Unit 6 Ancient Greece
Do Now 02/25/19

Make a list of all the things you know about Ancient Greece.
Setting the Stage

As we prepare for the next six weeks, let’s take a sneak peek at Ancient Greece.
Ancient Greece WebQuest

For the next two days, you will take part in a WebQuest OR you can choose the Scavenger Hunt. The Scavenger Hunt can only be found in your Google Classroom. Before class ends tomorrow, we will discuss your findings.

Any Questions!?!
Do Now 02/26/19

At the party at the Parthenon!
How did geography influence settlement and way of life in ancient Greece?

PREVIEW

Examine the map and the information about the physical geography of Greece. Then answer the question that follows.

Facts About the Geography of Greece
- Greece has no major rivers.
- Greece is surrounded on three sides by seas.
- Greece is mostly mountainous.
- Greece includes hundreds of islands.

How do you think the physical geography of Greece influenced where people settled and
Geography of Greece

Greece has a unique geography that influenced where people settled and how they lived.

The mountainous land and the lack of major rivers made farming difficult.

In this lesson, you will learn about the physical geography of ancient Greece and how it influenced the development of communities in the region.
The Land

* Rugged mountains covered about $\frac{3}{4}$ of ancient Greece

* The changed of the government had affect from the mountains

--> Divided the land into small regions
The Climate

- Varied Climate (Winter: 48 degrees, Summer: 80 degrees)

- Moderate temperature

--> Important environmental influence on Greek city
The Sea

* Aegean Sea, Ionia Sea

- Important routes (connected to the most of parts on Greece)
- Skilled Sailor increased, sea travel increased, resources increased
Farming

- Greece had thin soil and a dry climate.
- Only 1/5 of the land was good for farming.
- Small amounts of wheat and barley were grown.
- The main crops were grapes and olives.
- Olive oil was traded for other products.
Starting Colonies

- growing communities = need to start larger areas
- Colonies - a settlement under the control of a usually distant county
- Steps in Greek colonization
  - consult an oracle (holy person)
  - gather food and supplies and take a flame from their town’s sacred fire to start in the new place
- Colonies spread help cultural diffusion
Trading for Needed Goods

- traded with other city-states
- Mainland: olive oil & pottery
- other areas: grain, timber & metal
- slow heavily loaded ships could take two months one way.
- used the stars as guides
Do Now 03/01/19

Ancient Greece Mind Mapping

In your notebook, mind-map how you think the geography of Ancient Greece affected the early settlements and present day Greece.
Map Skills Activity

GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT GREECE MAP SKILLS

PART #1: LABELING THE MAP

Directions: Use the steps below to color code the map of Ancient Greece

- Check off the task as you complete each step.

- **Step #1:** Fill in the compass on the map below with intermediate directions.
- **Step #2:** Trace the Peninsula of Greece → [Red]
- **Step #3:** Color the Peloponnesus Peninsula → [Green]
- **Step #4:** Trace a box around the Ionian, Mediterranean, & Aegean Sea → [Blue]
- **Step #5:** Circle the names of the famous city states Athens & Sparta → [Orange]
- **Step #6:** Draw a triangle on Mount Olympus → [Brown]
- **Step #7:** Draw mini mountains [Triangles] all over the inside of Greece → [Brown]
- **Step #8:** Circle the Islands around the outside of Greece → [Brown]
1. What geographic form was Ancient Greece located on?
2. What surrounded Ancient Greece?
3. How did the seas around Ancient Greece affect them?
4. How did the mountains affect Ancient Greek city-states?
Minoans, Myceneans & Dorins

Early Greek Settlements and Civilizations
Minoans

Located on the Island of Crete

2000 - 1400 BCE
Minoans

- 1st Greek civilization
- Ruled the area around the Aegean Sea
- Traded all over the Mediterranean
- Became rich from trading, shipbuilding and fishing.
- Had lots of gold and bronze items
Mycenaeans

Located on the Peloponnesus

1400 - 1100 BCE
Mycenaean

**Who?** People who migrated from Europe, India and Southwest Asia who settled on Greek around 2000 B.C.

**Why?** Name came from the land Mycenae.

Tiryns and Athens were the most powerful city state.
Trojan War Heroes: Achilles, Odysseus, Prince Hector

Ideals of the Heroic Age

• The Heroic Age is a semi-mythical time in the Greek civilization: 1400 to 1100 BCE
• Homer did not LIVE in the Heroic Age: He wrote about it!
• According to Greek traditions, humans during this time lived in closer contact with the gods, as in the Pentateuch
• This was the time of the Trojan War (1193 BCE)
• Democratic ideals flourished under the mythical king of Athens, Theseus
Trade

Mycenaean had contacted the Minoan civilization which helped Mycenaean; the trade and system of Greek language, design, art, politics and culture.

How? Mycenaean had improved in trading around the ship. They found Minoans while they were sailing throughout the eastern Mediterranean.
Dorians

Located on the Greek Mainland

1100 - 800 BCE
Dorian Age

Beginning of Greek culture declination

Temporarily lost the art of writing during Dorian age; no written record exists from the 400 year period between 1150 and 750 B.C.

The oral tradition: The blind great storyteller Homer told people about epics which is mostly poem about heroes. (Ex. Illiad).

Developed rich myths; myths or traditional stories about their gods. (Ex. Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo..).
The Odyssey
Here's how it all goes down:

1. Suitors
   With Odysseus away, the men are chasing Penelope.

2. Lotus-eaters
   Odysseus’s men get drugged up by eating lotus flowers.

3. Cyclops
   Odysseus blinds Polyphemus, the Cyclops, son of Poseidon.

4. Circe
   Odysseus meets the sorceress Circe who turns some of his crew into pigs. Circe then spends the next year getting it on with Odysseus.

5. Underworld
   Odysseus goes to the Underworld for directions home and meets a bunch of dead friends.

6. Sirens
   Odysseus survives the Sirens’ song by tying himself to the mast of his boat.

7. Skylla & Charybdis
   More crew members are killed by the monsters Skylla & Charybdis.

8. Helios
   The hungry crew eats the cattle of Helios, the sun god, and is punished with a storm that kills them all.

9. Kalypso’s prison/Phaiakians
   Odysseus survives the storm and ends up as Kalypso’s sex slave for the next seven years. He eventually escapes and is shipwrecked with the Phaiakians.

10. Disguise
    Finally back home, Odysseus disguises himself as a beggar to see who is still on his side. He then wins back Penelope and kills a bunch of suitors.
The Trojan War

Greek stories tell of their army's capture of the legendary city of Troy. The war erupted because a Trojan Prince; Paris kidnapped Helen, the most beautiful wife of a Greek king.
Check for Understanding

1. What is the Greek word for city-state?
2. Who were the first people to settle in Ancient Greece?
3. What did Ancient Greek city-states have in common?
A global catastrophe has just occurred and we are one of the few remaining on earth.

We have to decide the best way to proceed.

Let’s look at the next two slides for our options.
We have a lot of decisions to make.

Nothing will get done if we all talk at once. But, how can we make decisions about these policies and questions?

How can we make sure that everyone gets to eat?

How will we protect ourselves from other predators?

How will we create shelter?

Who owns this land?

Should we have laws?
What are our options for the group?

Option A: We will have one leader who will make all of the decisions. He or she will rule until she dies.

Option B: The four richest students in the class will make all the decisions and laws.

Option C: One rich student rules who listens to the 13 poorest students in the class, but ignores the 4 other rich students.

Option D: Everyone will vote on each decision. Policies that are supported by the majority of the class will be instituted.

Option E: Each row will vote on one representative who they think will make good decisions. These representatives will be in charge of making decisions and policies.
Which option is best? Rank YOUR answers in your notebook.

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Try all the options to solve this issue

Issue: Who owns this land?
Question: Which option is the best? Which is the worst?

Try all options...

Did you change your mind from earlier? Why or why not?

https://youtu.be/sKJHCYcdm2Y
Rise of City-States

Around 750 - 500 BCE,

- Dorians get civilized
- Trade is back
- Colonies are started around the Mediterranean
- Writing: Greeks borrow Phoenician alphabet
Greek City states

Polis: Fundamental political unit in ancient Greece

Acropolis: Agora, or marketplace, or on a fortified hilltop where citizens gathered to discuss city government

Polis: Government ruled by king
- Monarchy
- Aristocracy
- Oligarchy
- Democracy

Government ruled by small group (mostly noble or landowning families)

Government ruled by few powerful people

Athenians build democracy which ruled by people
Athenian Democracy

Draco
- A noble man
- Developed a legal code.

Solon
- Introduced far reaching democratic reforms.

Cleisthenes
- Athenian leader.
- Introduced further reforms (Only free adult male considered citizen; woman, slave, foreigner does not have rights)
## The Development of Democracy

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monarchy</th>
<th>Oligarchy</th>
<th>Tyranny</th>
<th>Democracy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was this form of</strong></td>
<td>Mycenaean kings paid taxes to king, obeyed laws, depended upon them for protection</td>
<td>Political decisions were made by aristocrats and selected members of the middle class. Ordinary citizens had little say in how the city-state was run.</td>
<td>With support from the middle class, tyrants seized power to reform laws, aid the poor, and cancel debts.</td>
<td>Athens was the birthplace of democracy. All male citizens could participate in Athenian government. The Assembly made laws and it was enforce by the Council of 500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>government practiced in</strong></td>
<td>Mycenaean kings lost power when fighting rival monarchs over land and raw material. Dorians also destroyed the Mycenaean kingdoms.</td>
<td>Some oligarchs ruled harshly and their subject rebelled. Others lost the faith of their supporters because they could not solve key problems such as food shortages.</td>
<td>Some tyrants became harsh and greedy and were overthrown.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ancient Greece?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Why did this form of</strong></td>
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Life in Two City-States: Athens & Sparta

What were the major differences between Athens and Sparta?
Sparta
- Government was a monarchy
- In Greece
- Warriors

Athens
- Government was a democracy
- In Europe
- Cites
- People voted on laws
- Made art
- Studied math and science
- Kings made laws

Both
- Known for fighting
- Loved learning
- Loved beauty
Athenian Government

- The first direct democracy was developed in Athens.
- Citizens worked together to make laws and policies. Women and slaves were not considered citizens, so they did not have the right to vote.
- The Council of Five Hundred
  - 50 men from each of the 10 tribes.
  - Any citizen over the age of 30
  - Each tribe chose the men randomly to serve for a term of one year.
  - Members could be re-elected only once.
    - allowed for a greater number of Athenian citizens to participate in their government at a high level.
  - Laws passed by a majority vote in the assembly.
Athenian Economy

- based off trade - use of the seas and harbors
- bought and sold things at the **agora** (marketplace)
- developed its own coins for trading - in gold, silver & bronze
  *wink*wink*
Athenian Education

Athenians

Boys: Wealthy kids received formal education
- Attend school around age 7; also receives training in logic and public speaking
- Spent each day in athletic activities
- When they get older, they attend military school.

Girls: Do not attend school
- Learns at home about how to become a good mother or wife.
- Some became accomplished writers.
Women & slaves had little to no rights since only Athenian men could be citizens

Women

• couldn’t inherit or own much
• couldn’t vote
• few had jobs or served as priestess
• what did they do...cook, clean, take care of kids

Slaves

• Abundant!
• jobs included skilled laborers, artisans, city clerks, teachers, silver mine workers
Spartan; military state

Government

Helots: Sparta conquered the region of Messenia so Messenians became peasants forced to stay on the land.

The government was mixed; composed of all Spartan citizens, elected officials and voted on major issues. (The Council of Elders, made up of 30 older citizens)

Daily life

- Age 7
- Left home
- Moved to barracks

- Age 30
- Moved out to barracks and spent their days fighting

Sparta had the most powerful army in Greece
Spartan people paid a high price for their army supplies
They expected men to stay in the army until age 60

Girls: also had military training
• Age 7
• Left home
• Moved to barracks
• Age 30
• Moved out to barracks and spent their days fighting
Spartan Economy

- relied on farming and conquests of other people (took land from others since soil was not fertile)
- discouraged trade - didn’t want new ideas coming into their area that might weaken the government
- used iron bars as money
Spartan Education

School’s purpose - to produce capable men & women who could fight to protect the city-state

- usually abandoned sickly infants
- highly valued discipline and strength
  - started training for battle at 7 years old
  - learned wrestling, boxing, racing, gymnastics

- boys
  - lived in the barracks - learned to read and write
  - taught to suffer without complaining
  - encouraged to steal food
  - at 20, greatest challenge that would make him a soldier
  - couldn’t life with his wife until 30 & couldn’t retire from the army until 60
Spartan Women & Slaves

More rights than other Greek women

- simple life - training
- expectation to defend at all cost
- speak freely
- could even remarry IF husband gone too long in war.

Slaves

- Called helots - treated poorly
- even had war declared on them by the government, so they would think twice about rebelling
**SPARTA**
- 2 kings
- focused on military training
- all males were soldiers
- women had more freedom
- school: 7-20 years old
- harsh treatment
- people could not travel
- killed weak babies
- metal bars for money

**ATHENS**
- focused on education
- taught public speaking
- men had different jobs
- women stayed home
- Parthenon- a temple with a 30 foot statue of Athena
- school finished at 18 years old
- encouraged travel
- coin money

**BOTH**
- in Greece
- city-states
- religion
- myths
- language
- slaves
- city-councils
The Persian Wars

The Persian War: War between Greece and the Persian Empire (Began in Ionia on the coast of Anatolia)

The Persian King Darius the Great defeated the rebels and then vowed to destroy Athens in revenge.

Pheidippides: He ran 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to deliver message “Rejoice conquer” but he collapse and died.
Persian War 10 years later

Darius the Great’s son and successor, Xerxes assembled an enormous invasion force to crush Athens.

Several Greek city states formed an alliance called the Delian League (took its name from Delos, the island).

When Xerxes came to a narrow mountain pass at Thermopylae, 7000 Greeks, including 300 Spartans, blocked the way.
Glorify Athen
- Bought huge amounts of gold, ivory and marble
- Also paid the artists, architects and workers who used the materials

Strengthen Athenian democracy
- Direct democracy: Government which people chose the rule directly not through representatives

Strengthen the empire
- Organized the Delian League.
- Strong Navy

Pericle's Plan for Athens
Art and Architecture

The Parthenon: temple

- In Greek temple they built to honor Athena, the goddess of wisdom and protect the Athens

During golden age

- drew the face that shows joy or anger, only serenity
- Idealized human body in motion
- Classical arts: values of harmony, order, balance and proportion

Phidias built the giant statue of Athena that is over 30 feet tall with materials of gold and ivory
Drama and History

• Tragedy: Serious drama about common themes such as love, hate, war or betrayal

• Comedy: Contained scenes filled with slapstick situation and crude humor

• History: Athenian Thucydides was the famous historian of the classical age; he believed past will repeat in future
Athenians vs Spartans

Peloponnesian War:
War between two city states; Athens had the stronger navy. Sparta had the stronger army, and its location inland meant that it could not easily be attacked by sea.

Second year of the war, Athens get disaster by plague (lost one third of the population).

Spartan wins. Their plan was to destroy the city state of Syracuse, one of Sparta’s wealthiest allies.
Philosophers: The lovers of wisdom


Plato: Student of Socrates. Wrote famous book: "The Republic" which is about his vision in perfectly governed society. Also found the school called Academy in Athens.

Aristotle: Questioned the nature of the world and of human beings, thought and knowledge. Later he applied his method in the fields of psychology, physics and biology.

Philosophers: The lovers of wisdom
Philip builds Macedonian Power

Macedonian: Rough terrain and cold climate -> have important resource (Shrewd and fearless king)
Dies at daughter's wedding so his son Alexander becomes a king

Philip's army: Rugged peasants under his command into a well trained professional army. -> preparing invasion of Greece
At age 20 he became king
He was well prepared to lead
-> Student of Aristotle, enjoyed Homer’s story about heroes
At age 8 he tamed a wild horse that none of his father’s grooms could manage (Bucephalus)

Conquers Persia
-> Led 35000 soldiers across the Hellespont into Anatolia
-> Alexander’s victory at Granicus alarmed the Persian king Darius III

Other conquest: Indus Valley at the Hydaspes River they met Indian army; win-> Reached Babylon;
Alexander plans to unify his empire but he dies at age 32 by seriously ill
Hellenistic Culture

Hellenistic: Blending cultures of Egypt, Persia, and Indian

→ Koine: The direct language

Alexandria: Became the foremost center of Egyptian city and Hellenistic civilization

→ Alexander’s tomb: Glass coffin that is enormous contains polished bronze so at night reflects the bronze to make light

→ Also Alexandria was famous for museum and library
Science and Technology

Astronomy: Alexandria’s museum contained a small observatory in which astronomers could study the planets and stars

- Aristarchus of Samos: Estimated that the Sun was at least 300 times larger than Earth
- Ptolemy: Said Earth is the center of the solar system

Mathematics and Physics

Archimedes: Estimated the value of pi also explained the law of the lever

Euclid: Eratosthenes and Aristarchus used a geometry text; famous book was ‘Elements’
Philosophy and Art

Stoic: People should live virtuous lives in harmony with the will of god or the natural laws that God established to run the universe.

- Philosopher named Zeno founded school of philosophy called stoicism

- Epicurus founded the school of thought called Epicureanism (gods who had no interest in humans ruled the universe)

Colossus of Rhodes: Bronze statue stood more than 100 feet high
Greek history; so much fun!!!