

Do Now – Copy Vocabulary Words

Epic – a long poem that tells a story

Acropolis – a high, rocky hill where early people built cities

City state – a city with its own traditions, government, and laws,
both a city and a separate independent state

Aristocrat – a member of a rich and powerful family

Tyrant – a ruler who takes power without the support of the middle
and working classes

Democracy – a form of government in which citizens govern
themselves

The Rise of Greek Civilization



AIM

How was Ancient Greece's civilization affected by geography and change of government?

Life in Ancient Greece

Ancient Greeks were islanders

Mountains made it hard for communities to get together

As a result – each island thought of themselves as separate countries

Each developed their own customs, beliefs and traditions

Each group of islanders believed their way of life was the “right way” to live

Result – Greeks fought among themselves



Greece's Geography

Greece is a country made up of peninsulas – an area surrounded by three sides of water

Mountains are the major landform leaving only small areas of farmland

Many Greeks were traders and sailors



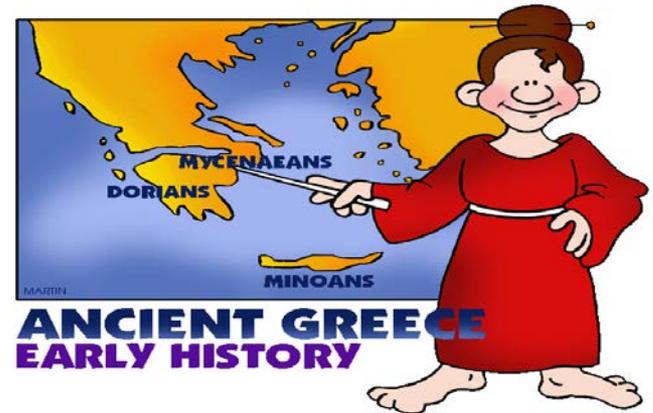
Minoan Civilization

Minoans lived on the island of Crete from 3000 to about 1100 B.C.

They created a broad sea trade network – trading with mainland Greece, Greek Islands, Egypt and Sicily

The people of Crete built the city of Knossos covered with wall paintings and statues which suggested the Minoans worshipped goddesses

In the mid 1400's Knossos was destroyed and the Minoan civilization was destroyed



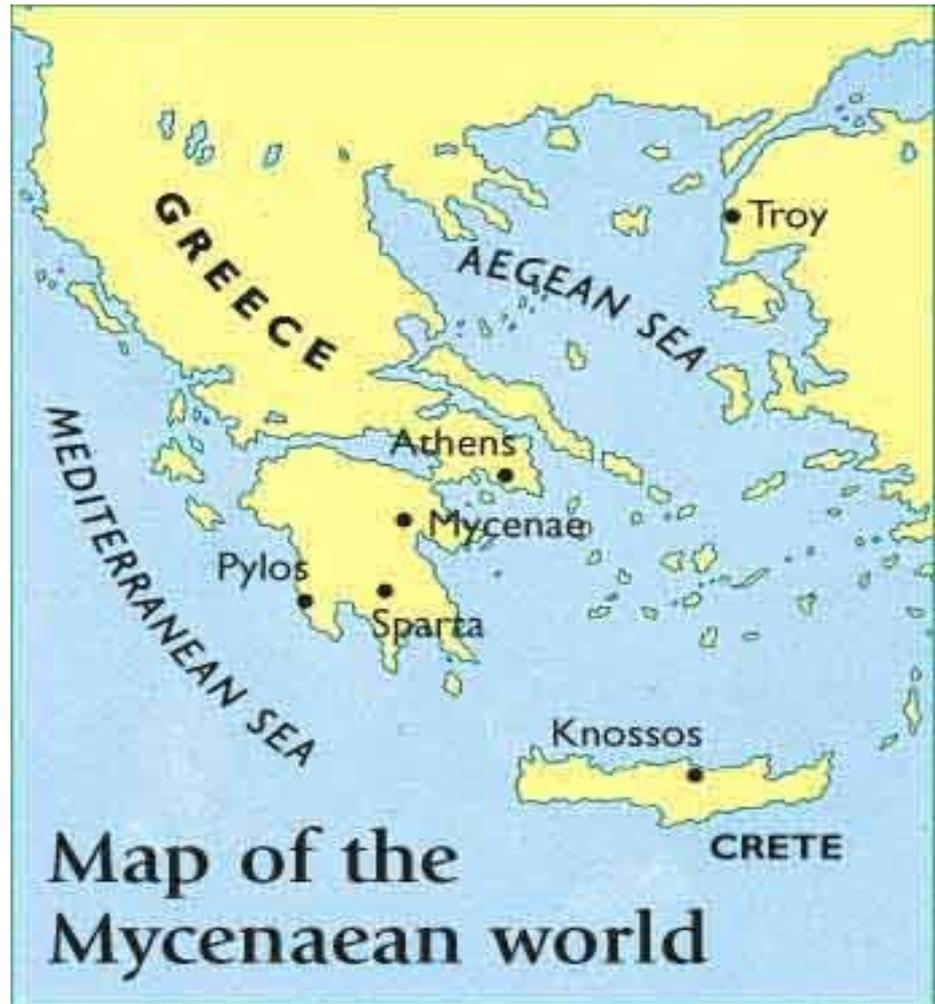
Minoan Fresco in 1500 B.C.

The Mycenaeans

Mainland and island cultures blended and the Mycenaeans controlled the Aegean Sea and part of the Mediterranean Sea

Similar to the Minoans, the Mycenaeans used writing and spoke an early form of modern Greek

Trade was prosperous but they relied on conquests to spread their power

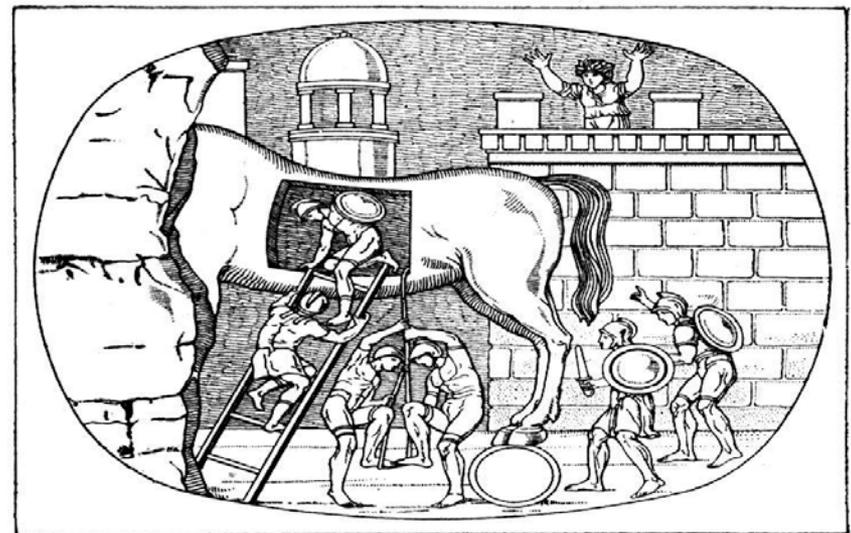
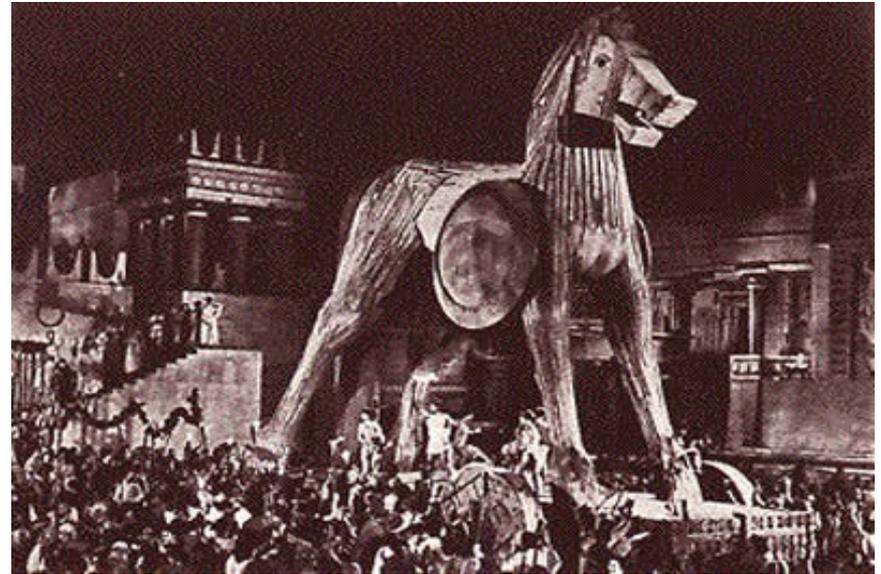


The Trojan War

Legend tells of a story between the Greeks and Troy (present day Turkey)

The Greeks offer a huge wooden horse as a “gift” to the city of Troy and the horse is rolled inside the city gates of Troy

Greek warriors hid inside and at night let out the rest of the warriors. They burned and looted the Troy





THRACE

BLACK SEA

ASIA MINOR

AEGEAN SEA

THESSALY

AECHAEA

ATTICA

ARCADIA

PELOPONNESE

Mt. Olympus

Iolcus

Lamnos

Troy

Scyros

Leaboo

Chios

Ithaca

Delphi

Thebes

Athens

Corinth

Olympia

Mycense

Argos

Pyrgos

Troizen

Delos

Naxos

Pylos

Sparta

Cythera

Knossos

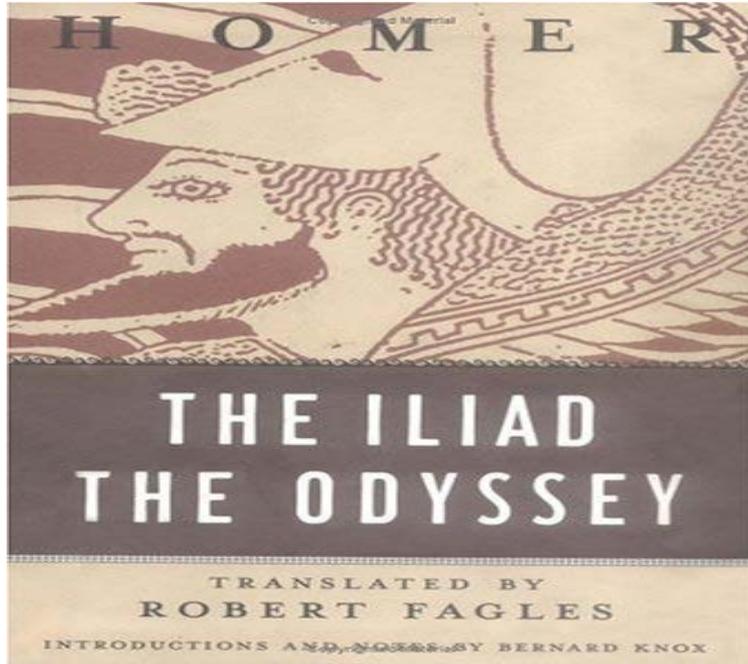
Crete

Rhodes

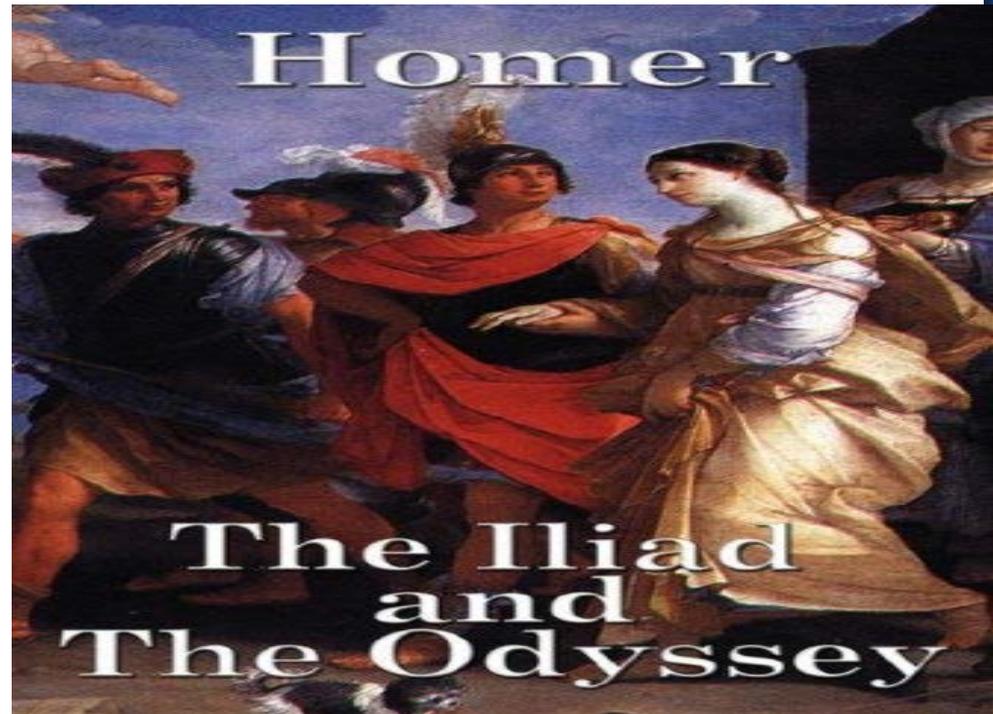
Cyprus



Trojan Horse



The poet who made them famous was Homer
Historians believe these stories were exaggerated



Two epics, long story telling poems are told today. The **Iliad** and the **Odyssey**

Dark Ages of Greece

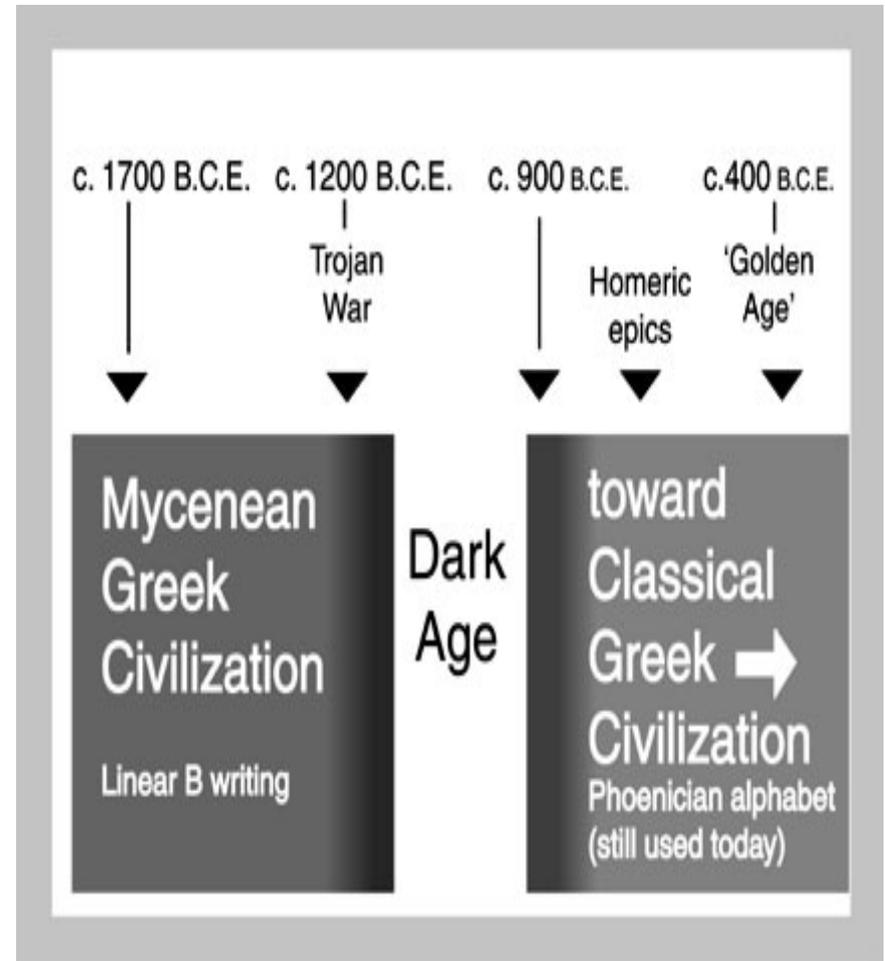
1100 BC – 750 BC

After the Trojan War Greece fell to poverty

Food was no longer traded, some moved to Asia Minor and writing no longer occurred

Without writing, myths and word of mouth were the only way traditions were passed down to future generations

Some areas were able to start farms and raise animal. These places were near rocky hills for protection known as acropolis, high city



City States

Somewhere around 750 BC villages in a small area (probably around a acropolis) joined together

These cities started to develop their own government and traditions

The earliest rulers were most likely a chief or king that was a military leader

By the end of the Dark Ages most city states were ruled by **aristocrats**, members of the rich and powerful families

Aristocrats could afford horses, land, chariots and weapons



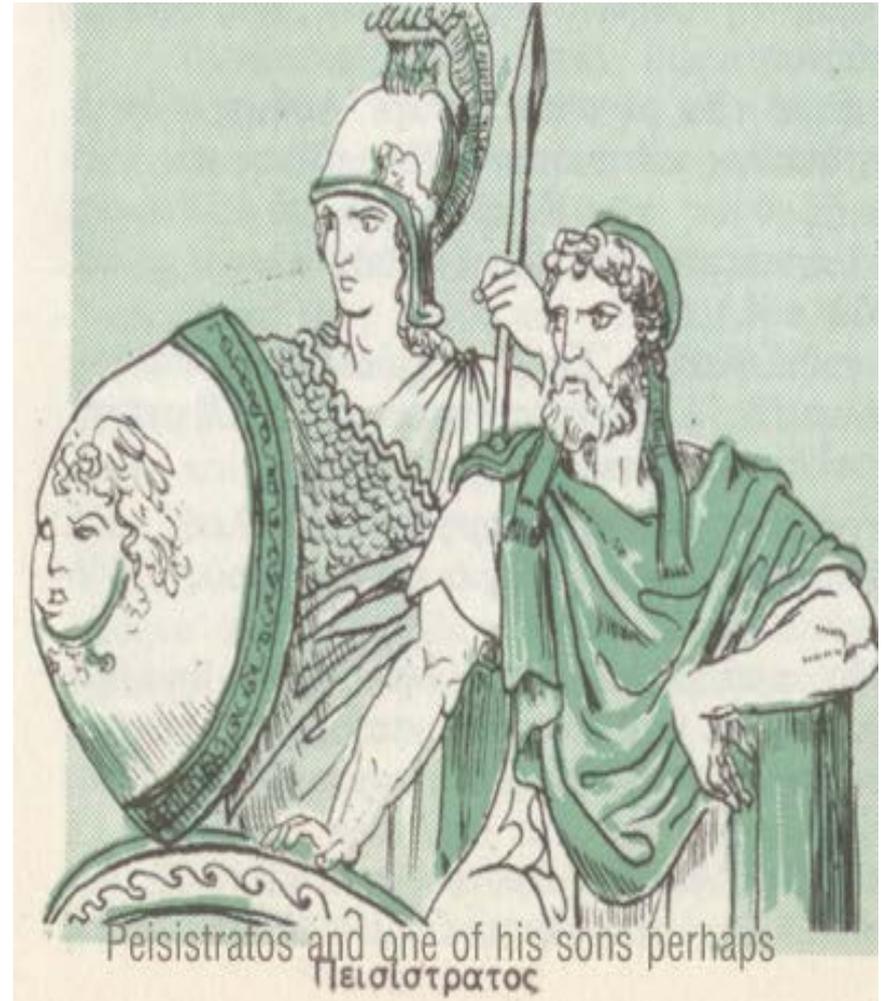
TYRANTS

City states grew as they traded olive oil, marble, and other products

A middle class of artisans and merchants developed

The middle class couldn't afford horses or chariots but they could afford armor, swords, and spears

The military strength shifted from aristocrats to tyrants



Democracy in Greece



Eventually tyrants were overthrown and Greece adopted a **democracy**, citizens who govern themselves

Tools of Democracy

Athenians used a machine to help select juries

A colored ball would drop into an allotment machine and fall at random spots to elect the jurors



Athens

About 549 BC a Athenian leader called **Solon** won the power to reform the laws in Athens

He reformed the economy and government

He was considered to be fair

The first law cancelled all debts and freed enslaved people who had debts

Next he called for any male over the age of 18 to have a say in important laws

Only men who had a mother and father from Athens was considered a citizen. 1 in 5 Athens were a citizen



Temple of Artemis

The largest of all ancient Greek buildings. The temple was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Artemis was worshiped as the goddess of wild animals and the hunt



Do Now – Copy Vocabulary Words

Immortal – someone or something that lives forever

Oracle – in Ancient Greece, a sacred site used to consult a god or goddess; any priest or priestess who spoke for the gods

Philosopher – someone who used reason to understand the world; in Greece the earliest philosophers used reason to explain natural events

Tragedy – a type of series drama that ends in disaster for the main character

The Golden Age of Athens

479 BC to 431 BC

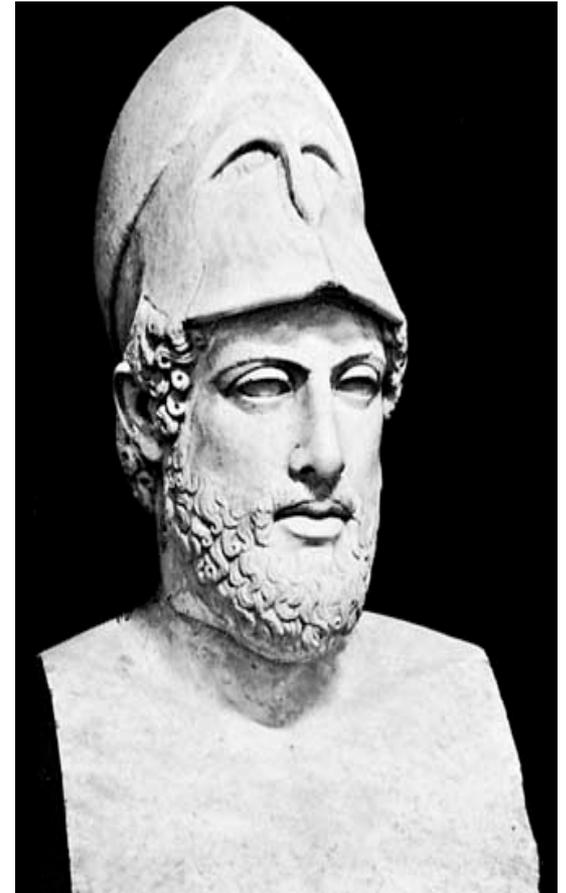
Athens grew rich from trade and from silver mined by slaves in regions around the city

Tribute, or payments made to Athens by its allies, added to Athens wealth

Achievements in art, philosophy, literature, and democracy reached high points

Pericles, who supported democracy, was the most powerful man during the years of the Golden age

Reform – the city paid for the salary of officials which led to poor people being able to hold public office



Parthenon

Pericles built the Parthenon between 447 BC and 432 BC

Three decades earlier many structures were destroyed in the Acropolis, religious center of Athens, by invaders from Persia

The Parthenon was a temple built to honor that patron, or protector, of Athens, the goddess Athena



Parthenon

The statue of Athena was made of wood, ivory and gold

The statue was stolen

The goal of Greek art was to present images of perfection in a balanced and orderly way



Religious Beliefs

Greeks worshipped gods and goddesses called the twelve Olympians

Each ruled different areas of human life and the natural world

Each city-state honored one of the twelve gods

Temples were built, animal sacrifices were made, festivals were held, and food was offered to the gods/goddesses

gods and goddesses have human form but were immortal, meaning they lived forever
Zeus ruled the gods and humanity from Mount Olympus



12 OLYMPIAN GODS

GREEK	ROMAN	GOD OF...	SYMBOL
1. Zeus	Jupiter/Jove	King of the Gods	Thunderbolt, eagle and oak tree
2. Hera	Juno	Queen of the Gods	Peacock, cow, wedding ring
3. Poseidon	Neptune	The Sea	Sea, trident, horse, dolphin
4. Hades	Pluto	The Underworld	Pomegranate, cap of invisibility
5. Hestia	Vesta	Hearth/Home	Fireplace
6. Athena	Minerva	Wisdom/War	Owl, olive, tree, plow, loom
7. Artemis	Diana	Moon/Hunt	Moon, deer, silver bow and arrows
8. Apollo	Apollo	Light/Music/Prophecy	Lyre, sun, mice, Laurel tree
9. Aphrodite	Venus	Love/Beauty	Dove, swan, roses
10. Hephaestus	Vulcan	Fire/Forge	Hammer, quail
11. Ares	Mars	War	Dog, wild boar, vulture
12. Hermes	Mercury	Messenger/Divine Herald	Caduceus, crane

Family of gods

Greek Gods and Goddesses

KEY

- Brothers and Sisters of Zeus
- Children of Zeus



Zeus

King of the gods;
god of the sky, rain,
and lightning

Hera

Goddess of
marriage



Hades

God of the underworld

Poseidon

God of
the sea



Hestia

Goddess of the
home

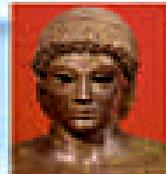
Artemis

Goddess of the
hunt and wild
animals;
twin
sister
of Apollo



Apollo

God of light



Hermes

Messenger of the
gods; god of the
market



Aphrodite

Goddess of
love and
beauty



Athena

Goddess of
wisdom; protector
of cities

Ares

God of war



Mythical Heroes

Mythical heroes were honored too such as Achilles

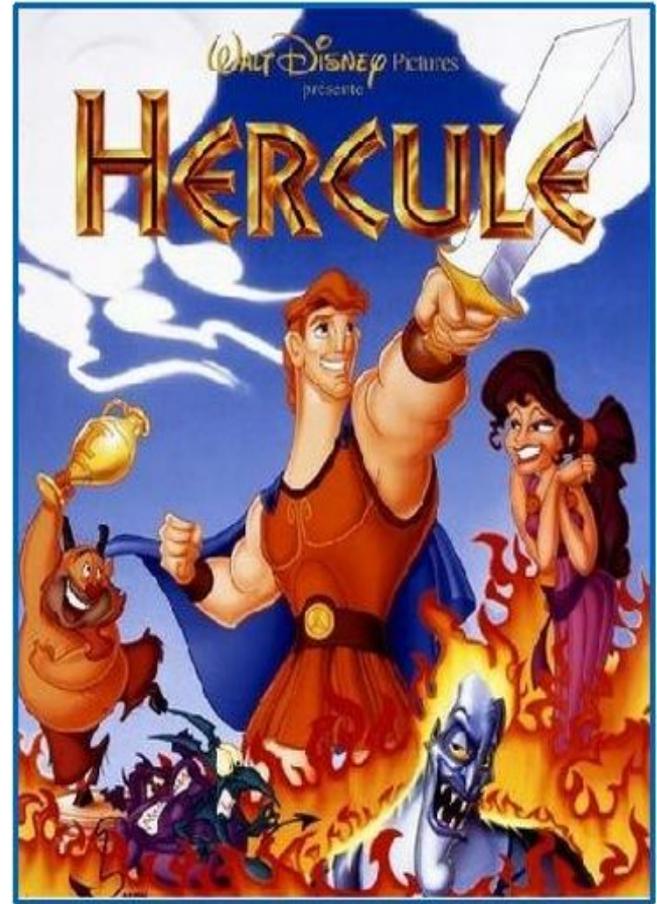
Achilles was considered the greatest hero of the Trojan War

Achilles is the hero in Homer's *The Iliad*

Heracles (more commonly known by the Romanized version of his name, Hercules) famous for his extraordinary strength, courage and masculinity

Hercules is portrayed as carrying an olive club as a weapon and wearing a lion's skin.

Movie have been made about Hercules



ACHILLES HEEL-THE MYTH

Achilles was the son of Thetis and Peleus, the bravest hero in the Trojan war, according to Greek mythology.

When Achilles was born, his mother, Thetis, tried to make him immortal by dipping him in the river Styx. As she immersed him, she held him by one heel and forgot to dip him a second time so the heel she held could get wet too. Therefore, the place where she held him remained untouched by the magic water of the Styx and that part stayed mortal or vulnerable. Achilles fought heroically against the Trojans, but was killed by Paris, who shot him with an arrow from behind. Paris's hand was guided by Apollo who took revenge for the death of his son.

To this day, any weak point is called an "Achilles heel". We also refer to the strong tendon that connects the muscles of the calf of the leg with the heel bone as the "achilles tendon".

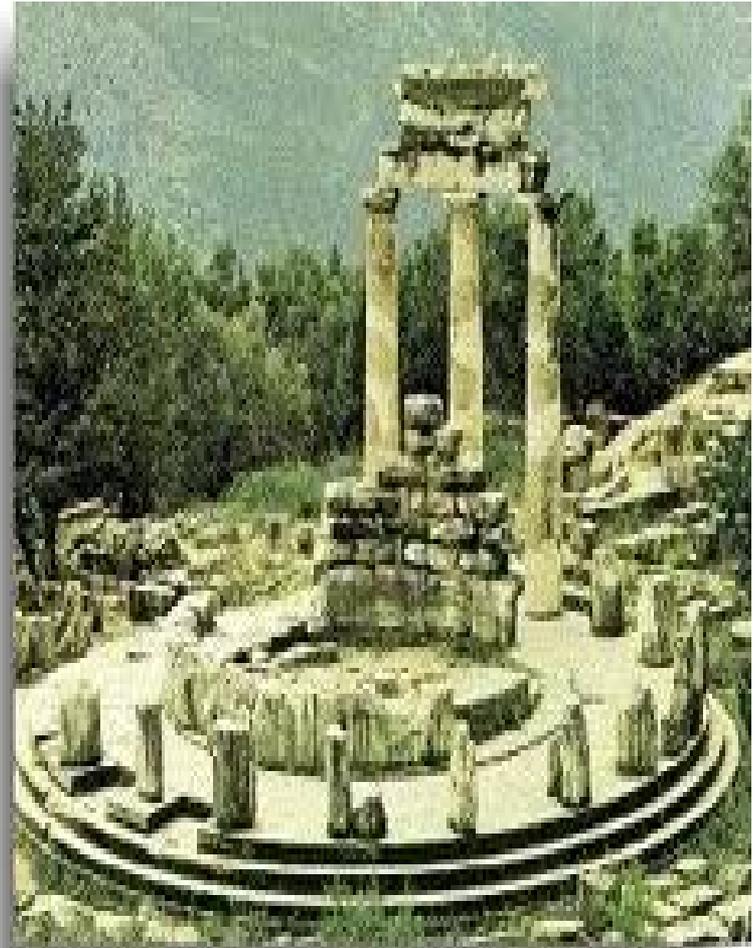
Oracles

In ancient cultures, people looked to the gods for signs or advice

The Greeks would go to visit the oracles, sacred sites where it was believed that gods spoke (shrines)

Answers may come in dreams or a riddle from a priest or priestess since they could speak to the gods

Heads of state often asked advice on governing or wars



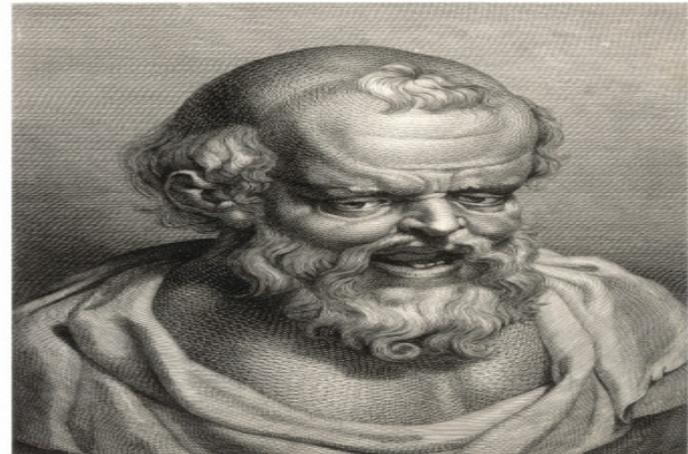
Search for Knowledge

Not all Greeks believed that the gods were responsible for natural events so they sought other ways of understanding the worlds



One of the first philosophers, **Thales**, believed that water was the basic material for the world

Democritus believed that everything was made of tiny particles he called atoms



SOCRATES

Socrates shared his wisdom and goodness in the market place of Greece

Socrates wanted the people to consider the true meaning of qualities such as justice and courage

Socrates asked many questions to get people to think

Socrates was brought to trial on charges of dishonoring the gods and misleading the young

Socrates was sentenced to death (drinking a cup of Hemlock)



KNOW
THYSELF

Plato and Aristotle

Plato was Socrates student and much of what we know of Socrates comes from the writings of Plato

Socrates death led to Plato not trusting democracy

Plato believed in three groups in society:

- 1 – workers
- 2 – soldiers
- 3 – Philosophers/rulers

Aristotle was Plato's student at Aristotle's school called The Academy

Aristotle believed that reason should guide the pursuit of knowledge





ANCIENT GREEK THEATER

Drama was an important part of the Greek culture

Many Greek plays were tragedies that consisted of many scenes

Sophocles was one of the great writers of the time

Main characters were usually good but not perfect people filled with difficult choices and their struggle usually ended in death





ANCIENT GREEK THEATER



Comedies dealt with well known people and problems of the day

Few actors performed, but played many roles using masks

Choruses danced, chanted, and commented on the action between scenes

The "Greek Chorus"



Olympic Games



To honor **Zeus**, every four years the Olympics were held

City – states competed against one another but all spoke the same language and had similar customs

Olympic games were held every four years. The first recorded game was in 776BC

Athletes from city-states around Greece competed for prizes in competitions of running, horse racing, boxing and other events

Winners received an **olive crown**

