

# Ancient Greece

An overview of their society



# Ancient Athens and Athens Today

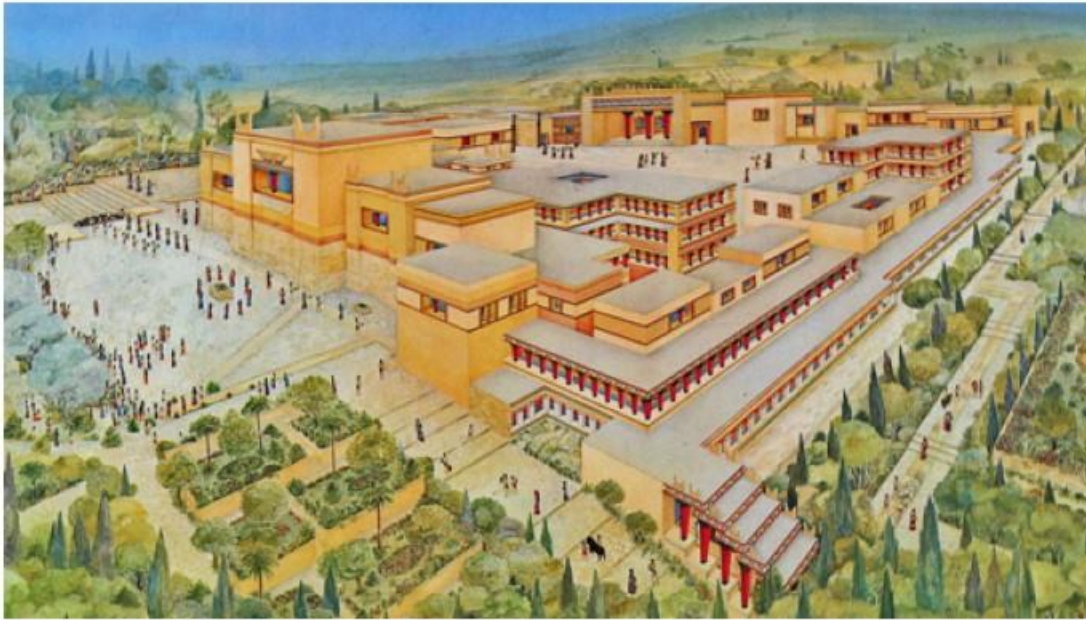


# Where is it located?

It is a peninsula located in the Mediterranean Sea with many small chains of islands (archipelago) surrounding the land mass.

It is sometimes called the birthplace of civilization due to the advancements made in this region.





## Who were the first people?

The Minoan civilization from the island of Crete first inhabited the region. They were seafaring traders who built their city of Knossos.

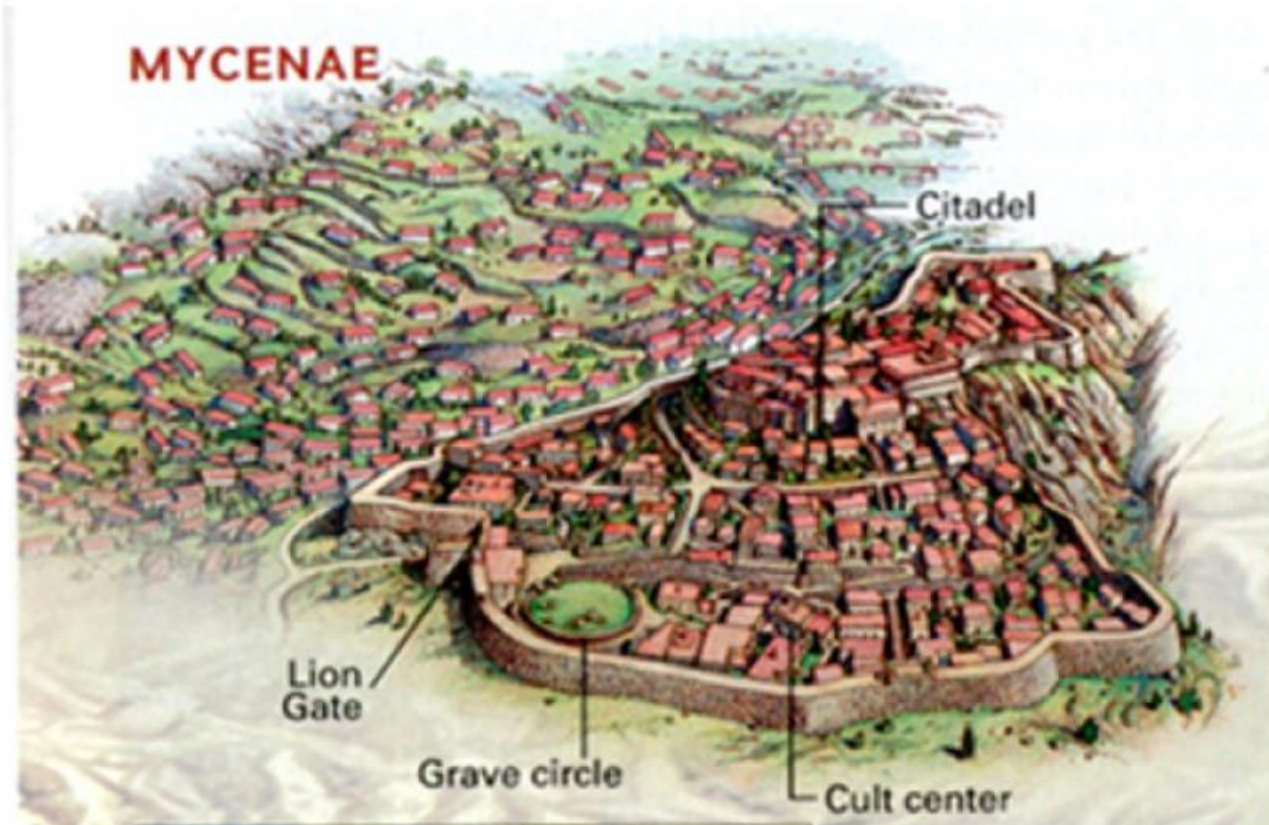


The fresco of dolphins was found on the palace floor.

They were also known for their brass ornaments and figures.

# The Mycenaean's came next

They replaced the Minoans and created the first stages of Greek civilization.

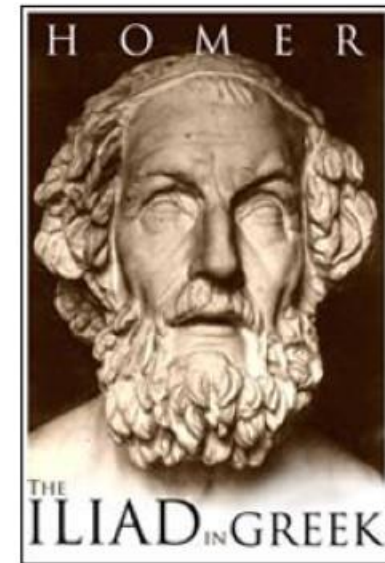


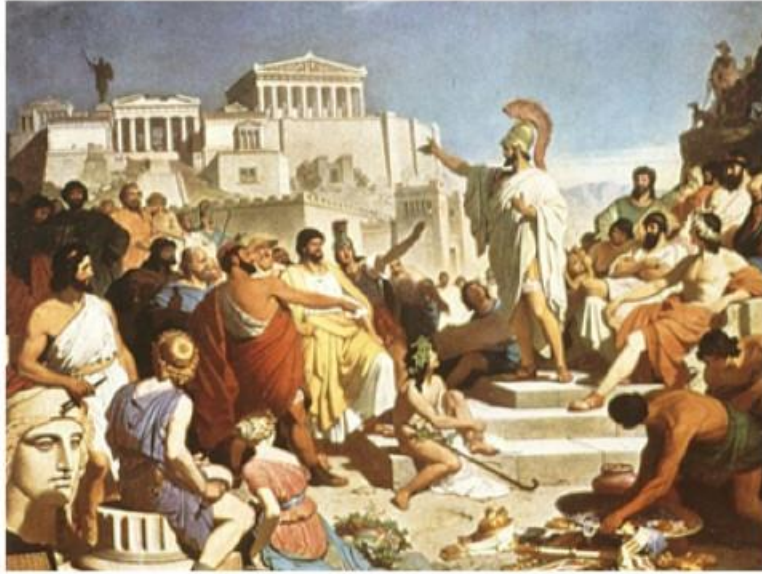
Mask of Agamemnon



# The Heroic Age

It was during this time that Homer wrote the Iliad, a Greek classic about wars, gods, heroes, and life in Ancient Greece.





## Early Athens Law (Democracy)

Male citizens in Athens could vote on all the decisions that affected the city and serve on juries.

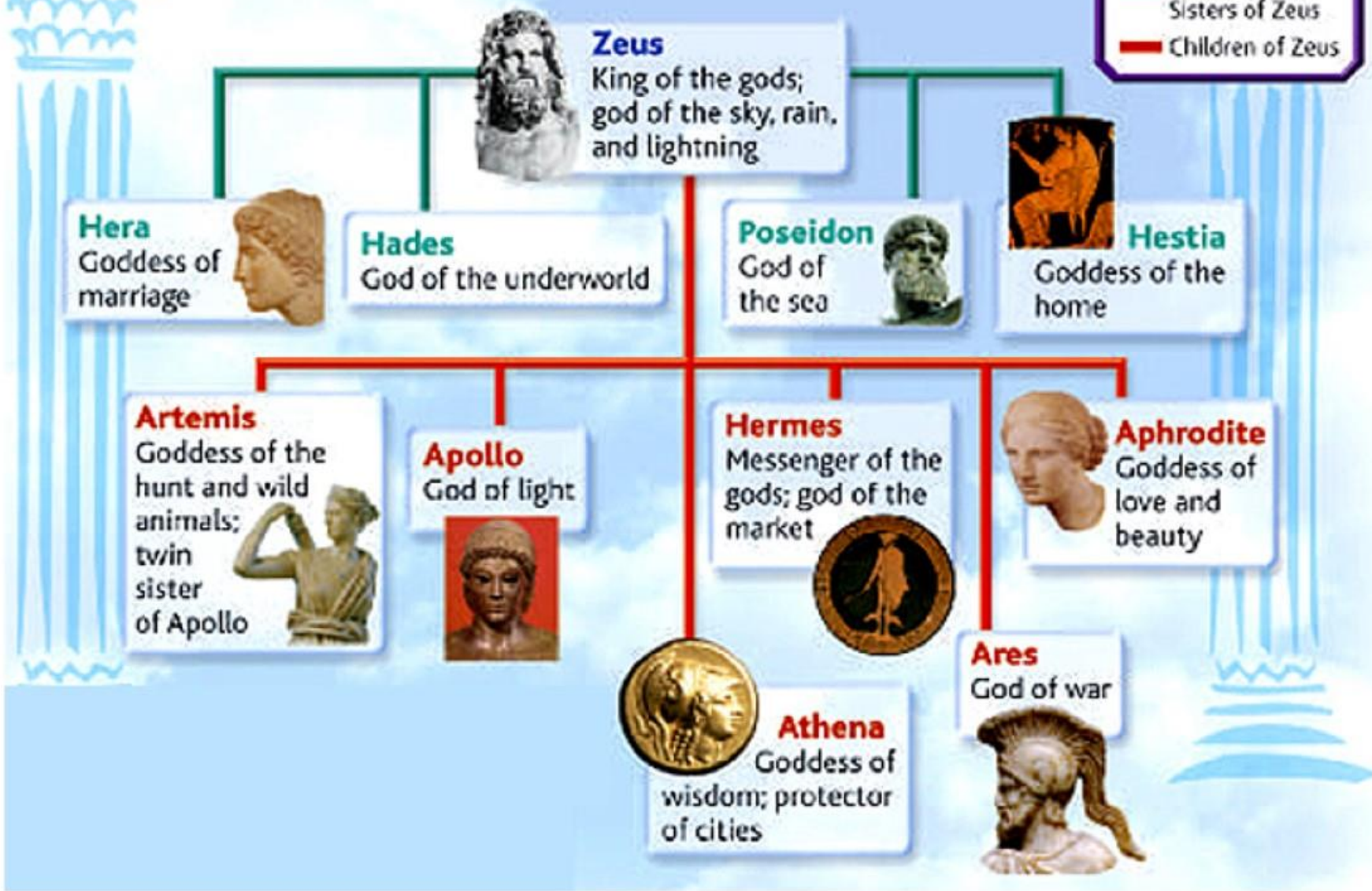
However, democracy was not open to everyone. Citizen women and children were not allowed to vote.

Slaves and foreigners living in Athens (known as *metics*) were banned from participating in government.



# Greek Gods and Goddesses

**KEY**  
— Brothers and Sisters of Zeus  
— Children of Zeus





# The Persian Wars 499 to 480 BCE

Famous for:

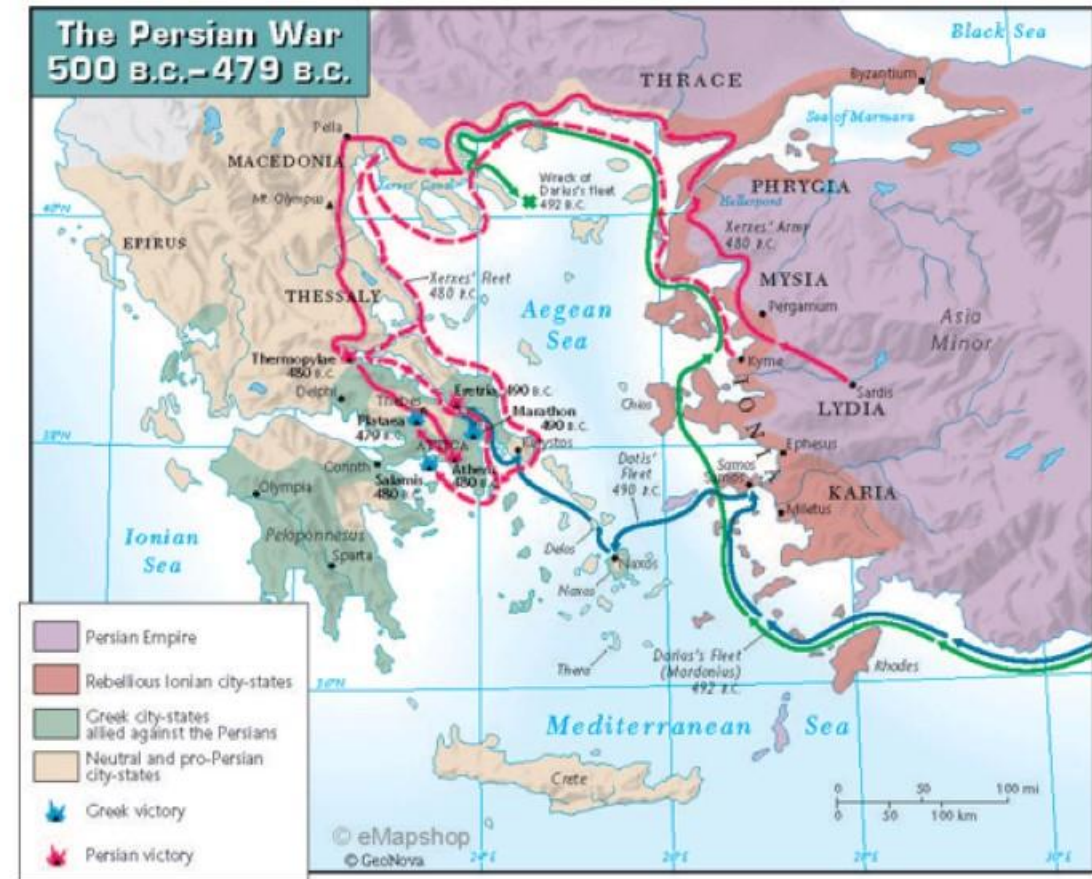
The Battle of Marathon (490 BCE)  
26 miles from Athens

Thermopylae (480 BCE)

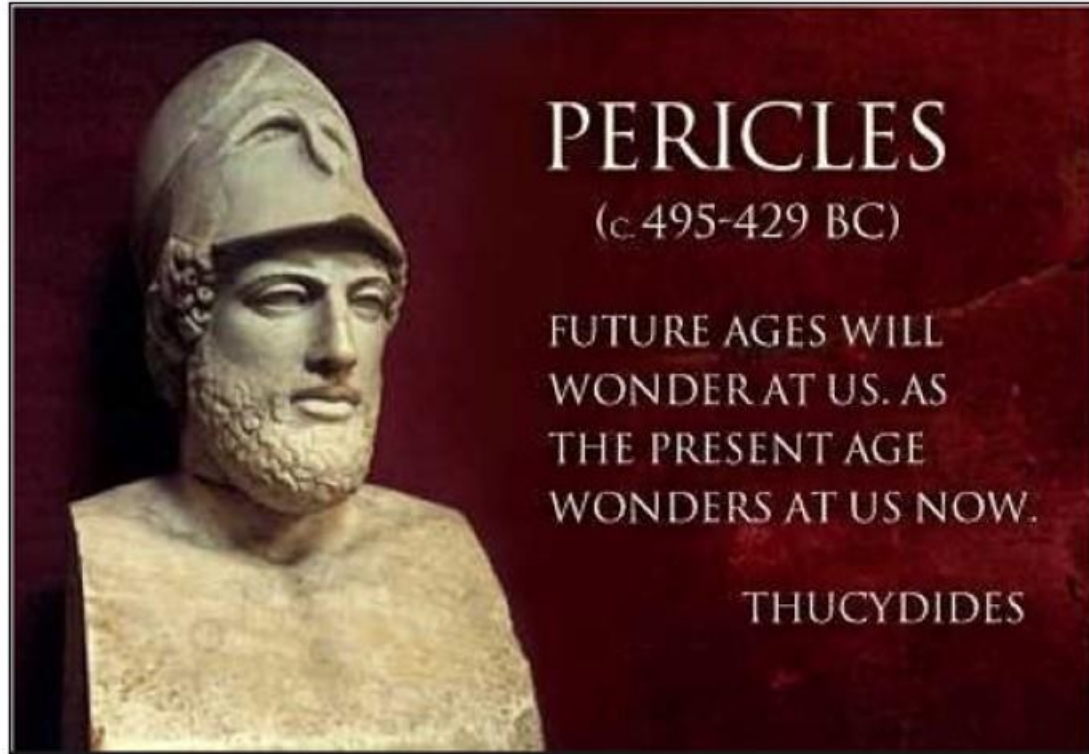
The 300 Spartans

Battle of Salamis (480 BCE)

Athens Naval Victory



# The Golden Age of Pericles 460 to 429 BCE



Skillful politician, great leader, respected general. Creates the Direct Democracy and more public officials. Glorifies Athens.

Heads the Delian League and strengthens the Athenian Navy.

Builds the Parthenon to honor the goddess Athena.

Classical art and sculptures



# Architecture and Design

The Ancient Greeks are known for their columns on the buildings which we still use today.



**Doric**



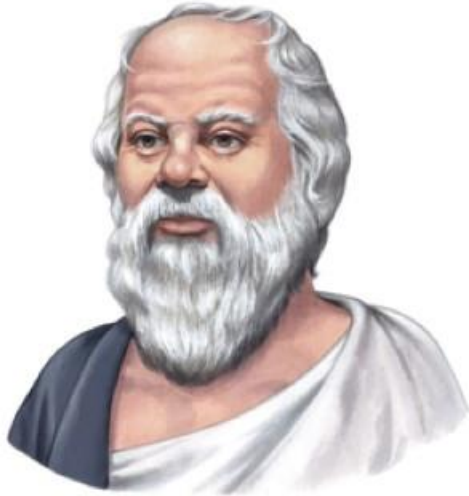
**Ionic**



**Corinthian**



# Great Athenian Philosophers



## **Socrates**

**“Know Thyself”**  
**Question Everything**  
**“Only the pursuit of  
goodness brings  
happiness”**



## **Plato**

**The Academy**  
**The world of the  
FORMS (ideas)**  
**The Republic**

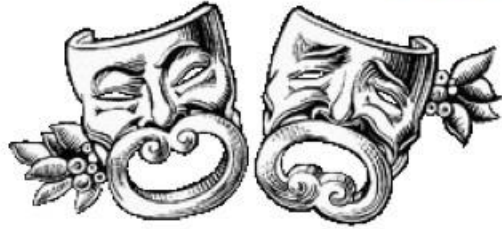


## **Aristotle**

**The Golden Mean**  
**(everything in moderation)**  
**The Scientific Method**

# Arts and Sciences

## Drama



Aeschylus – Greek Tragedies  
Sophocles – Oedipus & Antigone  
Euripides – Medea



## Science



Pythagoras – Theory & Astronomy  
Democritus – Atomic Theory  
Hippocrates – Medical Oath

<b>A</b> Alpha (al-fah)	<b>B</b> Beta (bay-tah)	<b>Γ</b> Gamma (gam-ah)	<b>Δ</b> Delta (del-ta)	<b>E</b> Epsilon (ep-si-lon)	<b>Z</b> Zeta (zey-tah)
<b>H</b> Eta (ay-tah)	<b>Θ</b> Theta (thay-tah)	<b>I</b> Iota (eye-o-tah)	<b>K</b> Kappa (cap-pah)	<b>Λ</b> Lambda (lamb-dah)	<b>M</b> Mu (mew)
<b>N</b> Nu (new)	<b>Ξ</b> Xi (zie)	<b>Ο</b> Omicron (om-e-cron)	<b>Π</b> Pi (pie)	<b>P</b> Rho (roe)	<b>Σ</b> Sigma (sig-mah)
<b>T</b> Tau (tau)	<b>Υ</b> Upsilon (up-si-lon)	<b>Φ</b> Phi (fie)	<b>X</b> Chi (kie)	<b>Ψ</b> Psi (sigh)	<b>Ω</b> Omega (oh-may-gah)

# Sparta



It was a city-state ruled by military dictators (Oligarchy). All men had to serve in the Spartan army.

Children were taken from their homes at the age of seven to start their training and stayed in the army for over 20 years.

Their main enemy was Athens



# The Peloponnesian Wars (431 to 404 BCE)

Sparta became a major power

Athens nearly collapsed

Delian League folds

The Golden Age ended

Poverty and Famine all over  
Greece

Entire cities destroyed across  
Greece

Athenian democracy failed





# Macedonia invades Greece in 214 BCE



Philip II invades Greece and after a series of four wars rules Greece.

He unites the Greek empire

He is assassinated in 336 BCE by a jealous noble.

His son, Alexander III takes over and will be called Alexander the Great as he will create the Hellenic Empire.

# Alexander the Great (336 to 323 BCE)

*I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion.*

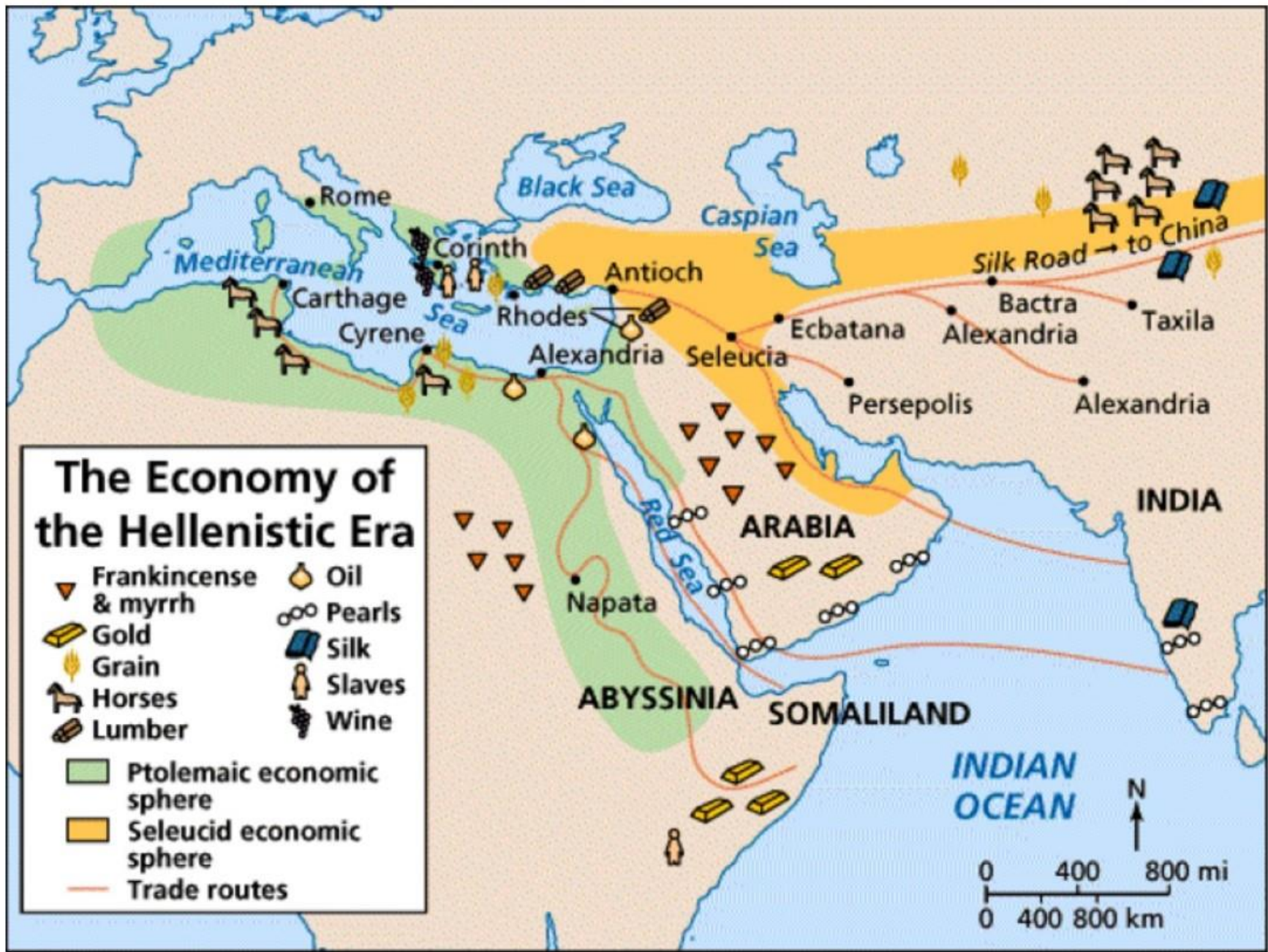
*There is nothing impossible to him who will try.*

- King of Macedonia
- Pharaoh of Egypt
- King of Persia
- King of Asia



# The Empire of Alexander the Great

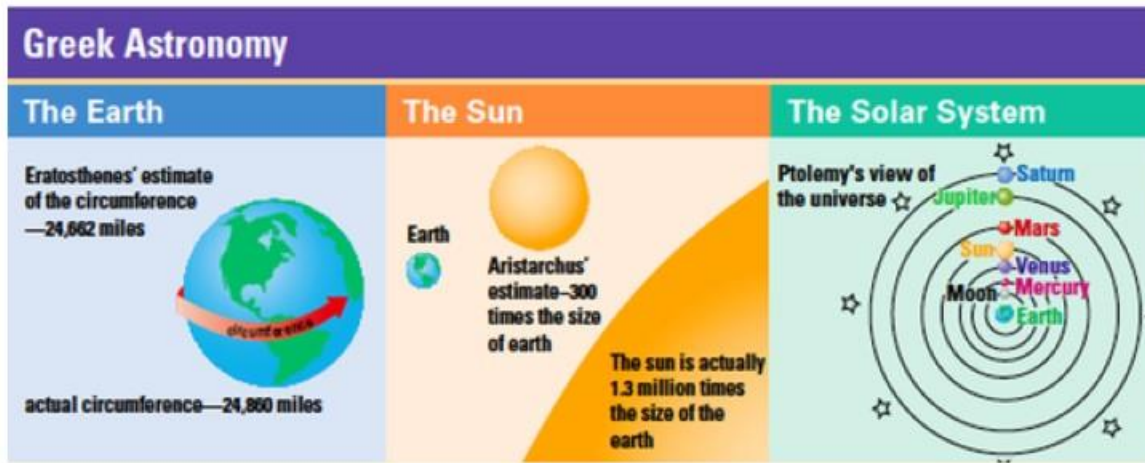




# The City of Alexandria in Egypt

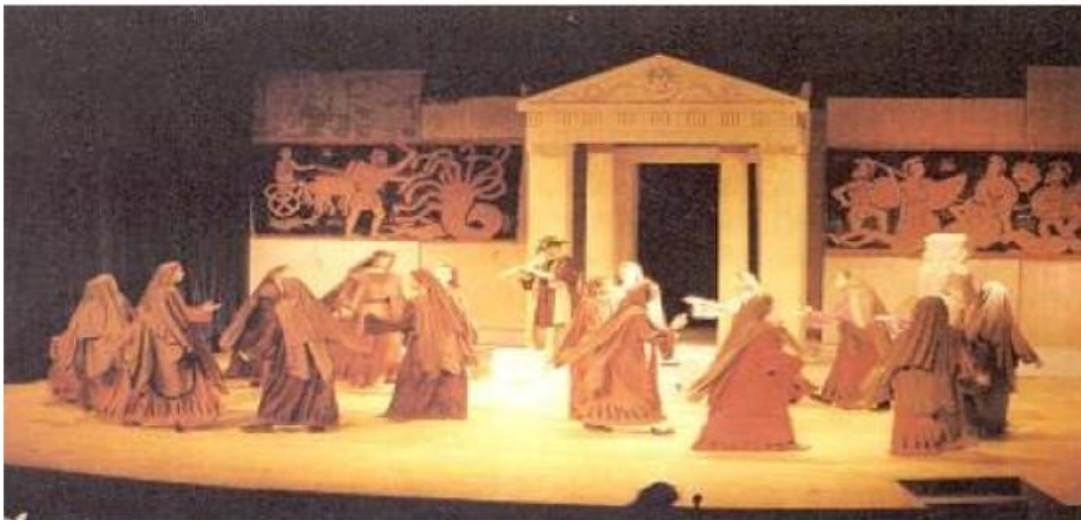


# Hellenic Contributions



Prosperity and progress in the arts, exploration, literature, theatre, architecture, music, mathematics, philosophy, and science.

New philosophies of Stoicism and Epicureanism developed from the works of the mathematician Euclid and the polymath of Archimedes



# The end of Ancient Greece



After Alexander the Great died his empire was divided between his three generals. Disputes and civil wars were common and the empire was ruled by tyrants and dictators. The ideals of a democracy began to fail. Ancient Greece would finally collapse and the empire of Alexander the Great would be taken over by a series of invaders.

The Roman Empire will emerge and expand into many areas of Ancient Greece. The two cultures will combine in many ways.

The contributions of Ancient Greece will remain in modern society. We still learn Greek philosophy, science, medicine, literature, and mathematics in school today.