



Greece

Chapter 1

# Greek terms

- Polis –
- City examples:
- Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Annapolis .....Metropolis
- Agora –
- Open air market
- Acropolis –
- High point of the city – fortified
- Phobia –
- Fear of

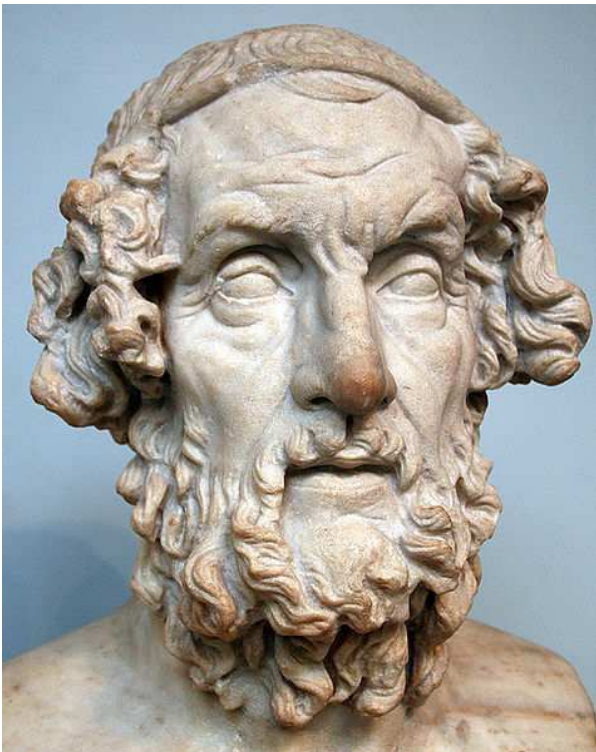




- Greece: mountains, peninsulas, islands, short rapid rivers. No place in Greece is more than 100 miles from the sea.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Greek state, Mycenae lasted from 1600-1100 BC
- Considered the Heroic Age of Greek history (Greek mythology refers to this time period)
- Believed to have had contact with earlier Minoan Civilization



- 1100 – 750 BC known as the Dark Ages of Greek history.
- A group of people known as the Dorians invaded from the north in waves throughout this period
- Greeks had to escape (to Ionia – Turkey, or hide out)
- Toward the end of this period, Homer wrote his classics: Iliad and Odyssey
- The Spartans are descendents of Dorians, Athenians are not.



- The Greeks were organized into City-states (largely because of the geography of Greece)
- Some City-states were oligarchies, monarchies, tyrannies, or democracies (few).
- Two significant City-states were Sparta and Athens



# Sparta

- Spartans were warlike (warriors)
- Agriculture was important – trade was discouraged
- Weak (sickly) children were left to die
- Boys were taken into training at the age of 7
- At age 20, all males were in the army (until age 60) – married late – 30ish
- Girls were trained to take care of the home – also wrestling and gymnastics (married late – 17ish)
- Travel and learning about outside ideas was discouraged
- Sparta was ruled by an Oligarchy
- Sparta's army was dominate



# Athens

- Boys were schooled from age 6-18, then spent 2 years in the military – could marry early (20's)
- Girls learned how to sew and cook ..... Were married young (by 15)
- Sea trade was important
- Their Navy became powerful
- They developed a form of democracy (direct democracy)





# Wars

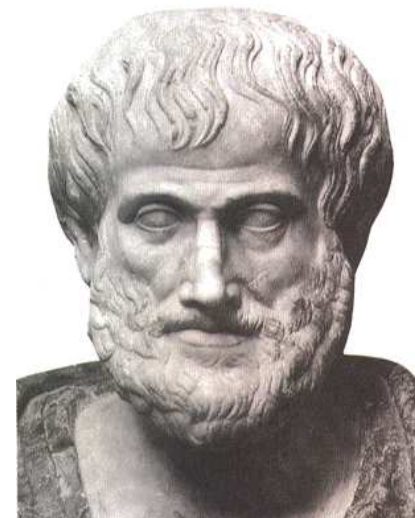
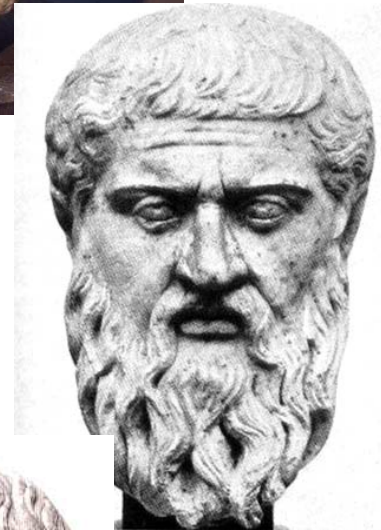
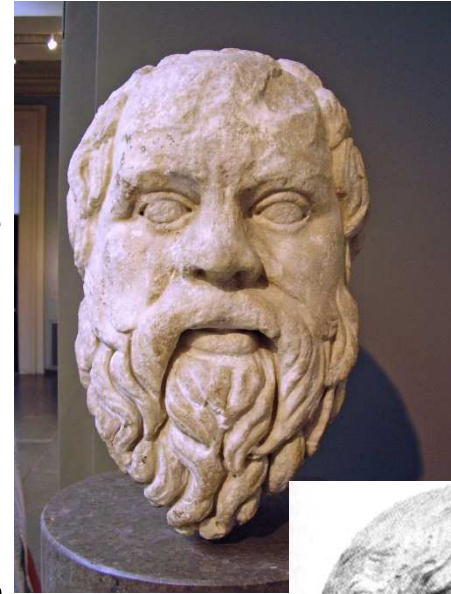
- The Persian Wars: 499 BC and 479 BC: Greeks were aiding rebellions in Ionia (Persian lands) – Persia attacks Greece – eventually lose. (Marathon, 300, ....)
- Athens dominates Greece after wars – Sparta is not happy (Golden Age of Athens – Pericles). Sparta builds alliances and eventually attacks Athens = Peloponnesian War (431-405 BC). Sparta eventually wins – they are poor rulers, Greece is weakened.
- Later (330's BC) Alexander the Great seeks revenge against the Persians





# Philosophers

- Socrates – (Athens) questioned the role of the government and the individual – was sentenced for corrupting the youth of Athens – suicide
- Plato – one of Socrates' students – wrote many books (all of Socrates' ideas – and his own ideas): including books about government = “The Republic” (first political science book) – opened the “Academy” for his students
- Aristotle – one of Plato's students – carried on Plato's studies on government and more – wrote/studied practically everything (science, politics, nature .....)
- Aristotle was Alexander (the Greats) tutor



# Alexander the Great

- Philip of Macedon conquers the weakened Greece. He is killed and his oldest son, Alexander takes over at age 18.
- Alexander decided to take revenge on Persia –
- He then decides to conquer everything
- By age 32, he has conquered Persia, Egypt, and into India
- While planning a full scale invasion of India, he dies
- His Empire is divided between his generals: basically, Seleucus gets Persia, Ptolemy gets Egypt, and Antigonus gets Greece (fighting)
- Alexander's legacy was the spread and mixing of Greek and Persian cultures throughout his Empire (Hellenistic culture)

