

ANCIENT GREECE 2000 BCE-  
404BCE

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# MINOANS -2000 TO 1400 BCE



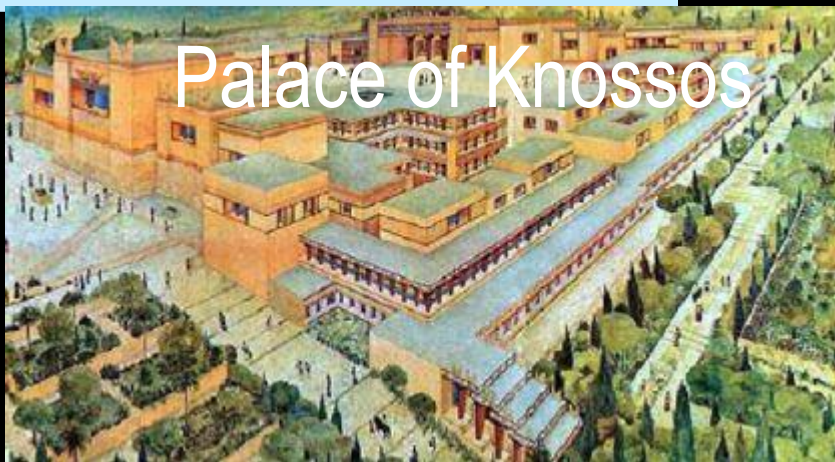
Minotaur



King Minos



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XJd88cTRsU>



Palace of Knossos



Ritual Cannibalism

# WHO WERE THE MINOANS?



# SO WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MINOANS?



3600 Years Ago





# SO WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MINOANS



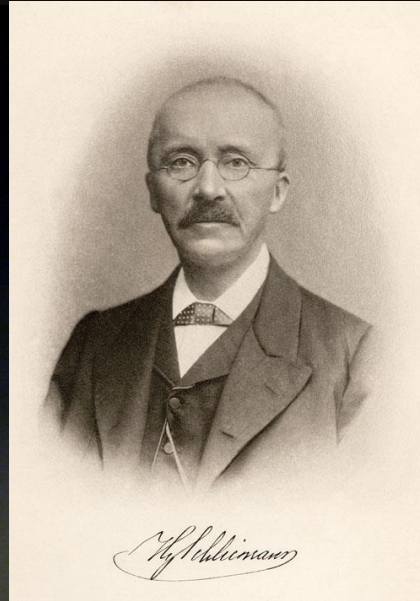
Krakatau in 1883 killed 36,000 people with a tsunami. The eruption was half the intensity of Thera





# MYCENAEAN CIVILIZATION 1600-1100

## Agamemnon Mask



## Lion Gate

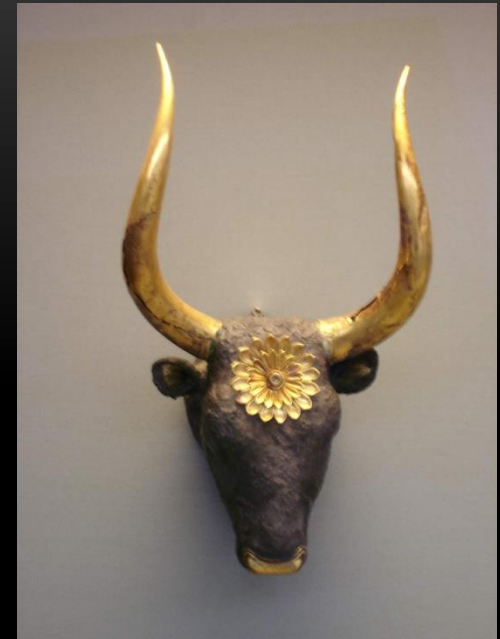
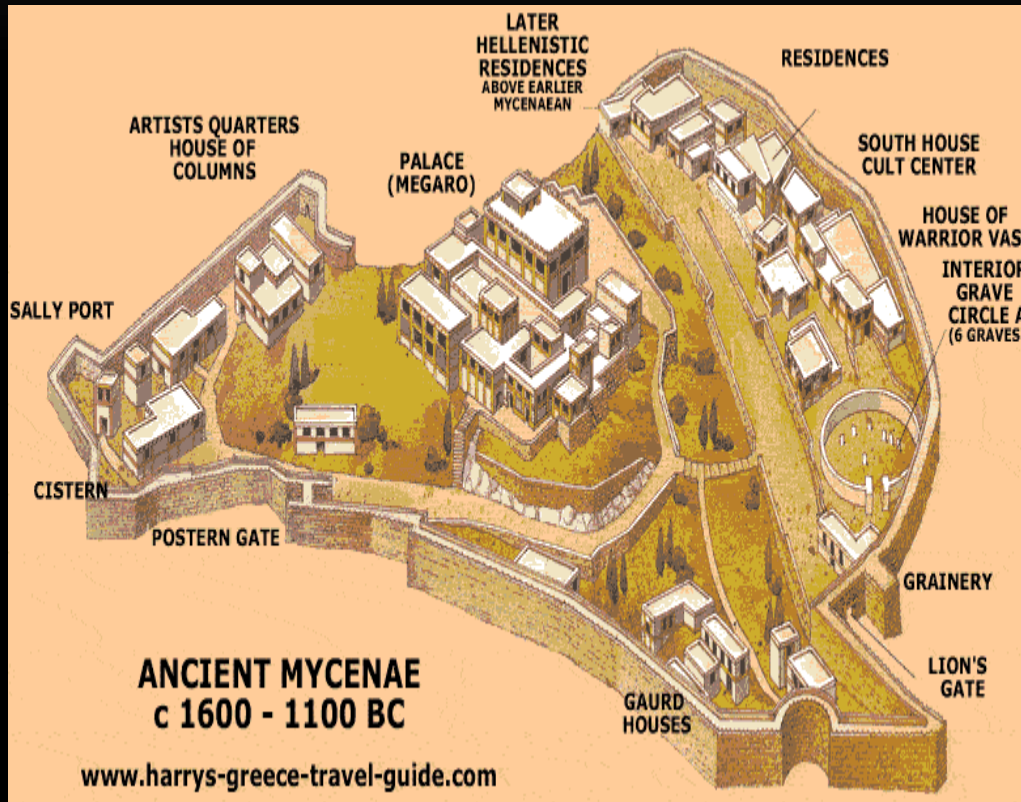


## Heinrich Schliemann





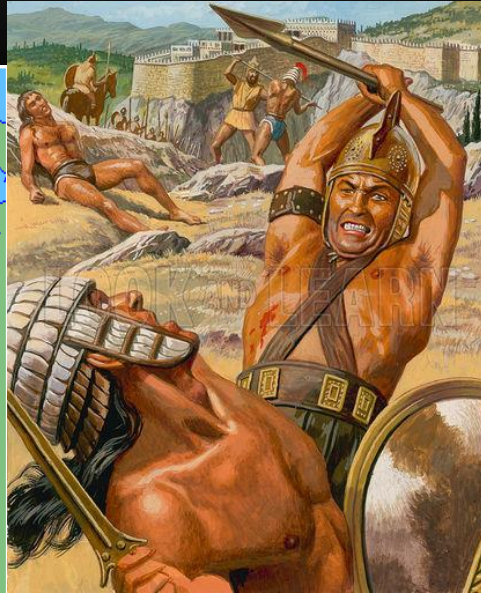
# ANCIENT MYCENAE



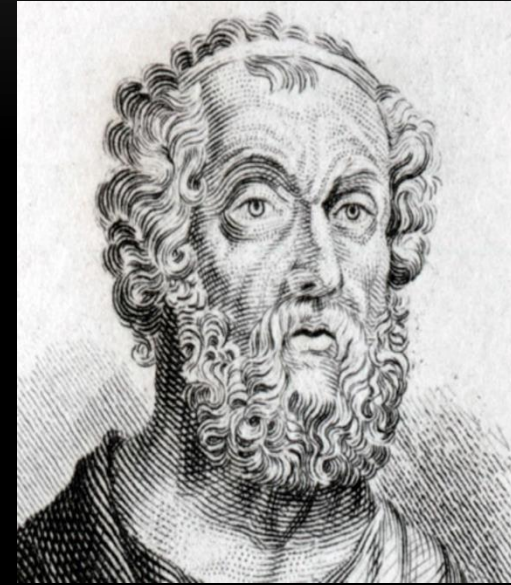
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Linear B

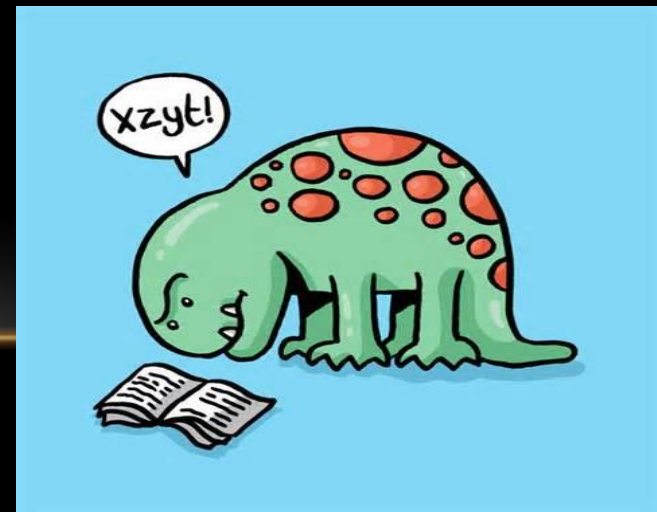
# THE DORIANS AND GREEK DARK AGE 1200BCE-800BCE



Homer



Iron Weapons



**Table 1. Chronology of the Greek Dark Age (Simplified)**

Historical Events	Historical periods	Dates (BC)	Fixed Points	Archaeological Periods		
				Greece	Crete	Cyclades
	Bronze Age + Mycenaean Civilization	1400		LH III B	LM II	LC III
		1300	Destruction of Troy VI, 1300 BC	LH III A1	LM III A1	
		1200	Destruction of Troy VIIa, 1180 BC	LH III A2	LM III A2	
Sea People defeated by Ramses III, 1177 BC		1100	Settlement of the Sea People in Southern Palestine, 1151 BC	LH III B	LM III B	
		1050		LH III C	LM III C	
	Dark Age	1000		Protogeometric		
		900		Early Geometric		
		850		Middle Geometric		
First Olympian Games, 776 BC		800		Late Geometric		
		750		Archaic		
	Archaic Age	700	Foundation of Syracuse, 732 BC			
		600				

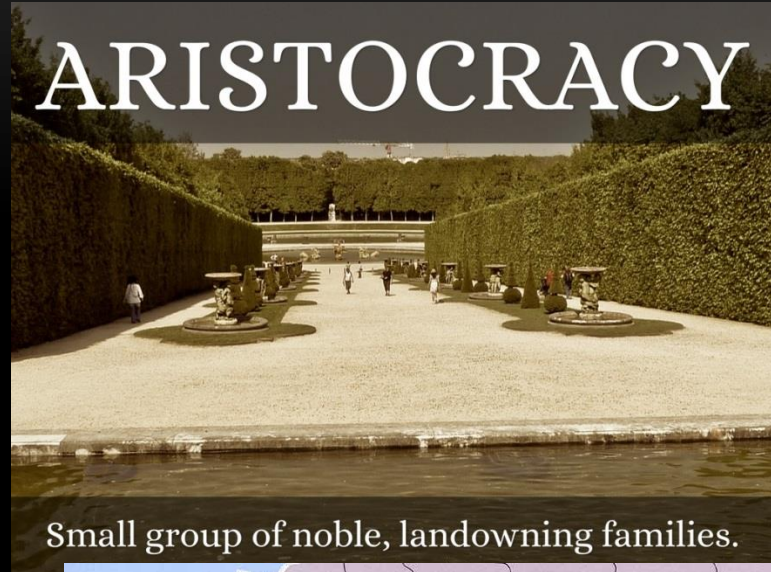
# END OF DARK AGES AND RISE OF THE POLIS 800BCE- 550BCE



9 in 10 were farmers



Population of the poor grew rapidly



Small group of noble, landowning families.



Colonization



# HOPLITES

Heavily armed infantry, or foot soldiers.

Each carried a round shield, a short sword, and a thrusting spear about nine feet long.



Round shield covered with leather.

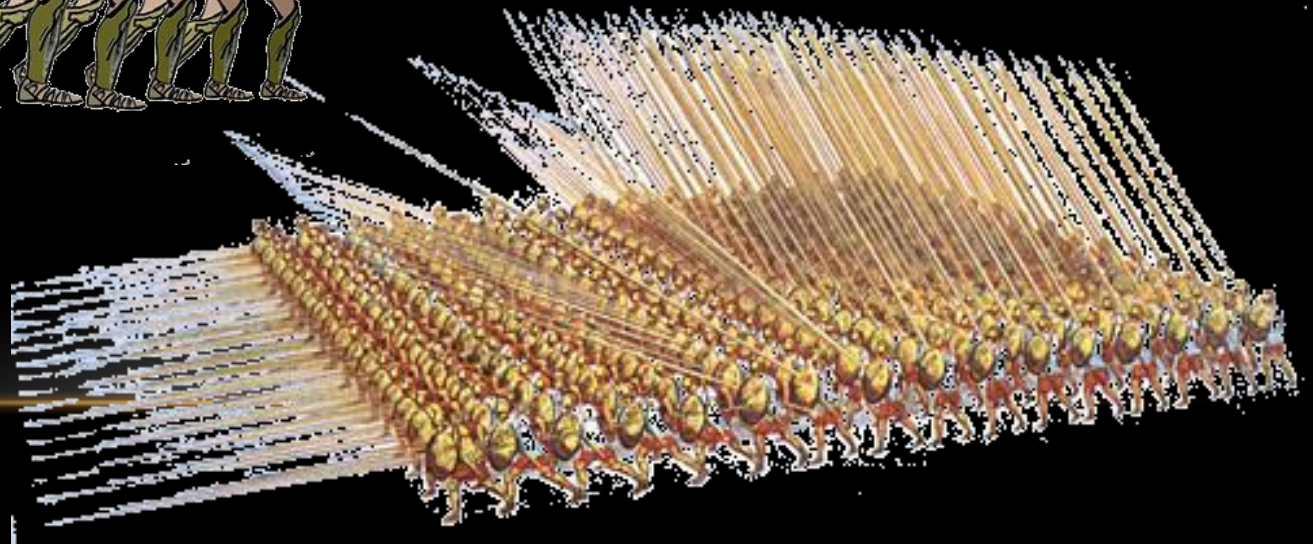
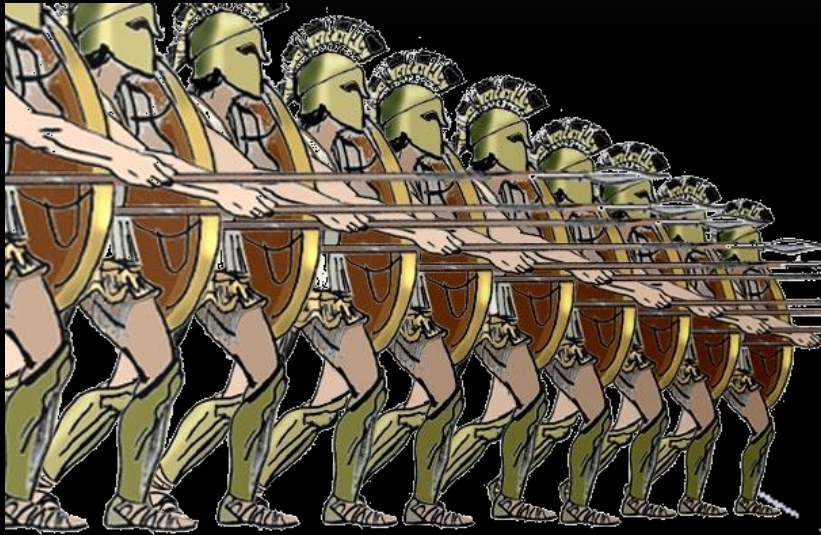
Bronze Helmet

Greaves, or leg armor

# Phalanx

Hoplite battle unit, with a close formation that created all of shields to protect the soldiers.

Troops were disciplined to a hold a line which created a nearly impenetrable forest of points to the front.

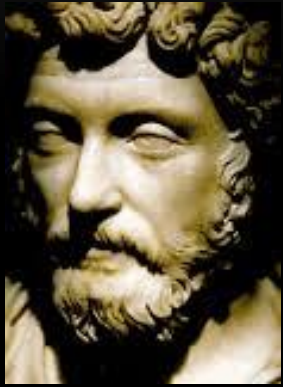


# ATHENS



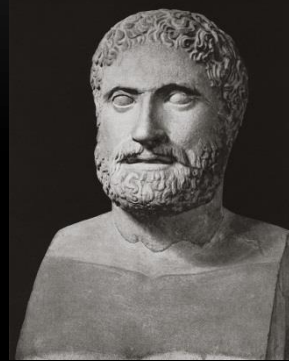


# ATHENS BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY 620BCE-508BCE



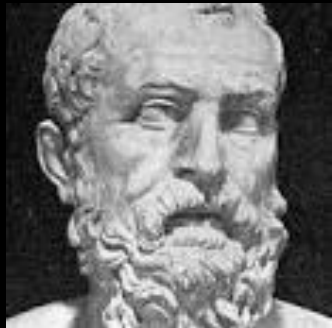
Draco

- Codified Athenian Laws
- Laws were very harsh thus the term “Draconian” for harsh
- Punishment for most violations of law was death



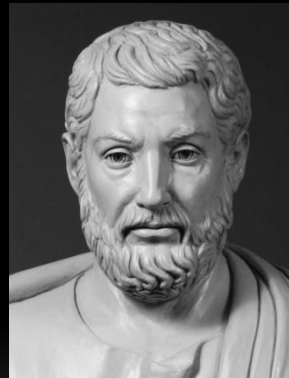
Peisistratus

- With support of the poor Peisistratus overthrew Solon
- Instituted land reforms for the poor by taking land from the rich and giving it to the poor



Solon

- Cancelled debt for the poor
- Ended practice of debt slavery
- Refused land reform for the landless poor
- Created a council of 400 to have citizens help create laws of Athens



Cleisthenes

- Took power from Peisistratus
- Gave power to the people and took it away from the Aristocracy (ruling elite)
- Created a Council of 500 Athenian citizens that ran foreign affairs , made laws and oversaw the treasury
- The Council was made up of male citizens who were allowed free and open debate about any policy or decision
- Known as the “father of Athenian Democracy”

# ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY



Ostracism



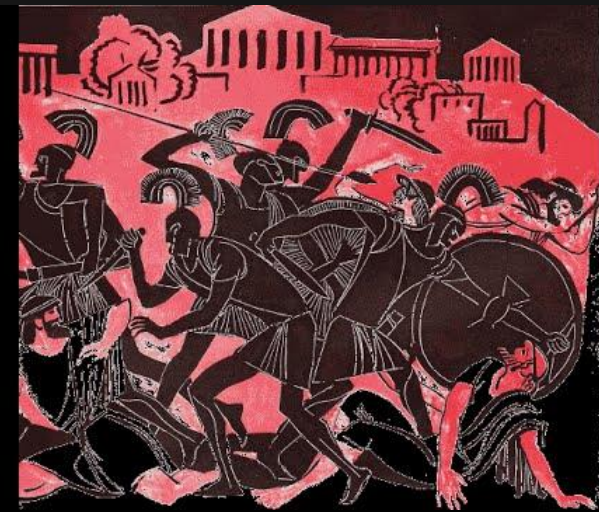
- Male citizens over 30
- Prepared business for the Athenian Assembly
- Service was for one year
- Equal distribute of members based on area of Athens

- Made up of all citizens
- Agenda and preparations made by Council of 500
- Anyone allowed to speak about a topic
- Paid attendance
- 40 meetings a year
- Voting was by show of hands or voice

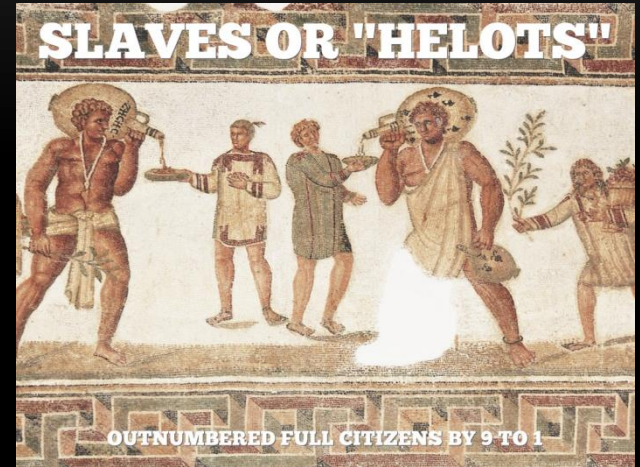
# SPARTA



# HELOTS AND SOCIAL HIERARCHY



720 BCE Messenian War



Perioikoi



# SPARTAN EDUCATION

Goals:

- 1. Freeing male citizens for all military obligations
- 2. Socializing them to accept the regimentation and discipline required of a Spartan soldier



The Exposure:  
Mt. Taygetus



Entered system at age 7



WIKI How to Start Barefoot Hiking



Courage,  
conformity,  
obedience,  
group solidarity,  
and military  
skills.



14-20 Ephebes-  
Military Training



30 yrs old: Graduated  
into full active military  
and was allotted a  
house and land

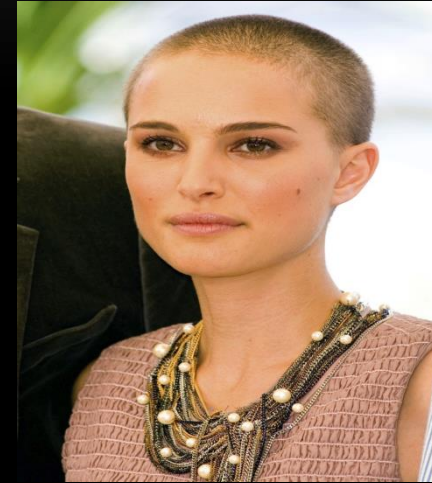
# SYSSITION (MESS GROUP) AND MARRIAGE



Acceptance into a Syssition was essential for reaching adulthood



"tremblers"

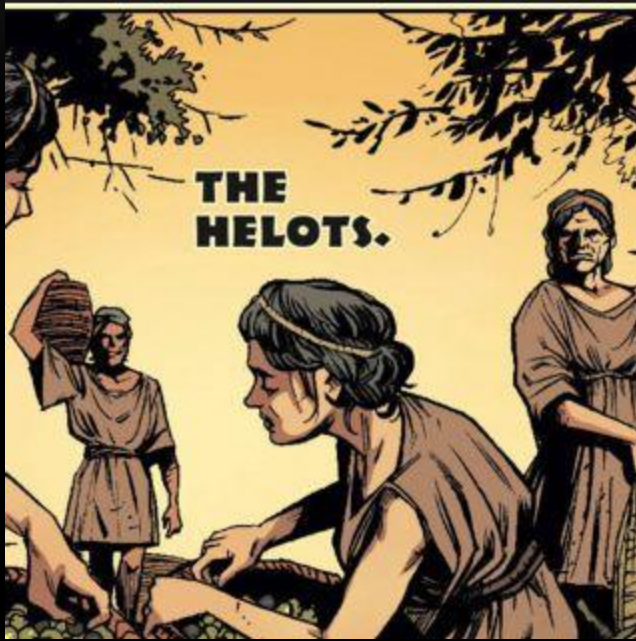


"Now I know why the Spartans do not fear death"



Childbearing was the only social obligation

# SPARTAN GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY



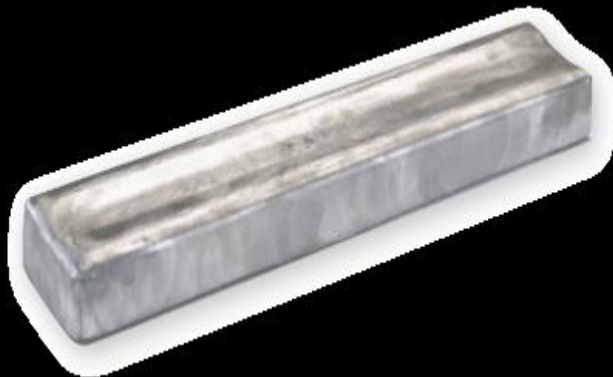
The Helots were the primary contributor to the economy of Sparta along with the Perioikoi



Two Kings: Head of Government

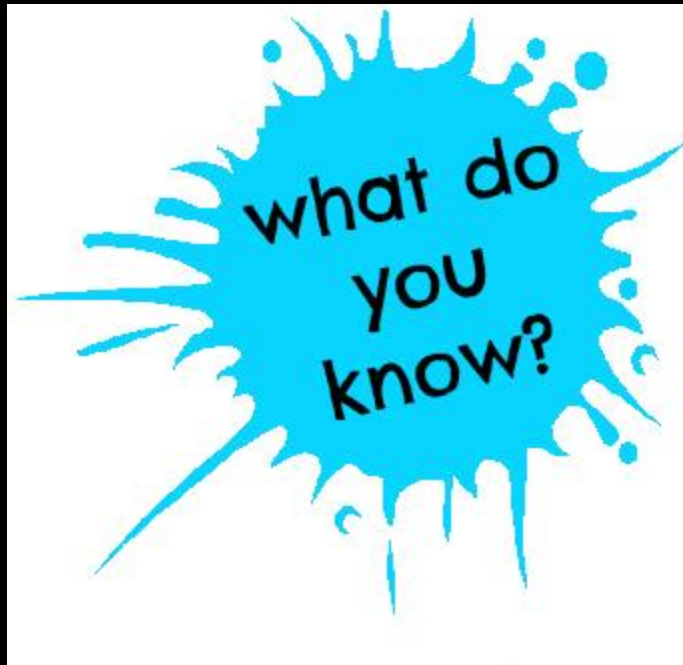


Council of Elders:  
28 men over 60  
years old to  
perform Judicial  
functions



Ephors: Five elected men over  
the age of 30 to advise the Kings,  
one year service

# CYRUS THE GREAT

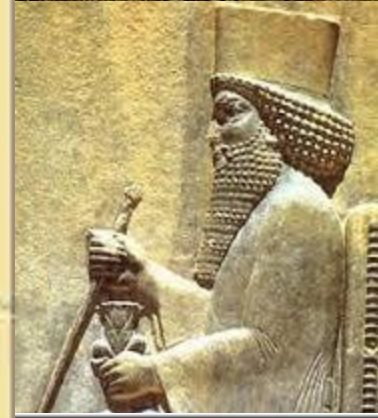
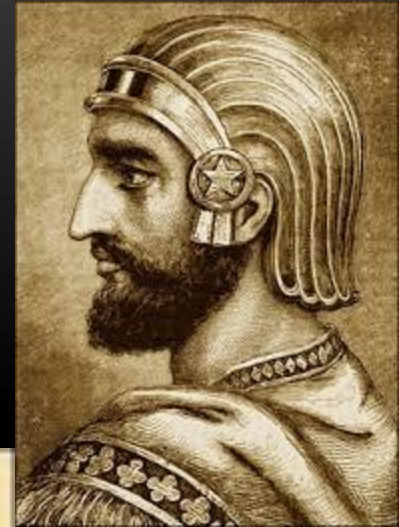




# CYRUS THE GREAT

- Tolerance
  - Master Military commander
  - Jews: Anointed One
  - Persians: Father
  - Ionian Greeks: Just and Worthy Lawgiver and Ruler
-

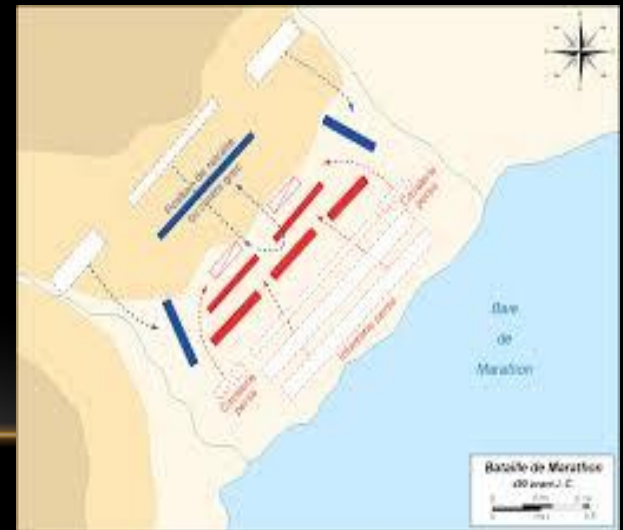
# PERSIAN EMPIRE



# IONIAN REVOLT 498BC

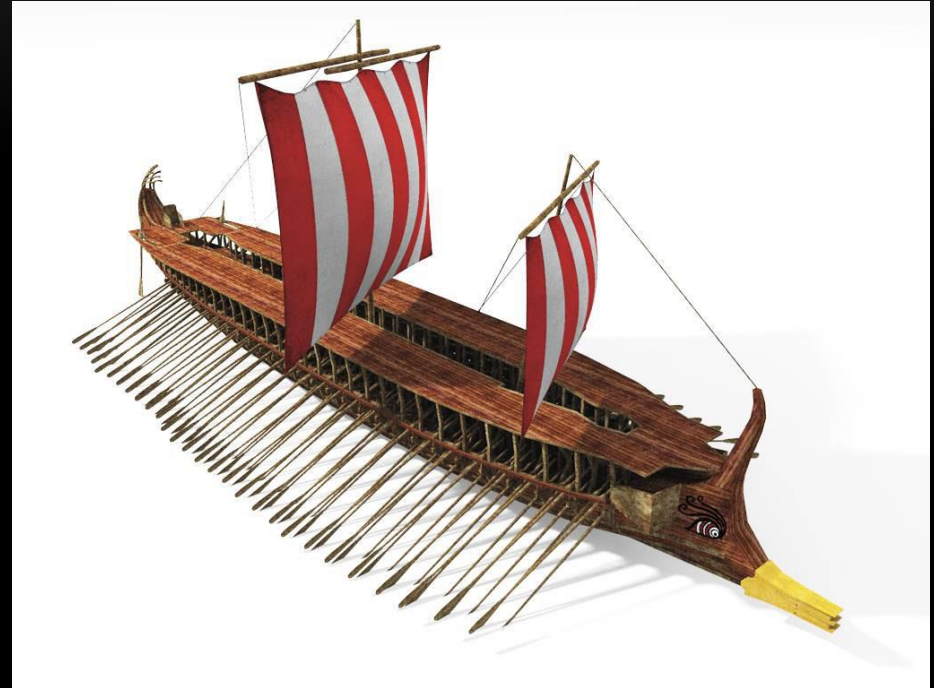


# FIRST PERSIAN WAR: BATTLE OF MARATHON 490BC

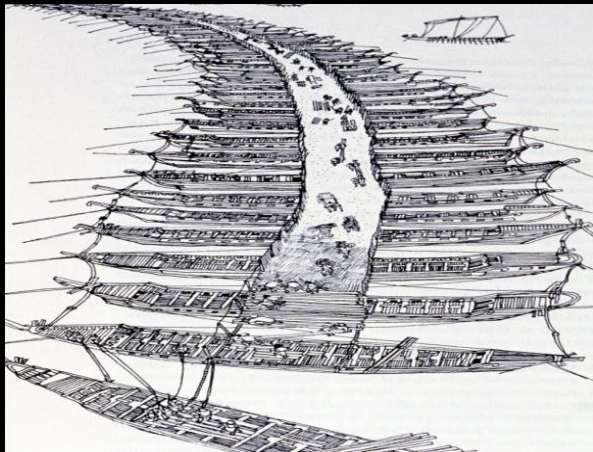




# INTERWAR PERIOD 490BC-479BC



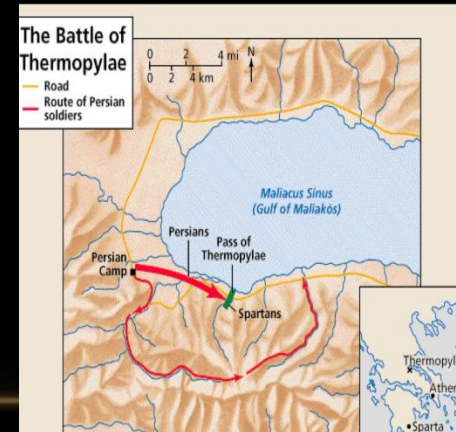
# XERXES ARMY AND MARCH TO GREECE



# SECOND PERSIAN WAR: BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE 480BC

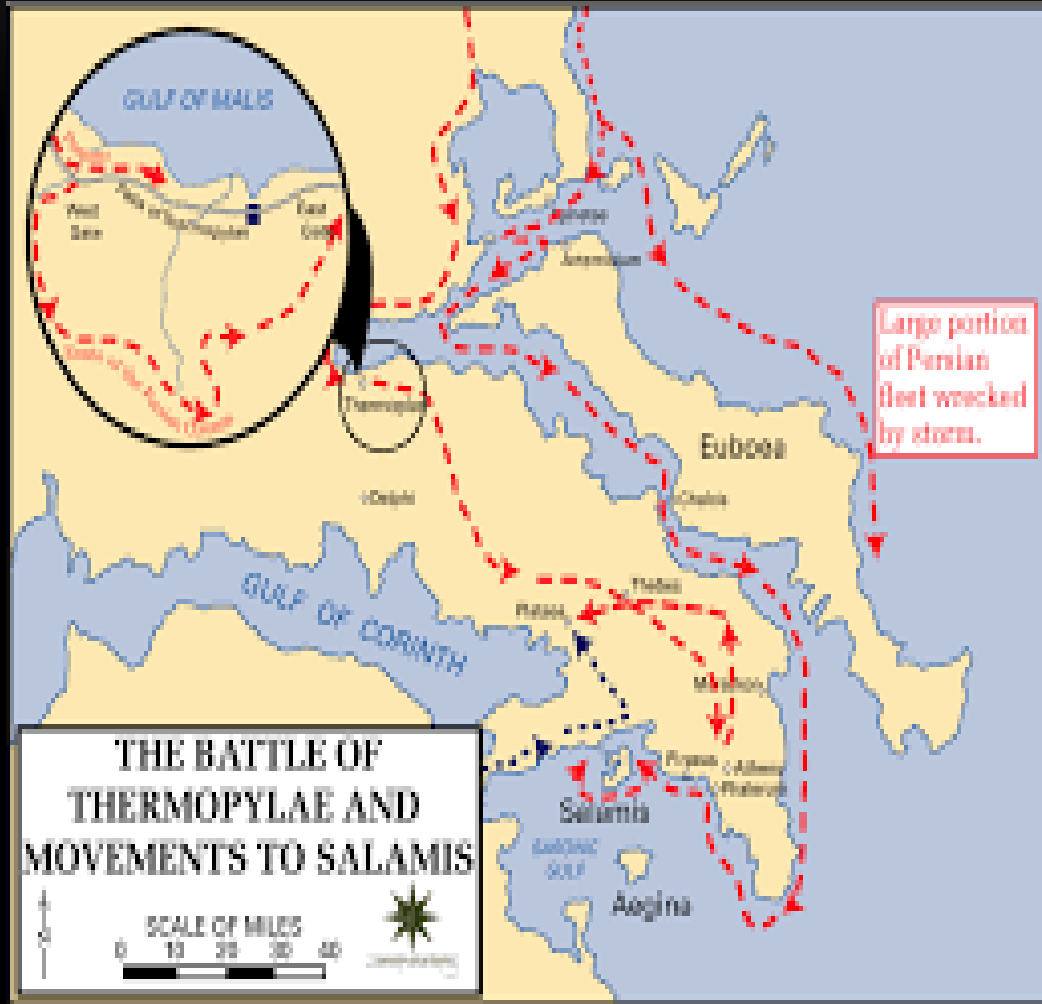


*“The strength of bulls or lions cannot stop the foe. No, he will not leave off, I say, until he tears the city or the king limb from limb.”*

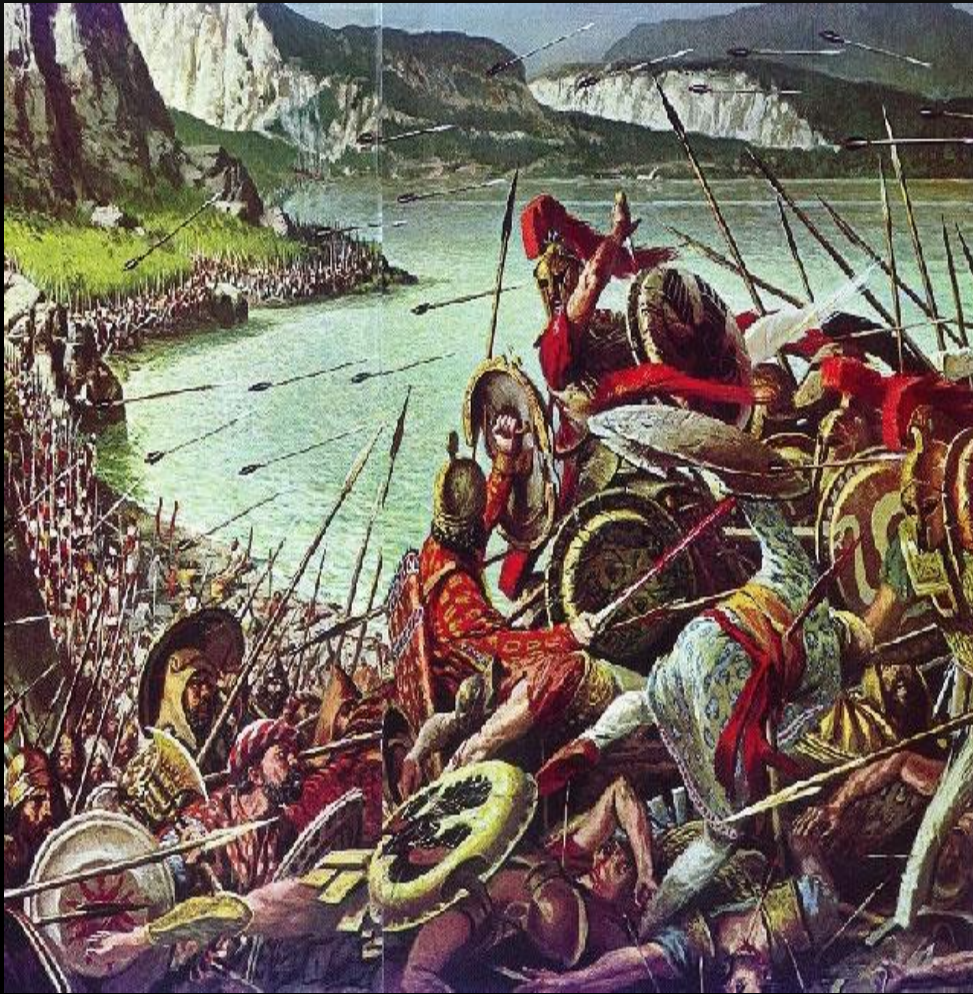




# BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE 480BC: ARTEMISIUM



# BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE 480BC

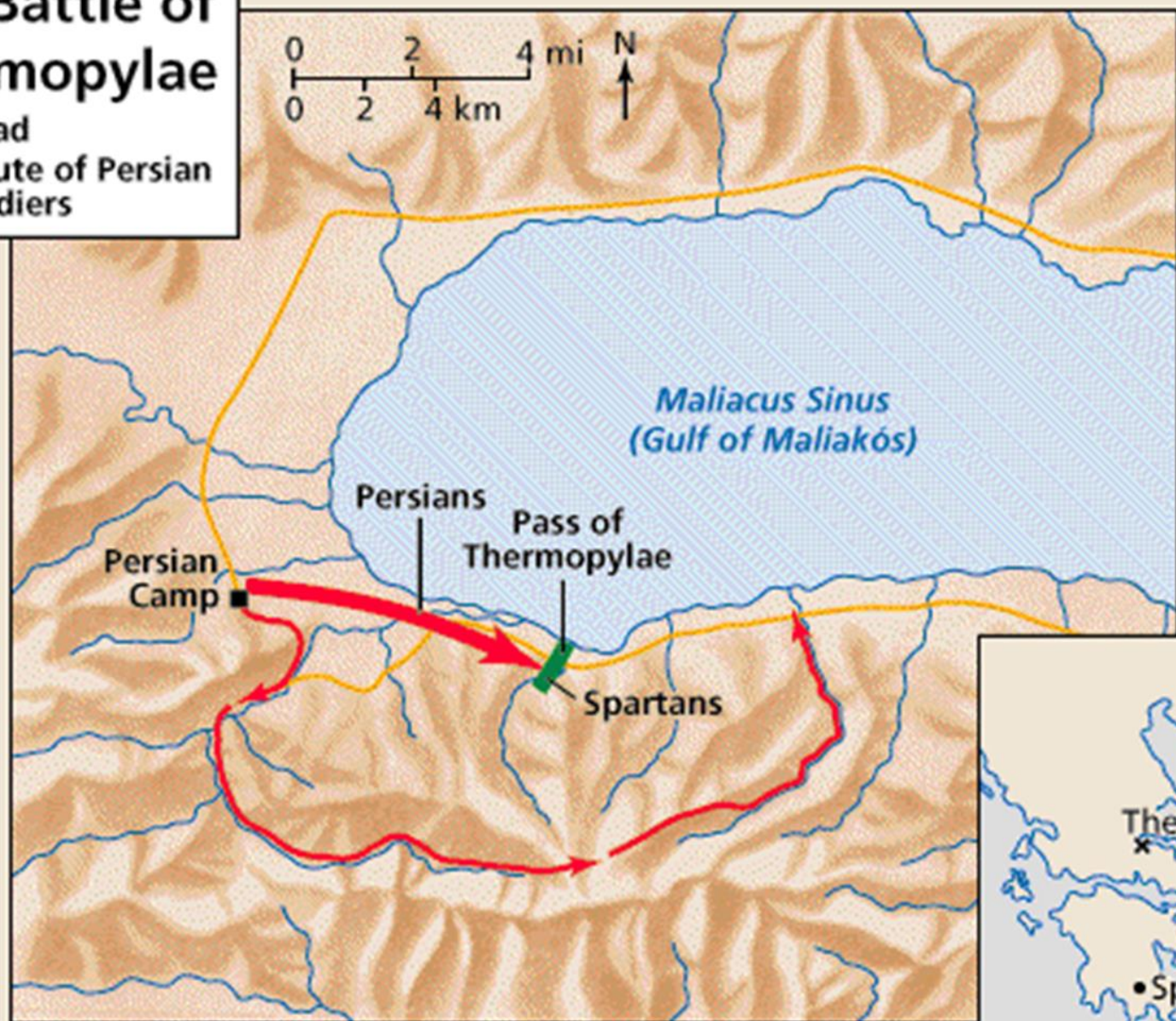




Phocian Wall

# The Battle of Thermopylae

- Road
- Route of Persian soldiers



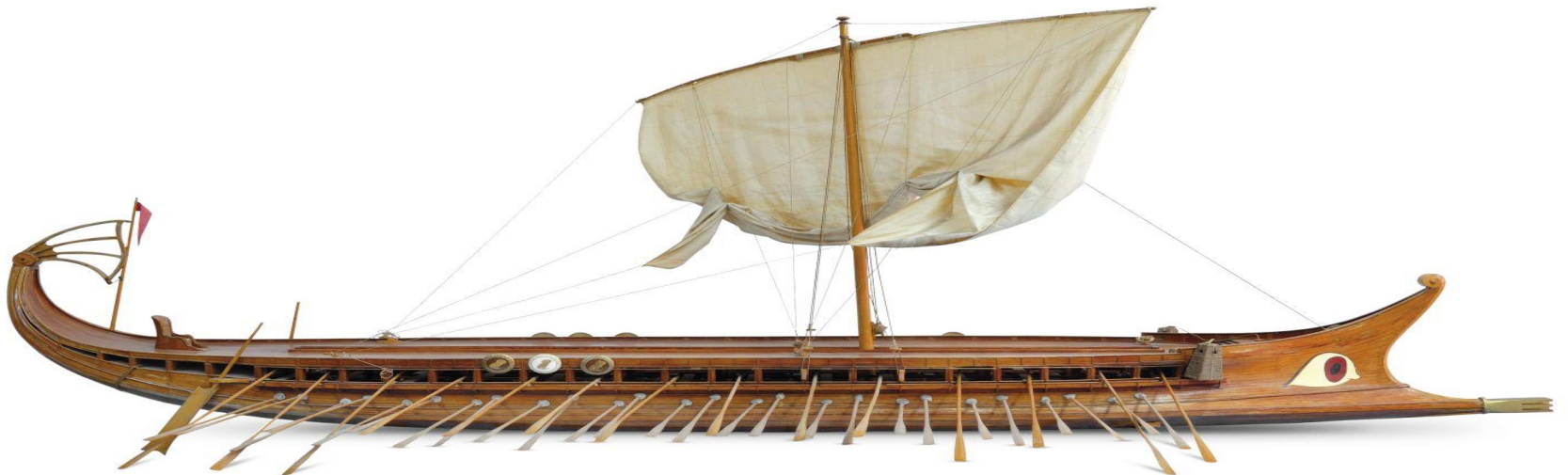
# BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE 480BC: THE IMMORTALS



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z7Sfmn3hff4>

# BURNING OF ATHENS

'Though all else shall be taken, Zeus, the all seeing,  
grants that the wooden wall only shall not fail.'



# BATTLE OF SALAMIS



# BATTLE OF PLATAEA: END OF PERSIAN WAR 479BC





# DELIAN LEAGUE 478BC-404BC



# AGE OF PERICLES



# PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE 431BC-404BC

## The Peloponnesian War

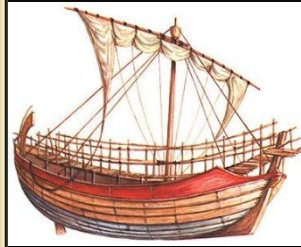
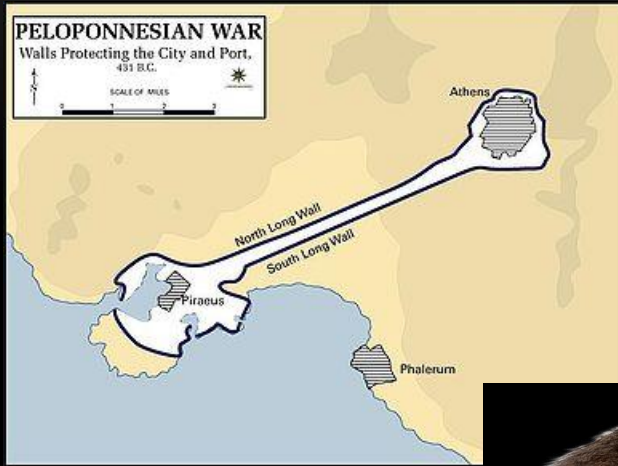
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### Delian League vs. Peloponnesian League

Notes



# PELOPONNESIAN WAR 431-404 BCE



Plague: 1/3 of Athens



Sicilian Expedition: 415-413 BCE

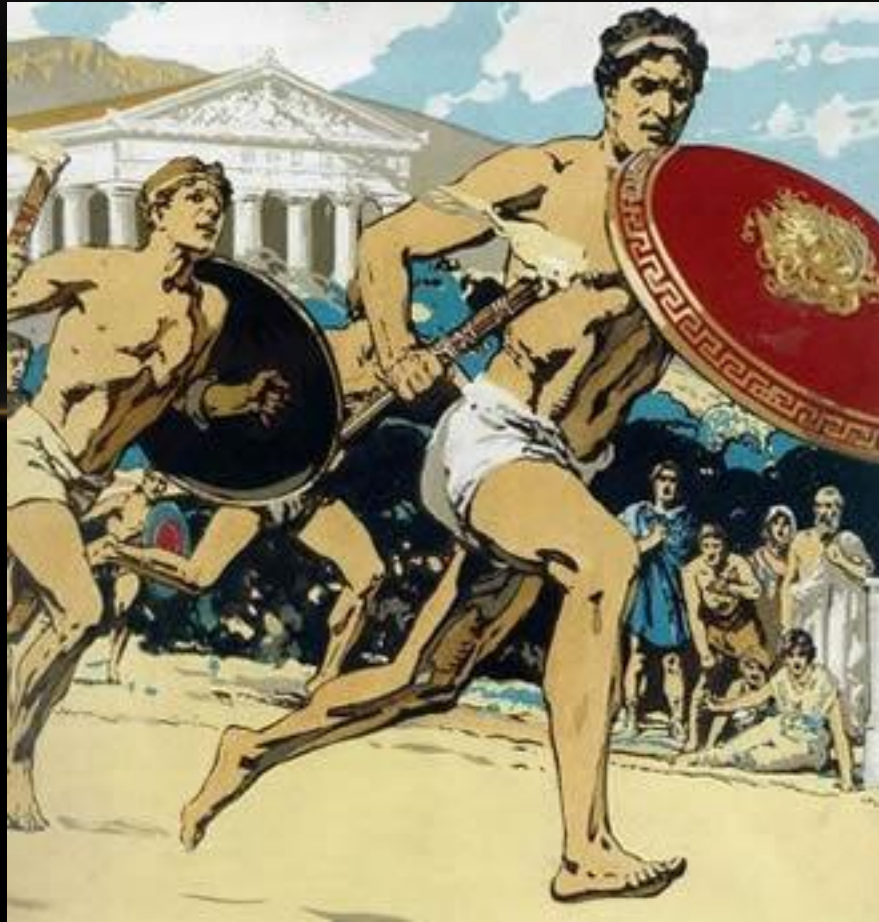


429 BCE

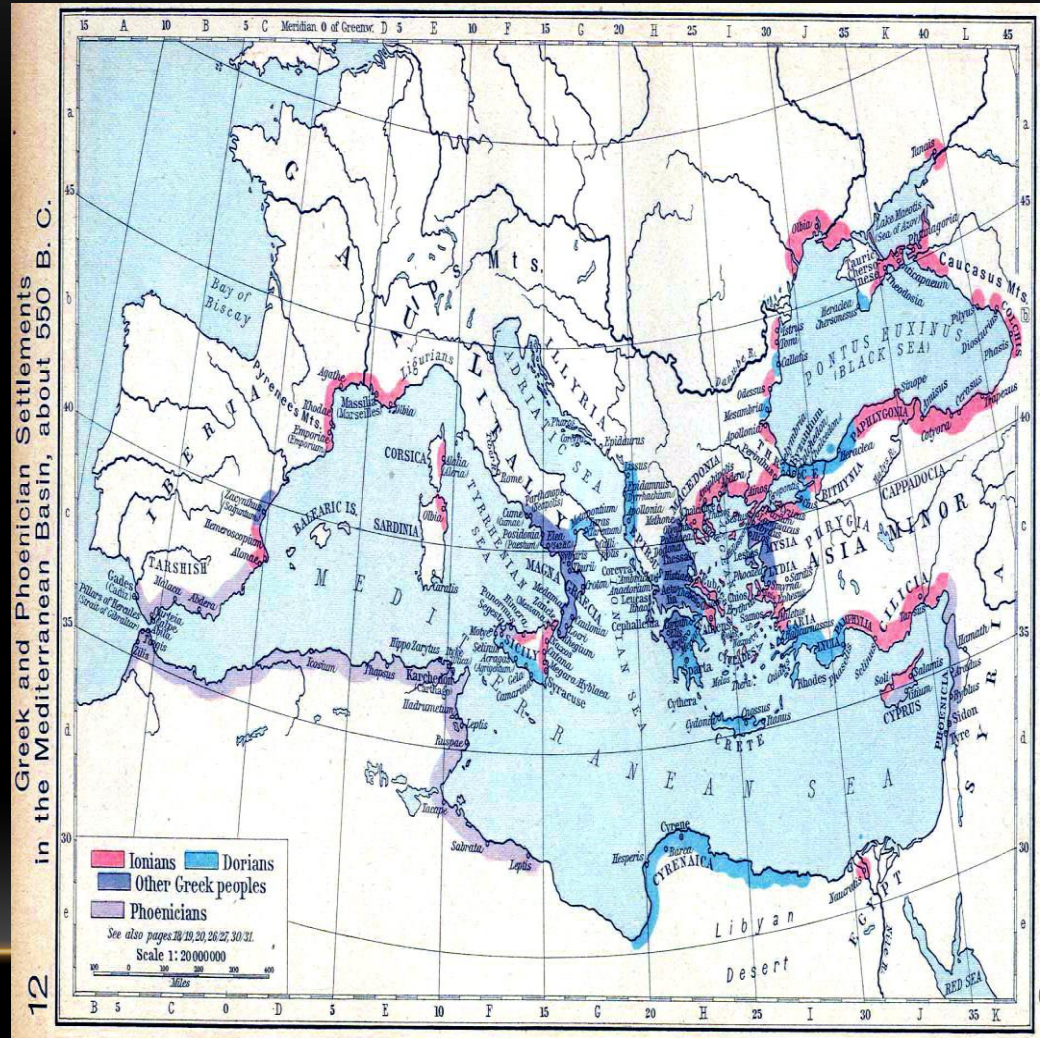


Council of 30

# ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES



# ORIGIN 776BC





# OLYMPIC TRUCE



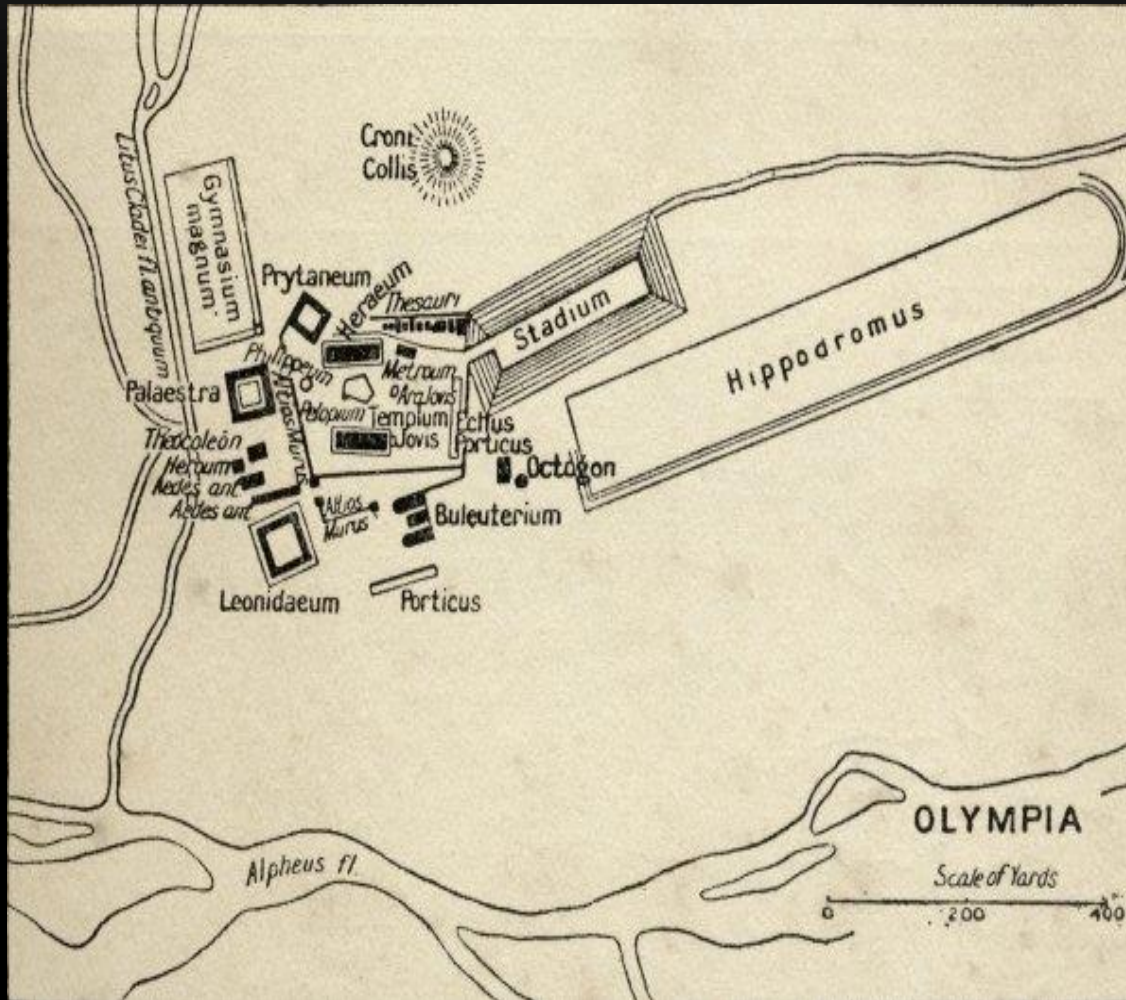
Why?



# RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL



# GROUNDS AT OLYMPIA



# CHEATING



# STADIUM



# HIPPODROME



# ATHLETES AND AFFILIATIONS



# ACCOLADES AND PRIZE MONEY



# WOMEN?





# EVENTS



# BOXING



# WRESTLING



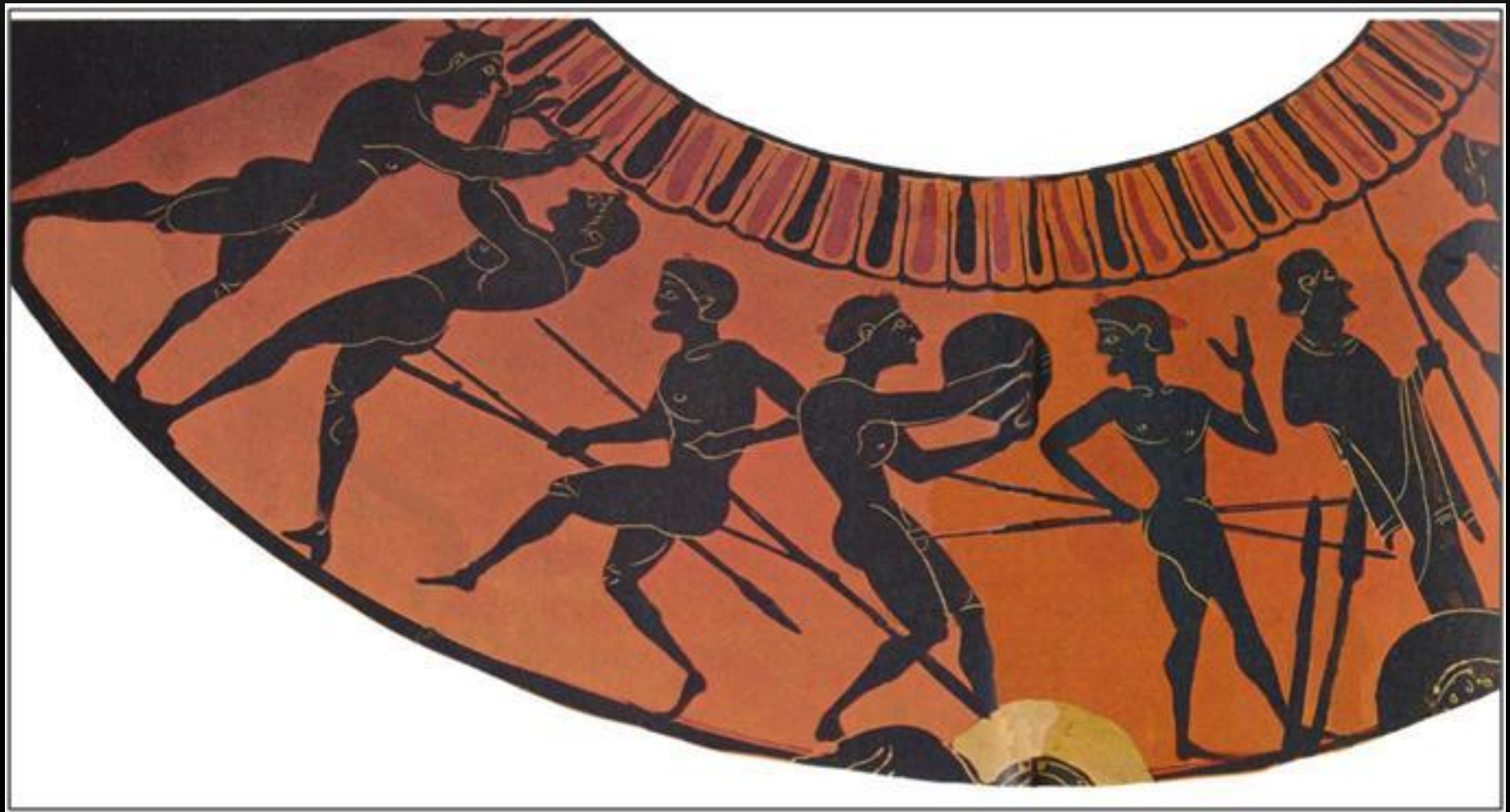
# PANKRATION



# RUNNING



# PENTATHLON



# CHARIOT RACE

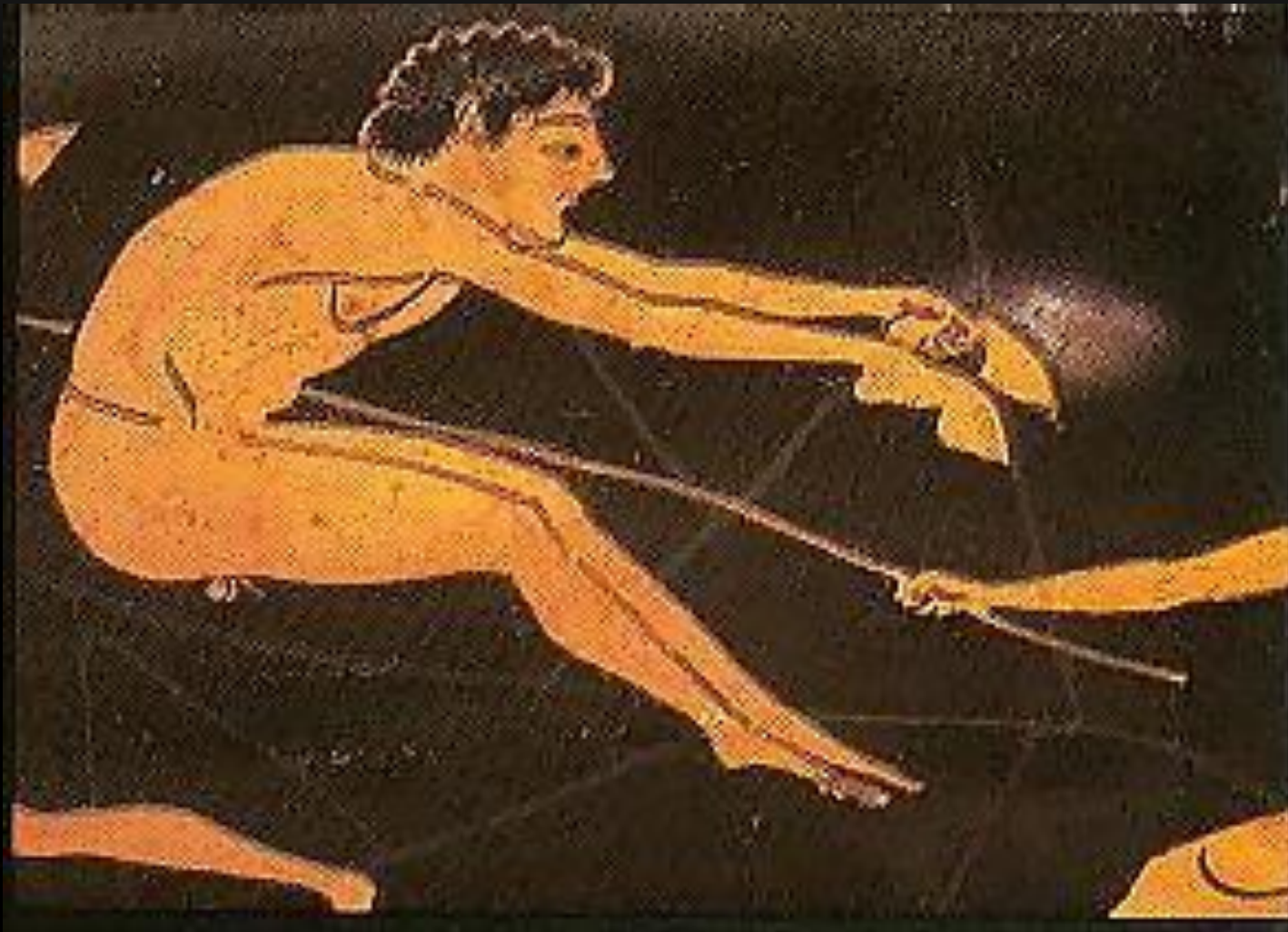


# DISCUS





# LONG AND TRIPLE JUMP



# JAVELIN



# ARMOR RACE

