

Chapter 4 (The Rise of Ancient Greece)

Sec 1 Aegean Area

-Ancient Greece/ southern part of Europe's Balkan Peninsula. Two group of sm. Rocky islands which dot

the Aegean Sea

- low-lying rugged mts. cover 3/4 of mainland
- between Mt. Ranges 2 along a coast lie fertile plains for farming
- short swift rivers/indented coastline = good harbors
- mild climate/rainy winters/dry summers /cool wind from sea
- Mt. Protected 2 isolate Greeks
 - * mt. difficult for invasion
 - *limited travel 2 communications between communities
 - *Greeks never united under one gov.
 - *did speak same language 2 same religion
- numerous harbors/ no place more than 50 mi. from coast
 - *Greeks turned to the sea for living
 - *fishers/traders/pirates
- mild climate allowed people spend time outside
 - *public meetings /teachers taught outside /actors open-air theater

Aegean Civilizations

- Greek myths talked about early civ. of island of Crete
 - *S.E. of mainland
 - *existence disputed
 - *1900 Brit archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans found remains
 - *Minoan civ. Flourished 2500-1450B.C.

The Minoans

- At Knossos (Nah suhs) Evans uncovered the palace of King Minos
- Palace had passages in all directions (labyrinth) maze
- Murals decorated walls
 - *showed both men and women curled their hair
 - *wore gold jewelry/ wide metal belts
 - *fond of dancing 2 sporting events(boxing)
- Women enjoyed higher status than women in other civ.
 - *Minoan religion had more goddesses than gods
 - *chief deity of Crete was Great Goddess(Earth Mother)
 - *believed to cause birth and growth of all living things
- earned a living from sea trade
 - *oak and cedar forests provided wood
 - *ideal place for trade
 - *reached Egypt and Mesop
 - *by 2000 B.C. dominated eastern med.
 - *trade and keeping away pirates
 - *probably worked/did not build walls around cities
- Minoans reached peak 1600 BC and 250yrs later collapsed
 - *destroyed by huge tidal wave from an earthquake
 - *people from Greek mainland (Mycenaeans) invaded Crete

Mycenaeans's -

- originated among Indo-Europeans of Central Asia 2000B.C.
- rapid growth of pop. began expanding
 - *into Balkan Peninsula and intermarried w/locals
 - *became known as Hellenes (Heh-leenz) and set up group of kingdoms
- Mycenaean kingdom centered around royal fortress on hilltop
 - *stone walls circled it- provided shelter in dangerous times
 - *nobles lived on estates outside walls
 - *would be part of army when king needed
 - *slaves and tenants who formed land lived in villages on estates
- Palaces in the city of Mycenae both gov. adm. and goods production
 - *inside artisans: tanned leather/sewed clothes/made jars/bronze weapons/ox-hide shields
 - * ease tax collecting/gov.officials kept records of wealth of all in kingdom
 - *taxes were wheat/livestock/honey-stored in palace
- Minoan traders visited Greek mainland after Mycenaean's set up kingdom
 - *gradually Myc. A0dopted elements of Minoan culture
 - *metalworking/ ship-building/navigation(sun and stars)
 - *Myc. Adopted mother earth goddess
- Mid 1400's B.C. Myc. Conquered Minoans/controlled Aegean
- by 1100's B.C. fighting each other / destroyed hilltop fortress
 - shortly after/wave of invaders -Dorians from N./iron weapons easily overran mainland
 - Next 300yrs Greek history "Dark Ages"
 - *overseas trade stopped
 - *poverty increased
 - *people lost skills writing and craft making
 - *thousands refugees fled to Ionia at coast of Asia Minor
 - *By 750 B.C. Ionians reintroduced :
 - *culture/crafts/skill Mycenaean homeland
 - *alphabet used by Phoenician Traders
 - *Dark Age of Dorians ended
 - *New Greek civ.w/Mycenaean elements emerged
- New civ. called Hellenic(after original people of Greece)
 - Flourished 700's BC- 336B.C.
 - Poets and Heroes
 - during "Dark Ages" Bards (singing storytellers)
 - *kept alive Mycenaean traditions
 - * Mycenaean able to write/recorded epic poems sung by Bards
 - Iliad 2 Odyssey
 - blind poet Homer 700's composed 2 Greek epics
 - set during and after Trojan War
 - *Mycenaeans fought people of Troy 1200's
 - *city Troy lost and existence doubted
 - Iliad- Trojan prince (Paris) falls in love with the Helen wife of Mycenaean king.
 - Paris takes Helen to Troy
 - Mycenaeans lay siege to Troy
 - Could not win
 - built lg. Wood horse
 - some hid in horse

- others pretended to leave in ships
- Trojans took inside /night Greeks slaughtered Trojans
- enslaved women and children/burnt city to ground
- Odyssey describe 10yr return of Mycenaean King Odysseus

Teaching Greek Values-

- Ancient Greek values of Hellenic civ.
 - *love /husband and wife bonds/loyalty
 - *strive for excellence and dignity

-Family of Deities

- Activities of gods and goddesses explained behavior of morals
 - why life takes one direction or another
 - caused events physical world to occur
 - *seasons/storms/floods/etc.
 - did not fear deities as other cultures did
 - *not believe there to serve and obey
 - *had importance on worth of individual
 - *much self-respect
 - humanized deities unlike other cultures
 - *looked like humans
 - *behaved too married/children/murder/lying
 - jealous and quarrelsome among each other/played tricks
 - superhuman powers
 - deities source of power(physical/mental)
 - *emulated by Greeks (be best possible)
 - adopted Minoan and Mycenaean features
 - *Greek gods took specific calls
 - *wisdom art- Athena
 - * agriculture - Demeter / underworld - Pluto
 - * love and beauty- Aphrodite/ Light -Apollo
 - each city patron god ,but worshiped all
 - chief deity - Zeus -sky /weather (Pluto's big bro)
 - believed 12 major deities live Mt. Olympus
 - believed oracles predict future
 - Delphi(holy place to worship Apollo)
 - Delphic oracle ask questions/priests interpretations

Festivals-

- several important and cultural grew
 - * every 4yrs athletic contests for Zeus
 - *held city of Olympia (Olympic games)
 - *held plays (originated) celebration to honor Dionysus
 - *God of wine and fertility
 - *audience gather on hillside
 - *chorus chanted story about Dionysus
 - *danced to sound of flute
 - *began building permanent facilities
 - * poems and songs evolved to dialogues and stories

The Polis-

- Polis- city state- basic political unit of Hellenic Civilization
- *each polis developed it's own pattern life independently
 - *shared certain features
- Typical polis - city and it's surrounding villages/fields/orchards
- *center of city (on top of hill) acropolis
 - *fortified hill/ temple local deity
 - *foot of acropolis agora (public square)
 - *political center of polis
- Citizens(those took part in gov.) gathered in agora
- *public affairs/choose officials/pass laws
 - *artisans and merchants did business there
- citizen had rights and responsibilities
- *vote/ hold office/own property/represent selves in court
 - *serve gov. and defend polis in war
 - *minority of residents
 - *Athens-slaves and foreign born not allowed
 - *before 500 BC/men without land ownership
- Greek women - no political and legal right

Colonies and Trade

- After "Dark Ages" pop. increased
- *by 700 B.C. farmers unable to grow enough
 - *each polis sent people set up colonies
 - *coastal areas

Colonies

- kept close ties to parent city (metropolis)
- *sent grain - wheat and barley
 - *supplying enough grain /freed up in land farmers
- inland growers provided cash crops (export)
- *wine/olive oil
 - *not labor intensive
 - *farmers move to city/learned crafts
 - * Greek merchants begin trading because of cash crops/crafts
 - *throughout the Mediterranean

Economic Growth

- 600 BC Greek went from barter to many system
- Merchants issued own coin but city-states took over
- city-states in Ionia (in Asia Minor) leaders in textile industry
- Pottery local industry wherever right clay found
- * earliest exports are from Ionia
 - *style of Mid. East. And Mycenaeans
 - *geometric/flowers/birds/humans

Political and Special Charge

- Early Greeks ruled by Kings
- by 700's B.C. kings lost power to land holding aristocrats (nobles)
- by 650 B.C. problems between nobles and commoners
- *farmers needed money until harvest time
 - *nobles gave credit

- *farmers had pledge land “collateral”
- *if crop fails, farmer loose land
- *sell themselves into slavery
- Farmers protest for reform
- Farmers were the foot soldiers and becoming more valuable than nobles
 - *armies relied on phalanx(rows soldiers w/ shields)
- Mid Class (artisans and merchants) not citizens and wanted voice and upset
 - *also wanted Polis to protect oversea routes
 - *help trade expand
 - *unrest led to tyranny
 - *created by one man (tyrant) seized power and rule Polis alone
 - *most tyrants ruled fairly/ some harsh (tyranny)
 - *Tyrants ruled various city-states until 500 B.C.
- 500-336 BC either oligarchies or dem.
 - *Dem.-ruled by all
 - *olig.-ruled by few wealthy
 - *dem. in Athens/olig. in Sparta

Sec 3. Rivals

Two leading city-states Greece

- *Sparta and Athens
 - *opposite ends/ same government but different values

Sparta

- Descendants of Dorian invaders (Dark Ages)
- located on peninsula S. Greece (Peloponnesus)
- Economy based on agriculture/ like others
- not set up colonies to help food crisis
 - *invaded other city-states and enslaved locals
 - *Spartan Polis owned slaves - Helots
 - *Farmed estates of Spartans
 - *in colony- free people were artisans and merchants
 - *Called Perioeci “pehreesy” and worked for Spartans
 - *650 BC helots revolted - 30 yrs suppress
 - *Spartans moved towards military society to maintain power with colonies

Military Society

- All Spartan life around army
 - *men strove to be the best soldiers
 - *women strove to be mothers of the best soldiers
- Newborns were examined by state officials
 - *leave on hillside if not healthy
- Age 7 boys placed in military barracks
 - *read/write/weapons
- Age 20- became soldiers/ sent to frontier
- Age 30- expected marry - kept in military service until 60 then retired
- women brought up to be strong and healthy
 - *female infants fed same as males
 - *elsewhere not like that
 - *girls trained in gymnastics/wrestling/boxing

- *married at 19 not like 14 rest of city-states
 - *should produce healthier children
- *more rights than other C.S.
 - *go shopping alone
 - *attend dinners w/ non- family members
 - *own property
 - *express opinions w/ public issues
 - *could not take part in government

Gov

- set up by Lycurgus (a law maker) 800BC
- 2 kings ruled jointly
 - *little power
 - *conducted religious services
 - *lead the army
- All male assembly(over age 30) passed laws and made decisions
 - Assembly elected 5 overseers (ephors) each year
 - *administer public affairs
 - *veto legislation
 - council of elders (#28) all over 60 yrs old
 - *proposed laws to Assembly
 - *served as supreme court

Results of Militarism

- control of 250 yrs
- not as tech advanced b/c suspicious other peoples and ideas
- used heavy iron bars/not coins , discourage outside trade
- shunned: philosophy/science/art
 - *other C.S. did not
- Excellent Olympic athletes
- Soldiers key role defending Greece from invaders

Athens- North East of Sparta

- Peninsula of central Greece (Attica)
- descended from Mycenaeans
- Polis named after goddess Athena
- Athenian Kings pressured from farmers/merchants/artisans from economic reform
- expanded definition of citizen
 - *At first: Only a man who fathered and grand fathered a citizen/only land owners born there and / free foreigners (metics) not be citizen or own land
 - *Then: 507 BC constitution (plan of gov.)
 - *all free Athenian born were free despite class
 - *participate in Assembly w/o owning land
 - * this political change helped and kept Athens moving forward

Reformers of gov.

- Most changes under 4 successive leaders

Draco

- *improved code of law 621 BC
 - *severe punishments (stealing cabbage=death)

- * All knew what laws were
 - *Artisans had previously stated what was legal and what was illegal

*Draconian- now used describe cruel and sever

Solon (poet & lawmaker)

- *leader in 594 BC
- *improve economic condition
 - *cancelled all land debt/freed debtors from slavery
- *limits on land ownership (#acres)
- *Promoted trade/urged cash crop planting
- *promoted industry
 - *ordered fathers teach sons a skill
 - *gave citizenship to foreigners who settle in Athens as skilled artisans
- *political reform
 - *allowed all classes of citizens participate in Assembly
 - *Aristocrats Council of 400 established
 - *drafted measures for Assembly

Peisistratus “pih-sihs-truh-tuhs”

- *546 B.C. took over gov
- *radical
 - * divided lg. Estates for landless farmers
- *extended citizenship to landless men
- *provided loans to poor
- *poor to do public works (temples / roads)

Cleisthenes “klys-thuh-neeZ”

508 B.C. turning point

- *series of laws to bring dem. for Athens
- *wanted end local rivalries/break power of aristocrats/ reorganize gov.
- *new constitution
 - *Assembly more power and major political body
 - *all citizens belong to assembly and before law
 - *acted as supreme court and appointed military generals
 - *Council of 500
 - *any citizen
 - *daily gov. business
- *Each year lottery held see who members of Council
 - * favored lottery over ballot b/c anyone should be capable of office
 - *elections favor the rich and advantage of fame and training in speaking
 - * all were to take part in gov.
- * jury system decide court cases
 - *201 ---- 1001 members /majority vote needed
 - *large size kept bribes and threats down
- * ostracism
 - *each year citizens write name indescribable politician
 - *piece of baked clay ostracon
 - *if person got 6000 ostraca/ then exiled
- * dem only affected 20%
 - * non - citizens/women/foreign born males/slaves excluded

Education

- depended on economic status
- week after birth/ receive name and enrolled as a citizen
- all citizens expected hold office/ sons required and education
- girls not participate/ no formal ed.
 - *private tutors
 - *learned household duties from mother

Boys

- *tutors for wealthy
- *others paid small fee to attend private school
- *most education picked up at Agora
- *entered school at age 7/ graduate at 18
 - *main text Iliad and Odyssey
 - *drawing/music/arithmetic in the morning
 - *gymnastics in afternoon
 - *reach teens- added rhetoric to study
 - *lawyers not rep. in court/ had do self
- *at 18 went 2 yrs service in military
 - *had swear oath of loyalty

Sec 4. War, Glory, Decline

Persian Wars

- 546 BC Persian Army w/ Cyrus the second conquered Ionia
 - *Persian rule fair but citizens wanted dem.
 - *considered Persian barbarians
 - *499 BC Ionians revolted
 - *Athens and other Polis sent warships
 - *Darius the first defeated Ionians
 - *went to punish mainland
- sent army around North Coast of Aegean Sea
 - *Storm destroyed supply ships/ turned back
- 2 yrs later sent fleet directly across the sea to Marathon
 - *25 miles North of Athens
 - *Persians waited for attack
 - *started loading to move
 - *Athenians attacked after Persian loaded calvery
 - *caught foot soldiers in H2O
 - *lost 6,400 and 192 Greek died
- Persians withdrew Asia Minor for 10yrs
- 480 BC Darius's son - Xerxes invaded Greece from North
 - *200,000 troops and needed supply ships
- Spartans leading against Persians
 - *needed use fleet to defeat Persians
 - *need time to set up (army delaying action)
 - *7,000 Greek led by King Leonidas stood 3 days
 - *traitor showed trail for Persians and attack rear
 - *realized soon surrounded

- *sent most troops regroup
- *Leonidas and 300 stayed to defend
 - *Sparta polis called for no retreat or surrender
 - *fight till victory or death
- *bought time for Themistocles get set
- *lured large Persian ships into narrow straights
 - *small Greek ships defeated Persians near island of Salamis
- *Greeks took offensive/479 BC Persians-----Asia Minor
 - *not try attack again/ Athens merge was powerful

Golden Age Athens- 461-429 BC achievements occurred

- Athenian general Pericles led Golden Age
- Persians burned Athens/rebuilt city and added Parthenon
- lavish public buildings/simple homes
 - *2 main rooms and several smaller w/ courtyard
 - *rooms specific- dining/wool/courtyard alter
- men by day farmers/artisans/merchants
- afternoon in Assembly/exercising
- slaves 1/3 of population- heavy labor and mining/ teachers/ servants
- women cooking/weaving- poor women open air markets food sellers
- upperclass men have symposium after banquet
 - *women not allowed/ drinking session/dancers-singers magicians
 - *entertained each other w/ stories -literature- philos.-pub.-issues

Athenian Women

- took part in city festivals still accompanied w/ husband or male relative
- learned to read and write
- not a citizen
- One woman worked for rights- Aspasia
 - *advice on home life/worked for ed. And freedom women
 - *arrested for impiety- disloyalty to gods
 - *arrested b/c made men and women uneasy
 - *acquitted after plea by Pericles to jury

Peloponnesian War

- Persians defeated but----- Athens gets city-states ally for defense
 - *Allies known as Delian League
 - *b/c treasury on island Delos
 - *Athens---- most naval and troops
 - *others ----- \$ and ships
 - *Sparta not involved
- League freed Ionia and rid sea of Pirates
 - *oversea trade expanded — city states stronger
- Athens began to dominate others of League
 - *Pericles used League \$ build Parthenon
 - *said criminal cases only tried by Athens
 - *city states adopt Athenian coin system
 - *sent troops quell revolts by commoners against aristocrats in other city-states
- Delian League---turned into an---Athenian Empire
- Other city states form opposing alliance

- *Sparta became leader
 - *Sparta located in Peloponnesus—Peloponnesian War
- War from 431- 404 BC
 - *Athens hold out forever/Sparta no navy
 - *Sparta fearful and jealous of Athens made up deficiency
 - *made deal w/ Persians
 - *Persia gets Ionia
 - *Sparta gets gold to build fleet
 - *430 BC bad plague hit Athens
 - *now weakened b/c 1/3 pop. dies and Pericles
 - *Athenians not decide to stop or continue war
 - *war went on
 - *deadlocked several years until some city-states went over to Sparta
 - *Sparta destroyed Athenian fleet
 - *Sparta laid siege to Athens/ surrendered in 404 BC

Aftermath

- Both sides lost
 - *pop. declined---- war/plague
 - *fields destroyed and orchards too
 - *unemployment bad---- many became mercenaries for Persia
- lost ability govern themselves
 - *lost strive for common good of polis
 - *looking just made \$- was needed for war
- Greeks loose faith in dem.-----might makes right
- Sparta tried rule other city-states
 - *371 BC new alliance city-states led by Thebes overthrew Sparta
 - *Thebians poor rulers and overthrown
- Constant fighting between city states
 - *becoming weaker and open to invasion
 - *350 BC Macedonian invaded