

GREECE – Chapter 4

Two earliest Mediterranean civilizations

- _____, who lived on the island of Crete, from c. 2800 BC to c. 1450 BC.
- _____, who lived on the Peloponnesus (the peninsula extending from mainland Greece) from 1600 BC to 1100 BC.

Minoans of Crete

- Far-ranging sea empire based on _____ throughout the Mediterranean area (great sailors).
- Huge palace at Knossos, the capital.
- Entertainment: Bull jumping.
- Religion: Mother (earth) goddess.
- Culture: lively, beautiful and artistic.
- Fall of empire: (1) natural disaster (_____ from volcanic eruption) weakened empire and (2) invasion by _____ completed destruction of civilization.

Mycenaeans of the Peloponnesus

- Mycenaean Greeks were a _____ people.
- Powerful monarchs who lived in fortified palace centers built on hills and surrounded by gigantic stone walls.
- Developed an extensive commercial network throughout Mediterranean area.
- Fall of empire: (1) city-states fighting with each other weakened empire and (2) invasion by _____ peoples from the _____ completed destruction of civilization.

Homeric Epics

During the Greek Dark Ages (1100 BC to 750 BC), a poet named _____ wrote two epic poems that created Greek history: _____, about the Trojan War and _____, about Odysseus' attempt to return home after the War. These were written in order to teach the values of _____, _____ and _____ – “arete”.

Geography of Greece . . . helped shape its civilization: _____ left city-states to develop independently of each other, and hundreds of miles of _____ kept foreign invasions to a minimum.

The Polis

- Greek _____ (varied in size and population);
- Central focus of Greek life;
- Consisted of a _____ with its surrounding countryside;
- Our word *politics* came from the Greek word polis;
- People met for _____, _____ and _____ activities;
- Main gathering place in the polis was on a fortified hill (_____) that also served as a place of refuge during an attack, and may have served a religious center as well.
- Above all, the polis was a _____ of people who shared a common identity _____ and _____ goals.

- Citizens had political rights, but along with the rights came responsibilities.
- The Greek philosopher, _____, said a citizen did not belong to himself but to the state.

Tyranny in the City-States

- Greek tyrants were rulers who _____ – they were not necessarily evil dictators – they received support from the new rich (who had made their money in trade) as well as the poor peasants.
- Kept power by using _____ soldiers.
- Building projects glorified the city and increased the tyrant’s popularity.
- Tyranny ended the rule of the aristocrats and the end of tyranny, then, allowed for more participation in government by the people.
- Two types of government developing in city-states after the end of tyranny:
- Democracy:** (Athens) government by the _____ or rule by the _____, and
- Oligarchy:** (Sparta) _____ (usually 3 to 5 wealthy and/or powerful men).

Greek colonization

- Between 760 BC and 550 BC, large numbers of Greeks left their homeland to settle in distant lands.
- Two factors in the decision to move: desire for good _____ and growth in _____.
- Each colony became a new _____.
- Colonies were established on islands in the Aegean Sea, in Spain, southern France, Italy, North Africa, Asia Minor (Turkey), and around the Black Sea.

Persian Wars

- The Greeks who settled in Asia Minor were conquered c. 550 BC and brought into the _____ empire.
- 499 BC, the Greek colonists, assisted by the Athenians, attempted a revolt. This led _____, the Persian king, to seek revenge.
- 490 BC, the Persians attempted to take the Greek mainland, but were decisively defeated by an outnumbered Greek army.
- _____ and _____ came together to keep the Persians off Greek soil and regain the Greek colonies in Asia Minor.

Major Battles:

- _____ – 26 miles from Athens – win (Darius)
- _____ – Spartans – 7,000 held off Persians for 2 days, with 300 Spartans being especially brave; traitor tells Persians of mountain pass – lose (Xerxes, became Persian king after Darius died)
- _____ – naval battle – win (Xerxes)
- _____ – largest Greek army – win (Xerxes)

Athens

- Originally an oligarchy, but developed into a _____ (only male citizens could vote);
- Reforms of _____ created the foundations of democracy in Athens;
- Powerful city-state but much less militaristic than Sparta;

- At the age of 12, boys were educated in the _____: philosophy, math, grammar, rhetoric, debate, literature, etc;
- Young men entered military service at the age of _____ and served only two years (were not considered to be “citizens” and therefore could not vote until they had served in the military).

Sparta

- Developed into an _____ (ruled by 5 ephors);
- Very militaristic;
- Boys/young men were discouraged from studying philosophy, literature or the arts;
- Boys began military training at the age of ____ and served until 40 years of age – they were in reserves until 60 years of age.
- were not allowed to _____ until they were 25 – 30 years of age;
- Courage was emphasized and soldiers were told by their mothers to come home with their shield or on it;
- _____ were also given military training.

Peloponnesian War 431 – 404 BC

- After the defeat of the Persians, the Greek world divided into two camps – the _____ empire and _____.
- Athens knew Sparta could beat them in open battle, but they also knew they were safe behind their walls.
- During the 2nd year of the siege of Athens, plague broke out.
- In 405 BC, the Athenian fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Aegospotami.
- Athens _____ the next year. Athens was burned by the Spartans.

Religion

- Greeks considered religion to be necessary to the _____ of the state.
- They were polytheistic, but had ____ chief gods and goddesses who lived on _____, the highest mountain in Greece.

There are two types of drama: Tragedies and Comedies

- _____ were presented as a trilogy or set of 3 plays. Some of the more well-known are *Orestia* by Aeschylus, about the fate of Agamemnon after the Trojan War; *Oedipus Rex* by Sophocles; and more realistic plays by Euripides.
- Greek tragedies dealt with universal themes such as _____, rights of the individual, _____, and the nature of divine forces.
- Comedies developed later than tragedies. It was used to criticize both _____ and _____.
- Comedy tried to make a point, intending to both _____ and provoke a reaction.
- Aristophanes is a famous comedic playwright.

Greek Philosophers

- Philosophy is an organized system of _____. It was an attempt to explain the universe.

•Sophists: (1) It is beyond the reach of the human mind to understand the universe; (2) it is more important for individuals to _____; (3) no absolute right or wrong.

Socrates

- Goal of education is to _____ the individual;
- Socratic teaching method – _____ method to lead pupils to see things for themselves;
- Belief in an individual’s ability to reason; and
- “The unexamined _____ is not worth living.”

Plato (a student of Socrates)

- A student of Socrates;
- Considered to be the _____ of Western civilization;
- Question of reality – how do we know what’s real;
- Wrote *The Republic* about the ideal form of government – distrusted democracy – humans could not achieve a good _____ unless they lived in a _____ and _____ state; and
- Believed men and women should have the same _____ and equal access to all positions.

Aristotle (a student of Plato)

- Interested in analyzing and classifying things based on observation and investigation;
- Until the 17th cen., _____ in the western world was based on Aristotle’s ideas;
- Wrote *Politics* about the best forms of government – believed that _____ government was the _____ form for a _____ of the people.

Macedonia under Philip II

- Macedonia, a country to the _____ of Greece, became a powerful kingdom under Philip II.
- Philip was a great admirer of _____ culture; however, in 338 BC, Philip crushed the Greeks and gained control over all Greek territory.
- Philip wanted to go to war against _____, but before he could, he was assassinated, leaving the task to his son, _____, who was _____ when he became king.
- As well as wishing to fulfill his father's dream, Alexander also wanted _____ against Persia for burning _____ in 480 BC. Another desire of Alexander's was for _____ and an _____.
- While the Persian empire had become weaker, it was still a formidable enemy – however, Alexander was a brilliant military strategist.
- In 334 BC, Alexander fought his way across _____, through the Middle East, into _____, across Mesopotamia, through the heart of the _____ empire, ending at the _____ River in India by 323 BC.
- While Alexander wanted to continue into India, his men refused, wanting to end the campaign and return home.

After Alexander's death in _____, there was no "official" heir to the throne and his generals _____ his empire.

- The word, Hellenistic, comes from a Greek word meaning "_____."
- Hellenism is an expansion of the Greek _____ and _____ beyond Greece, into the territories conquered by Alexander.

Hellenistic Philosophers

Cynics → _____

- ignore social conventions and avoid luxuries.
- citizens of the world.
- live a humble, simple life.

Epicureans → _____

- avoid pain and seek pleasure.
- all excess leads to pain!
- politics should be avoided.

Stoics → _____

- nature is the expansion of divine will.
- concept of natural law.
- get involved in politics, not for personal gain, but to perform virtuous acts for the good of all.
- true happiness is found in great achievements.

Hellenism: The Arts & Sciences

Scientists / Mathematicians:

- Aristarchus → _____ theory.
- Euclid → _____.
- Archimedes → geometry of spheres and cylinders, value of PI, inventor (_____).

Hellenistic Art:

- More _____ – less idealized than that of classical Greece.
- Showed individual _____, wrinkles, and age!