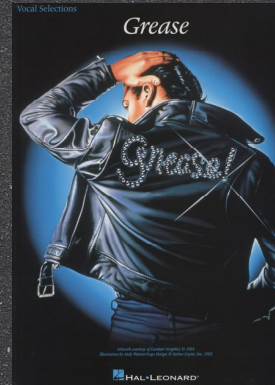
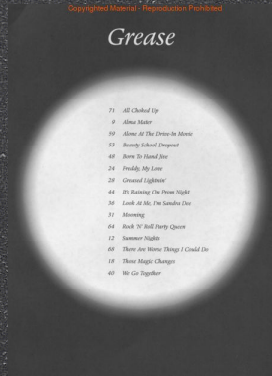


Welcome to Greece





Welcome to Greece



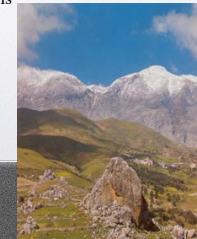
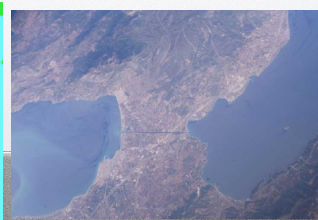
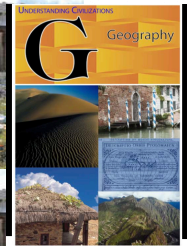
MAIN IDEAS

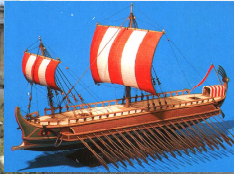
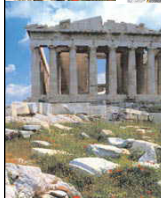
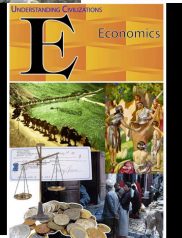
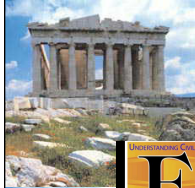
Geography Shapes Ancient Greek Life

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What were the main features of the geography of Greece?

Landscape and Climate

- Greek mainland is a **peninsula** — body of land with water on three sides
 - this peninsula sticks out into **Mediterranean Sea**
 - southern tip** is a second peninsula called the **Peloponnesus**
 - Isthmus** — narrow strip of land — links Peloponnesus to rest of Greece
- Greece also includes thousands of islands
- Mountains** cover 70 to 80 percent of Greece, divide land into regions
- Rugged landscape, lack of large rivers made transportation hard
 - made it difficult to unite Greece under single government
- Mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers
 - about 50 degrees Fahrenheit in winter, about 80 degrees in summer
- Climate encouraged outdoor activities, like athletic competitions





Agriculture

- Rocky land; only 20 to 30 percent good for farming; mostly in valleys
 - but over half of Greeks were farmers, herders
- Landowners could buy equipment, serve in army; viewed as upper class
- To get more farmland, Greeks founded colonies in places like Anatolia

Resources

- Greece **lacked natural resources**; metals had to be found elsewhere
- Had stone for building and plenty of good harbor sites

REVIEW QUESTION

How did the mountains affect life in Greece?

Trade Helps Greece Prosper

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did the sea affect Greek life?

Highways of Water

- Mediterranean Sea branched into Ionian Sea to west, Aegean Sea to east
 - seas linked most parts of Greece, became transportation routes

A Seafaring People

- Greeks were **skilled sailors**
 - built rowing warships called triremes, sailing trade ships
- Small ships could sail around edges of Ionian, Aegean seas
- **Fish** were a big part of the diet, were traded fresh or dried

Trade and Commerce

- Not much grain produced, but surplus olive oil, wine, wool, pottery
- Greek city-states traded goods with each other
 - also traded around Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, to Egypt, Italy
- Bought grain, timber, animal hides, and slaves from other regions
 - also nuts, figs, cheese, flax for linen

The Earliest Greeks

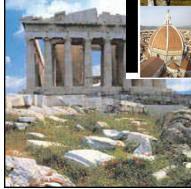
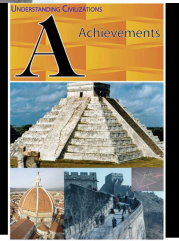
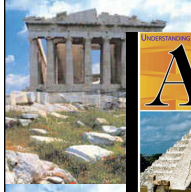
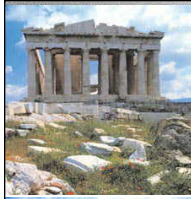
ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did trade influence Greek culture?

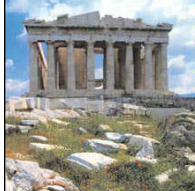
Mycenaean Civilization

- Earliest Greeks arrived on peninsula about 2000 B.C.
- **First civilization began on Peloponnese**; named for city of *Mycenae*
 - **Mycenaeans were traders**; each city was ruled by a king
 - civilization fell around 1200 B.C., possibly due to invasion
- Greek culture then declined, kept no written records
 - we know little about 1200 to 750 B.C.

New Advances in Greek Culture

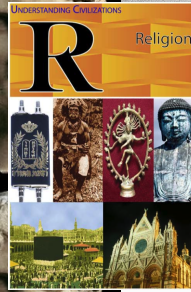
- In time, Greek culture advanced again; Greeks learned from others
- **Phoenicians**—important **trading** people on eastern Mediterranean
 - spread their **alphabet—writing system of 22 symbols**, stood for sounds
- **Greeks picked up Phoenician alphabet between 900 and 800 B.C.**
 - Greeks adapted the alphabet; it became the one we use today
- **Coins** invented in Anatolia c. 650 B.C.; Greeks made coins by 500 B.C.





Lesson Summary

- The mountainous geography of Greece limited agriculture and political unity.
- The Greeks depended on the sea to connect with each other and with the wider world.
 - Trade brought an alphabet and coins to Greece.



Greek Gods and Myths

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What was Greek religion like?

The Gods of Greece

- Greek gods looked like humans, only more powerful and beautiful
 - had human emotions, got involved in peoples' lives

- **Zeus** ruled the gods

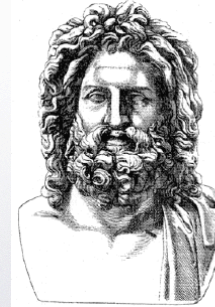
- 12 major **gods, goddesses lived on Mount Olympus**, Greece's highest peak

- Each city protected by a god or goddess, such as Athena for Athens
 - Athena was goddess of wisdom, a warrior, patron of crafts

Greek Mythology

Myths — stories people tell to explain beliefs about the world

- often begin as oral stories, might be written down later
- Greek myths explained creation of world, humans
 - also described relationships between gods, goddesses, humans
 - Prometheus stole fire from gods, gave it to humans, was punished
 - myths often made humans, like Prometheus, heroes



Honoring the Gods

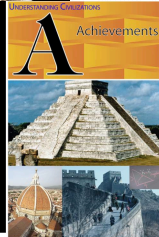
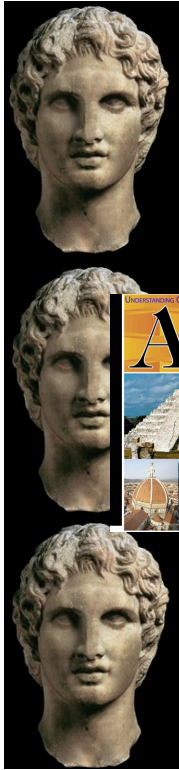
ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did the Greeks honor their gods?

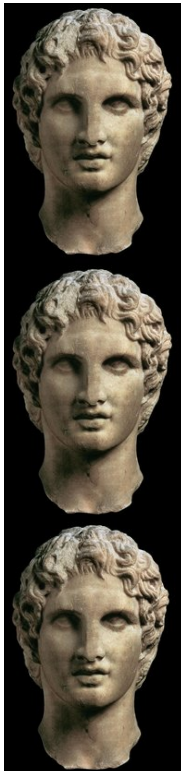
Holy Festivals

- Important to honor **gods**; did so with **statues, temples, events**
 - Greeks believed angry gods could cause trouble for humans
- Monthly holy days included festival of Noumenia for new moon
- Important festivals honored Olympian gods, such as Athena
 - featured weaving, procession, races, athletic games, poetry

The Olympics

- in Greece, games were part of religious festivals
- **Olympics**—largest games, held every four years to honor Zeus
 - were held in stadium in city of **Olympia**; only men competed
- Oldest Olympic records date to 776 B.C., but may have started earlier
 - races, wrestling, jumping, throwing tested soldiers' skills
- Girls competed at same time to honor goddess Hera, Zeus' wife





The Olympics of Ancient Greece

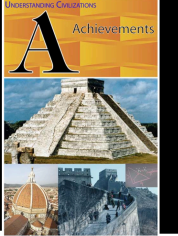
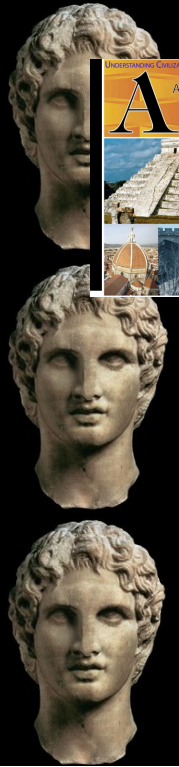


Although records cannot verify games earlier than 776 B.C., the contests in Homer's *Iliad* indicate a much earlier competitive tradition. Held in honor of Zeus in the city of Olympia for four days every fourth summer, the Olympic games were the oldest and most prestigious of four great ancient Greek athletic festivals, which also included the Pythian games at Delphi, the Isthmian at Corinth, and the Nemean at Argos (the Panathenaea at Athens was also important). The Olympics reached their height in the 5th–4th cent. B.C.; thereafter they became more and more professionalized until, in the Roman period, they provoked much censure. They were eventually discontinued by Emperor Theodosius I of Rome, who condemned them as a pagan spectacle, at the end of the 4th cent. A.D.

Among the Greeks, the games were nationalistic in spirit; states were said to have been prouder of Olympic victories than of battles won. Women, foreigners, slaves, and dishonored persons were forbidden to compete. Contestants were required to train faithfully for 10 months before the games, had to remain 30 days under the eyes of officials in Elis, who had charge of the games, and had to take an oath that they had fulfilled the training requirements before participating. At first, the Olympic games were confined to running, but over time new events were added: the long run (720 B.C.), when the loincloth was abandoned and athletes began competing naked; the pentathlon, which combined running, the long jump, wrestling, and discus and spear throwing (708 B.C.); boxing (688 B.C.); chariot racing (680 B.C.); the pankration (648 B.C.), involving boxing and wrestling contests for boys (632 B.C.); and the foot race with armor (580 B.C.).

Greek women, forbidden not only to participate in but also to watch the Olympic games, held games of their own, called the Heraea. Those were also held every four years but had fewer events than the Olympics. Known to have been conducted as early as the 6th cent. B.C., the Heraea games were discontinued about the time the Romans conquered Greece. Winning was of prime importance in both male and female festivals. The winners of the Olympics (and of the Heraea) were crowned with chaplets of wild olive, and in their home city-states male champions were also awarded numerous honors, valuable gifts, and privileges.





Early Greek Literature

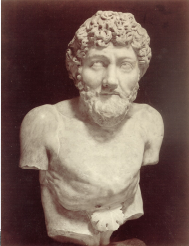

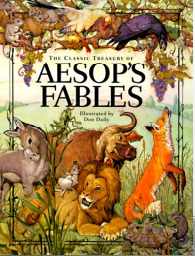
ESSENTIAL QUESTION What literature did the early Greeks produce?

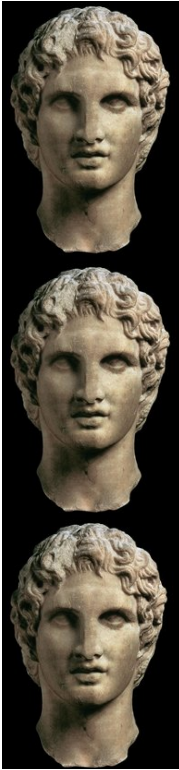
Epics of Homer

- **Epic poems**—long tales of ancient heroes; show us early Greek life
 - most famous were said to have been composed by a blind Greek Poet named **Homer**: Iliad and Odyssey
- **Iliad**—Troy besieged; Trojan War fought over stolen wife of Greek king
 - story of heroes, such as Greek warrior Achilles; one weakness was heel
- **Odyssey**—an epic about Odysseus' difficult return home after Trojan War

Aesop's Fables

- **Fable**—short story, often with animals, that teaches moral lesson
 - storyteller **Aesop** said to have written down many Greek fables
- Aesop's fables include "The Hare and the Tortoise" race story
 - overconfident hare beaten by steady, hard-working tortoise





Lesson Summary

- The ancient Greeks created stories about their gods, who were important to their daily lives.
- The ancient Greeks honored their gods through festivals that included rituals and athletic games.
- Early Greeks wrote fables and epic poems.



The Rise of City-States

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How was Greece organized politically?

Greek City-States

- Geographic features separated Greece into small regions
- Form of government in Greece, including colonies, was the city-state
 - the *polis*—Greek name for a city-state—common around 700 B.C.
- Most city-states were small—fewer than 20,000 people—due to geography
 - Athens and Sparta were largest
 - small size caused people to form a close community

Layout of the City

- Center of life was the *agora*—open space for business, gatherings
 - political discussions, festivals, athletic contests
 - statues, temples, public buildings
- Many cities had a fortified hilltop—*acropolis*, or “highest city”
 - used for military at first, but later had temples, palaces





Forms of Government

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What different political systems evolved in the city-states of Greece?

Monarchs and Aristocrats

- Each city-state was independent, used its own form of government
 - some kept political systems for centuries, others changed systems
- Earliest governments were **Monarchies** ruled by **king or queen**
- **Aristocracy** — **upper class, nobility** in Greece, born into a high family
- Most city-states, like Corinth, began as monarchies
 - by 700s B.C., most were ruled by an aristocracy

Oligarchy

- **Oligarchy** — means **“rule by the few”**
 - people rule because of **wealth, land**, not birth

Tyrants

- In monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, poor lack power—at times rebelled
 - wealthy person seeking power could use anger of poor to gain support
- **Tyrant** — someone **who took power illegally**, was not of royal birth
 - not necessarily cruel in Greece—some tyrants helped the poor
- Tyrants helped overthrow oligarchy, united people for change

ty·rant

1. An absolute ruler who governs without restrictions.
2. A ruler who exercises power in a harsh, cruel manner.
3. An oppressive, harsh, arbitrary person.





Athens Builds a Limited Democracy

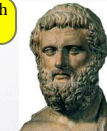
ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did limited democracy develop in Athens?

Citizenship

- People learned they could influence government, demanded more power
- **Greeks** invented idea of citizenship
- **Citizen**—person **loyal to** government and **protected by** government
 - in Greece, must be a **male** born to free citizens, either upper or lower class
 - in much of Greece, only upper-class citizens had power
- Lower-class citizens demanded power; slowly created major change

Solon and Cleisthenes

- Poor farmers who owed money worked for others or became slaves
- **Solon**, elected around 594 B.C., made reforms to prevent revolt
 - **no citizen could be enslaved**: social class based on wealth, not birth
 - **all citizens could serve in assembly, elect leaders**
- Around 500 B.C., Cleisthenes took more power away from nobles
 - organized citizens into groups by residence, not wealth



Direct Democracy

- In **democracy**, **all citizens** make political decisions in the government
- Athens had **direct democracy**—all citizens meet to decide on laws
 - United States has **indirect democracy**—people elect representatives

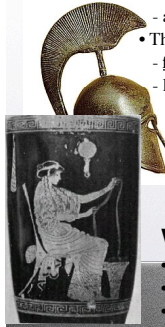
Limited Democracy

- Athens had **limited democracy**—only free adult males over 18 were citizens
 - women, slaves, foreigners **could not** take part in government
 - noncitizens could not become citizens



Lesson Summary

- The people of Greece lived in independent city-states.
- Greek city-states had various types of government: monarchy, oligarchy, and direct democracy.
- Over time, the male citizens of Athens gained the power to make political decisions.



Sparta's Military State

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What did Spartan society emphasize the most?

Spartan Society Changes

- Athens' main rival was **Sparta**—city-state in Peloponnesus
- Sparta changed after conquering neighboring area around 715 B.C.
 - forced defeated people to become **slaves called helots**
 - helots were forced to farm and give Sparta half their crops
- Helots outnumbered Spartans; often rebelled but were defeated
 - fear of helot revolts led Spartan state to build strong army

Government and Society

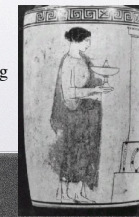
- Two kings ruled Sparta; five elected supervisors ran government
 - Council of Elders proposed laws
 - assembly of citizens elected officials, voted on Council's laws
- Three social groups: **citizens** lived in city, trained to be soldiers
 - free noncitizens** lived in nearby villages, had no political rights
 - lowest group—**helots**—grew food so citizens could be full-time soldiers

Education

- Boys lived in **barracks—military houses—from age seven**
 - were taught discipline, duty, strength, military skill; little reading
- All male citizens entered army at age 20, served until 60

Women

- Emotionally, physically tough; were taught strength, athletics
- Family life less important in Sparta; husbands, wives usually apart
- Women had more freedom than elsewhere**, allowed to own property





Athens' Democratic Way of Life

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What was the government of Athens like?

Government and Society

- Athens had two governing bodies
 - Council of Four Hundred ran daily life; Assembly voted on policies
- Citizens had to serve in army, on juries when needed
 - juries had several hundred people; in courts, all citizens were equal
- Slaves—non-citizens, a third of population, worked in homes, on farms
 - some earned money, were able to buy freedom

Education

- Boys of wealthy families started school at age six or seven
 - prepared for citizenship; learned logic, debate for future in Assembly
 - also studied reading, writing, poetry, arithmetic, music

Women

- Expected to be good wives, mothers; some were priestesses
- Had less freedom than in Sparta—did not attend school
 - only inherited property if father had no sons

The Persian Wars

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What happened when Persia invaded Greece?

The First Persian Invasion

- Persia conquered Anatolia in 500s B.C.—area had many Greek colonies
 - **Athens supported failed Greek revolt in Anatolia in 499 B.C.**
- Persia wanted to punish Athens, so arrived near Athens in 490 B.C.
- **Athenians met Persians at plain of Marathon**; had no Spartan help
 - **Athenians were outnumbered but won battle by clever military tactics**
 - legend says soldier ran 25 miles to Athens to deliver victory message

Greek Victory

- Persians invaded again in 480 B.C.; city-states united against them
- 300 Spartans fought to last man at narrow **Thermopylae** pass
 - gave Athens time to prepare for battle
- **Athenian Navy** left city, fought nearby **naval battle** against Persians
 - narrow body of water helped more mobile Greek ships win battle
 - this victory ended the war





Lesson Summary

- Sparta organized its state around its strong army.
- Athens valued democratic government and culture.
- Some Greek city-states united to defeat the Persians.