**History of Western Civilization to 1500 Mr. Kirchberg**

**(*UW-Marinette: History 105*)**

**The Greeks:**

**“The Original Westerners”**

**I**. Greek geography played a key role

**A.** Relatively confined area on the Balkan [Peninsula](https://cdn.britannica.com/50/89850-004-C88E1B75.gif)

**B.** Divided by mountains (up to 10,000 ft.)

**1.** Separated city-states **(**poleis**)** developed

**a.** Independence was important to each

**b.** Fiercely competitive & quick to fight

**2.** No great rivers **=** a violent civ. /culture

**C.** Islands to East in Aegean Sea, islands to West in the

[Ionian](http://wiki.phantis.com/index.php/Ionian_Sea) Sea & south in Mediterranean Sea **(**sailors**/**colonists**)**

**II.** Minoans **(~**2800-1500 **B.C.E.)** on the Island of Crete

**A.** Earliest Aegean civilization

**1.** Copper to bronze

**2.** Rediscovered by Arthur Evans in 1900

**3.** Named for legendary King Minos (**“**king**”)**

**4.** **Not Greek**, they greatly influenced Greeks

 **5.** Very advanced civilization

**a.** Had contact with Egypt

**b.** Capital at Knossos was built with a massive

labyrinth-like [palace](https://greece.greekreporter.com/2017/03/15/3d-video-of-the-minoan-palace-in-knossos-crete/)

***i.*** *Bright frescoes, vases & sculptures*

***ii.*** *Huge storerooms with clay pots*

**6.** Matriarchal **“**bully**”** society

**7.** Famed for their teens doing bull leaping

**8.** Wrote in a yet to be “deciphered” Linear A

**9.** Civilization collapsed suddenly **~**1550 **B.C.E.**

** a.** The reason has been debated

**b.** [Combination](http://www.photovolcanica.com/VolcanoInfo/Santorini/GeolMapSimple.jpg) of [Thera](http://www.greek-islands.us/greek-villages/santorini/santorini-map.jpg) blowing up and the

Mycenaeans invading Crete

**III.** Mycenaeans **(~**1600-1100 **B.C.E.)** of mainland Greece

**A.** Named for their greatest polis

**B.** Of Indo-European origin

**C.** Wrote using [Linear B](http://www.ancientscripts.com/linearb.html) which has been translated

**D.** Known for cyclopean walled cities & palaces

**E.** A violent [warrior](http://www.arthistory.upenn.edu/smr04/101910/Slide3.25.jpg) [society](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rx5_e8Jhyi8)

***1.*** *Bound together in a lose confederacy*

***2.*** *Headed by King of Mycenae called the* ***wanax***

**F.** Great sailors who traded the central Med. Sea region

**1.** Conquered Crete & the remnants of the Minoans

**2.** Made famous for their destruction of Troy

**G.** By 1190 **B.C.E.** Mycenae was destroyed

**1.** The culture collapsed by 1100 **B.C.E.**

**2.** A Greek speaking people had invaded **(**Sea Peoples**?)**

**IV.** The Greek Dark Age **(~**1100-750 **B.C.E.)**

**A.** Agriculture had failed until 850 **B.C.E.**

**1.** Colonization increased especially to Ionia **(**SW Asia Minor**)**

***2.*** *Others colonized other parts with the Dorians*

*conquering the Peloponnesian Peninsula, Crete & Rhodes*

***3.*** *Trade increased as well as the use of iron*

**(24 letters)** **4.** Phoenicians reignited writing with their alphabet

**B.** Homerand Homeric Greece

**1.** Homer **= “**[The](http://www.stephenhicks.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/homer_british_museum.jpg) Blind Bard**”**

**a.** Man or woman**?**

**b.** Recounted the Iliad & Odyssey

**i.** The story begins with Helen being

stolen by Prince Paris of Troy

**ii.** Result: Trojan War & [Horse](http://www.crystalinks.com/trojanwar.html)

**iii.** Troy is destroyed

**iv.** Iliad is 10 days in the 10**th** year

of the Trojan War

**(1)** Achilles is the hero

**(2)** Climax**:** Achilles kills Prince

Hector of [Troy](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMhVh6edP_k)

**v.** Odyssey tells of Troy’s destruction

and Odysseus’s 10 year voyage home

**(1)** Odysseus matures **(**Gr**.** male maturation**)**

**(2)** Tells of wife Penelope’s excellence

**(**Exemplified fidelity, courage & honor**)**

**c.** Insight into Mycenaeans & Dark Age Greeks

**2.** Homer’s Enduring Importance

**a.** Greeks saw Iliad & Odyssey as history

**b.** The books taught Greeks an aristocratic

life of value and honor

**c.** To achieve ***arête*** or excellence thru. contest**(**s**)**

**d.** Homer provided true models to emulate

**V.** The World of the Greek City-States **(**c. 750***–***c. 500 **B.C.E.)**

**A.** The Polis **(*poleis*** *pl.***)**

**(*Origin of the words politics, police, and policy*)**

**1.** Commonalities

**a.** Small size **(**30-500 sq. miles**)**

***i.*** *Athens was smaller than Rhode Island*

***ii****. Sparta was the largest geographically*

**b**. Small population

***i****. Usually less than 10,000*

**ii**. Only free adult males were **“**citizens**”**

***iii****. At its height, Athens had* ***~****300****,****000 people*

**c**. **“**[Acropolis](http://www.flickr.com/photos/darrellg/2492705377)**”** [towards](http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view?back=http%3A%2F%2Fimages.search.yahoo.com%2Fsearch%2Fimages%3F%26p%3Dthe%2Bacropolis%26rs%3D1%26fr%3Dyfp-t-501%26fr2%3D&w=1600&h=1200&imgurl=www.factbook.org%2Fwikipedia%2Fen%2Fmedia%2F3%2F3c%2Fathens_acropolis.jpg&rurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.factbook.org%2Fwikipedia%2Fen%2Fa%2Fac%2Facropolis.html&size=209.2kB&name=athens_acropolis.jpg&p=the+acropolis&type=JPG&oid=820ec9e4936cd5ba&no=3&tt=268,954&sigr=11ogmku82&sigi=11ttjfo96&sigb=12ki1v2ui) center **(**[Set](http://www.acropolisvirtualtour.gr/) on a hill [usually](http://www.airpano.com/360Degree-VirtualTour.php?3D=Acropolis-Athens-Greece)**)**

**i**. Original city-state fort there

**ii**. Temples & public buildings there

**d**. **“**[Agora](http://www.shunya.net/Pictures/Greece/Athens/Acropolis-reconstructed.jpg)**” =** marketplace

**i**. Usually at the base of the acropolis

**ii**. Business & gossip exchanged there

**e**. Polis was an independent city-state**/**nation

**i.** Greeks identified with their polis

**ii**. Each had its own laws, customs, calendars,

system of weights and measures & so on

**iii.** Such independence caused Greek disunity

**2.** A New Military System**:** The Greek Way of War

**a.** Originally, large estate owners, or nobles rode

horses into battle

**b.** They dominated pre-8th Century **B.C.E.** Greece

**c.** Opposition came from wealthier non-nobles

who became the main soldiers **(**hoplites**)**

1. Became hoplites **=** **“**[heavily](https://cdn3.volusion.com/7aztx.j6veq/v/vspfiles/photos/AI0084-2.jpg?1490975015) armored

infantry soldier**”**

**ii**. Fought in [phalanxes](http://www.bible-history.com/sketches/greece/greek-phalanx.html) **(**locked together formation**)**

**iii**. Goal**:** push an enemy from the field

**(Think** [**rugby**](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQjYoeQUXdWYAXiiqCuEV7ZZiXDRbXEhO6rXsUltM6BGzKfvI4u) **scrum)**

**iv.** Part-time warriors with few casualties

Plato **d.** Greek warfare was a part of nature for the Greeks

**e.** Their military culture and way of fighting

became a part of Western Civilization

**B.** Colonization and the Growth of Trade

1. Mediterranean & Black Seas become **“**Greek

Lakes**”** from **~**750-550 **B.C. E.**

**a.** Due to overpopulation, class tension, & trade

**b.** Each new settlement was very independent**,**

**Byzantium** esp. from the originating polis or ***metropolis***

**began as a Greek** **c.** **Ex.** Southern Italy became

**colony** ***Magna Graecia*** or **“**Great**(***er***)** Greece**”**

**d.** They had trading posts in Egypt

**2.** The Effects of Colonization

**a.** Wide-spreading Greek culture

**b.** Contact with Rome

**c.** Contact with others created a Greek identity.

**d.** Led to increased trade

**C.** Tyranny in the Greek ***Polis***

**1.** The rise of the aristocrats led to the rise of tyrants

during the 7**th** & 6**th** centuries **B.C.E.**

**a.** Tyrants took power by force & laws did not apply

**Good** **& Bad** ***i.*** *The rich & peasantry liked tyranny and*

*not abusive aristocrats.*

***ii.*** *Supported trade****,*** *& big public works projects.*

***b.*** *Example of Corinth*

***i.*** *There was an abusive oligarchy in charge*

*called the Bacchiad family*

***ii.*** *A member & head of the military named*

*Cypselus took over by force in 657* ***B.C.E.***

***(1)*** *Ruled well & with kindness till 627* ***B.C.E.***

***(2)*** *His son ruled cruelly and was ousted*

**c.** Oligarchies and democracy replaced tyranny

**D.** Sparta

**1.** Located in [Laconia](http://dagunsofgreece.weebly.com/uploads/2/8/7/3/28736577/1190187.gif) on the Peloponnesus

**a.** Originated with five villages

**b.** Conquered all other Laconians

***Spartiates***  **i.** ***Perioikoi*** **=** free inhabitants who didn’t

**= citizens** pay taxes like the ***Spartiates*** who also served

**ii.** Helots **=** ***Laconians*** who were forced to

work farms or as household servants

**iii.** Neighboring Messenia was conquered

and the people made helots

**See p.64 for** **iv.** Sparta militarized to keep helots in line

**treatment of boys** according to a legendary Lycurgus

**2.** The Spartan Way

[Kopis](http://images1.wikia.nocookie.net/__cb20100318025917/percyjacksonfanfiction/images/1/10/Kopis-_greek_swords.jpg) **a**. All male citizens had to join

[Sword](http://www.medievalcollectibles.com/images/Product/large/AH-4111H.png) **b**. Newborns inspected for imperfections

**i.** Elders did it

**ii.** The imperfect cast off a mountain

**c**. At age **6-7**, boys joined a **“**mess**”**

**i.** Lived in a military barracks with

about **60** others

**ii.** Mess mates always came first

**iii.** Had one wool tunic

**iv.** Given straw for a mattress

**(“laconic”) →**  **v.** Taught to read & write efficiently

**vi.** Fed watery gruel

**(1)** Stole & foraged to survive

**(2)** Beaten if caught stealing

**d.** In charge of helots as a teenager

**e.** Army & marriage at age **20**

**i**. Still lived in mess till age **30**

**ii**. At age **30**, a male could move out of the mess

& vote, but couldn’t run a business **(*a distraction*)**

**f.** Women trained & were educated separately

**g.** Both genders learned to read**/**write, poetry**/**music

**h.** ***Spartiates*** owned land and the helots

**i.** ***Perioikoi*** were free but acted as merchants

**j.** A secret force hunted helots with state

permission & a declaration of war for legality

**3.** The Spartan State

## **a.** Two [kings](http://www.csun.edu/~hcfll004/sparking.html) from two families

**i.** Headed the military

**ii.** Headed the religion & did foreign policy

**b.** ***Gerousia*** **=** Council of Elders

**Created by Lycurgus**   **i.** 28 members over age 60  
**9th B.C.E. Century**  **ii.** Plus the two kings

**Lawgiver** ***iii.*** *Prepared legislation for the* ***apella*** *or*

**Spartan Virtues:** *assembly of all citizens*

**Equality,****c.** ***Apella*** voted on proposals & elected the

**Military Fitness,**  ***Gerousia*** and ***Ephors***

**& Austerity****d.** College of five***Ephors*** *elected annually*

**i.** Any male over 30 could be elected

**ii.** Judges of all who oversaw all education

**iii.** Convened the ***gerousia***

**e.** Isolationists, literate & avoided the study of

anything that could lead to a revolt

**E.** Athens

**1.** Arose on the Attica Peninsula

**2.** Ruled first by kings and later aristocrats

**3.** Council of Nobles called the ***Areopagus***

controlled life and wealth with **9** ***Archons***

**4.** A weak ***ecclesia*** or assembly of full citizens

**5.** By **~**600 **B.C.E.** Athens was on the verge of

civil war as debt slavery was rampant

**6.** The Reforms of [Solon](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/19300/19354/solon_19354_lg.gif)

**a.** Elected sole archon in 594 **B.C.E.**

**i.** Ended all aspects of debt slavery

**ii.** Aristocrats held on to most of the land

**iii.** Divided Athenians by wealth into **4** classes

**(1)** Only top **2** classes held real power

***(2)*** *Members of the* ***3rd*** *group could be*

*elected to the* ***boule*** *which prepared*

*items for the assembly*

***(3)******4th*** *group only voted in the assembly*

***(4)*** *All could sit in the* ***Heliaea*** *which*

*heard appeals decided by archons*

***(5)*** *Any citizen could bring charges*

*against another citizen*

**7.** The Move to Tyranny

**a.** Peisistratus seizes tyrannical power in 560 **B.C.E.**

**i.** Aristocrat and relative of Solon

**ii.** Took power from the aristocrats

**iii.** Forced land reform & loans to poor farmers

**iv.** Expanded trade and did a massive

building program for the unemployed

**v.** Son Hippias did poorly and was exiled

**8.** Reforms of [Cleisthenes](http://www.ancient-corinth.com/assets/15615/kjj9e9zo4z.jpg)

**a.** Blocked aristocratic return to power in 508 B.C.E.

with the aid of the Athenians

**i.** Gave power to all people of Attica

**(1)** All citizens enrolled into 10 tribes

**(2)** Each tribe had people of the coast,

city and farms in it.

**ii.** Each tribe annually chose 50 by lot to

serve in the new Council of 500

***demos* = people** **(1)** Prepared business for the council

***kratia* = power**  & financial & foreign affairs

**(2)** Council then had final authority on laws

**b.** Thus democracy had been created

**F.** Greek Culture in the Archaic Age **(~**800-480 **B.C.E.**)

**1.** [***Kouros***](http://files.poivrebleu.com/2007/03/kouros2.jpeg) **=** stiff life-size [nude](https://people.creighton.edu/~ees33175/Aesthetics_course_website/Aesth_images/Ancient-Greece/Kouros-Getty-detail.jpg) Egyptian like statues

**2.** [Sappho](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bust_Sappho_Musei_Capitolini_MC1164.jpg) of Lesbos **(~**630-570 **B.C.E.**)

**a.** Famed poet and music teacher

**b.** Famous for her love poems to her female students

**c.** Greeks had no problems with such emotions

**3.** [Hesiod](http://vintagewinepoems.com/images/Hesiod_Pseudo-Seneca_BM_GR1962.8-24.1.jpg) **(~**700 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** Wrote the epic poem Works & Days

**(**Big on work and anti-aristocrats & injustice)

**b.** Hesiod’s Theogony is a poem

about the birth of the gods

**IV.** High Point of Greek Civilization**:** Classical Greece

**A.** The Challenge of Persia **(**500-338 **B.C.E.)**

**1.** Perceived by Greeks as a threat to their freedom

**a.** In 499 **B.C.E**., the [Ionian](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Turkey_ancient_region_map_ionia.JPG) Greeks rose against Persia

**b.** Lost but aided with ships from Athens

**c.** Darius decided to punish Athens

**2.** First Persian Attack

**a.** Failed invasion due to storms in 492 **B.C.E.**

**b.** Battle of [Marathon](http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;_ylt=A0PDoX0ZtWhQ5ggAb_WJzbkF;_ylu=X3oDMTBlMTQ4cGxyBHNlYwNzcgRzbGsDaW1n?back=http%3A%2F%2Fimages.search.yahoo.com%2Fsearch%2Fimages%3Fp%3Dplataea%26fr%3Dyfp-t-701%26fr2%3Dpiv-web%26tab%3Dorganic%26ri%3D1&w=471&h=458&imgurl=public.blu.livefilestore.com%2Fy1pzRNDoxhB-1Q2i5CG2nB9W00HxkDfv8OvpdJ8Srpkv4rQNxamgaR_1XriBi8BWr_vH8y_bcMvf0dMvqsF5F8Ktg%2Fplataeamap.gif%3Fpsid%3D1&rurl=http%3A%2F%2Fgeschiedenisweb.wordpress.com%2Fplataea%2F&size=120.2+KB&name=Plataea+%C2%AB&p=plataea&oid=bb187524f76225c3b0b19bcbb399eff3&fr2=piv-web&fr=yfp-t-701&tt=Plataea%2B%25C2%25AB&b=0&ni=72&no=1&ts=&tab=organic&sigr=11dn7kkfn&sigb=130v2avnm&sigi=14cidii7k&.crumb=rwYdnWzLUQq) in 490 **B.C.E.**

**i.** Persians seize much of Euboea

**ii.** Persians land at Marathon

**iii.** [Miltiades](http://www.mlahanas.de/Greeks/Portraits/Art/Miltiades.jpg) leads an Athenian, Plataean

army in a charge against the Persians

and defeats a much larger force

**3**. The Invasion of [Xerxes](http://www.filmofilia.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/Darius_Xerxes.jpg)

**a.** [Themistocles](http://images.greece.com/info/Themistocles.jpg) **(**524 **–** 459 **B.C.E**.**)** becomes leader

**b.** Athens builds a 200 trireme fleet

**c.** Xerxes comes to power in Persia in 486 **B.C.E.**

**d.** Invasion in 480 **B.C.E.**

**i. ~**150**,**000 troops with over 700 ships

**ii.** Used a pontoon bridge to cross the Hellespont

**iii.** Quickly marched thru. Thrace & Macedonia

**e.** [Battle](http://www.japanfocus.org/data/thermopylae.jpg) ofThermopylae

**i.** Narrow pass held by 300 Spartans under

[King](http://uploads0.wikipaintings.org/images/jacques-louis-david/leonidas-at-thermopylae-1814.jpg) Leonidas & 6000 to 9000 Greeks

**ii.** After two days the Persians slaughtered

the Spartans and the Greeks retreated.

**f.** Themistocles abandons Athens for Salamis

**i.** Athens & all left inside are burned by Persia

**ii.** Themistocles outmaneuvers a superior

Persian fleet and destroys it on the rocks

as King Xerxes looks on

**iii.** Xerxes withdraws his navy fearing an

Ionian revolt but it is later destroyed by

the Greeks at Mycale 479 **B.C.E.**

**iv.** Remnants of the Persian army are

destroyed at [Plataea](http://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;_ylt=A0PDoX0ZtWhQ5ggAb_WJzbkF;_ylu=X3oDMTBlMTQ4cGxyBHNlYwNzcgRzbGsDaW1n?back=http%3A%2F%2Fimages.search.yahoo.com%2Fsearch%2Fimages%3Fp%3Dplataea%26fr%3Dyfp-t-701%26fr2%3Dpiv-web%26tab%3Dorganic%26ri%3D1&w=471&h=458&imgurl=public.blu.livefilestore.com%2Fy1pzRNDoxhB-1Q2i5CG2nB9W00HxkDfv8OvpdJ8Srpkv4rQNxamgaR_1XriBi8BWr_vH8y_bcMvf0dMvqsF5F8Ktg%2Fplataeamap.gif%3Fpsid%3D1&rurl=http%3A%2F%2Fgeschiedenisweb.wordpress.com%2Fplataea%2F&size=120.2+KB&name=Plataea+%C2%AB&p=plataea&oid=bb187524f76225c3b0b19bcbb399eff3&fr2=piv-web&fr=yfp-t-701&tt=Plataea%2B%25C2%25AB&b=0&ni=72&no=1&ts=&tab=organic&sigr=11dn7kkfn&sigb=130v2avnm&sigi=14cidii7k&.crumb=rwYdnWzLUQq) in 479 **B.C.E.**

**(1)** 35,000 Corinthians and Spartans

**(2)** Combined with a **“**scorched earth**”** policy

**B.** The Growth of an Athenian [Emp](http://www.explorethemed.com/Pelop.asp?c=1)ire

**1.** Delian League is created (478 **B.C.E.)** to

stop future Persian invasions

**a.** Treasury and headquarters at Delos

**b.** Dominated by Athens and her [300](http://www.stephenbiesty.co.uk/jpegs/bigAthenianTrireme.jpg) [triremes](http://www.hellenicnavy.gr/images/istoria/ploia_mouseia/triiris_olympias/TRIHR001.jpg) **c.** Ended the Persian fleet and army’s power in

469 **B.C.E.** with a victory in southern Asia Minor

**d.** Islands of Naxos & Thasos were destroyed

when they tried to secede in 470 **B.C.E.**

**e.** Delian League became an Athenian Empire

**2.** The [Age](http://classicalwisdom.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/pericles-quote.jpg) of Pericles **(~**495 **–** 429 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** ***Ecclesia*****(**assembly**)**

**i.** 18 years or older

**ii.** Upwards of 43,000 members at a time

**iii.** Met on a hillside called the ***Pnyx***

**(1)** No more than 6,000 could meet

**(2)** Passed all laws and declared war

**iv.** Council of 500 proposed laws

***(1)*** *Divided into tenths called* ***prytanies***

***(2)******Prytanies*** *administered the laws*

**v.** **6000** votes for ostracism got an official

exiled for up to 10 years **(**some recalls**)**

**b.** City magistrates were chosen by lot to

serve one year terms

**c.** **10** generals or ***strategoi*** were elected publicly

**(**Pericles was elected 15 times to this position**)**

**d.** Pericles opened many offices to the lower classes

***i.*** *Many got state salaries*

***ii.*** *Aristocrats still held the power though*

**3.** Athenian Imperialism

**a.** She created a powerful naval empire.

**b.** Tried to extend her empire on land

**c.** First Peloponnesian War **(**460-445 **B.C.E.)**

**i.** Lost to Sparta and her allies

**ii.** Sparta recognized Athens**’** naval

empire and a 30 year peace ensued

**d.** **“**Fearing Persia**”,** Athens moved its treasury

from Delos to Athens in 454 **B.C.E.**

**Funeral**  **i.** Pericles used the money to rebuild Athens

**Oration, p. 73** **ii.** Any complaints were heard by an

Athenian court

**C.** The Great Peloponnesian War **(**431-404 **B.C.E.)**

**1.** Cause

**a.** Fear by Sparta & her allies of the

Athenian Empire

**b.** Fear for Peloponnesian sea trade

**c.** Athens threatened two Spartan allies,

Megara and Corinth

**d.** Athens & Pericles refused to back down

from Sparta’s ultimatum

**2.** Course

**a.** Athens stayed behind her Long [Walls](http://www.hellenicaworld.com/Greece/LX/ImagesDE/Bild/LangeMauern.jpg) **(**41 mi**.** long**)**

**i.** Her port of Piraeus fed everyone

**ii.** Avoid direct contact with Spartan forces

**iii.** The navy attacked Peloponnesian ports

**b.** Sparta used a scorched earth policy

**c.** Plague in 429 **B.C.E.** kills Pericles

& **~** 1**/**3 of Athens

***d.*** *Battle of Amphipolis 422* ***B.C.E.***

***i.*** *Both leaders of the armies die*

***ii.*** *The 50 year peace of Nicias followed*

**e.** [Alcibiades](https://www.ancient.eu/img/r/p/500x600/1056.jpg?v=1485680380) **(~**450-404 **B.C.E.)**

**i.** Nephew of Pericles

**ii.** Elected to a generalship in 420 **B.C.E.**

**iii.** Failed [Syracuse](http://www.betchartexpeditions.com/images/maps/sicily2_map03.jpg) expedition

Herms were **(1)** Alcibiades flees and goes to Sparta

[desecrated](http://www.google.com/search?biw=1024&bih=702&noj=1&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=Herms+greek&oq=Herms+greek&gs_l=img.3..0i10i24.27452.29444.0.29962.6.6.0.0.0.0.130.443.5j1.6.0....0...1c.1.55.img..0.6.435.V7q0L46Ufxk) **(2)** Encourages Sparta to ally with

Persia’s navy

**iv.** Loss at Syracuse caused an aristocratic

oligarchy to take over in Athens in 411 **B.C.E.**

**v.** The Athenian fleet was destroyed at

Aegospotami on the Hellespont in 405 **B.C.E. vi.** Without a navy, Athens surrendered (**404** **B.C.E.)**

**D.** The Decline of the Greek States **(**404-338 **B.C.E.)**

**1.** Weakened Athens & Sparta set the stage

**2.** **“**Thirty Tyrants**”** were est**.** in Athens by Sparta

**a.** Executed 1500 democratic opponents

**b.** Athens reestablished democracy in 403 **B.C.E. i.** Athens rebuilt her navy

**ii.** Sparta tried to rally troops against Persia

**iii**. Eventually a new peace was negotiated

**(1)** Persia’s **“**King’s Peace**”** of 386 **B.C.E.**

**(2)** Ended fighting between the

Greeks and Persia

**3.** Sparta loses to Thebes at Battle of Leuctra **(**371 **B.C.E.)**

***a.*** *King* [*Epaminondas*](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/60/Epaminondas.jpg)***(~****418-362* ***B.C.E.)*** *takes*

*over most of Greece*

***b.*** *King Epaminondas dies at the Battle of*

*Mantinea in 362* ***B.C.E.***

**c.** The stage is set for Philip II of Macedon

**V.** Culture and Society of Classical Greece

**A.** The Writing of History **(*historia*** **=** research**/**investigation**)**

**1.** [Herodotus](http://s3.hubimg.com/u/1934670_f520.jpg) **(~**484-425 **B.C.E.) &** The Persian Wars

**“Father** **a.** Somewhat fanciful with gods involved

**of History”** **b.** Portrayed Greek freedom vs**.** Persian despotism

**2.** [Thucydides](https://www.history.com/.image/t_share/MTU3ODc5MDg1MzU4Nzg1ODY1/thucydides5.jpg) **(~**460-400 **B.C.E.)** & The History of

the Peloponnesian War

**a.** A defeated general sent into exile

**b.** Accurate, objective, and precise

**c.** He did well in studying & portraying the

human condition

**B.** Greek Drama

**1.** Developed by the Greeks

**a.** Performed in outdoor theaters

**b.** Tied to religious festival

**2.** [Aeschylus](http://www.notable-quotes.com/a/aeschylus_quote_5.jpg) **(~**525-456 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** Wrote 90 tragedies with seven surviving

**b.** Orestia is the only complete trilogy left

**i.** About the killing of [Clytemnestra](http://www.siue.edu/~ejoy/Clytemnestra_kills_Cassandra(Red_Figure-c.430BCE).jpg)

by her son Orestes for her killing dad

**ii.** Orestes is set upon by the Furies

**iii.** Tried in Athens, Orestes is acquitted by Athena

**3.** [Sophocles](http://bloomtrigger.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/sophocles.jpg) **(~**485-406 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** Greatest of the playwrights

**b.** His Oedipus the King is the most famous

Greek tragedy

**c.** In Antigone he praises the **“**miracle of man**”**

**4.** [Euripides](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSUxPuq8VFGzChIlq7a15yB6bkbPUQG9B_BXPxmTyzr5MEZcHE9) **(~**485-406 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** More realistic plots and characters

**b.** The Bacchae & Medea are his most famous works

**c.** Hated war and supported women’s rights

**d.** Questioned moral and religious values

**5.** Greek Comedy

**C.** The [Arts](http://www.talesbeyondbelief.com/nymphs/muses.htm)**:** The **Classical** Ideal

**1.** The human form was the best

**2.** Big on reason, moderation, symmetry,

balance & harmony

**3.** Sculptors didn’t go for realism, but idealized beauty

**4.** Sculptors used ideal proportions based upon

mathematical ratios

**5.** In architecture the Parthenon

best represented these ideals

**6**. [**3**](http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/arch/greek_arch.html)types of columns used for support & decoration

**a**. Doric **–** simplest capital

**b**. Ionic **–** scroll**/**ram’s horns capital

**c**. Corinthian **–** more slender & an ornate capital

**D.** The Greek Love of Wisdom

**1.** Philosophy **(“**Love of Wisdom**”)**

**a.** [Thales](http://www.windows.ucar.edu/tour/link=/people/ancient_epoch/thales.html) of Miletus **(~**600 **B.C.E.)**

**i.** Postulated the unity of the Universe

**ii.** All was linked by water

**b.** Pythagoras **(~**580-490 **B.C.E.)**

**i.** Essence of the universe could be found

in music and mathematics

**ii.** The divine is an underlying force

**2.** Sophists **(**paid wandering scholars**)**

**a.** Were paid which was bad

**b.** Stressed rhetoric to win debates & sway audiences

**c.** There was no absolute right or wrong

**d.** They emphasized memorization

**e.** They were eventually perceived as evil,

especially in teaching the young to trick

**3.** [Socrates](http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/s/fotos/socrates.jpg) **(**469–399 **B.C.E.)**

**a**. Stonemason & philosopher who left no writings

**b.** Taught using Socratic method

**i.** Teaching thru. questioning & answering

**ii.** Questioning got him sentenced to death

**4.** [Plato](http://www.stenudd.com/greekphilosophers/images/plato2.jpg) **(~**429**–**347 **B.C.E.)**

**a.** Concerned with what is real

**i.** World is made of unchanging Ideas or Forms

**ii.** All is reflection of the ideal and is only

understood by the trained mind

**b.** The Republic

**i.** Society is divided into **3** groups

**(1)** Philosopher-kings at the top

**(2)** Courageous warriors

**(3)** Those driven by desires at the bottom

**–** the masses

**ii.** A harmonious state working for the

benefit of all with women rulers as well

**c.** The Academy was Plato’s outdoor school

**5.** [Aristotle](http://mrsvesseymathematicians.wikispaces.com/file/view/aristotle_stone.jpg/122672537/aristotle_stone.jpg) **(**384–322 B.C.E**.)**

**a.** Pupil of Plato & tutor of [Alexander](http://www.britishmuseum.org/images/ps227136_l.jpg) the Great

**b.** Believed in understanding object’s form by

studying it

**c.** Studied ethics, logic, poetry, astronomy,

geology, biology & physics

**d.** In Politics he studied 158 states

**i.** Three forms of government

**Democracy** **(1)** Monarchy

**= anarchy** **(2)** Aristocracy

**(3)** Constitutional government

**ii.** All three can be corrupted but the latter

was best

**e.** Marriage was important for the community

**i.** For the mutual comfort of both sexes

**ii.** He believed women were inferior and

therefore should be subordinate

**E*.*** *Greek Religion*

***1.*** *Part of every aspect of Greek life*

***2.*** *The basic* [*12*](http://www.crystalinks.com/olympians.html) *Olympians became the*

*universal base of Greek religion*

***a.*** *Each polis had a patron god to whom*

*offerings were made*

***b.*** *There were local and pan-Greek festivals*

*such example were the Olympics*

***3.*** *Oracles or mouthpieces of the gods divined*

*the future* ***(Ex.*** *Delphi &* [*King*](http://classicalwisdom.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Croesus.jpg) *Croesus who was*

*told by the priestess a great empire would*

*fall if he attacked Persia, and it was true*

*for his empire fell***)**

**4.** Mystery religions

**a.** A secret initiation of some sort

**b.** Some greater hope of immortality

**c.** **Ex.** Eleusinian [cult](https://citelighter-cards.s3.amazonaws.com/p17705orjo12ekvkn9m91krep2c0_56021.jpg) of Demeter was one

**F.** Daily Life in Classical Athens

**1.** Male citizens dominated **(~**15**%** of pop**.)**

**a.** 43,000 citizens at its height

**b.** 35,000 resident foreign ***metics***

**i.** Metics had to serve in the army

**ii.** Had to pay for festivals as well

**2.** Slavery **(**Up to 100,000 slaves at one time**)**

**a.** An economic necessity for many

**b.** Soldiers needed at least one on campaign

**c.** Slaves worked domestic jobs or in public

construction or in industry**–**most earned wages

**3.** Athens was a main trade center

**a.** Painted pottery was a chief product

**b.** Factory production was big with slaves

**4.** A Simple Lifestyle

**a.** Simple home with artisan made furniture

**b.** Basic food items

**c.** Slave or homemade clothing

**d.** Meat usually only consumed after festivals

**3.** Family and Relationships

**a.** Basic family with 2 citizens producing citizens

**b.** Citizen women participated in religious events

**i.** Always had to have a male guardian

**ii.** Women took care of the family, supervised

slaves & had sons

**iii.** Women married at age 14 0 15

**iv.** Left home rarely and was usually

accompanied and covered their faces

**v.** Prostitution was rampant

**(1)** Lower slave prostitutes

**(2)** High class courtesans called ***hetairai***

**(a)** Played music, danced & sex

**(b)** Worked the male only ***Symposia***

**(c)** Aspasia of Miletus, girlfriend

of Pericles was one

**vi.** Homosexuality was common

**(1)** Homosexual prostitutes had to be

foreigners, as it was illegal for Athenians

**(2)** Not uncommon for older males to

instruct younger males, esp. aristocrats

