

Chapter Summary

Section 1: Early People of the Aegean

The Minoan culture prospered on the island of Crete. Mycenaeans ruled the sea trade and fought the Trojan War, which was described in the works of Homer.

Section 2: The Rise of Greek City-States

Because Greek geography consists of mountains and islands, Greek city-states developed in their own unique ways. Sparta focused on military training, whereas Athens focused on learning. Both shared a common language and gods, however.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: Conflict in the Greek World

When Persia invaded the Greek world, Sparta and Athens joined forces to defeat them. Athens began to dominate the alliance, however, which led to the Peloponnesian War.

Section 4: The Glory That Was Greece

During the Greek golden age, notable philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle elevated reasoning to discover truth. Greek architects built beautiful structures and writers created comic and tragic plays.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

When Philip II died before he could achieve his dream of conquering Persia, his son Alexander finished the job. Alexander conquered a huge region, spreading Greek culture through what was then called the Hellenistic world.

Objectives

- Identify the influences on Minoan culture and explain how the civilization prospered.
- Summarize how Mycenaeans ruled the sea trade and started the Trojan War.
- Describe the works of Homer and their influence on Greek culture.



Terms and People

- **Knossos** – the location of a vast palace of the Minoan rulers
- **shrine** – an area dedicated to the honor of gods and goddesses
- **fresco** – a watercolor painting done on wet plaster
- **Trojan War** – a war that took place around 1250 B.C.; it probably originated in the economic rivalry between Mycenae and Troy

Terms and People (continued)

- **strait** – a narrow water passage
- **Homer** – a Greek poet who probably lived around 750 B.C. and traveled from village to village repeating tales of heroic deeds



How did the Minoans and Mycenaeans shape early Greek civilizations?

Ideas moved from cultures in the east to Crete and were absorbed by the early civilization there.

Minoans and Mycenaeans both flourished on Crete, and later influenced Greeks living on the European mainland.

The island of Crete was home to an early civilization now called the Minoans.



These people were traders, who set up posts throughout the Aegean world.

Their rulers lived in a palace at **Knossos**, which had **shrines** and walls covered with **frescoes**.

The Minoan civilization vanished by 1400 B.C.

Archaeologists
aren't sure why
this happened.

Possible reasons
include:

- A sudden volcanic eruption
- An earthquake and huge wave
- Invaders called the Mycenaeans, who were the first Greek-speaking people

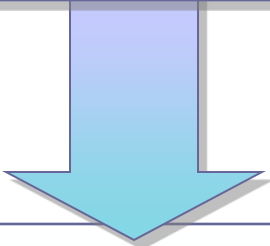
The Mycenaean civilization dominated the Aegean region from 1400 B.C. to 1200 B.C.




They were sea traders who lived in separate city-states.

The Mycenaeans fought in the **Trojan War** against Troy, a trading city that controlled vital **straits** connecting the Mediterranean and Black seas.

The Trojan War was long thought to be pure legend by scholars.



In the 1870s, however, evidence of fire and war was found in the region and dated to 1250 B.C.



Now, modern scholars think the war was a real event.

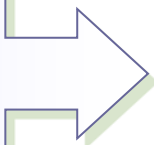
Two epic poems of this era, attributed to **Homer**, enhance our understanding of this era.

The *Iliad* tells about the Trojan War and the adventures of Achilles, the mightiest Greek warrior.

The *Odyssey* tells about the struggle of the Greek hero Odysseus as he tries to return home after the war.

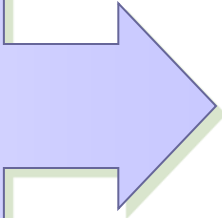
The poems of Homer revealed much about Greek culture.

The characters displayed:



- Honor
- Faithfulness
- Courage
- Eloquence

After the Mycenaean civilization faded, Greece passed several centuries in obscurity.



People lived in small, isolated villages.

Eventually, a new Greek civilization would emerge to dominate the region and influence the rest of the world.

Objectives

- Understand how geography influenced the Greek city-states.
- Define the three types of government that developed in the Greek city-states.
- Explain how Sparta and Athens differed.
- Describe the culture and values shared by Greeks.



Terms and People

- **polis** – a city-state in ancient Greece
- **acropolis** – section of a city at a higher elevation with great marble temples dedicated to deities
- **citizen** – free resident of a city-state
- **monarchy** – a government in which a hereditary ruler exercises central power
- **aristocracy** – rule by a hereditary landholding elite

Terms and People (continued)

- **oligarchy** – a form of government in which power is in the hands of a small, wealthy elite
- **phalanx** – a massive tactical formation of heavily armed foot soldiers
- **Sparta** – a city-state built by the Dorians in which daily life was ruled by military discipline
- **Athens** – a Greek city-state that moved slowly toward democracy

Terms and People (continued)

- **democracy** – government by the people
- **tyrant** – a ruler who gained power by force
- **legislature** – a lawmaking body



How did government and culture develop as Greek city-states grew?

Ancient Greeks absorbed ideas from older civilizations and developed their own unique ideas as well.

They developed new ways to best govern each *polis*.

Ancient civilization in Greece was shaped by its unique geography.

- Mountains created valleys, and hundreds of rocky islands extended from the coast.
- Independent city-states formed in these isolated islands and valleys.

Rivalries between city-states often led to war.

**The sea was a link to the outside world.
Greeks became skilled sailors.**

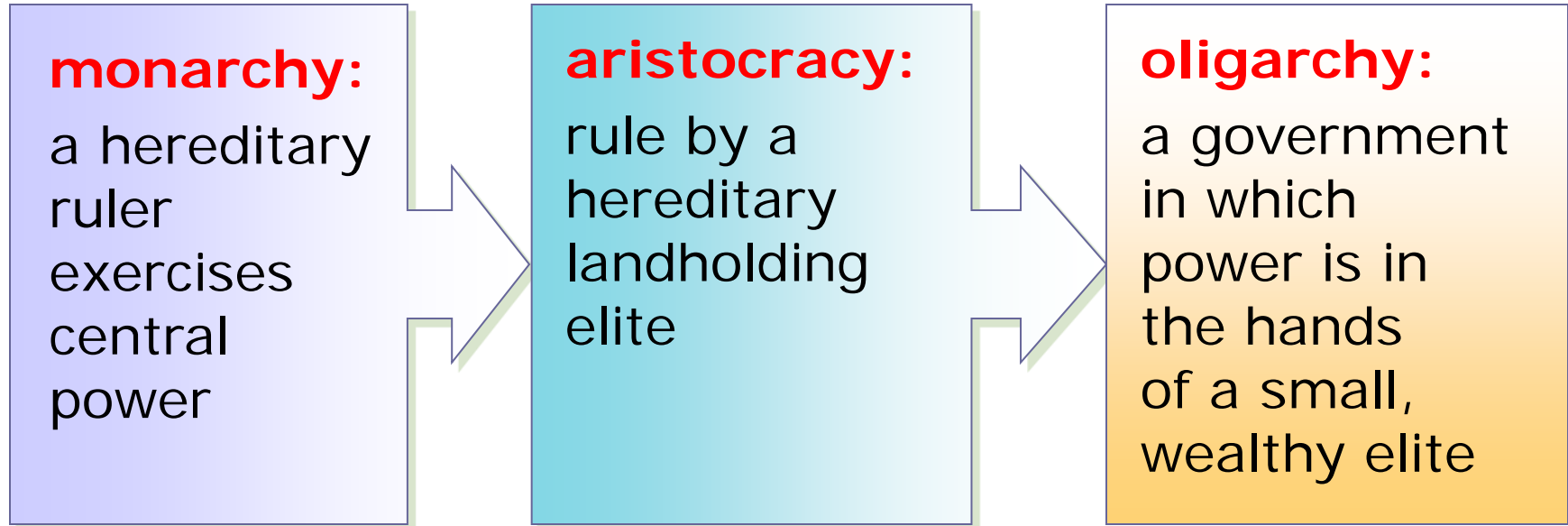


Population growth caused Greeks to expand overseas.

Greeks built cities on two levels, with an **acropolis** on the top of a hill and a walled main city below.

- The **citizens**, or free residents, of cities, shared responsibilities and debated ideas.
- Male landowners held all of the political power.

Different forms of government evolved in Greece between 750 B.C. and 500 B.C.



As forms of government evolved, new warfare methods also emerged.

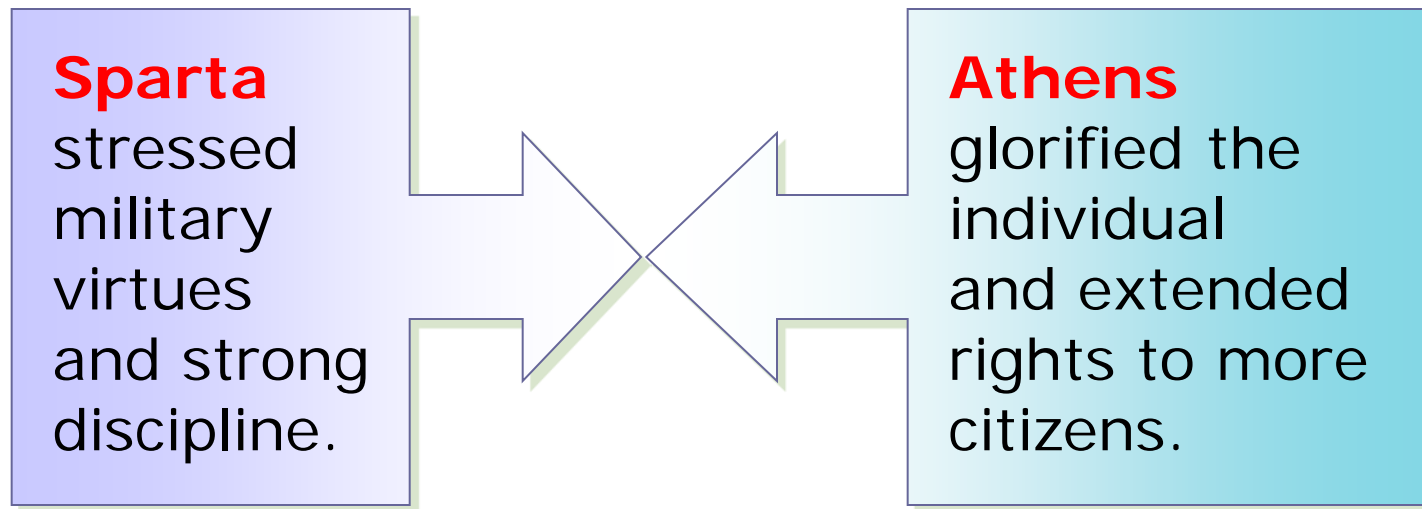


Affordable iron weapons replaced bronze, increasing the power of the middle class.

Soldiers trained to fight in a **phalanx**, and this training created unity.

Phalanx warfare put defense of a city-state into the hands of ordinary citizens.

At the same time, it led to two influential city-states developing different ways of life.



In **Spartan** warrior society:

- Boys began military training at age seven.
- They lived in army barracks until age 30.
- Everyone was required to exercise and develop strength.
- Trade, wealth, and art were not considered important.

Athens moved slowly toward democracy.

Solon made reforms including opening high offices to more citizens.

Pisistratus helped farmers and the poor. He gave ordinary citizens a larger role in government.

Cleisthenes made the assembly a **legislature**. All male citizens were expected to participate.

Democracy in Athens was limited, but the people had more of a voice than in any other ancient civilization.

Women in Athens could not participate in government. They played a significant role in public religion.

- Women participated in sacred processions and ceremonies.
- Well-to-do women managed their households, and were not seen in public.
- Poorer women worked outside the home.

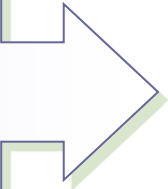
Development of the Alphabet

Phoenician	Greek	Roman
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Κ	K
𐤄	Λ	L
𐤅	Ν	N

Athenian boys learned how to read and write the Greek language, from which Roman, and eventually English, characters evolved.

Wealthy boys also studied music, poetry, and public speaking.

Despite divisions among city-states, Greeks did share a common culture.



- They all spoke the same language.
- They prayed to the same gods, including Zeus.
- They shared a sense of superiority over foreigners.

Objectives

- Summarize how the Persian Wars affected Greece.
- Explain how Pericles instituted a direct democracy in Athens.
- Understand the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War.



Terms and People

- **alliance** – a formal agreement between two or more nations or powers to cooperate and come to one another's defense
- **Pericles** – Greek statesman during Athens' golden age
- **direct democracy** – a system of government in which citizens take part directly in the day-to-day affairs of government
- **stipend** – a fixed salary

Terms and People (continued)

- **jury** – a panel of citizens who have the authority to make the final judgment in a trial
- **ostracism** – a process by which a public figure is banished from the city for a period of years



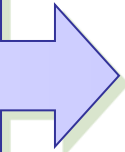
How did war with invaders and conflict among Greeks affect the city-states?

Greek city-states often fought one another.

However, when Greeks were threatened by the Persians, they eventually united to defend their independence.

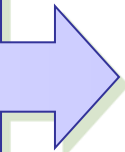
Persians conquered a huge empire in Asia, including the Greek city-state Ionia.

Athens sent ships
to help the Ionians.
The Persians decided
to punish them.



The Persians invaded
Athens, but the Athenians,
although outnumbered,
were victorious.

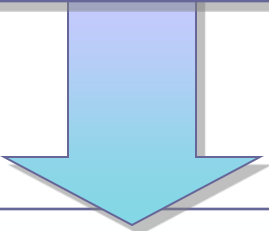
The Athenian leader
Themistocles knew
they would be
attacked again.



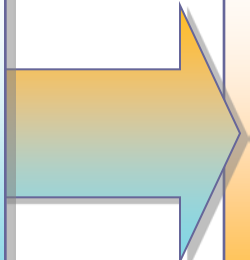
Athens joined with
Sparta and other Greek
city-states to fight a
new Persian invasion.



When the Persians arrived as Themistocles predicted, they were greeted by Spartan warriors.



The Persians defeated the Spartans and moved on to Athens, but it was empty. Its inhabitants had withdrawn.



Athenians lured Persian ships to a narrow strait and sank them.

The Persian invasions ended when the Greeks defeated them on land.

Athens emerged from the war as the most powerful city-state.

It organized a formal **alliance** with other Greek city-states called the Delian League.

Athens used its leadership position to create an empire, dominating the other members.

Athens experienced a golden age from 460 B.C. to 429 B.C.

At this time,
Athens was
a **direct**
democracy.



Even poor men could serve in government, because those who participated in the assembly received a **stipend**.

Pericles, a skilled statesman, led Athens during this period.



Athenians could serve on a **jury**, which at that time could consist of hundreds or thousands of jurors.

Citizens could vote to banish public figures from the city in a process called **ostracism**.

During this Age of Pericles, Athens prospered.

Athens became the cultural center of Greece, encouraging the arts through festivals and building programs.



This increased the city's prosperity because it gave jobs to artisans and workers.

Not everyone was happy with Athenian domination. Enemies of Athens, including Sparta, formed the Peloponnesian League.

War broke out between Athens and Sparta in 431 B.C.

This became known as the Peloponnesian War and lasted 27 years.

Sparta conquered Athens in 404 B.C. and Greek dominion declined.

Objectives

- Analyze the political and ethical ideas developed by Greek philosophers.
- Understand how balance and order governed Greek art and architecture.
- Identify the themes explored by Greek writers and historians.



Terms and People

- **philosopher** – thinkers, or “lovers of wisdom”
- **logic** – rational thinking
- **rhetoric** – the art of skillful speaking
- **Socrates** – an Athenian stonemason and philosopher who challenged people to seek truth and self-knowledge
- **Plato** – a student of Socrates and author of *The Republic*



Terms and People (continued)

- **Aristotle** – Plato's most famous student, who wrote about politics, ethics, logic, and more
- **Parthenon** – a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena
- **tragedy** – a play that told a story of human suffering that usually ended in disaster
- **comedy** – a humorous play that mocked people or customs
- **Herodotus** – a writer called the "Father of History" in the Western world





How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people's place in it?

Greeks had confidence in the power of the human mind. They believed in reason, balance, and order.

Greek achievements in art, philosophy, and government created "the glory that was Greece."



Greek philosophers used observation and reason to discover the causes for events.

They rejected the idea that everything was caused by the whims of the gods.



Greek thinkers explored math and **logic**. Sophists developed their skills in **rhetoric**.

Critics of the Sophists included **Socrates** and his student **Plato**.

In the town square in Athens, Socrates asked people about their beliefs, challenging them to think deeply and seek truth.



Socrates

was tried and executed for corrupting the city's youth.

Plato

fled Athens for 10 years, then returned and set up a school called the Academy.

Aristotle

was Plato's most famous student there.



Aristotle analyzed forms of government, promoted reason, and wrote on many subjects.

- He described good and bad types of government and **avored rule by a single leader.**
- Aristotle questioned how people ought to live, and he concluded that **they should pursue the “golden mean” between extremes in behavior.**





The **Parthenon**, a temple, is the most famous example of Greek architecture.

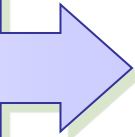
Plato said that every object had an ideal form.

Greek artists and architects worked to achieve balance and order.



Greek art evolved over time.

At first,
sculptors
created
rigid forms.



Then they developed a **new style** that looked more natural and **lifelike** and showed movement.

Despite the realism, it tended to portray humans in idealized forms.



The most important Greek contribution to literature was in drama.

Greek playwrights such as *Aeschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripedes* wrote **tragedies**, plays that told stories of human suffering and usually ended in disaster.

Others wrote **comedies**, humorous plays that mocked people or customs.



In another area of scholarship, Greeks applied logic and observation to the study of history.

- **Herodotus** was called the “Father of History” for his **method of collecting information directly from people.**
- Thucydides wrote about the Peloponnesian War and **showed the need to avoid bias.**



Objectives

- Explain how Alexander the Great built an extensive empire.
- Describe the empire's cultural impact.
- Identify individuals who contributed to Hellenistic civilization.



Terms and People

- **Alexander the Great** – Macedonian leader who conquered the Persian empire and spread Greek culture during the 300s B.C.
- **Philip II** – father of Alexander the Great, a Macedonian leader who conquered Greece
- **assassination** – the murder of a public figure, usually for political reasons
- **assimilate** – absorb into another culture
- **Alexandria** – a city in Egypt that stood at the heart of the Hellenistic world



Terms and People (continued)

- **Pythagoras** – a Greek mathematician who derived a formula to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle
- **heliocentric** – sun-centered
- **Archimedes** – a Hellenistic scientist who applied principles of physics to make practical inventions
- **Hippocrates** – a Greek physician who studied the causes of illnesses, looked for cures, and had an oath attributed to him that set ethical standards for doctors





How did Alexander the Great expand his empire and spread Greek culture throughout the realm?

Athens fell to the Macedonian army in 338 B.C.

Though Athens and other city-states lost their independence, a new era under **Alexander the Great** began in which Greek culture spread far and wide.



Philip II
gained the
throne in
Macedonia
in 359 B.C.

He built
a strong
army and
conquered
Greece.

He dreamed
of conquering
Persia as
well, but was
assassinated
at his daughter's
wedding.

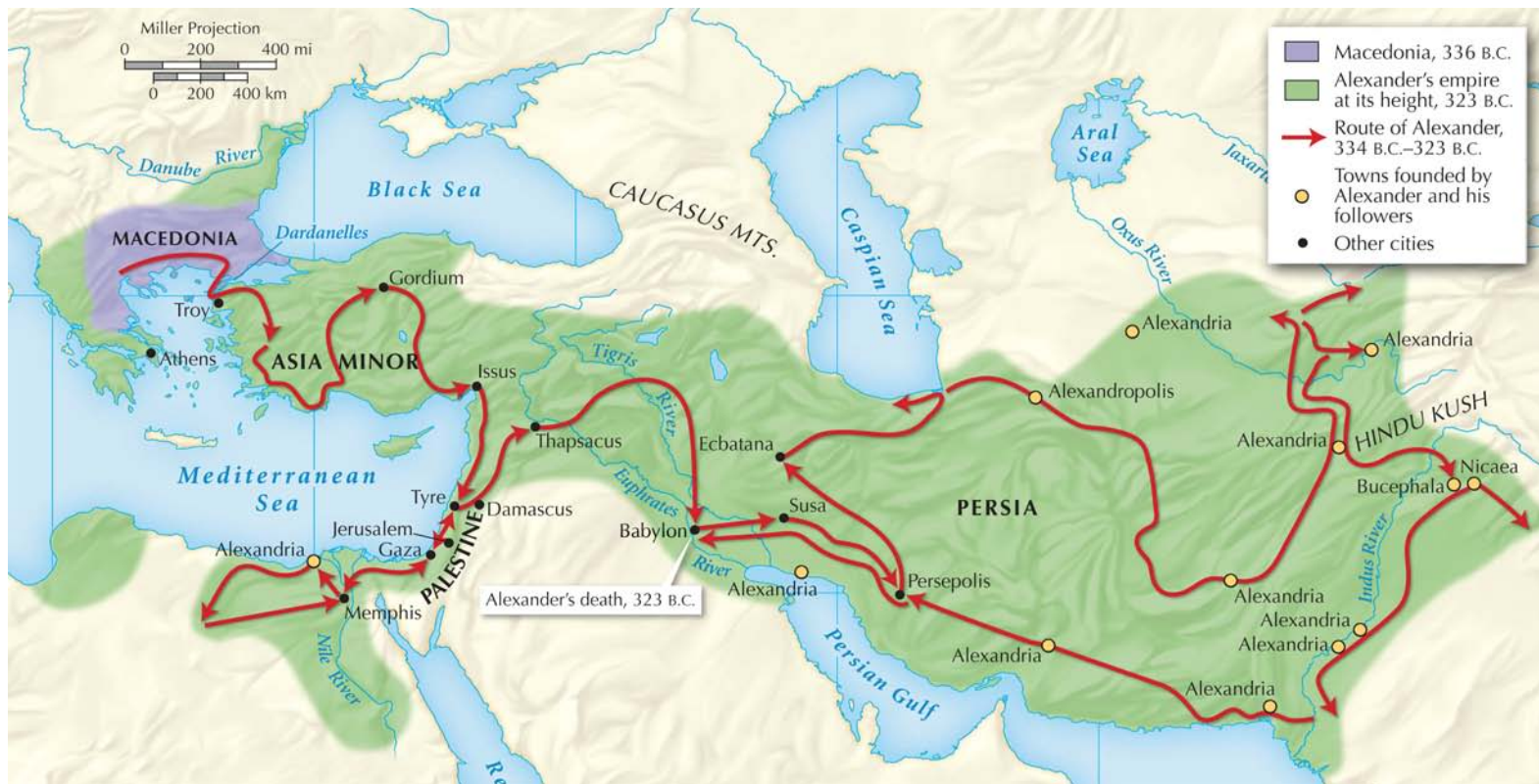


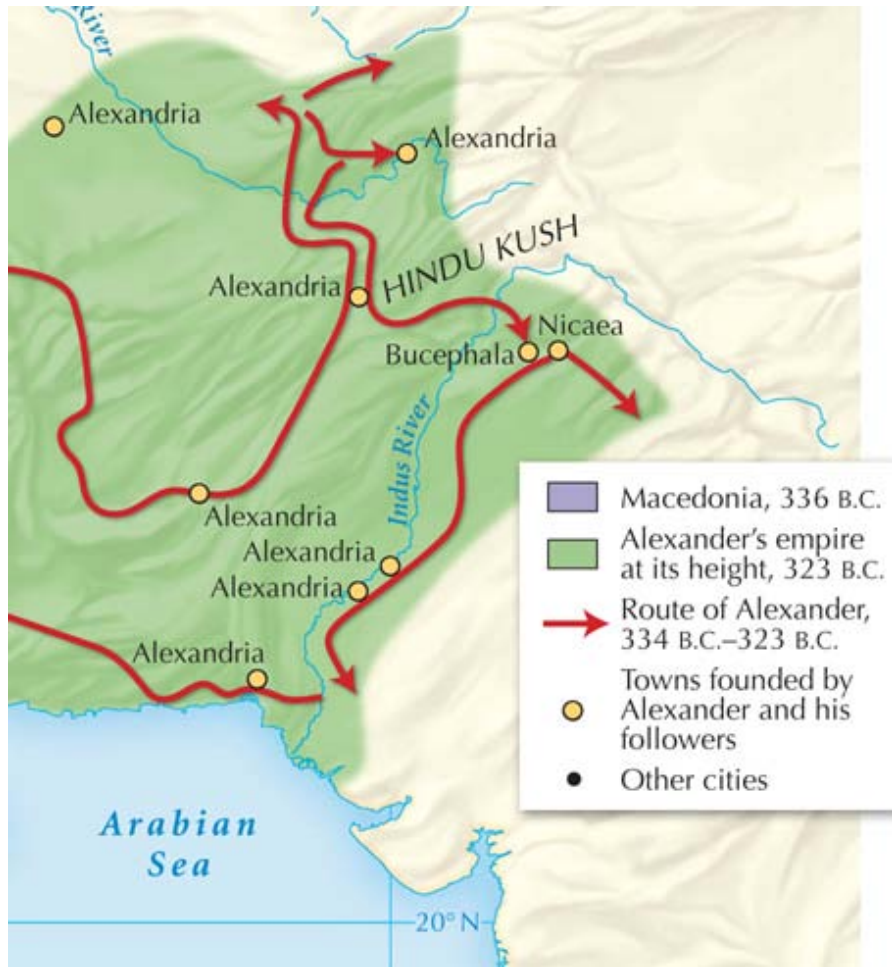
Philip's son **Alexander** took the throne.

- Though he was only 20, he was an experienced soldier.
- He conquered Persia and moved on to India.
- He believed that his empire would someday reach around the world.



Alexander was able to conquer Persia because its emperor was weak and its provinces were in rebellion.





In northern India, Alexander's soldiers refused to go farther east, and the army turned back.

Alexander began planning a new campaign, but he died from a sudden fever at age 32.



**Alexander
was asked
to whom
he left his
empire.**

“To the
strongest,”
he replied.

But no one
could keep
the empire
together.
Generals
divided it up.



Alexander left a strong legacy.



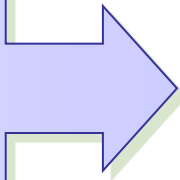
He spread Greek culture as conquered people **assimilated** Greek ideas.

He founded the city of **Alexandria**, in which a huge library housed the knowledge of the ancient world.



The regions Alexander conquered were called the Hellenistic world.

During the Hellenistic age, there were advances in arts and sciences.



For example, temples and palaces were built much larger and grander.



Important advances in math and astronomy included the development of the idea of a **heliocentric** solar system.



Pythagoras

Developed formula to calculate the sides of a right triangle.

Archimedes

Invented the lever and pulley.



The Greek physician **Hippocrates** set ethical standards for doctors and looked for cures to illnesses.

“I will use my power to help the sick to the best of my ability and judgment; I will abstain from harming or wrongdoing any man by it...”

—from the Hippocratic oath



**The Greek legacy is
still vibrant.**

It affected the civilizations
of Rome and Western Europe
and **still influences political
thinking today.**

