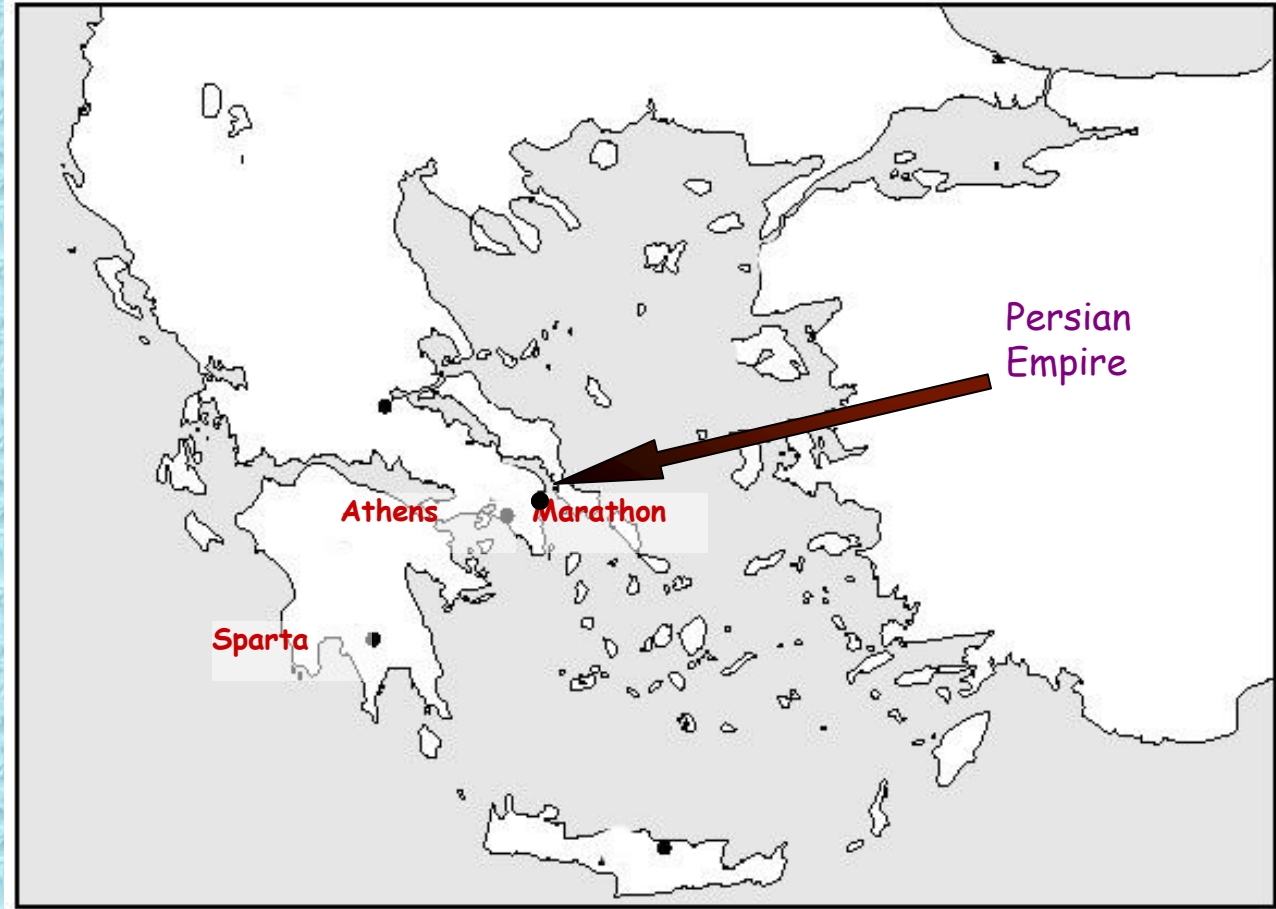
**The Persian army landed at Marathon, north of Athens, in 490 B.C.**

**The Persians greatly outnumbered the Greeks.**

**The Persians were amazed at the strong will of the small Athenian force.**

**They had no horses or archers, only fierce foot soldiers.**

**After a few days, the Persians decided to attack Athens by sea.**



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

**The Persians Retreated.**



# Marathon



The Greeks sent their fastest runner Pheidippides 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.



## What Happened at Thermopylae?

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

Sparta took charge of the army.



## Persia Invades Greece

The Persian army had little trouble as it moved through northern Greece.

It came to a narrow mountain pass called Thermopylae, there 7,000 Greeks waited for the Persians.

For several days they stopped the Persian army from moving forward

Someone led the Persians behind the Greek army, the Spartan soldier began to retreat to their ships as the Persians marched forward.

# Thermopylae: The Last Stand

A Small Spartan force of about 300 men commanded by King Leonidas, guarded the mountain pass of Thermopylae.

They held out heroically against the enormous Persian force for three days.

They were betrayed when someone told the Persians how to get in behind the army.

They were defeated, but won valuable time for the rest of the Greeks.



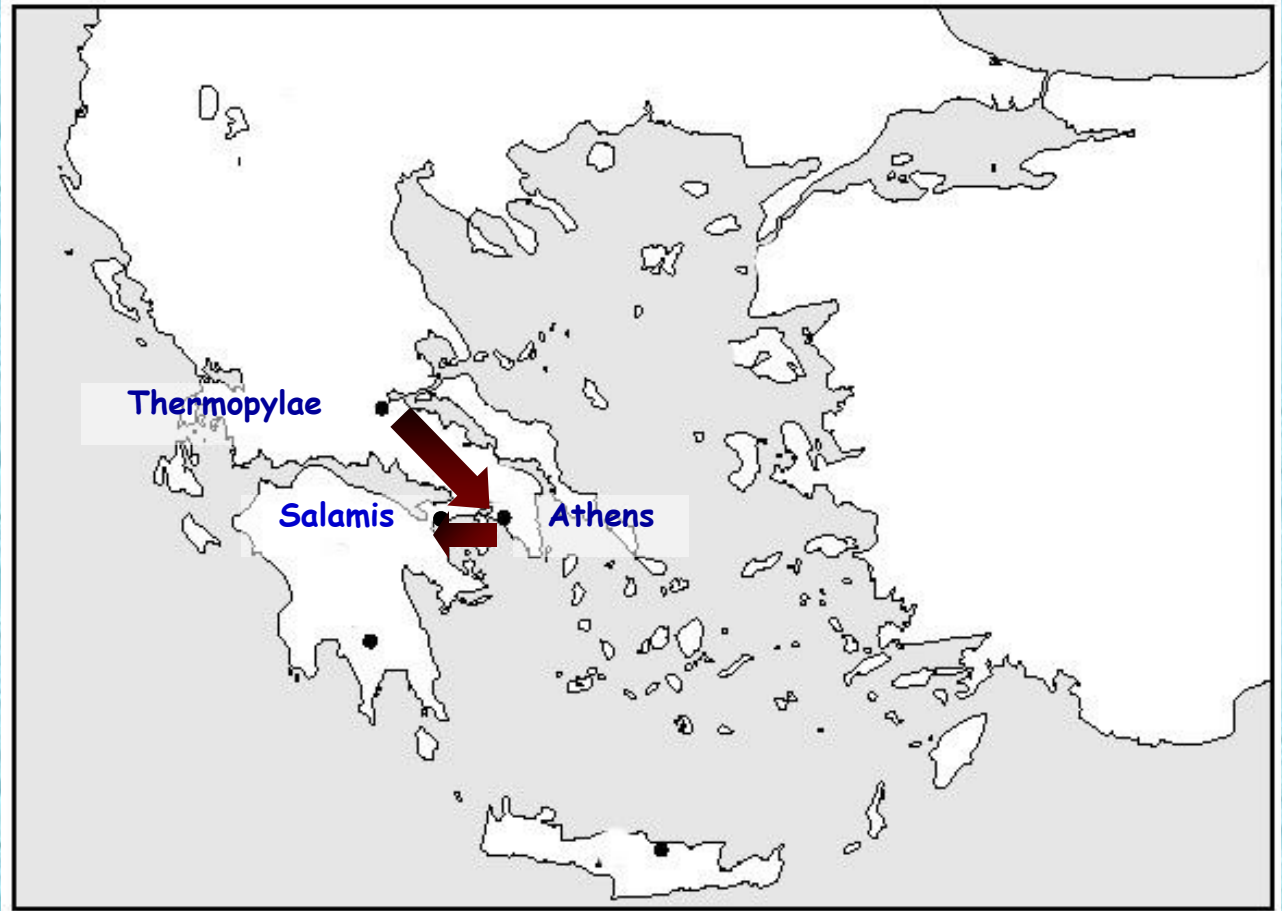


# Who won at Salamis?

The Persians marched south after their victory at Thermopylae and destroyed the city of Athens.

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.



# Results of the Persian Wars



The Greek sense of uniqueness was increased.

Athens emerged as the most powerful city-state in Greece.

Athens organized the Delian League, an alliance with other Greek city-states.

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

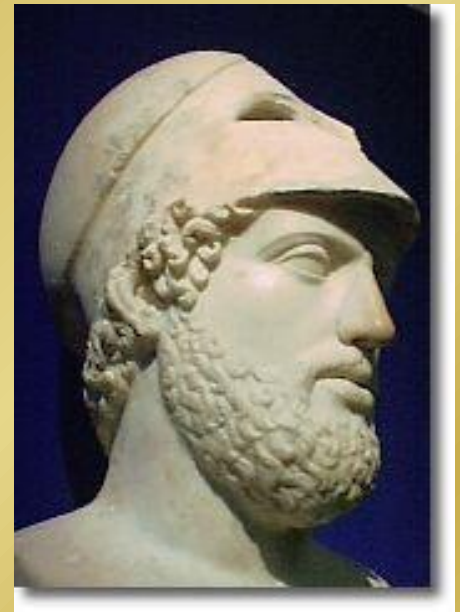
They moved the treasury to Athens, and forced people to stay in the league against their will.



# Athens in the Age of Pericles

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.

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.

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

Pericles rebuilt the Acropolis and turned Athens into the cultural center of Greece.



# Greek against Greek



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.

Sparta encouraged an Oligarchy (government run by business) in the states of the Peloponnesian League, and Athens supported democracy.

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



# Delian League vs Peloponnesian League



# Peloponnesian War

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.

# The Aftermath of 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.

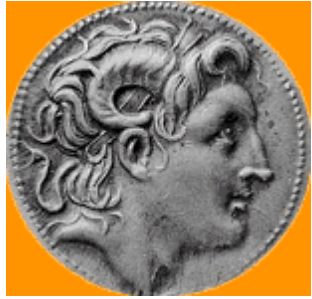
Sparta itself suffered defeat at the hands of Thebes, another Greek city-state.

Greece was left vulnerable to invasion (by the Macedonians).

Cultural development was arrested.



# Macedonia and Alexander the Great

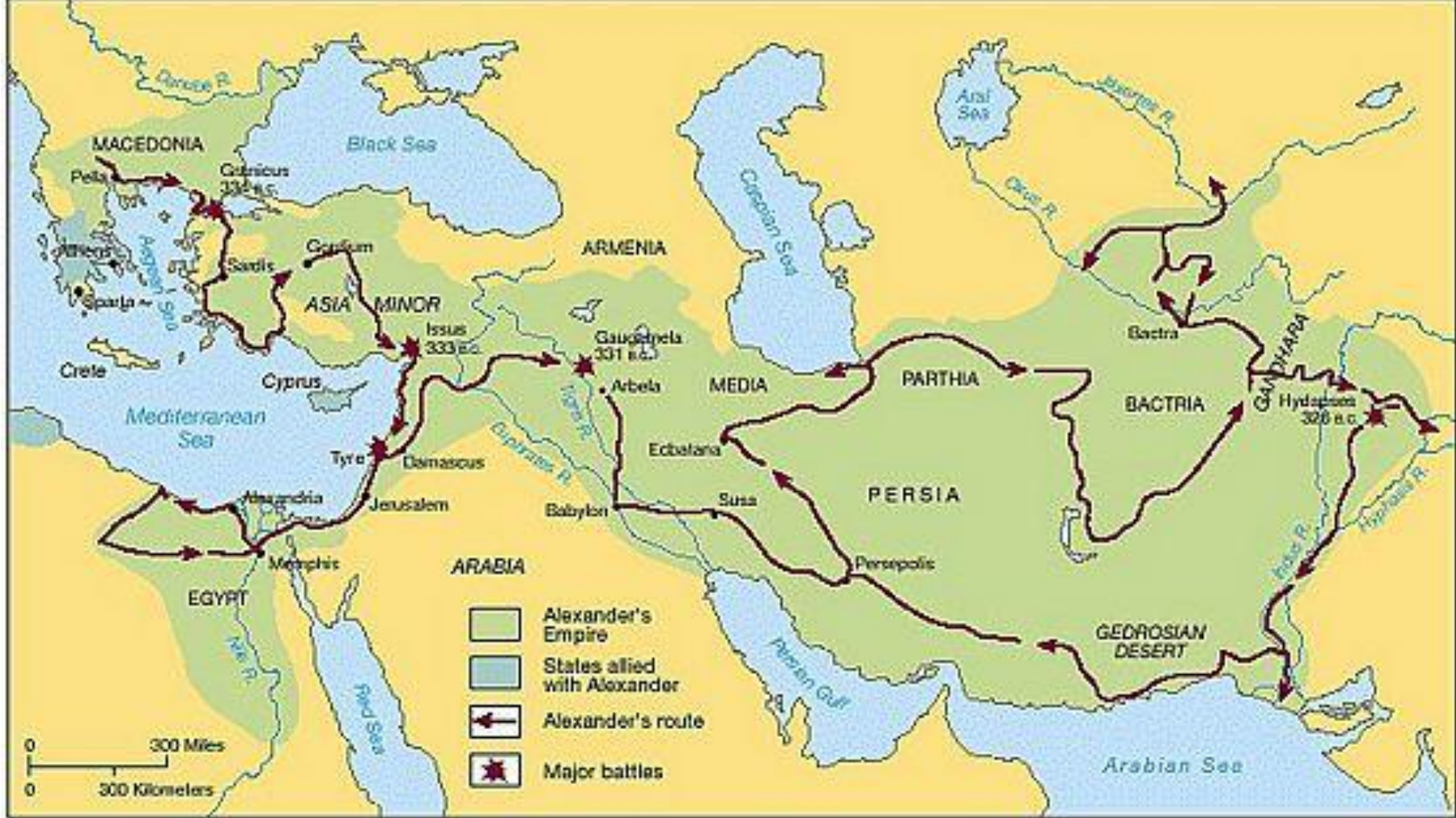


In 338 B.C. King Phillip II of Macedonia led his army from the north and conquered Greece.

After his death his son, Alexander the Great, went on to conquer the entire Greek world.

**Macedonians: The northern neighbors of Ancient Greeks. They were rural people of farmers and agricultural laborers, organized into groups, not city-states. Their leaders focused mainly on defending borders**

- » Greeks considered the northern neighbors barbarians
- » King Phillip of Macedonia wanted to unite with Greece. He went to war (Battle of Chaeronea) and beat the Athenians.
- » Shortly after King Phillip died and his son, Alexander the Great (20) invaded Persia

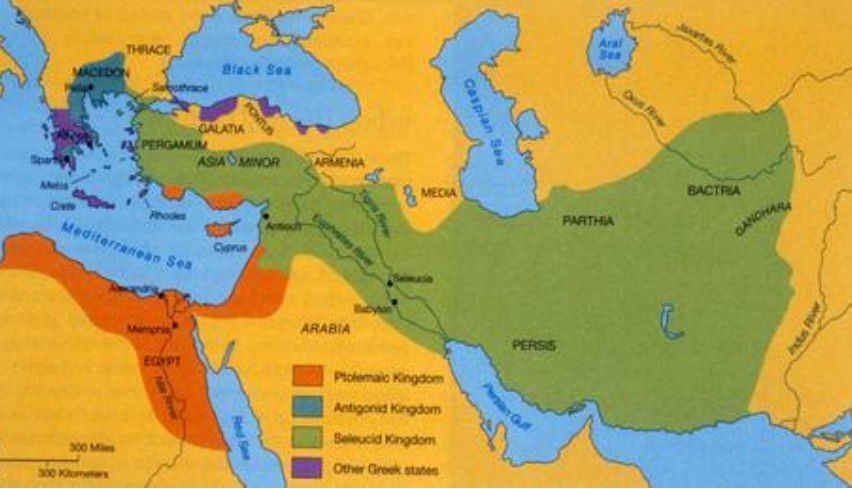


## Alexander the Great: The king of Macedonia who ushered in the Hellenistic Age

» He beat Persia and conquered Syria, Egypt and Palestine within 6 years!



# Hellenistic Era



» **Hellenistic Era: “A new age created by Alexander the Great where Greek language and ideas spread to the non-Greek world of Southwest Asia and beyond”**

» “Hellenistic” means “to imitate Greeks”

» Four Hellenistic kingdoms emerged

» Philosophy spread, scholars were created, Greek architecture spread

- » Eratosthenes: determined the Earth was round and it's circumference
- » Euclid wrote a book on geometry
- » Archimedes established pi (3.14) and works on geometry of spheres and cylinders
- » Epicurus said happiness=freedom from emotional turmoil and worry

