

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 5: Classical Greece 2000 B.C.-300 B.C.

Section 1: Cultures of the Mountains and the Sea

Section 2: Warring City-States

Section 3: Democracy and Greece's Golden Age

Section 4: Alexander's Empire

Section 5: The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

Reasons for Myths

- Greeks Sought to understand the Mysteries of Nature + Power of human Passions
- Myths explained the changing of the Seasons
- Greeks Attributed human qualities (love, hate, jealousy) to their gods
- The gods quarreled + Competed with each other Constantly
- Gods lived forever + lived on top of Mt. Olympus

- Greeks believed Athena was guardian of their Cities, especially Athens
- She was Zeus's favorite Child
- Athena = goddess of wisdom was Zeus's daughter
- Hera was often jealous with Zeus's relationships w/ other women
- Hera = his wife
- Zeus = Ruler of gods

Geography Shapes Greek Life

- Mountainous Peninsula
- Includes 2000 islands in Aegean + Ionian Seas
- Lands on east end of Aegean also part of Greece
- Geography shaped Greek Culture
- Sea travel + Trade became necessary to obtain needed Resources such as Timber, Metals, Crops
- Rugged Mtns cover 3/4 of Greece
- Northwest to Southeast along Balkan Pen
- Mtns divided Greece into Regions with small independent political communities
- Small streams in valleys not suitable for Irrigation
- Supported small pop with little living space
- Need to seek colonies encourages Exploration
- Moderate Climate supported outdoor life

CULTURES OF THE MOUNTAINS AND THE SEA

Gods + Myths

Greeks Create Myths

- Greeks develop Myths or traditional stories about their gods
- Includes Homer's Epics
- Also "Theogony" by Hesiod

MYCENAEAN CIVILIZATION DEVELOPS

- group of Indo-Euro. who migrated to Greek mainland known as Mycenaean
- Fortified City of Mycenae on Rocky ridge w/ 20ft thick wall 1600-1100 BCE
- After 1500 BCE Come in Contact w/ Minoans

Greek Culture Declines Under Dorians

- 1200 BCE Mycenaeans Collapses from Invaders
- The less advanced Dorians Rule + Ruin Trade
- No Written Record For 400 Yrs 1150 to 750 BCE

- Minoans Influence them w/ sea Trade
- Also w/ their writing system + decorated vases, religion art, politics + literature

EPICS OF HOMER

- Lacking Writing, Greeks learned from Spoken Word (oral)
- Homer = Blind Storyteller 750-700 BCE
- Composed epics, narrative poems celebrating heroic deeds
- Trojan War was backdrop for his greatest epic = "The Iliad"
- Hero = Achilles (Greece) + Hector (Troy)

Trojan War

- 1200's BCE They fought 10 yr war against Troy, a trading city located in Anatolia
- Trojan Prince Paris Took Helen from husband Menelaus
- Once thought to be Fiction
- Archaeological Studies confirm it

The Persian Wars

- Spartan Daily life Valued duty, Strength + discipline over freedom Individuality, + learning
- Men Serve in Military until age 60 + Started @ age 7
- For both Sparta + Athens the shift + from bronze to Iron weapons allowed rich + poor to fight
- Foot soldiers or Hoplites make up Army formation or Phalanx that help Greeks defeat Persians
- Persia's Darius defeats Ionian Greeks + vows Revenge on Athens
- 490 BC Greeks win at Marathon
- Pheidippides Raced back to Athens to warn of Persia's Advance
- Athen's heavily defended City Stops Persia

- Athens used the Delian League to dominate the rest of Greece or 200 City States
- 480 BCE Delian League or alliance of Greek City States drives out Persians
- 479 BCE Persia loses to Greeks at Battle of Plataea
- Athen's Themistocles evacuates city + fights @ sea + wins
- He is stopped at Mtn Pass called Thermopylae by Greeks + Spartans
- Darius' Son Xerex moves down Coast to ATTACK Athens

Thermopylae + Salamis

Rule + ORDER IN Greek City-States

- 750 BCE The Polis or City- State was the political unit of Greece
- Form of decentralized govt. Made up of a City and Surrounding Countryside
- Citizens gathered at the Agora (MKT. place) on top of fortified hilltop or ACROPOLIS
- City- States had many forms: Monarchy (King), Aristocracy or Rule by small group of nobles, Oligarchy or Rule by a few people
- TYRANTS or powerful person Seizes power Common people Support
- Set up building programs to provide jobs + housing for their supporters

WARRING

City-States

Sparta's Govt + Society

- Spartan govt had several branches
- Assembly = Voted on major issues
- Council of Elders (30) Proposed laws
- Selected Officials carry out laws Prosecuted Cases + Control education
- 2 Kings Rule Military forces
- Spartan Social Order
 - Citizens
 - Free Non Citizens
 - Helots

Council of Five Hundred

- 500 BCE Cleisthenes organizes citizens into 10 groups based on Residency not wealth
- Citizens allowed to Submit laws for debate
- Creates Council of 500 to propose laws + Counsel the Assembly
- Council members Chosen by lot or at Random
- Citizen = Adult Male Property owner BORN IN Athens

Athens Builds Limited Govt-

- Athens + Democracy or Rule by People
- Citizens participate directly in govt.

- 621 BCE Draco (Noble) develops Code of law based on equality with harsh punishment + Debt Slavery.

- 594 BCE Solon outlaws Debt Slavery + organizes Citizens into 4 Social classes according to wealth

- Only Top 3 classes could hold office
- But all could participate in assembly

SPARTA Builds Military STATE

- Sparta in Peloponnesus or Southern Greece
- Gulf of Corinth cuts it off from Rest of Greece
- They dominate the Messenians by 725 BCE
- Messenians become Helots or peasants forced to work
- Demand 1/2 of Helots' crops But By 650 BCE Helots Rebel + barely put down
- SPARTA Decides to build Strong City-State
- 600 + 371 BCE Had Most Powerful Army

Athenian Education

- Wealthy Sons got formal ed
- Age 7 - prepare for Citizens
- Academic + Athletic Act
- Girls educated @ home

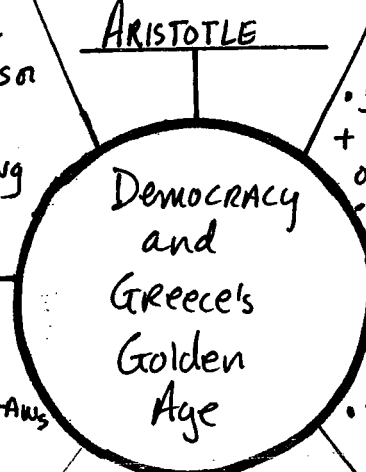
3 Great Greek Philosophers

- 1. Socrates was critic of Sophists + believed absolute standards exist
- "The unexamined life is not worth living"
- 399 BCE 70yr old Socrates put on trial for "Corrupting youth of Athens" + "neglecting the city's gods" Question things
- He was condemned to death + died by drinking Hemlock poison
- 2. Plato, a student of Socrates + wrote "The Republic" about Utopia
- In his ideal society there are 3 classes or Farmers/Artisans then Warriors then Ruling class who chose a philosopher-king

- Alexander, son of King Philip II of Macedonia was Aristotle's student
- Basis of Scientific Method Today
- Invented Method for Arguing according to Rules of Logic
- Question Nature of world, Human belief, thought, knowledge
- A student of Plato

Pericles' Plan for Athens

- 461-429 BCE
- Age of Pericles
- Honest + fair Rule
- Golden Age = 3 goals
- 1. Strengthen Democracy by allowing poor to participate w/direct democracy + paid officials
- 2. Strengthen empire by using Delian League Treasury
- 3. Glorify Athens by using Delian League money for the arts + Architects
- Builds Parthenon, a classical masterpiece built in traditional style
- It honored Athena, goddess of wisdom + housed Greek art including statue of Athena sculpted by Phidias.
- Her face showed grace, harmony, order



Philosophers Seek Truth

- Philosophers make 2 assumptions
- 1. Universe is ordered + subject to laws
- 2. People can understand these laws through logic + reason
- Sophists questioned people's unexamined beliefs + ideas about justice + other traditional values
- Protagoras, a Sophist question existence of Greek gods + argued there was no universal standard of truth + that "man is the measure of all things"

431 BCE Peloponnesian War

- Sparta Resents Athens/declares war
- Pericles' strategy was to avoid land battles + strike by sea
- Sparta marches towards Athens burning their farms + food supplies
- Pericles brings all citizens inside city walls + trades for supplies until plague kills him + 1/3 pop
- 421 BCE Both sign truce but in 415 BCE Athens attack
- Sparta's ally Sicily + is defeated 413 BCE
- 404 BCE Athens loses its empire

DRAMA

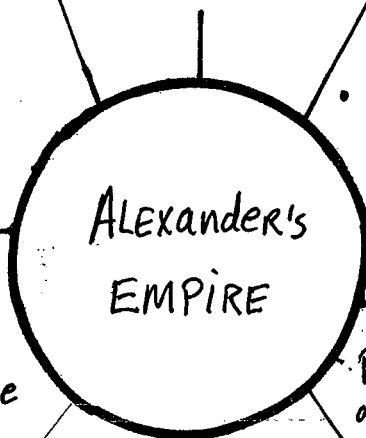
- Built 1st theaters in west supported by wealthy as their civic duty
- Plays about leadership, justice + duty
- Often included chorus (dance + sing)
- 2 kinds of plays = Tragedy + Comedy
- Tragedy about love, hate, war
- Aeschylus "Orestia" (justice)
- Sophocles "Oedipus" (Betrayal)
- Euripides "Medea" (Strong women)
- Comedy about slapstick
- Aristophanes "The Birds of Lysistrata"

Philosophers

- After the war, Athenians lost faith in democracy + question their values
- Seek truth through philosophers or "lovers of wisdom"

HISTORY

- Herodotus = 1st historian wrote about Persian War
- Thucydides discovered history repeats itself



Alexander's Legacy

- After his death Macedonian generals fought among themselves
- 3 leaders win out
- ① Antigonus became King of Macedonia + took control of Greek City States
- ② Ptolemy Seized Egypt + became Pharaoh + establish Dynasty
- ③ Seleucus took old Persian Empire + sets up Seleucid Kingdom
- All ignore democratic traditions
- Alexander's conquest brought great cultural diffusion.

Philip builds Macedonia

- Macedonia was North of Greece
- Cold Rough Terrain
- Their Nobles thought themselves as Greeks
- Greeks look down on them
- 359 BCE Philip II 23yr old used well-trained peasants + Phalanx Formation
- Demosthenes, Athenian orator warned Greeks + urged them to unite to fight Philip
- Greeks lost @ Battle of Chaeronea
- 336 BCE Philip II assassinated before he could attack Persia
- Alexander his son succeeds him

Alexander Returns

- 323 BC Alexander Reaches Babylon
- Plans to organize + unify Empire
- Constructs New Cities, Roads, Harbors + Conquers Arabia
- Never carries out his plans
- Becomes seriously ill + dies @ Age 32

Alexander Defeats Persia

- First takes Anatolia @ Granicus River from Persians
- Persia's Darius III counters with attack near Issus Anatolia + loses
- Alexander gains full control of Anatolia
- Darius offers peace but Alex rejects
- Alex marches into Egypt + the people welcome him as liberator
- Alex then take Mesopotamia + burns Persepolis, Persia's Royal Capital

Alexander in India

- 326 BCE Reach Indus Valley
- Fight fierce battle at Hydaspes River + March 200 mile further
- His Army's morale was low, fighting for 11 straight yrs. over 11,000 miles
- Exhausted Soldiers wanted to go home
- Alexander Turns Back

Alexander's Other Victories

- More interested in expanding than governing it.
- Takes Central Asia Darius dead, murdered by one of his governors

EPICUREANISM

- EPICURUS founded EPICUREANISM
- Believed that only Real objects were those that the 5 senses perceived
- The greatest good + highest pleasure came from VIRTUOUS Conduct + absence of pain
- Main goal was to achieve harmony of body + mind
- Today it means a person devoted to pursuing human pleasures especially food
- Epicurus Advocated Moderation

Hellenistic Culture

- 203 BCE Commemorates Greek Naval Victory
- Nike or "Winged Victory" of Samothrace
- 225 BCE Toppled by Earthquake
- One of 7 Wonders of world
- It stood 100 ft. high + was BRONZE
- Colossus of Rhodes

- Greek OR Hellenic Culture blended w/ Egyptian Persian + Indian
- Koine OR "Common" language for Empire
- Egyptian City of Alexandria became center of Trade + Culture @ the Nile delta
- Alexandria becomes International Community w/ 1/2 Million Pop
- Biggest Attraction was lighthouse called Pharos
- Also Museums + Libraries
- Museum dedicated to Muses, Greek goddess of arts + sciences

Realism in Sculpture



The SPREAD of Hellenistic Culture

Philosophy + Art

- Plato + ARISTOTLE continue to be very Influential
- STOICISM - Founded by Greek philosopher Zeno
- Stoics believe people should live in harmony with the will of god + human desires were dangerous distractions

Science + Technology

- Alexandrian Scholars provide most of the scientific knowledge
- ASTRONOMY - ARISTARCHUS observes SUN was 300x larger than earth + Earth + Planets Revolve around Sun
- Astronomer Ptolemy had incorrectly placed Earth @ center
- ERATOSTHENES Calculated Earth's Size Incorrectly

Math + PHYSICS

- ERATOSTHENES + ARISTARCHUS used geometry Compiled by Euclid in his book "ELEMENTS"
- ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse accurately estimated the value of pi (π) the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
- He also explained the law of the lever
- He Invented Archimedes Screw or device that raised water from the ground + the Compound Pulley to lift heavy objects