




Greek Notes

Greek Geography & Colonization	What I have learned?
<p>Only 20% of Greek land is arable - able to support agriculture. Because of this, the Greeks created colonies along the Mediterranean & Aegean seas to support their growing populations.</p> <p>With colonization, Greek culture was able to spread to other parts of the world.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Greek Colonization: Cause and Effect </div> <p>A. Increased trade/wealth B. Colonization C. Spread of culture D. Lack of farmland</p> <hr/> <p>What would be the correct sequence for the cause-and-effect chart?</p> <p>A. A, B, C, D C. D, A, C, B B. B, D, A, C D. D, B, C, A</p>
Early Greek Civilizations	What I have learned?
<p>The 3 Early Greek Civilizations were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minoans 2. Mycenaens 3. Dorians <p>The Minoans were a great naval power, much like the Mesopotamian civilization of the Phoenicians.</p> <p>Minoans were located on the island of Crete.</p> <p>The Minoan capital was the city of Knossos, home to their most famous ruler, Minos.</p> <p>According to legend, King Minos built an elaborate labyrinth (maze) to protect his treasure. In the labyrinth, he kept a minotaur, a creature which was half-human, half-bull.</p> <p>The Minoans were known for... Frescoes</p> <p>The end for the Minoans came after a series of earthquakes & volcanic eruptions. In their weakened state, the Minoans fell to invaders and ended around the year 1200 BCE.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The frescoes at Knossos tell us that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Mycenaean began the Trojan War. b. the Mycenaean worshipped the bull as a god. c. Minoan women had fewer rights than in other cultures. d. the sea was very important to the Minoan people. <p>What do these 2 images represent?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p style="text-align: center;">the minotaur and a labyrinth</p> <p>The Minoans were located on the island of Crete. How might this have been a <u>disadvantage</u> knowing how they ended?</p> <p>When earthquakes and volcanoes erupted, there was nowhere to flee to</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>

Mycenaeans were **Indo- Europeans** who settle on the **Peloponnesus** Peninsula.

Mycenaean city-states were ruled by **warrior kings**.

The Mycenaeans invaded the **Minoans** but in doing so preserved Minoan **culture**.

The Mycenaeans were made famous in the stories about the **Trojan War**. The **Trojan War** is retold in the famous

Greek epics

1. The *Illiad*
2. The *Odyssey*

Mycenae ended when they were attacked by sea **raiders**.

The **Dorians** controlled much of Greece during the years **1150-750 BCE**.

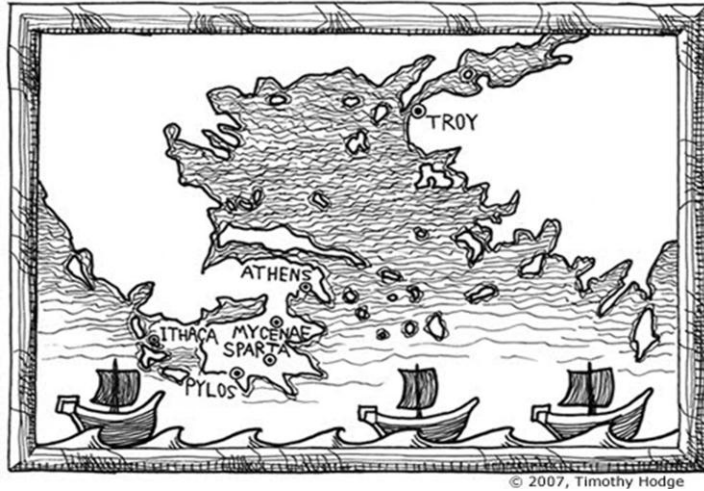
Unlike the Minoans & Mycenaeans, the Dorians were far less **advanced**.

The **lack of written records** has led historians to believe that the Dorians were **illiterate** (unable to read/write). For this reason, historians refer to this time as the **dark ages** of Greece.

The Dorians will have no solid end, rather they will **meld** into the rest of the Greek civilizations.

The Mycenaeans were a group of people who prided themselves on their _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. artistic murals | C. heroic deeds in battle |
| B. pottery | D. government |



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How did the Mycenaeans' reliance on trade lead to the Trojan War?

In the *Iliad*, the Trojan War is caused by the kidnapping of Helen of Troy.

The *Odyssey* recounts Menelaus's homeward journey from Troy.

Which statement best fits the world described by Homer in the *Iliad*?

- a. The Greek world was dominated by warrior kings who led by virtue of their noble blood and fighting ability
- b. Democracy was taking hold, and kings were becoming more concerned about the well-being of their subjects
- c. Greek government modeled itself after the Persian Empire, with a strong central leader and a bureaucracy to carry out a leader's wishes
- d. With population increased came an expansion of trade throughout the Mediterranean region

The period after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization is called the _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| A. Dark Age | C. Age of Classical Greece |
| B. Bronze Age | D. Age of Poetry |

The Greek City-States

The term for a **Greek city-state** is **polis**.
Word derived from the word **polis** include:

police, politician, and any city name ending in -polis

The **highest point** in each city was called the **acropolis**.

High = **acro**

City = **polis**

What I have learned?

By 750 B.C., the _____, or city-state, became the central focus of Greek life.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. hoplite | C. polis |
| B. agora | D. pantheon |

The religious center of a Greek city-state was often in a fortified area called an _____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. ephor | C. agora |
| B. oligarchy | D. acropolis |

The most famous **Acropolis** is found in the city of **Athens**. The **temple** to Athena which sits on the **acropolis** is called the **Parthenon**.

Greek city-states also had **marketplaces** called **agoras** where citizens would trade & discuss politics.

Name the structure below. Draw an arrow to the architectural features that are most closely identified with Greek architecture.

The Parthenon

The columns are most closely identified with Greek architecture.



Greek Governments

1. **Monarchy**
 - A. Ruled by one; kings
2. **Aristocracy**
 - A. Rule by Noble families
3. **Oligarchy**
 - A. rule by few; powerful generals/wealthy
4. **Tyranny (rule by a tyrant)**
 - A. Rule is Absolute; take power through military

What I have learned?

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Tyranny	one person makes decisions	goes against the rule of law
Democracy	places power in the hands of the most people	can be difficult to reach a consensus
Oligarchy	relatively efficient	power in the hands of a few people

If reaching a decision quickly is the highest priority, which form of government is best?

- A. democracy C. oligarchy
 B. **tyranny** D. a republic

Greek Armies

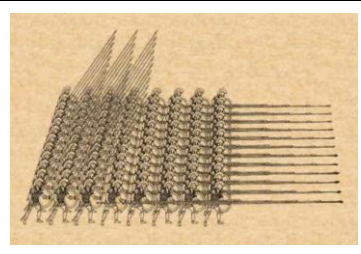
A **phalanx** is a **formation of soldiers** carrying shields & spears

 Individual **Greek soldiers** were called **hoplites**.

What I have learned?

What formation is shown?

 a phalanx



Sparta

Sparta was located on the **Peloponnesian Peninsula**.

 Problems began for Sparta when they took over the city-state of **Messina**. The **Messinian slaves** became known as **Helots**.
 Revolts by **Helots** convinced the Spartans to create an **invincible** city-state.

 For **Sparta**, internal problems were solved by **military might!!!!**

What I have learned?

Looking at the map, why would Sparta want to take over the Messinian civilization?

To expand its territory and protect its flanks from attack/invasion.



<p>Sparta had an oligarchy form of government which consisted of an</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assembly 2. Council of Elders <p>Spartan men were militarily trained at an early age</p> <p>7 = start training 21 = sent to man outposts 30 = made to take a wife 60 = forced retirement</p> <p>Spartan women were athletically trained to bear strong children. The women also managed the family estates when the men went off to war. Women, however, were not allowed to vote.</p> <p>Spartan Values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duty 2. Strength 3. Discipline 4. Athleticism 5. Military prowess 	<p>The government of Sparta was an oligarchy, which means that it was</p> <p>A. ruled by the few. C. controlled by a popular vote. B. ruled by religious leaders. D. ruled by a king.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>"As soon as they were seven years old they were to be enrolled in certain companies and classes, where they all lived under the same order and discipline, doing their exercises and taking their play together. Of these, he who showed the most courage was made captain; they had their eyes always upon him, obeyed his orders, and underwent patiently whatsoever punishment he inflicted; so that the whole course of their education was one continued exercise of a ready and perfect obedience."</p> <p>—Plutarch, J. Dryden and A.H. Clouth, trans., <i>The Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans</i>, 1992</p> </div> <p>What aspect of Spartan life does this passage describe?</p> <p>The rigorous military training Spartan males underwent</p> <p>Explain why Spartan women had greater freedom and power than was common elsewhere in Greece.</p> <p>Because they had to tend to the family estates and business while their men were off fighting.</p> <p>Use a dictionary to define the term <i>Spartan</i> as it is used in today's lexicon.</p> <p>Voluntarily spare, or lacking in comfort(s).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Athens</p> <p>Athens developed a new form of government called a democracy.</p> <p>Democracy = shared rule by citizens</p> <p>The definition of a citizen was very narrowly defined as Athenian men who owned land - citizens.</p> <p>While Sparta responded to their problems through military force, Athens responded to the problems by creating a democracy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What I have learned?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>We regard an individual who takes no interest in public affairs not as harmless, but as useless.</p> <p>—Pericles' Funeral Oration</p> </div> <p>The quotation above illustrates the importance ancient Athenians placed on individual participation in the</p> <p>A. education of young children. B. religious rituals of the community. C. political process of the city-state. D. economic activities of the household.</p> <p>In Athens, by the mid-fifth century B.C., every male citizen</p> <p>A. was lower class. B. voted on all major issues. C. was in the military. D. learned philosophy.</p>

The 2 great **Athenians Reformers** were :

1. **Draco**
2. **Solon**

Draco created Athens 1st **law code**.

Draco's law code included harsh punishments leading to the term **draconian**.

Draco's punishments included **harsh punishments** which led to further problems.

Solon attempted to reform Athenian government by

1. **outlawed debt slavery**
2. **created the citizens' assembly**

3. Instituted economic reforms

In their society, **Athens emphasized:**

1. **government**
2. **education**
3. **economy**

The Reformers were attempting to appease what people with their changes in Athenian government?

The lower classes

Use a dictionary to define the term **Draconian**. Use the term in a sentence

extreme or harsh

What step did Solon take which would lead to a more democratic form of government in Athens?

created a citizens' assembly

Athens differed from Sparta in that it

- a. was primarily a military state.
- b. had little use for new ideas or the arts.
- c. **placed emphasis on the individual.**
- d. forbade citizens to travel and discouraged trade.

Persian War

Dates:

Causes:

The Persian War began when Persia took over the Greek city-state of **Ionia**.

All of the Greek city-states became involved when **Athens** came to Ionia's aid.

Persia, under the leadership of **Darius** declared war on the Greek city-states.

Persian Leaders:

1. **Darius**
2. **Xerxes**

It was Persia vs. the **united** Greek city-states.

What I have learned?

Circle Ionia on the map. Why would the Persians want to control that territory?



Major Battle #1 Marathon

Persians & Greeks battle on the field at **Marathon**

Although outnumbered, Athenian armies defeat the Persians.

The Army sends a runner named **Pheidippides** to warn the city. He ran **26 miles** before collapsing.

Major Battle #2 Thermopylae

Persia & Greeks meet at the narrow mountain pass called **Thermopylae**.

Although outnumbered, **300 (#)** Spartan soldiers held off Xerxes' armies allowing for the escape of the other Greek armies.

Major Battle #3 Salamis

Athenians are convinced they can defeat the Persians on the **sea**.

Persians & Greeks meet at the **narrow strait** called **Hellespont**.

The **smaller**, more maneuverable Greek ships defeat the Persian Navy.

Persian War Consequences

1. New Greek nationalism
2. Athens forms the Delian League
3. Athens enjoys a Golden Age
4. Tensions develop between Sparta and Athens

Why is the Battle of Marathon significant in today's culture?

It is remembered by the name given to the long distance race we call **marathons**, which also cover **26 miles**.



Which of the following happened at Thermopylae?

- A. An outnumbered Greek fleet defeated the Persian fleet.
- B. A Greek force of 7,000 held off the Persian army for 2 days.**
- C. The Athenians built a fleet of about 200 ships.
- D. An outnumbered Athenian army attacked and defeated the Egyptians decisively.

"Though all else shall be taken, Zeus, the all-seeing, grants that the wooden wall only shall not fail"

Argument raged as to what this 'wooden wall' could mean, with many believing it to be the throne bushes surrounding the Acropolis. Themistocles had an answer of his own: the wooden wall, he argued, was nothing less than the fleet they had spent these last years hurriedly constructing. He won the day and then gave the order for Athens itself to be abandoned...

According to the passage above, who interpreted the Oracle's prophecy on how to defeat the Persians? What did he interpret it to mean?

Themistocles interpreted it to mean the wooden ships of the Athenian navy was the key to victory.

Which of the following was a result of the Persian Wars?

- a. The Spartan navy gained control over the trade routes in the Aegean Sea.
- b. The Macedonians gained lands that were part of the Persian empire.
- c. Sparta attacked Athens to end Athenian domination of Greece.
- d. Athens organized other Greek city-states into the Delian League.**

Peloponnesian War

Dates: 490-479 BCE

Causes:

Athens gained power through the **Delian League**.
League.

In response to the **Delian League**, Sparta formed its own league called the **Peloponnesian League**.

Hostilities grew until **war** was declared.

Because the Greek city-states were fighting one another, it is called the Greek **civil war**.

In the beginning,
Sparta had the superior military (army) while,
Athens had the superior Navy.

Athens had unlimited supplies while Sparta did not. Sparta turned to their former enemies, the **Persians**, for help.

Persia agreed to supply Sparta a navy in exchange for the return of **Ionia**.

With their new navy, Sparta gained the edge; especially after Athens lost 1/4 to 1/3 of their population to a **plague**.

Sparta's navy defeated Athens in the battles of
1. Sicily

2. Syracuse

Consequences:

Sparta won but was unable to unite the Greek city-states

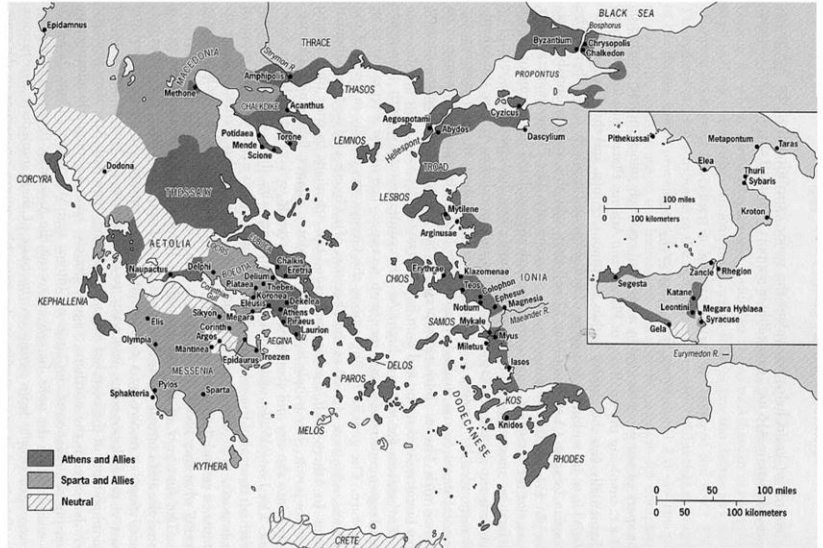
The Greeks inability to unite led to the invasion of King **Philip II** of Macedonia.

Philip would soon be replaced by his son,
Alexander the Great.

What I have learned?

Knowing the independent nature of the Greek city-states, why would the Spartans be fearful of the Delian League?

Because it could either bring overwhelming military force against Sparta, or because if Sparta joined they would lose their unique identity.



Think about the phrase, “United we stand, Divided we fall.” How does the phrase apply to the Greek city-states & the Peloponnesian War?

In the Persian Wars, a united Greece was able to hold off one of the world's great empires. In the Peloponnesian War, a divided Greece tore itself apart.

“The Peloponnesian War not only lasted for a long time, but throughout its course brought with it unprecedented suffering for Greece. Never before had so many cities been captured and then devastated, whether by foreign armies or by the Greek powers themselves; never had there been so many exiles; never such a loss of life—both in actual warfare and in internal revolutions.”

—Thucydides, R. Warner, trans., The History of the Peloponnesian War, 1954.

According to the passage, what contributed to Greece's suffering as a result of the Peloponnesian War?

- A. great loss of life
- B. exile of many people
- C. devastation of cities
- D. All of the above

What was a result of the Peloponnesian War?

- a. It started the golden age of Athens under Pericles.
- b. It ended the Athenian domination of the Greek world.
- c. It resulted in the destruction of the Peloponnesian League.
- d. It resulted in an alliance between Athens and Persia.

Greek Golden Age

The **Greek Golden Age** occurred primarily in the city-state of **Athens** after the **Persian War**.

The Greek Golden Age is sometimes the Golden Age of **Pericles** after the man who led Athens during this time.

Pericles' 3 goals were:

1. a stronger democracy
2. an Athenian empire
3. to glorify Athens

Art & Architecture of Greece was influenced by the concept of **perspective**, which is the understanding of how objects appear to human eyes.

Greeks were seeking the impression of **perfection** in their designs.

The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **Parthenon**.

Greek Sculptors

Myron portrayed people as they "should" look rather than how they actually looked.

Myron's most famous sculpture was the **Discus Thrower**.

Phidias was responsible for the sculptures found in the Parthenon.

Phidias' most famous sculpture was a depiction of the goddess, **Athena**.

Praxiteles' work reflected the bleak times after the Golden Age.

Praxiteles' sculptures were life-sized and more **realistic** than previous sculptors.

Praxiteles' sculpted **ordinary** people rather than heroes or gods.

What I have learned?

"Our constitution," Pericles said, "is called a democracy because power is in the hands not of a minority but of the whole people. When it is a question of settling private disputes, everyone is equal before the law; when it is a question of putting one person before another in positions of public responsibility, what counts is not membership in a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses."

—Pericles, as quoted in *History of the Peloponnesian War*, Book 2, Thucydides

According to Pericles, a democracy is best defined as ____.

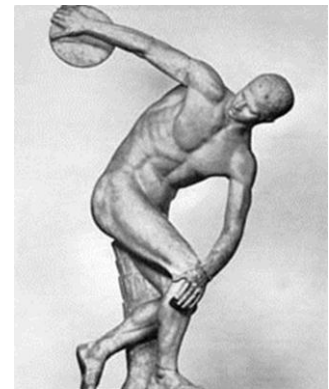
- A. power in the hands of all the people
- B. power in the hands of the majority of people
- C. power in the hands of a minority of people
- D. power in the hands of one person

Greek architecture, as shown by the Parthenon, seeks to reflect

- a. the fearsome and chaotic power of the gods.
- b. the creativity and uniqueness of the designer.
- c. perfect balance and universal harmony and order.
- d. the principles of action, excitement, and motion.

Identify the following sculptures & the artists who created them.

Myron



Phidias



Praxiteles



Greek Columns

The 3 main types of Greek columns are:

1. Doric
2. Ionic
3. Corinthian

Greek Playwrights

Greeks were the 1st to perform plays in honor of the god **Dionysus**.

Dramatists 1. Aeschylus

Play: **Oresteia**

2. Sophocles

Plays: **Oedipus Rex & Antigone**

3. Euripides

Play: **The Trojan War**

Comedies 1. Aristophanes

Play: **Lysistrata**

Social Satire = exposing and/or criticizing the foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule.

Greek Philosophers

Philosophy means "the seeking of **wisdom**"

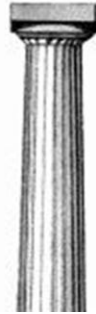
Philosophy became the foundation for

1. History
2. Political Science
3. Biology
4. Logic

The **Sophists** were **traveling teachers** who rejected the idea that **the gods** controlled human actions. They believed that " **truth** was different for each individual."

Identify the 3 different types of Greek columns.

Doric



Ionic



Corinthian



Greek tragedies examined all of these topics EXCEPT

- A. good and evil. C. human nature.
B. **individual rights.** D. criticism of intellectuals.

Which Greek playwright wrote **Oedipus Rex**?

- A. Euripides C. **Sophocles**
B. Aeschylus D. Aristophanes

Which theme did Euripides often explore in his plays?

- a. People, not the gods, are the cause of human misfortune.
b. **The greatest achievements of the Greeks are made often through war.**
c. The gods are usually the cause of human misfortune.
d. It is a mistake to question traditions and accepted ideas.

Give an example of Social Satire that you are familiar with in today's culture.

The movie **Idiocracy**, or the way politicians are spoofed on shows like **Saturday Night Live**.

Why do you think Philosophers were closely associated with the education of young Greek men?

To promote intellectual curiosity and the search for truth

The Sophists were accused of "undermining traditional Greek values." Explain why many older Greeks may have felt this was true.

Because they encouraged people to question the status quo

The 3 great **Greek Philosophers** were :

1. **Socrates**
2. **Plato**
3. **Aristotle**

Socrates developed the **Socratic method of teaching** whereby teachers encourage students to find the answers within themselves.

Socrates was accused of **corrupting** the youth of Athens & was sentenced to die by drinking the poison **hemlock**.

Plato was a student of **Socrates**

Plato wrote the earliest book on Political Science called **The Republic**.

Plato believed that the **State** was more important than the individual and that too much freedom led to **social disorder**.

Aristotle opened the school called the **Lyceum**.

Aristotle was famous for being the tutor to **Alexander the Great**.

Aristotle's interests included:

Astronomy, political science, poetry, weather

Greek Historians

1. **Herodotus**

- A. **Persian War**
- B. **Book: Historia**

Improved the writing of History:

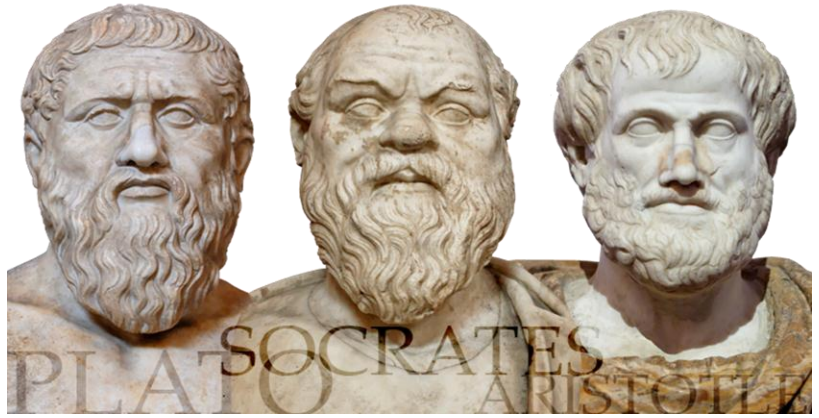
- **checked sources**
- **wrote of culture too**

2. **Thucydides**

- A. **Peloponnesian War**

Improved the writing of History:

- **dropped the god causation**
(attributing events to the gods)



“Many Athenians felt that Socrates was annoying, but Plato had a different view of his teacher. He called Socrates “the wisest, justest, and best of all I have ever known,” As for Socrates himself, he knew what he was doing. When he was put on trial, he told the jury, “All day long and in all places I am always fastening upon you, stirring you and persuading you and reproaching you. You will not easily find another like me.”

Socrates said, “The unexamined life is not worth living.” How did his actions support this idea?

Socrates constantly questioned everything: his motives, the world around him, etc. To him, not examining the reasons why things are done is a wasted existence.

“[Justice is]... sometimes spoken of as the virtue of an individual, and sometimes as the virtue of a State... And is not a State larger than an individual?... I propose therefore that we enquire into the nature of justice and injustice, first as they appear in the State, and secondly in the individual, proceeding from the greater to the lesser and comparing them.”

— Plato, *The Republic*, Book II

Based on the passage, Plato believed that individuals could not live a good life unless they

- A. enquired about nature..
- B. **lived in a just state.**
- C. spoke of individual virtues.
- D. compared themselves to others.

Herodotus wrote _____, a work commonly regarded as the first real history in Western civilization.

- A. The Republic
- B. **Oedipus Rex**
- C. Oresteia
- D. **History of the Persian Wars**

Herodotus is called “The Father of History?” Why?

He was the first to cite sources and apply a systematic approach to recording the past for posterity.

Which of the following is considered by many historians today to be the greatest historian of the ancient world?

- A. Plato
- B. Euripides
- C. Aristotle
- D. **Thucydides**

Greek Medicine

The most famous **Greek physician** was **Hippocrates**

Hippocrates was one of the firsts to accurately describe **disease symptoms** & believed in treating the whole body.

Hippocrates also believed doctors should could promote good health through:

1. **Exercise**
2. **Good eating habits**
3. **Fresh air**
4. **Cleanliness**

All doctors pledge a **code of ethics** called the **Hippocratic Oath**.

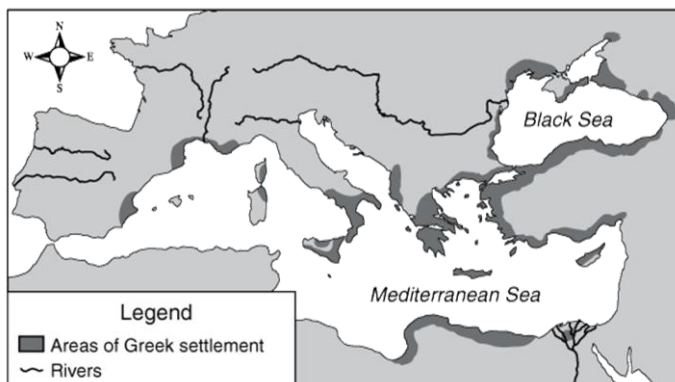
"I will use my power to help the sick to the best of my ability and judgment; I will abstain from harming or wronging any man by it...Whatever I see or hear, professionally, or privately, which ought not be divulged, I will keep secret...If, therefore, I observe this oath and do not violate it, may I prosper both in my life and in my profession, earning good repute among all men for all time."

- Hippocratic Oath

Why do you think the Hippocratic oath has continued through the centuries as a guide to doctors?

It provides a focused benchmark of ethics and morality to guide physicians to doing what is in the best interests of their patients.

Greece and Its Colonies, 800–500 B.C.



Based on the map above, which geographic factor best determined the location of Greek colonies?

- Accessibility of water for communication and trade**
- Proximity to valuable mineral deposits
- Availability of land in fertile river valleys
- Closeness to parent cities for support and military aid

How did the geography of Greece impact its political development?

- Physical barriers prevented Greece from uniting under one leader**
- the long coastline encouraged the growth of democracy
- the mountainous terrain enabled absolute rulers to gain power
- the seas encouraged trade

Homer was to epic poetry as

- Aristotle was to mathematics
- Herodotus was to the writing of history**
- Phidias was to drama
- Sophocles was to astronomy

Ancient Greece, 1900-133 B.C.



Which point on the map indicates the location of Athens?

- A. B C. D
- B. C D. E

Which point on the map indicates the location of the Aegean Sea?

- A. A C. E
- B. D D. F

Which point on the map indicates the location of Sparta?

- A. C C. E
- B. D D. F

The table compares the city-states of Sparta and Athens. How would a Spartan describe the ideal citizen? How would an Athenian describe the ideal citizen? What differences in the status of women do you observe?

SPARTA	ATHENS
Lives of Men	
At age 18-20, tested on fitness, military ability, and leadership skills. Those who passed became citizens and soldiers; those who failed could not become citizens. Even married soldiers spent most of their lives in their barracks. Military service ended at age 60, when soldiers could retire and live with their families.	Spent much time away from home working at farming or trade. Often involved in political meetings. Enjoyed physical activities such as wrestling, hunting, and riding. Sometimes entertained male friends at drinking parties (where women were not allowed).
Lives of Women	
Girls lived in barracks beginning at age 6-7. They were trained in sports to stay fit, which would help them produce strong, healthy babies. Adult women lived at home. They could own property and go where they wanted.	Had limited personal freedom. Could attend weddings, funerals, and some religious festivals. Main task was to run the house and bear children.
Typical Education	
At age 6-7, boys were sent to barracks for military training. Stealing and lying was encouraged but punished severely if discovered. Basic reading and writing was taught but not emphasized. Learning emphasized physical education rather than academics. A basic education was also provided to girls.	At age 6-7, boys attended school, where they would learn various subjects such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and music. Intellectual achievements were highly prized. At age 18 men attended two years of military school. Women stayed at home and learned household duties. Some women learned to read and write at home.