

# Western Civilization

Chapters 5-6  
Ancient Greece

# Geography



- Many Small Islands
- Sea is very important
- Mountains and Rivers made it hard to go places

# 1<sup>st</sup> Early Civilizations



- Minoans—1<sup>st</sup>
  - Frescoes
  - Volcano
- Mycenaean's
  - Conquered Greece
  - War Like
  - Linear B

# Polis



- City-State
- Started around a fort
- Common Themes
  - Territory
  - Community
  - Independence

# City States (Polis)



- Covered Small Areas
- Less than 10,000 people in them
- Acropolis—original fort, located on a hill, center of town
- Agora—market place



# Homeric Age

- Homer—famous Greek storyteller
- Iliad—Paris/Helen/Trojan War
  - Explained History Between Greeks and Persians
- Odyssey—Odysseus' adventure on his way home from the Trojan War
  - Dealt with many gods, etc



# Greek Religion



- Tried to Explain 3 main things
  - Explain Nature
  - Explain Emotions
  - Bring Good Luck
- No Afterlife
- Myths
- Mt Olympus—Zeus, Athena, Apollo

# Olympic Games



- Strength and Bravery pleased the Gods
- Did the contest every 4 years
- 776 BC
- Boxing, running, javelin, discus, wrestling
- Olive Branch



# Greek Government—Kings to Democracy

- Landowners and warrior chiefs became the first leaders of city-states (Aristocrats)
- Aristocracies
- Changes start to occur
  - Hoplite—heavy infantry, new way of fighting, everyone very close together
  - Fought as one, long spears, able to defeat the aristocrats



# Greek Government—Kings to Democracy

- Tyrants—new leaders (after aristocrats)
  - Brought reform and change to the poor people of Greece
  - Some over time became unjust and brutal
- Popular Government—idea that people should and could rule themselves (ordinary people)
- Athens—developed into the first democracy—citizens participated in government
- Sparta—did not follow suit (remained aristocracies)

# Sparta

- Sparta is located in a valley.
- Focusing on defense of the city/state became the main priority.
- Caused them to develop much differently than Athens





# Spartan Society

- 3 Social Groups
  - Equals—decedents of early invaders; control land
  - Half-Citizens—Free, paid taxes, served in army
  - Helots—Slaves
- Government
  - 2 Kings (1 headed the army, 1 was domestic)
  - Council of Elders—created laws/courts
  - Assembly—voted on laws (accept/reject)
    - » Ephors—watched over the kings

# Spartan Society

- Government controlled most aspects of life
- Every adult male would serve as a soldier
  - Examined babies at birth (weak were killed)
  - At 7 boys would go to military school (basics)
  - At 20 they would begin military service
  - Available for service until they were 60 years old
- Females were expected to stay in good shape to produce fit babies.
- Resulted in a strong govt., unbeatable army, but really no individual freedoms.

# Sparta Society



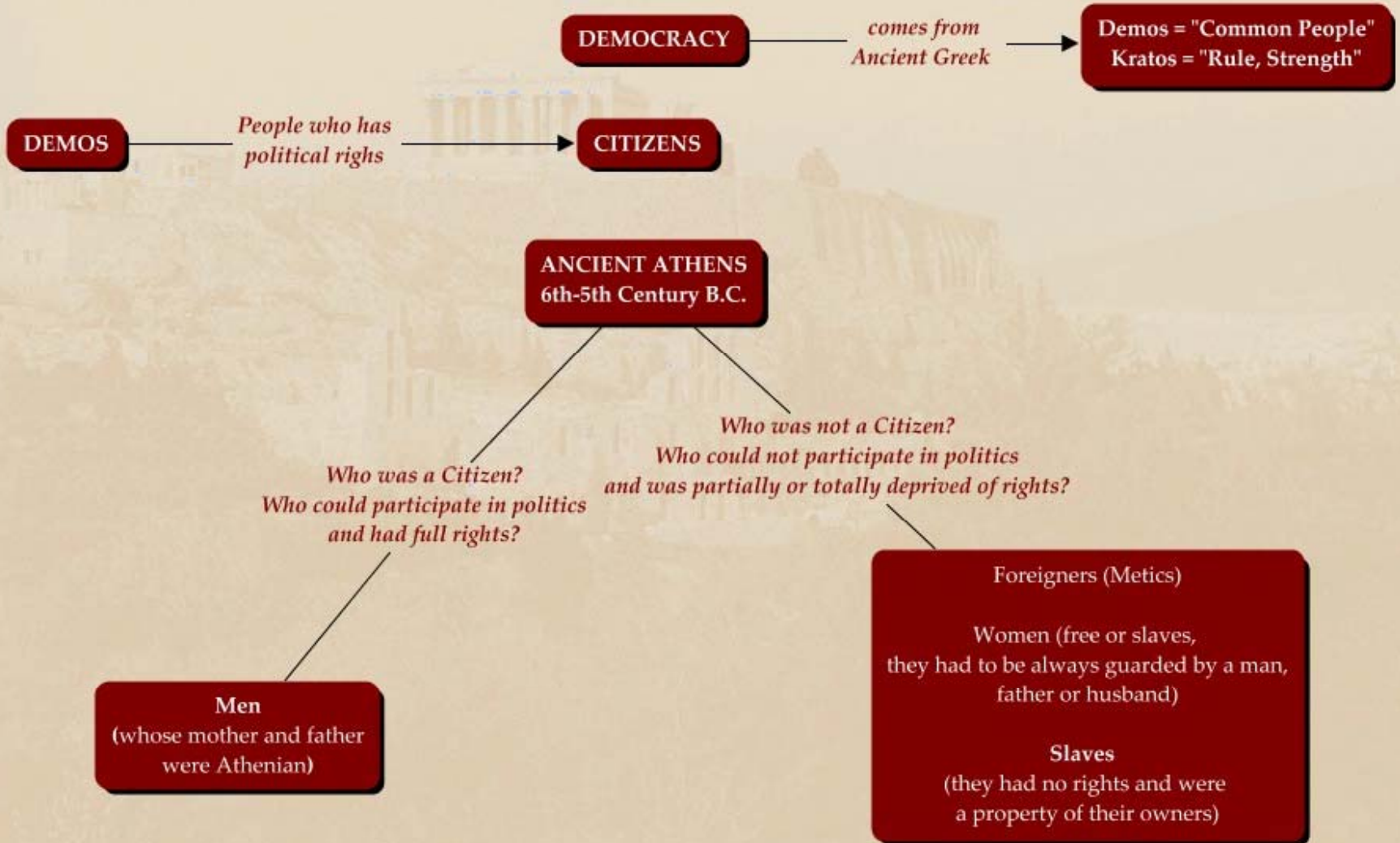
# Athens

- Located on the Sea, trade and education were more important than defense/war
- Social Classes
  - Citizens—top group, could be any Athenian born male
  - Metics—born outside of Athens, free, taxed, no political rights.
  - Slaves—people that were captured in war, could become Metics over time.



# Athenian Democracy

- Aristocracy—wealthy landowners in govt.
- Draco—wrote down all the laws so people could see them
- Solon—erased all the peoples debts, created a court made up of ordinary citizens.
- Cleisthenes—took power and turned Athens into a democracy
  - Divided up the citizens into 10 groups of 50 (Council of 500)
- Direct Democracy—all citizens participated in making decisions (Athens)
- Representative Democracy—elect representatives to govern the people (USA)



# Athenian Economy

- Farmers—grew grapes, olives, figs
- Terraces—small plots of land located on hillsides.
- Farmers went overseas to spread Athenian Goods.
  - Import—bring good into a country
  - Export—to take goods away
- Trade was very important to the development of Athens

# Athenian Home Life

- Simple Homes---Money should be spent to better the community.
- Marriage—very important
  - Girls married young (13-15)...usually to someone older
  - Purpose was to have kids
  - Women were looked up as inferior, citizens but really no rights or respect.
- Pedagogue—male slave that would teach young boys schooling and manners (usually 7)

# Education and Military

- Most were poor/hard working
- Wealthy—spent time in pursuit of intellectual and physical excellence.
- Great value on literary and education
  - Strong body and healthy mind
  - Elementary schools
  - Sophists—schools for older boys, like high school.
    - » Learned govt, math, ethics, Rhetoric

# Education and Military

- Education helped spread the Greek culture and language across the Mediterranean Sea
- Military
  - At 18 years old, Athenian males got a year of military service
  - Wealthy young men served in the middle of the hoplite (well protected)
  - Poor people served on the flanks...bad deal

# Persian Wars

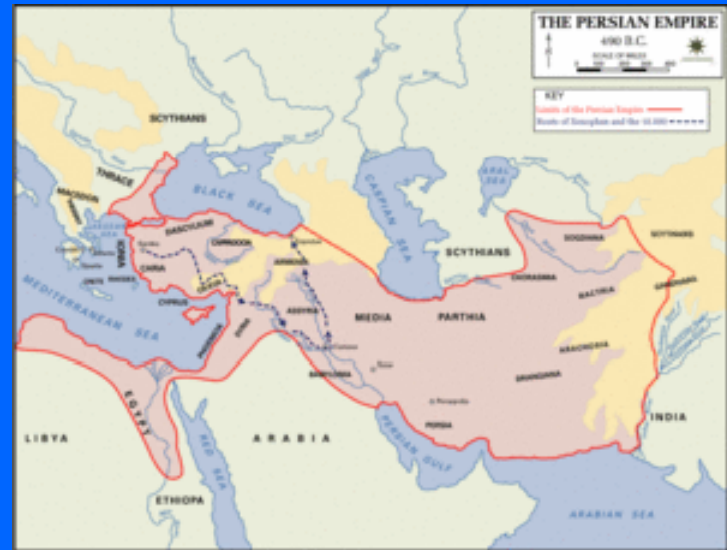
- Greeks in Asia Minor (Persia) began to revolt against the Persians. (Athens supported this uprising)
- King Darius (Persian King) crushed these revolts...wanted to punish Athens for helping
  - 490, Persia invaded Greece
  - Athens was able to defeat them in the battle of Marathon

# Persian War cont..

- King Xerxes (Darius' son) wanted revenge
  - Attacked Greece in 480 BC
  - Many city states worked together to stop him
- Sparta
  - 300 Spartans stopped the Persian advance for awhile
  - Eventually they were all killed—did not surrender, allowed for other city states to come together to fight the Persians
  - Athens, Sparta, and other city states were able to defeat Persia in 479. (Trapped them)







# Age of Pericles

- Pericles—great general and politician in Athens.
  - During his time Athens reached its highest power, wealth, and democracy.
- Delian League—all of the city states in Greece would unite to become stronger.
  - Problem—Athens made all the decisions, other city states (Sparta) became upset

# Peloponnesian War

- War between Athens and Sparta
  - Sparta—stronger army, was able to drive Athenians back into Athens.
  - Surrounded the city for 27 years
  - Athenian ships kept goods coming in
  - Eventually an aristocracy took over Athens, this unrest allowed for Sparta to finally make them give up (Persian ships also helped form a blockade)
- Sparta was still unable to unite Greece.



# Chapter 6

# Greek Golden Age

- Era of Cultural Progress, Athens would become the worldwide symbol.
- Acropolis—Center of Athens, very high hill
  - Lots of artistic things (paintings and sculptures)
- Parthenon—located on the Acropolis
  - Temple that was built to honor Athena



# Greek Sculptors

- Myron and Phidias—  
two great sculptors
- Discus Thrower
- Praxiteus—first to  
sculpt things into life  
like forms.
- Tried to show the  
beauty of the human  
body



# Greek Art



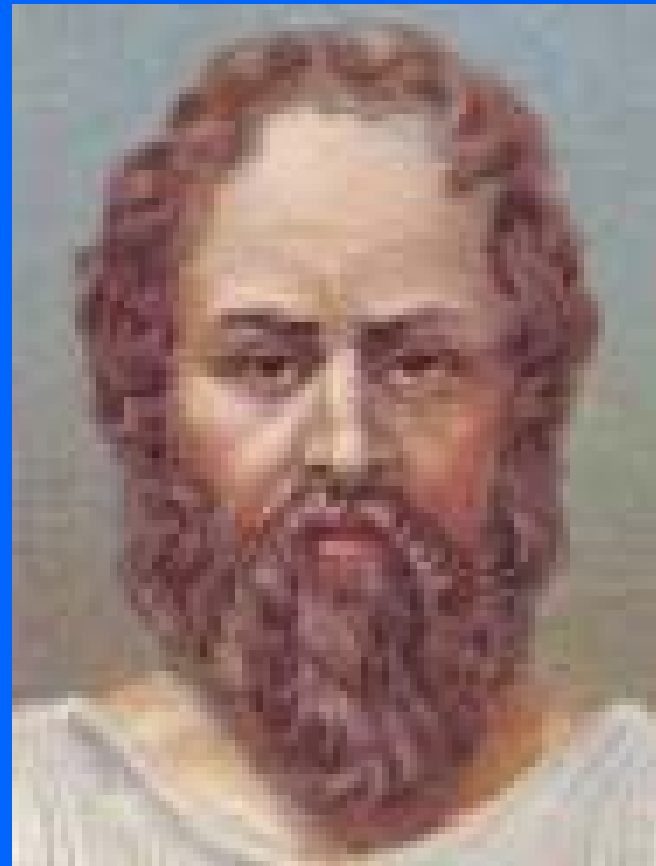
- Express the human beauty
- Show pride in the City State
- Show harmony and balance in nature
- Show strength, intelligence, pride

# Philosophy

- Philosophy—study of reality and human existence
- Gain a better understanding of self and the surrounding world.
- Truths could be discovered through reason (thinking)
- Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

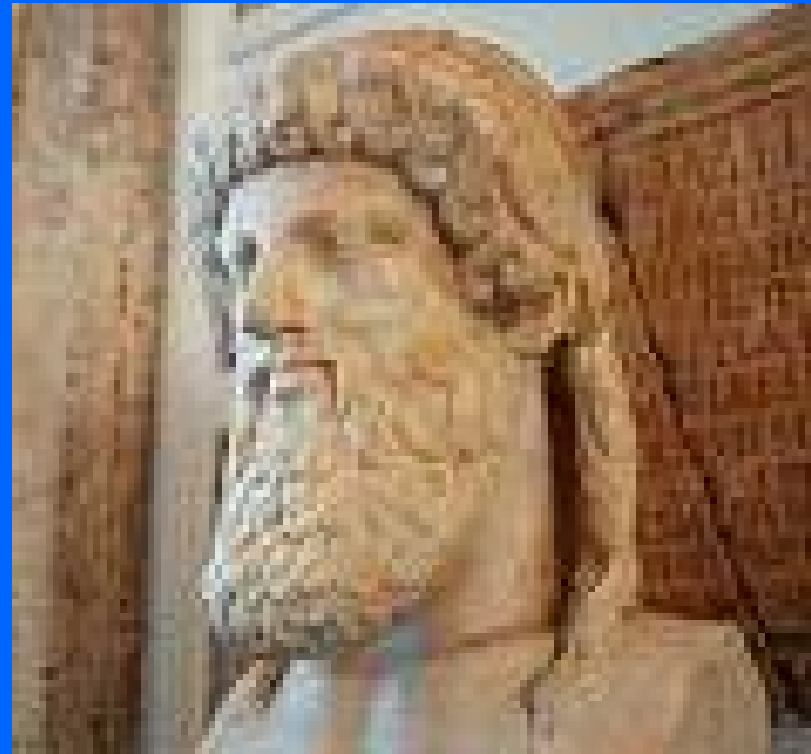
# Socrates

- Important thinker, education was the key to personal growth.
- Asked questions, forced people to think for themselves.
- Made many enemies in the govt.
- Falsely accused of denying gods, killed.



# Plato

- Student of Socrates, was the first to write down all his teachings, made them public.
- Academy—school that taught Philosophy
- Dialogues—lengthy conversations that told a point (moral of story)
- Republic—most famous dialogue, reflected Plato's perfect society.

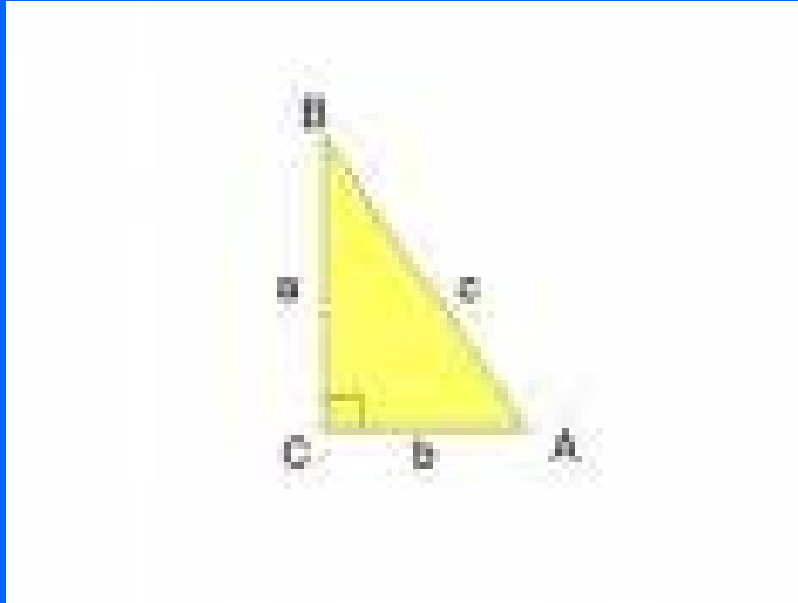


# Aristotle

- Student of Plato
- Came up with the idea to study things logically
- Define and classify everything
- Foundations of anatomy, botany, and zoology

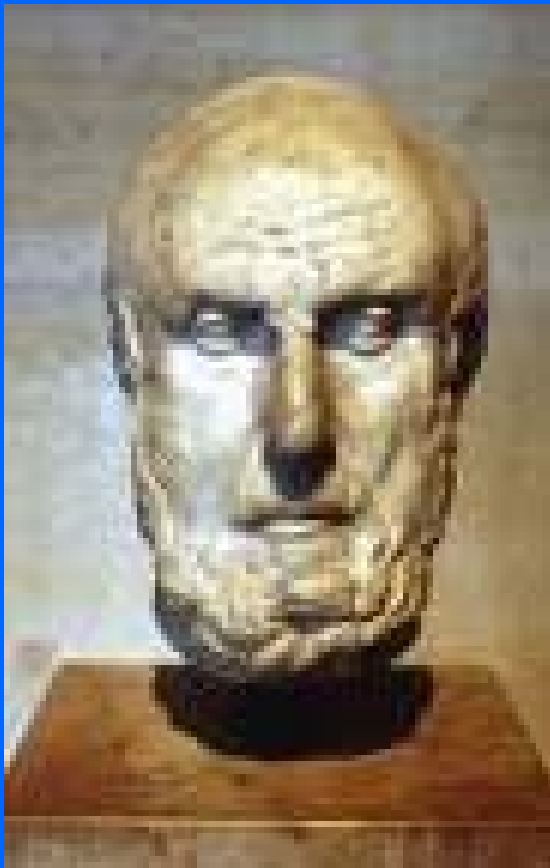


# Pythagoras



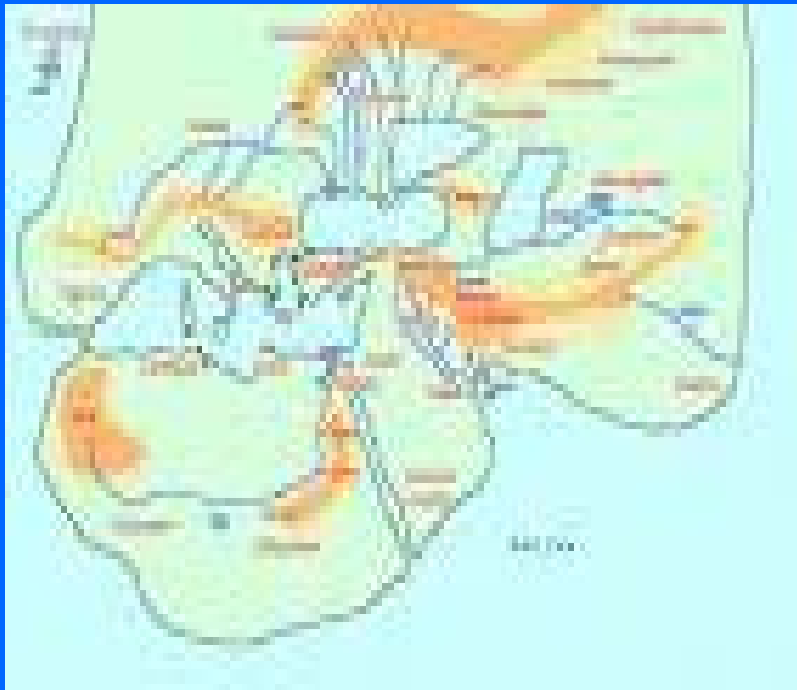
- Philosopher who thought everything could be explained by Math
- Pythagorean Theorem

# Hippocrates



- Founder of medical science
- Wrote many studies
- First to think that disease comes from natural causes
- Hippocratic Oath

# Herodotus



- First Western Historian
- Traveled the world and wrote down all sorts of things about other customs.
- Not all was true

# Greek Theater

- Dramas
  - Greeks were the first to write them
  - Plays containing action or dialogue, involving conflict and emotion
  - Poetic , usually had an orchestra (actors, chorus)
- Tragedies
  - Main character usually struggles against fate
  - Main character usually defeated
  - Hubris—punishment for having too much pride
- Comedies—plays that made fun of something or someone



# Alexander the Great

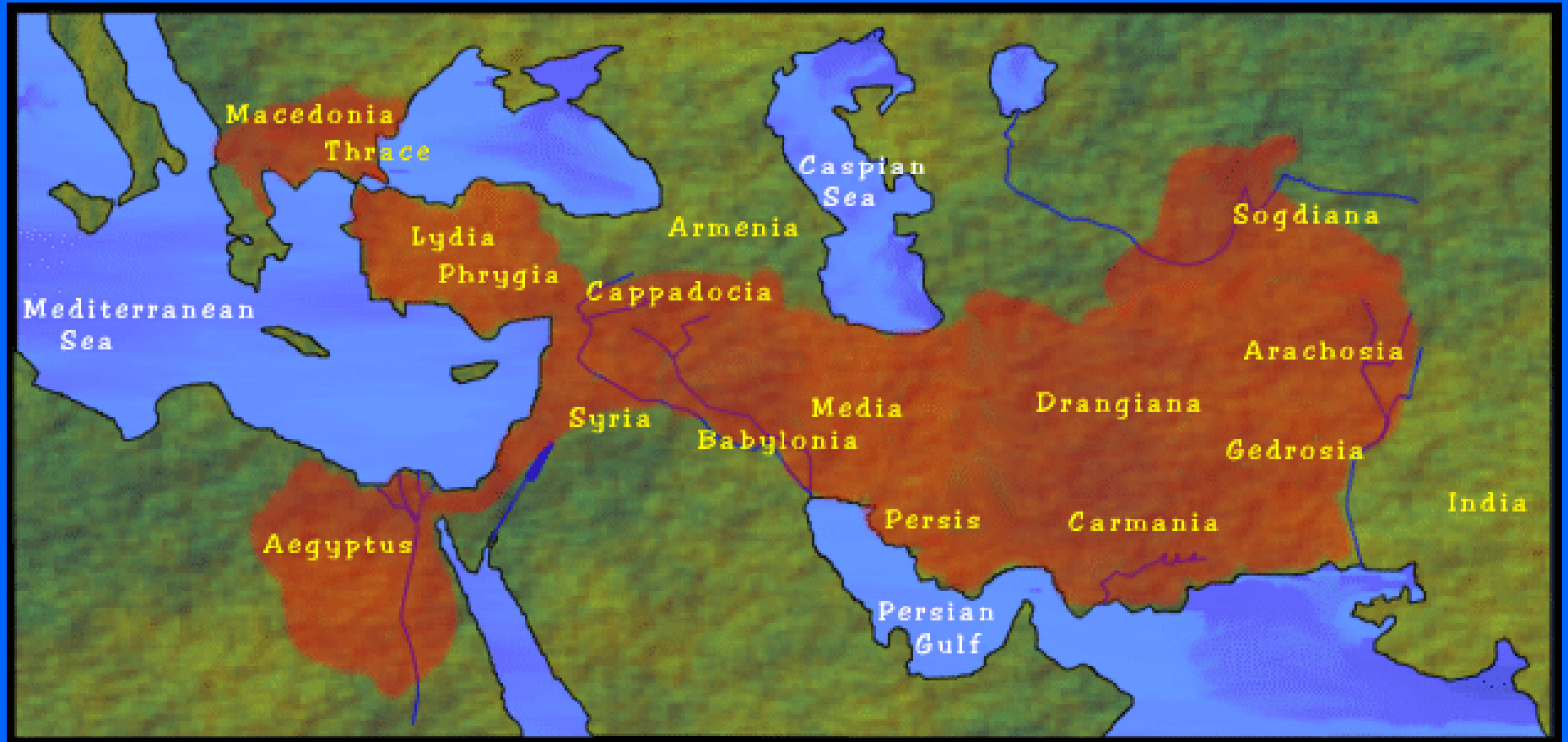
- Phillip II
  - Father of Alexander the Great
  - King of Macedon (Area to the North of Greece)
  - Phalanx—rows of soldiers standing very close to each other (like a hoplite)
  - Phillip was able to take control of Greece, a lot of Greeks actually supported Phillip because he would unite them.
- Demosthenes—public speaker in Athens
  - He convinced the Athenians to attack Phillip's Army
  - Bad decision, they were defeated and Phillip took control of Greece

# Alexander the Great

- Phillip was easily able to unite Greece after his victory over Athens
  - Problem: He was assassinated soon after this victory
- Alexander—Phillip's Son
  - Took over after Phillip's death
  - Well educated in military and politics, brave, loyal
  - Alexander crushed all rebellions in Greece after Phillips death

# Alexander's Empire

- Wanted to conquer the world
- Captured these areas:
  - Turkey, Syria, Egypt, all Middle East
- Tried to conquer India but his troops got tired b/c they were so far away from home.
- Alexander died of a fever on his way home from India (33)

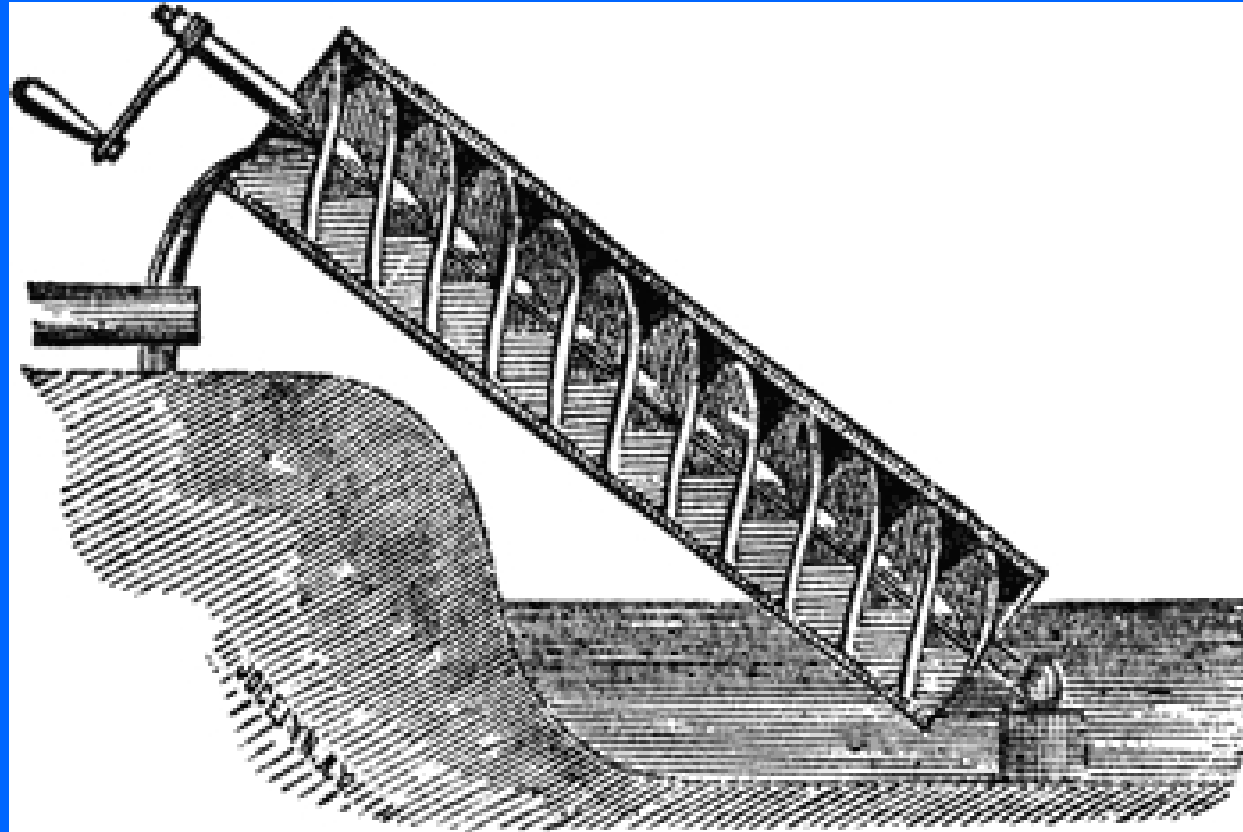


# Hellenistic Culture

- Hellenistic Culture—new way of life that combined Greek, Mediterranean and Asian ways of life. (lasted until the Romans came in)
- Alexander wanted to spread Greek Culture everywhere so he had his generals marry women from the countries they conquered.
- Things that improved:
  - Trade
  - Education
  - Women's Rights
  - Life became more modern

# Hellenistic Math

- Euclid
  - Father of Geometry
  - Elements—his book, basis for today's geometry books
- Archimedes
  - Greatest Scientist
  - Calculated the value of pi
  - Explained how a compound pulley worked
  - Archimedes Screw—drew water from the ground



# Hellenistic Science

- Herophilus
  - Brain is the center of the nervous system
- Aristarchus
  - Earth and other planets move around the sun
- Eratosthenes
  - Calculated the distance around the earth using angles of the sun