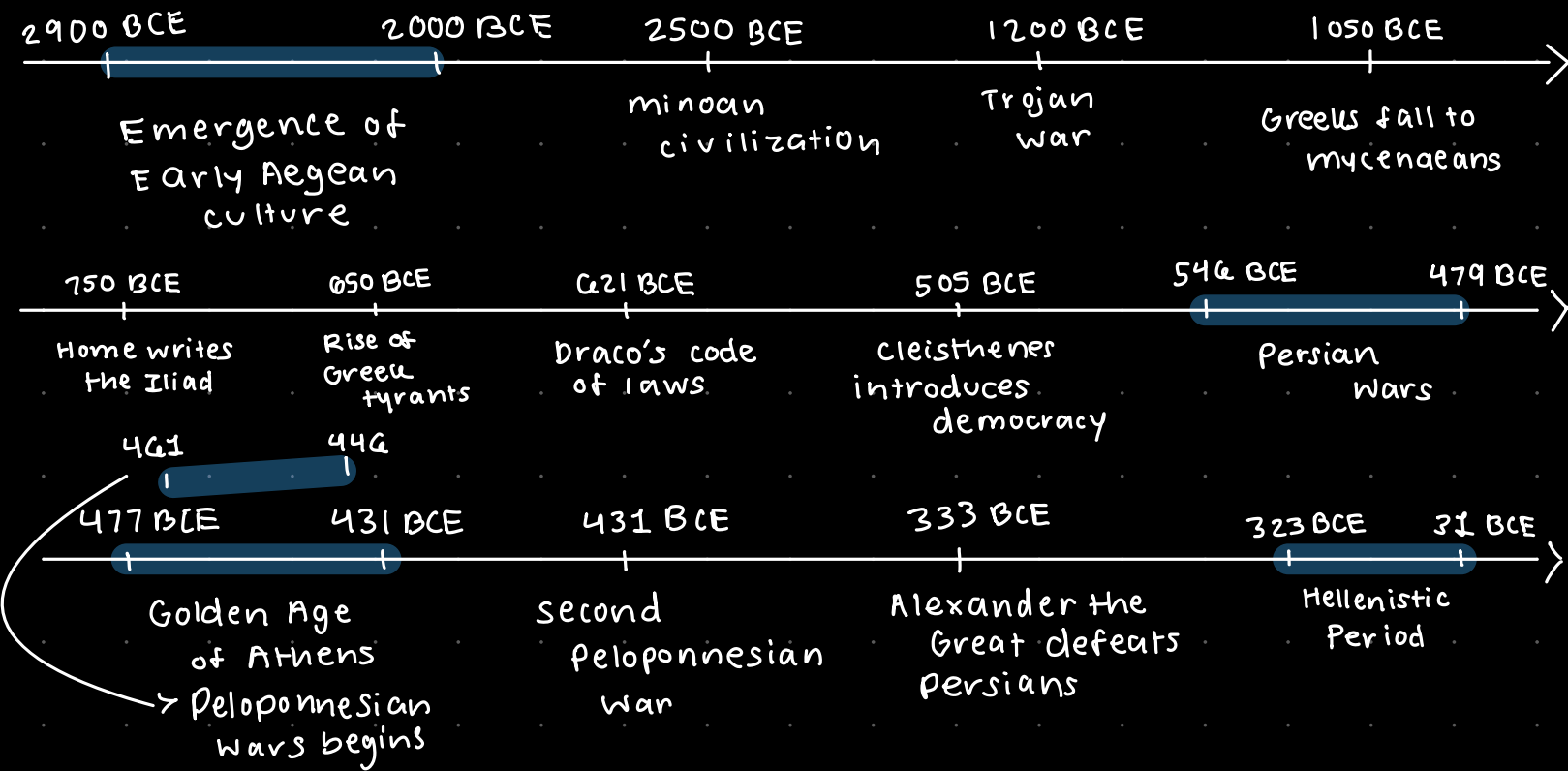


Ancient Greece Timeline



Ancient Greece Key Terms

- classical civilization -
- Polis - community structure → means city in greek
- Democracy - our government
- Monarchy - one powerful person
- Aristocracy - high up rich people
- Oligarchy - only a powerful few
- Cultural diffusion - spreading out and merging of different cultures
- Minoan - bronze age of aegean civilization
- Mycenaean - last phase of bronze age in ancient greece
- Dorian - conquered last members of minoan civilization
- Homer - ancient greek epic poet (Iliad + Odyessy)
- Epic - long poem

- **myth** - traditional story concerning the early history of a people
- **Trojan War** - against city of Troy after Paris of Troy took Helen from Spartan king Menelaus
- **Acropolis** - building complex in Athens, Greece
- **Athens** - founded when King Theseus united several settlements of Attica
more art + architecture → better navy
- **Sparta** - city state located on the banks of the Eurotas River. better army
more military centered
- **Helot** - a member of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta, intermediate in status
between slaves and citizens
- **Phalanx** - troops or police officers moving in close formation
- **Persian Wars** -
 1. Persian invasion in 492 BC led by King Darius with an army that outnumbered the Greeks by far. Athenians and Spartans united, creating a well balanced army that defeated Persians despite numbers
 2. Persians, led by King Xerxes I, sought to conquer all of Greece again. Greeks won, and an agreement was made where Persia would not attack Greece or its colonies in Asia Minor, and that Greece would never again attack Persia.
 3. Battle of Thermopylae (mountain pass), Greek forces, mostly 300 Spartans, put up an impressive stand and stopped Persian invasion of Greece.
- **Classical art** - idealized depictions of the human body
- **Tragedy** - a form of theatre → sometimes Attic tragedy
- **Comedy** - dramatic form of theatre in classical Greece
- **Peloponnesian War** - war fought between Athens and Sparta since Athens started to take money from the Delian League.
Athenian surrender → Sparta became most powerful city-state

- **Philosopher** - lover of wisdom
- **Socrates** - sat on the street and talked to people.
- **Plato** - "The Republic" ideal society → 3 social classes (farmers, warriors, ruling class.)
- **Aristotle** - invented scientific method
- **Pericles** - general during golden age of Athens
- **Pericles' 3 goals** - 1) strengthen athenian democracy
2) hold and strengthen the empire
3) glorify athenians
- **Delian League** - association of greek city states led by Athens whose purpose was to continue fighting persian empire
- **Macedonia** - state in northern greece
- **Phillip II** - (Phillip of Macedon) king of macedonia and gained domination over all of Greece by military and diplomatic means
- **Alexander the Great** - phillip II's son. Expanded macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India.
- **Hellenistic culture** - Result of Alexander's conquests. Blend of egyptian, persian, indian influence.
- **Darius III** - Last King of Persia → lost his empire to Alexander the Great
- **Alexandria** - cities named after Alexander as he conquered land. urban center and egypt
- **Euclid** - Greek mathematician → "founder of geometry"
- **Archimedes** - Greek mathematician → surface and volume of a sphere and its circumscribing cylinder.
- **Colossus of Rhodes** - statue of greek sun god helios
- **Stoicism** - enduring pleasure or pain without showing emotion
- **Epicureanism** - greatest good is to seek modest pleasures in order to attain a state of tranquility. "nothing matters"

• **Mycenae** - one of earliest ancient greek settlements



Ancient Greece Key Ideas

1. Greeks relied on trade to get resources since there wasn't a lot of land for farming. Ancient Greece was composed of islands, peninsulas, and mountains - causing greeks to form independent city states. Greeks, Athenians mainly, had a strong navy since they were right on the Mediterranean sea.



- Hot and dry summers, warm moist winters
- islands and peninsulas surrounded by mountains
- limited farmland prompted greeks to conquer other areas
- independent city states were willing to work together to preserve common elements of their cultures.

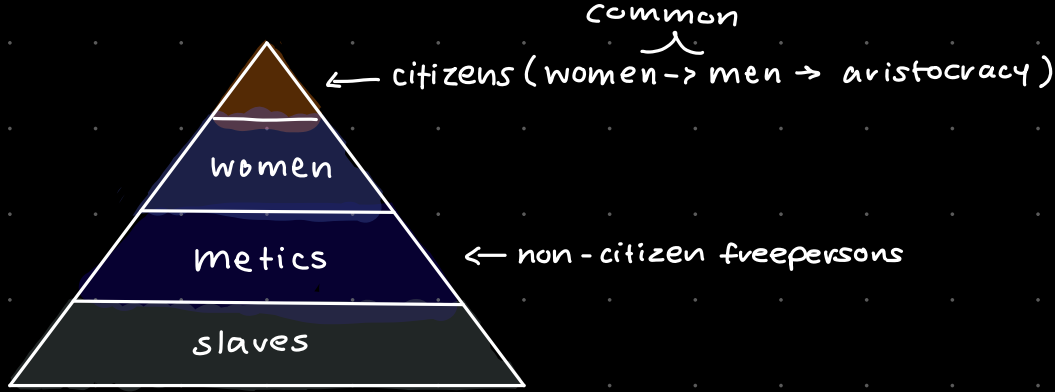
2. Four most Common Systems of the greek government were:

- a) Democracy - rule by the people (male citizens)
- b) Monarchy - rule by an individual who had inherited his role
- c) Oligarchy - rule by a select group of individuals
- d) Tyranny - rule by an individual who had seized power by unconstitutional means

3. Athens

Economic structure - based on trade. The land around Athens didn't provide enough food for all the cities people. Athens was near the sea so it had a good harbor. Athenians traded with other city-states and foreign lands to get goods and natural resources they needed.

Social structure - consisted of four main classes :



- leaders in war were notably aristocratic
- Athens began the democratic government where only men were able to participate in voting and governing the city.
- Women didn't have rights → they were expected to stay home and care for the house.
- men became citizens when they finished military service at age 20.
- Only children of parents who were born in Athens could be citizens



Athenian Social Structure



1 CITIZENS/FREEMEN

- Had full citizenship and rights
- Divided into sub-classes based on wealth

2 METICS

- Men that were NOT born in Athens
- Not allowed to own land but could run businesses
- couldn't participate in politics

3 SLAVES

- 1/3 of the population
- Had no rights/freedoms
- Owned by their masters until death

Roles	Athenian Male Citizens	Athenian Females
Schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outside the home at school • reading, writing, music, literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at home by their mothers • weaving, spinning and child care
Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraged to play many sports • part of training for army service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • typically did not participate in organized sports
Army service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compulsory from age 18-20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • did not participate in the army
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • male citizens had full rights to participate as of age 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • did not participate in decision making
Household duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wage earner, represent the family's interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage the house—servants, finances, food preparation
Child care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had little to do with raising children • as boys grew up, their fathers played a greater role in their lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had the major responsibility for raising the children • as girls grew up, their mothers were responsible for their education and training

- Oligarchy ran government in Sparta.
- Two kings ruled the city → but were limited by a council of 28 men