

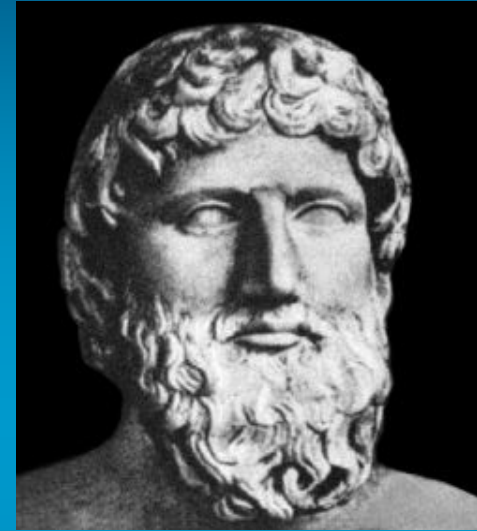
# The Greeks 500 – 300 BC

- Greek City States
- Early Greek states called polis
- Usually built around a market or fortified hill top called an acropolis



# Greek City-State Political Structures

- Monarch - ruled by a single person called a king
- Aristocracy - government ruled by a small group of noble, land owning families
- Oligarchy - government ruled by a few wealthy and powerful people
- Direct democracy - citizens rule directly



# Athens and Sparta

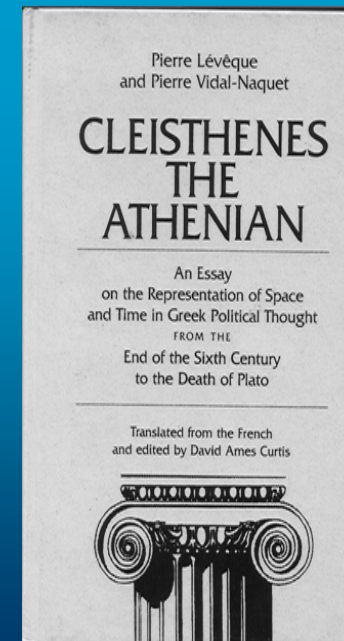
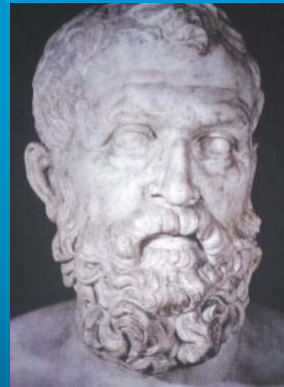
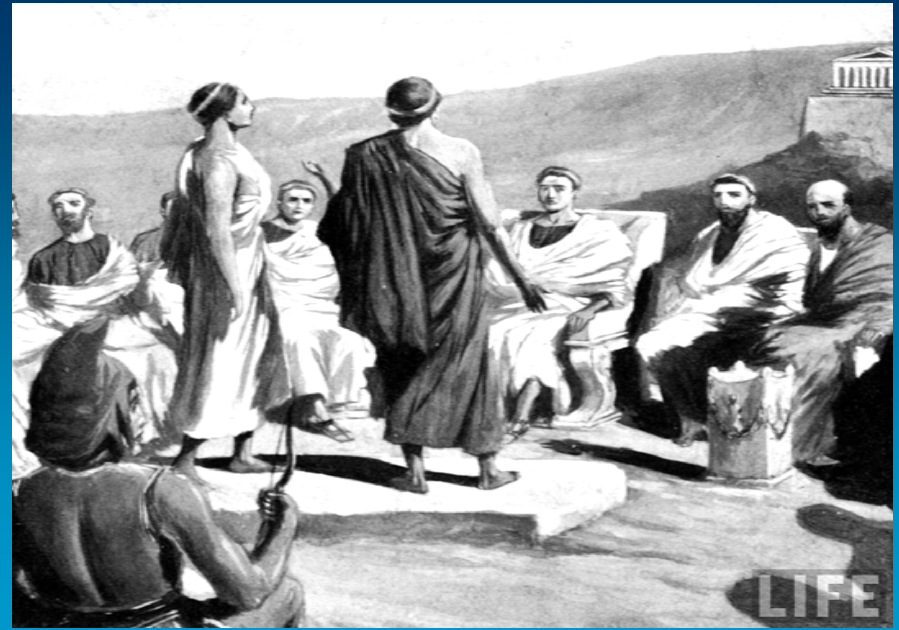
- Rival Greek city-states
- Athens moved towards Democracy or rule by the people
- Sparta built a military state



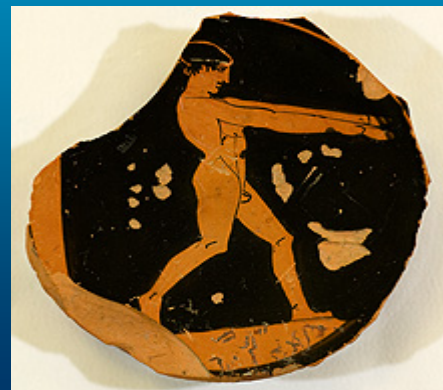


# Athenian Democracy

- Draco, 621 BC, started rule by the people with equal rights
- Solon, 549 BC, more equality and equal participation in Athenian Assembly
- Cleisthenes, 500 BC, expanded the role of the Assembly and created the Council of Five Hundred, whose members were chosen by random or lot
- Pericles, 421 - 429 BC, increased public officials and introduced direct democracy



# Athenian Education



- Sons of wealthy families received education
- Schooled in reading, grammar, poetry, history, math and music
- Trained in logic and public speaking
- Physical fitness also taught and prepared boys for the military

# Greek Art and Architecture

- Pericles wanted to glorify Athens through Greek artists, architects and sculptors
- Parthenon - a masterpiece of Greek architectural design and craftsmanship, a temple to honor Athena, the goddess of wisdom and the protector of Athens
- Greek artists, especially sculptors, created graceful, strong and perfectly formed works in stone
- Greek artists' works showing harmony, order, balance and proportion become the standard of what is called classical art





# Greek Drama



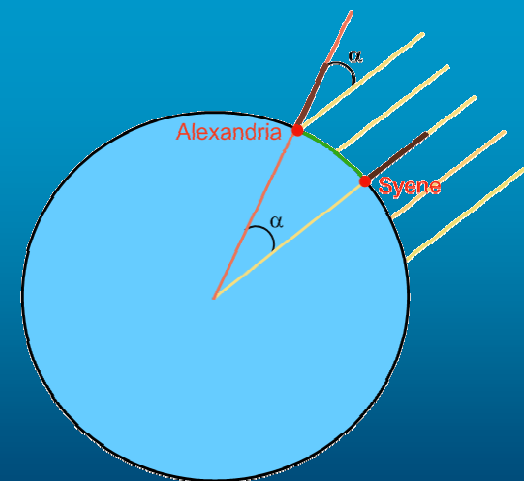
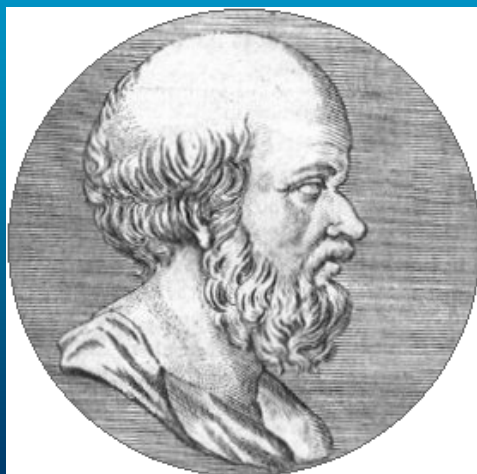
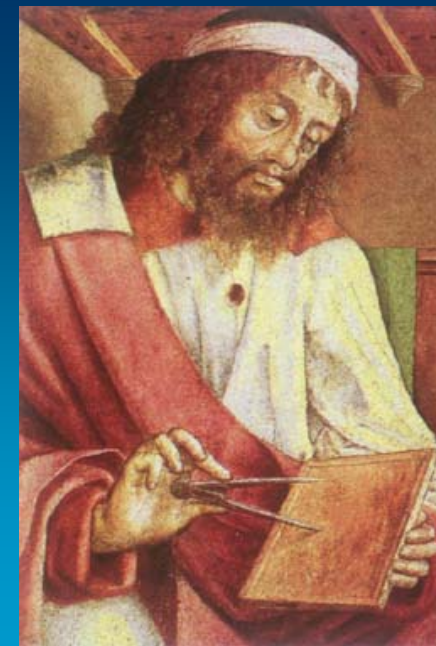
- Invented drama as an art form
- Created two kinds of drama:
- Tragedy – serious drama about common themes of love, hate, war and betrayal
- Comedy – contained scenes filled with slapstick situations and crude humor



Greek Theater Performance

# Math, Physics, and Astronomy

- Euclid, contributions in geometry
- Archimedes, the value of pi
- Eratosthenes, estimated the circumference of the earth

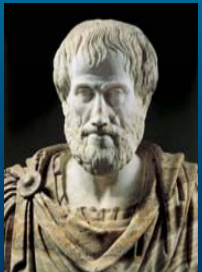
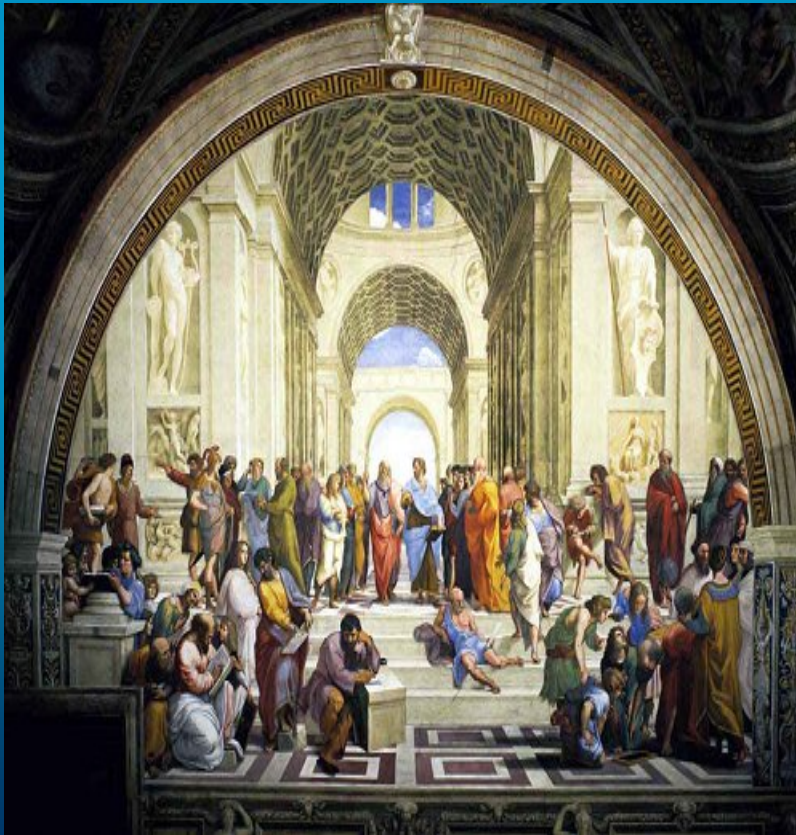
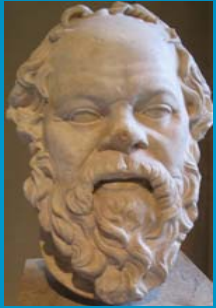
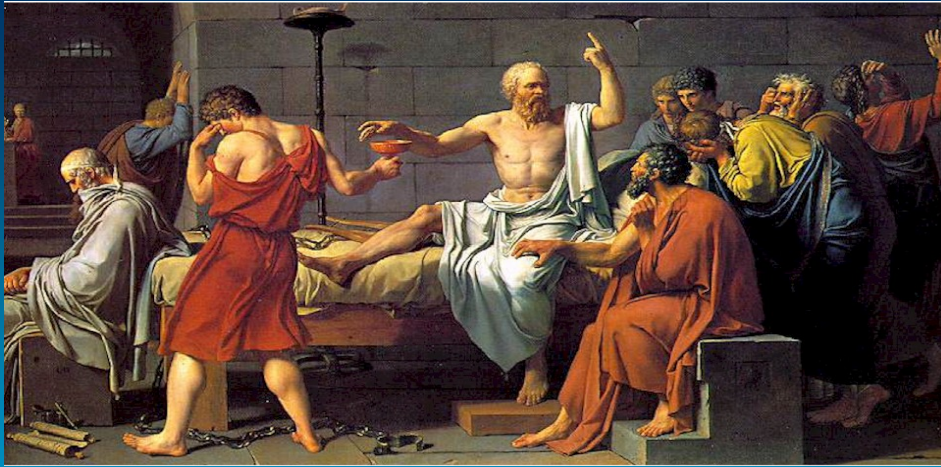




# Philosophy

## “Lovers of Wisdom”

- Socrates, known through the writings of his student Plato
- Plato continued the “Socratic method” of questioning followed by the Academy founded by Socrates
- Aristotle, one of Plato’s brightest students, opened his own school the Lyceum and was the teacher of Alexander the Great







# Olympics 776 – 393 BC



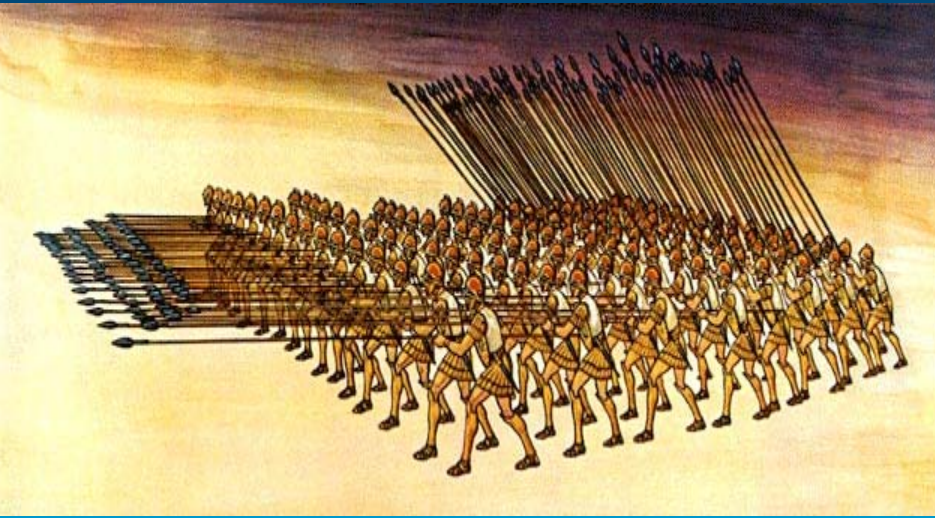
- Every four years the Greeks would come to town of Olympia to compete in Olympic Games
- Competed for the glory of the games



# Alexander the Great 356 – 323 BC

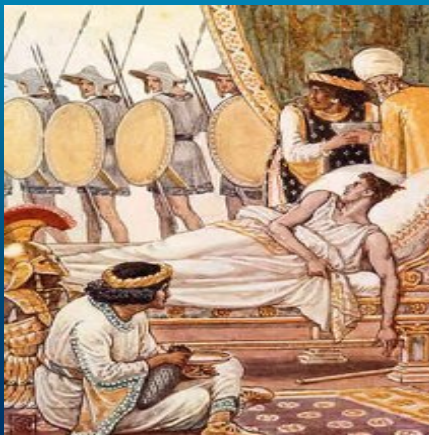
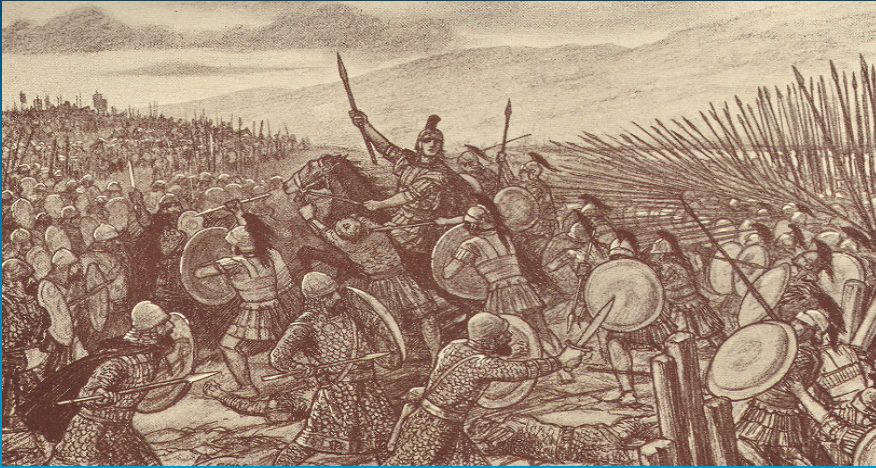


# Alexander the Great 356 – 323 BC



- Philip II was a brilliant general and developed the phalanxes, a group of 16 men across and 16 men deep with 18 foot pikes
- Philip defeated the Greek City-States in 338 BC
- Son of Philip II of Macedonia, northern area of Greece
- Philip was assassinated in 336 BC and his son Alexander became king at the age of 20

# Alexander Expands



- Well prepared to take over, Alexander had a strong military and learned background as a student of Aristotle
- 334 BC invaded Persia with 35,000 troops and crushed the Persians
- Alexander defeated and conquers Egypt a Persian territory
- Moved back into Persia and defeated the remainder of King Darius' Persian army
- Alexander marched east to the Caspian Sea
- Alexander and his army pushed further east through central Asia
- 326 BC Alexander and his army reached the Indus valley
- 11 years of battle, covering 11,000 miles - Alexander had conquered what was the known world
- In route to return, Alexander was taken ill and died in Babylon in the spring of 323 BC at the age of 32



# Alexander's Empire



# Alexander's Legacy

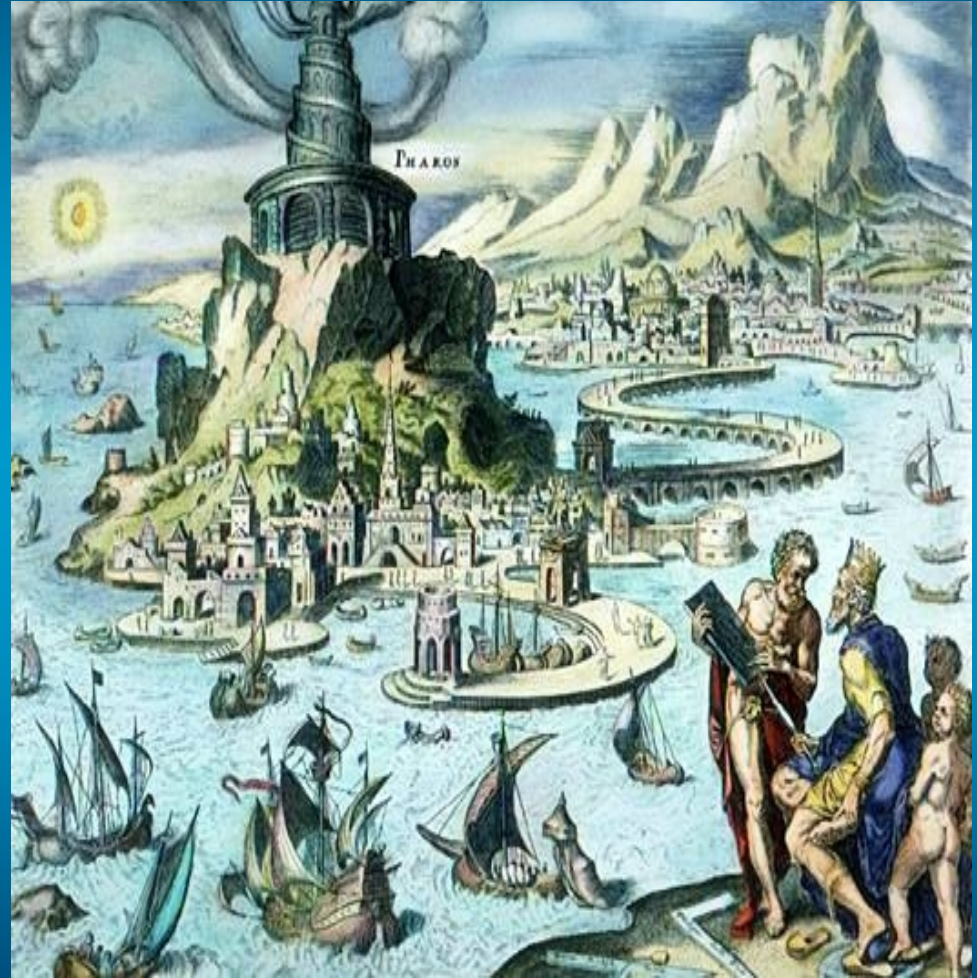


- He had adopted Persian dress and customs and married a Persian woman
- The spread of Greek settlers to the far reaches of Alexander's empire created a new culture, Hellenism



# Hellenistic Culture

- Alexandria , Egypt, became the center of Hellenistic culture
- The center of trade and commerce in the Eastern Mediterranean
- An international community of half a million people





# Hellenistic Culture

- A blend of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian cultures
- Lighthouse called the Pharos marked the entrance to Alexandria
- Massive museum and library in Alexandria
- The library contained one-half million works and on papyrus scrolls, the first true library in the world

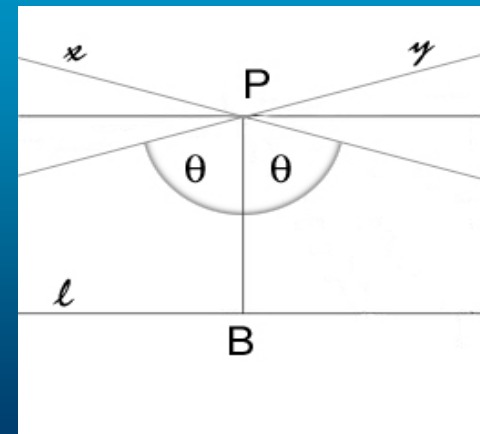
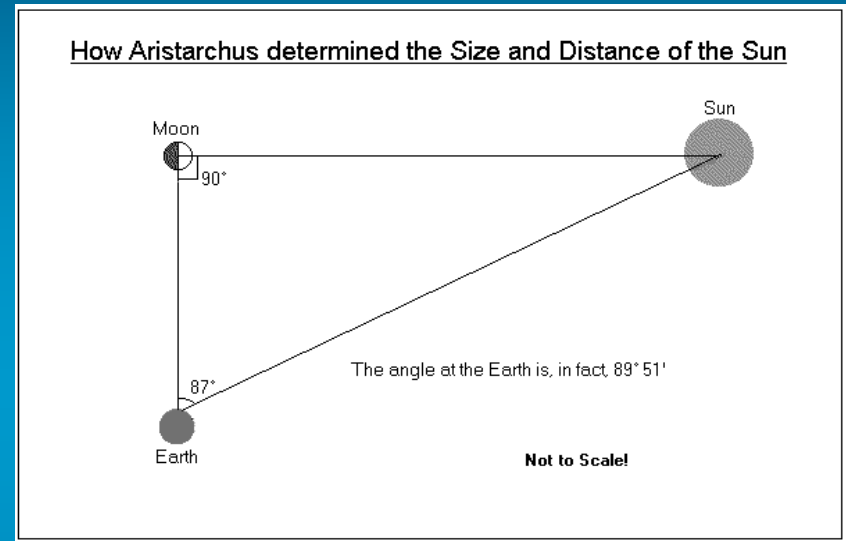


Bryce 3D image by William H. Munns ©Copyright 1998 Columbine, Inc.

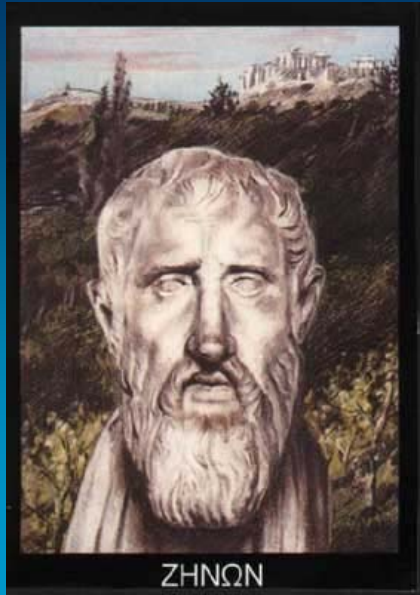


# Hellenistic Science and Technology

- Preserved Greek and Egyptian works of science and technology
- Major contributions in astronomy
- Aristarchus estimated the size of the sun, proposed heliocentric theory, that earth and planets revolve around the sun
- Ptolemy refuted this and put earth back in the center of the universe, geocentric theory
- Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the earth
- Euclid discovered geometry and Pythagorean theorem
- Archimedes correctly estimated the value of pi

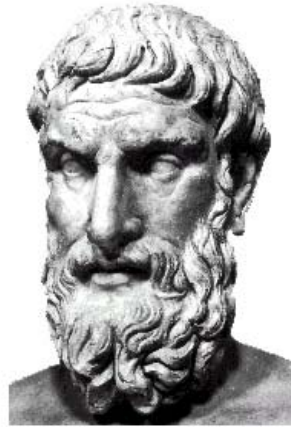


# Philosophy and Art



Epicurus says:  
"Life is good!

Make sure to  
enjoy it."



- Stoicism and Epicureanism
- Stoics founded by Zeno (355 - 363 BC) believed people should live virtuous lives in harmony with will of God and natural laws
- Epicurus founded philosophy call Epicureanism, taught that Gods who ruled the universe had no interest in humans
- Greatest statue of the ancient world, the Colossus of Rhodes was created, over 100 feet high, later destroyed by an earthquake in 225 BC