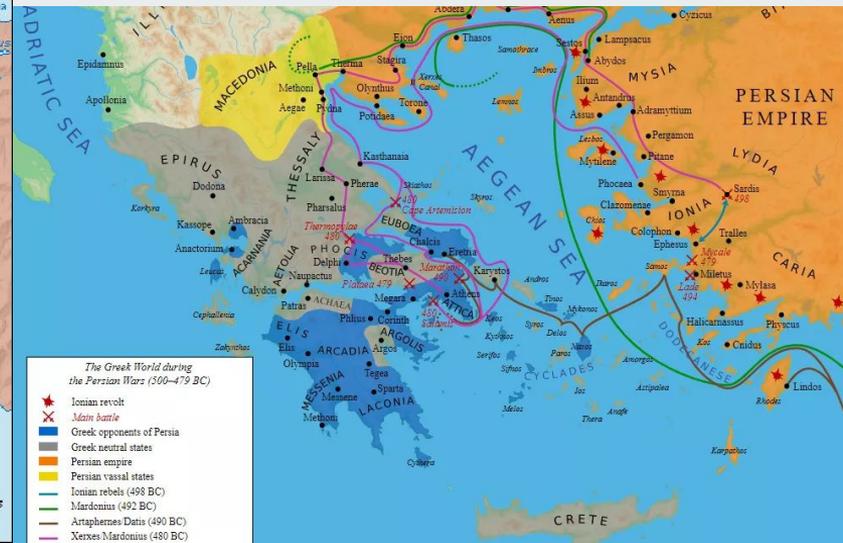


Greece(12th century b.c.e-600c.e)

By: Lily Gardner



Geographic Impact on Society

- ❖ Located on a small peninsula and were divided deeply by steep mountains and valleys
- ❖ Geography contributed to its political organization
- ❖ City-states fought a lot because they didn't have a common enemy
- ❖ They didn't have good land for farming so they ate food from the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea and the Ionian Sea
- ❖ Peninsula's provide good protection, so ancient Greece was able to protect themselves



Political System and Impact on Society

- ❖ In early greek history only the wealthy and noble men had the rights of full citizenship, such as speaking and voting in the assembly, holding public office, and fighting in the army
- ❖ Slowly, the men in lower class began to get these rights as they could purchase the armor and weapons
- ❖ Tyrants appeared for a time, and they even had the support of the lower class because they wanted to challenge the rights of the wealthy
- ❖ Political authority was given to its Council of Elders made of 28 men that were over the age of 60. These men came from wealthy segments of society and they served for life
- ❖ Women were citizens but stayed at home and took care of children
- ❖ Women also weren't allowed to own property or be involved in the economy or politics



Economic System and Impact on Society

- ❖ Greek traders looked for iron
- ❖ Greeks were expansive people
- ❖ Geography help lead to city-states
- ❖ City-states were constantly fighting and arguing
- ❖ The impoverished Greek farmers looked for land
- ❖ Settlers brought culture, tarding, and they intermarried with non-Greek neighbors



Ancient Greek Colonies and Trade Routes, About 500 B.C.E.



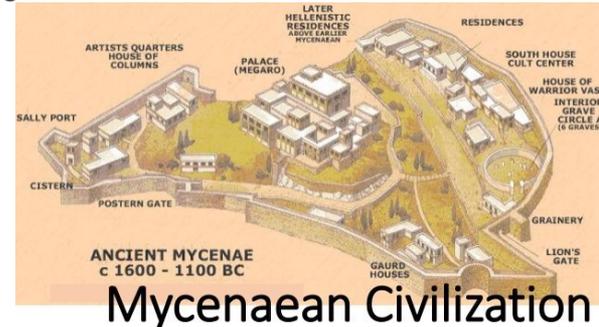
Beliefs and Religious Impact on Culture

- ❖ Religious beliefs in Greece began at the beginning of the third millennium
- ❖ Polytheistic
- ❖ Women had few rights in ancient Greece, but there were powerful female deities
- ❖ Believed in the Olympus Gods(ex.Zeus, Hera, Athena)
- ❖ Greek legacy has been viewed as a central element of an emerging “Western civilization
- ❖ Hesiod’s Theogony has the myth of the birth of the gods, Gaia(female Earth) and Ouranos(Masculine Sky)



Rise of Civilization

- ❖ Developed from the Minoans and the Mycenaeans
- ❖ Both a system of writing
- ❖ Minoans developed on the Greek island of Crete around 3000 B.C.E.
- ❖ Minoans traded, fished, participated in religious ceremonies
- ❖ Minoans disappeared in 1600 B.C.E.
- ❖ Mycenaeans flourished on the mainland of Greece and invaded Crete
- ❖ Mycenaeans traded, spoke language, and were not united under the same ruler
- ❖ A series of families and other environmental catastrophes around 1200 B.C.E. caused the Mycenaean culture to wear away
- ❖ Only information recording the trade of livestock and farm produce and the tasks of palace officials have been found



Art and Architecture

- ❖ Greek architecture reached its highest point in the 400s B.C. and is known as classical architecture
- ❖ Combined design ideas used on the Greek mainland with elements from the Aegean islands and Asia Minor
- ❖ Greek architecture influenced other cultures such as Rome
- ❖ The 3 orders developed in Greece were Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian
- ❖ In the late 500s B.C. city plans came into use, but before many cities grew slowly without a plan for all the streets and other buildings
- ❖ Greeks decorated their temples with carvings and colorful paint
- ❖ They built the ceiling of wooden beams and covered the roof with terracotta tiles supported by wooden rafters



Terracotta pottery

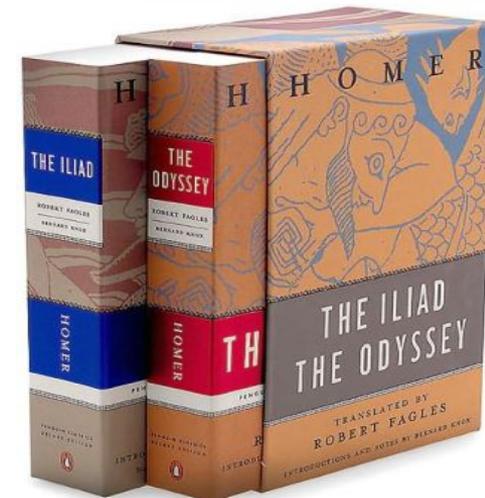


Writing System and Written History

- ❖ For centuries, influence of ancient Greek literature was one of the strongest forces
- ❖ Greeks acquired the alphabet and writing in the 700s B.C., but before Epics and folklores were part of the oral literature
- ❖ Poems were passed from generation to generation and from place to place from being spoken instead of being written down
- ❖ The myths and stories of Greek literature became apart of the shared heritage of educated people in the written world
- ❖ The *Iliad* and *The Odyssey* are examples of ancient oral literature, these are 2 epic poems by Homer

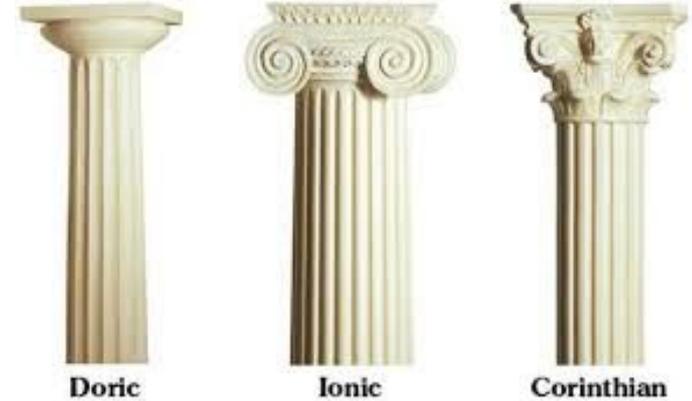
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Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega

α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta
η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ
Eta	Theta	Iota	Kappa	Lambda	Mu
ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega



Major Technological Advances

- ❖ Greece is most famous for Columns
- ❖ Columns are vertical support for buildings
- ❖ Early Greek columns share similarities with the human body, like the proportions appear human (one to seven ratio of width to height)
- ❖ The capital is the head in Greek and the base is the foot
- ❖ Females were sometimes used as columns instead of the pillars
- ❖ There was Doric, the oldest and simplest
- ❖ Ionic, that came after Doric and more embellished
- ❖ Then Corinthian which was the most elaborate and complex



Golden Age

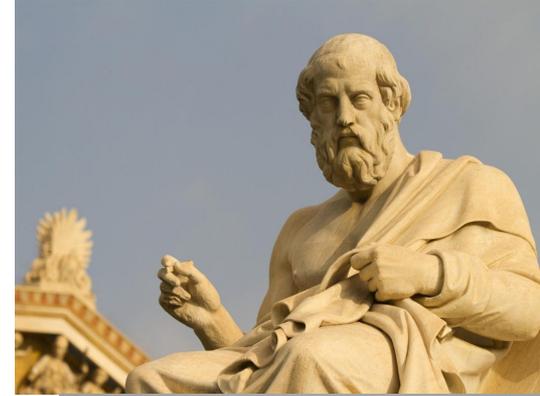
- ❖ The Greek golden age was about 50 years after the Greco-Persian Wars
- ❖ During this period the marvelous temple of Athena, the Greek goddess was built
- ❖ The theater was made from the work of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides
- ❖ Athens led to a fusion of more than 30 Greek city-states
- ❖ After the bloody Peloponnesian War, Athens was defeated and the Greeks exhausted themselves
- ❖ After the Peloponnesian war the Greek golden age had ended



Famous Citizens and their Achievements

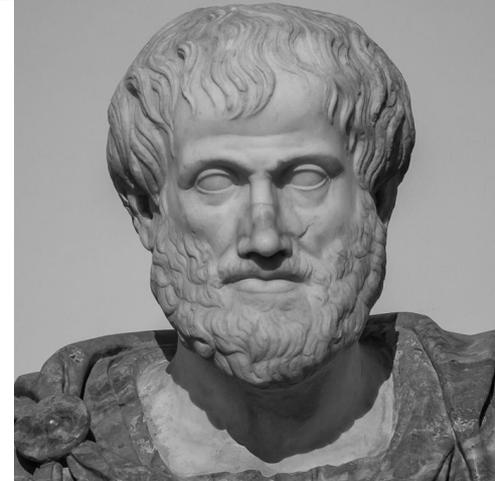
Plato

- ❖ The dialogue *The Republic* is considered one of the greatest works of world literature
- ❖ He was 1 of the 3 ancient Greek intellectuals-who established the philosophical foundations of “Western” culture
- ❖ Went to Syracuse to educate and inspire the young king Dionysius II



Aristotle

- ❖ Greatest achievement was in the study of formal logic and pioneering the field of zoology
- ❖ Studied under Plato
- ❖ Established an institute called the Lyceum and taught there until he died
- ❖ Wrote on many subjects such as biology, botany, chemistry, ethics, history, literary theory, logic, physics, political theory, psychology, metaphysics, rhetoric, and zoology



Slavery

- ❖ Slave owned society used for agriculture
- ❖ They could've been emancipated because their owners were being generous or of their owners religious convictions
- ❖ Slaves were sometimes allowed to purchase their freedom with their own funds
- ❖ Institution of slavery became a vital part of Greece life
- ❖ Was widely practiced and no city-state rejected it
- ❖ War among the city-states continued to award slaves to the victors
- ❖ Slaves were considered chattel, a possession which could be susceptible by the owner
- ❖ This slavery was absolute or permanent to the Greeks



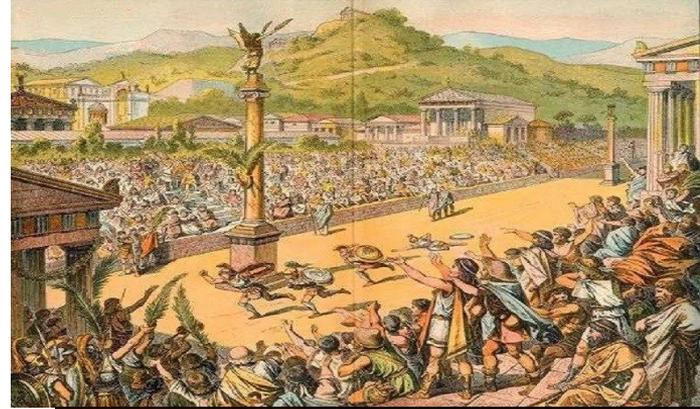
Fall of Civilization

- ❖ Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens caused the end of the Greek civilization
- ❖ Athens was more successful on land
- ❖ Sparta had more advantages on land
- ❖ In the end, the Spartan navy destroyed the Athens navy with the help of the Persians
- ❖ Athens oversea lines fell apart causing them to surrender
- ❖ Greek city-states were left vulnerable due to the damage of the wars, which caused them to be invaded by Philip II of Macedon and his son Alexander the Great



World Wide Contributions

- ❖ Created the Olympic games in 776 B.C.E
- ❖ City-states stopped fighting to participate in the games
- ❖ Supposedly Hercules made the games to honor Zeus, his dad
- ❖ They were held every 4 years
- ❖ After Rome took over Greece, the games ended in 393 c.e until in 1896, when they started up again



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