CHAPTER 3: PERSIA & GREECE
PEP
GREECE — ORIGINS?
CITY STATES-GOVERNMENTS - GREECE

- Polis=city state
- Monarchy-archy=rule mono=by one
  - King
- Oligarchy-"rule of a few"
  - Tension between wealth noble class and lower classes
- Tyranny-tyrant complete control of government-
  - Uses force to implement laws
- Democracy-rule by the people
  - Each male citizen had a share in the rule
  - Omitted women and slaves
GREEK RELIGION

- Polytheistic
  - Belief in many gods
  - Pagan
  - Gods had human characteristics
    - Anthropomorphic—having human form or attributes
- No powerful priesthood
  - Priests public officials appointed to perform religions rites
- Concerned with the present and earthly needs
- Magic and astrology missing
  - Delphic Oracle
- No system of ethics
  - Beliefs private affairs
  - Unless you upset established rituals or denies the existence of the gods
Ancient Greece
ATHENS

- City-state
  - First ruled by a king
  - Later establish an oligarchy
  - Council of nobles
  - Chief noble elected from the nobility called archon

- Creativity
- Democracy
- Individualism
- 5th century B.C.-Pericles “rule of the people”

- [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/ancient_greeks/athens/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/ancient_greeks/athens/)
  - quiz
ATHENS
5th Century BCE

ACROPOLIS
Parthenon

AGORA

Unfinished Law Court

Parthenon Way

Altar of the 12 Gods

Stoa of Zeus

Royal Stoa

Painted Stoa

Fountain House

South Stoa

Mint

Law Court

Strategion

Jail

Assembly

Tholos

Temple of Hephaistos

Ru Dien-Jen
ATHENS

Geography
- **Southeastern** Greece
- On the **Attica** Peninsula
- Good harbors for **trade**
- Poor, rocky **soil**

Population
- Free male Athenians were **citizens**
- Foreigners, women, and slaves had no **political rights**

Military Strength
- Became a major **sea power**
- Led the **Delian League**
FACT:
Athenian boys began schooling at 7 years of age
At 18, boys graduated from school and began two years of mandatory military service!
Education in Athens

- Students were taught to be **well rounded** (have sound mind and body)
- Studied many subjects - **rhetoric, music, history, and literature**
Role of Women

- Women were considered inferior
- Had no political or legal rights
- Received no education – could not read or write
- Stayed at home – could not go out alone
- Only job – priestess
- Married at 14
  - Men twice their age
  - No choice who they married

No choice who they married
Values and Daily Life

- Athenians loved **theatre and arts**
- Valued **philosophy, science, math, debate**
- Loved **freedom, beauty, and individuality**
Government

- World’s first **democracy**
- **10 Generals** - led the military for one year terms
- **Council of 500** - propose laws and were selected by lot
- **Assembly** - all male citizens over age 30, made laws
Greek Architecture - Acropolis

What does the word Acropolis mean?
- Top city or high city
GREEK CULTURE

- Music from Greek word “Muse”
- Muse = a source of inspiration
  - Muses-9 goddesses, daughters of Zeus who oversaw music and the arts and sciences

- Fragments of music notation
- Musical instruments
  - Lyre
  - Aulos
  - Kithara
GREEK MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

- **Lyre**
  - String instrument, body made from tortoise shell
  - For worshipping Apollo
  - Before 8th century B.C. had 4 strings
    - Later, 7 strings
      - Greek 4-note scale called Tetrachord
      - Tetra means four
  - Household instrument
  - Strummed and plucked
GREEK MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

- Kithara (cithara)
  - String instrument-strummed
  - More complicated than the lyre
  - Strings stretched over flat wooden sound box
  - Professional instrument for virtuosos-took much skill to play
  - Played with a plectrum (or pick)
  - Strings tunable by adjusting wooden wedges along the cross-bar
Greek Musical Instruments

- **Aulos**
  - Wind instrument
  - Blow air past two reed pipes
  - Double reeds like the modern bassoon and oboe
  - High pitched sounds like modern oboe
  - Thought it more energetic and exciting that the sound of the lyre
  - Worship of Dionysus (god of wine)
Greek Theater

Greek tragedy by Aeschylus

Actors all men - Wore Masks

Comedy: a play that made fun of events/people that had a happy ending

Tragedy: a play that was sad and had a tragic ending
Did you know?

- The modern word “theater” comes from the Greek word theatron meaning "seeing place"
Did you know?

- The word “comedy” comes from the Greek word “komos” which means “band of revelers.”
What did Greek Masks look like?
Masks

- One actor could play different roles

Actors wore masks with exaggerated facial features and expressions to make it easy for all viewers to identify a particular character because theatres were very large.
OLYMPIC GAMES

- 776 BC - beginning
- Every 4th year until end of 4th century AD

Why did Theodosius I cancel the Olympics in 393 AD?
- He was a Christian
- Did not want to hold a festival to honor Zeus and the false Greek gods

Athletes: men (no clothes!)
- Spectators: men

- Sprint
- Long run
- Discus throw
- Javelin throw
- Wrestling
- Boxing
- Horse and chariot races
- Pentathlon (5 events)

Glory only to First Place Winner!

http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/z36j7ty
IMPORTANT ATHENIAN LEADERS (REFORMERS)

DRACO (621 BC.)

- **Tyrant**
- Made the first *written law code* of Athens - severe punishments
- Draconian Law Code
SOLON (594 BC.)

- Tyrant
- Called the “Father of Western Law”
- Outlawed debt slavery: cancelled all debts
- Reformed laws
- Expanded participation in the assembly
- Began export of wine and oil

https://www.ancient-origins.net/history-famous-people/solon-father-western-law-005806
PERICLES (460-429 BC.)

- Credited with Athens’ “Golden Age”
- Oversaw rise of democracy
  - All male citizens given voice in Athens (direct democracy); All male citizens told that they have a duty (to be involved in their government)
- Ordered the rebuilding of the Parthenon following the Persian Wars
Sparta

Geography

- Southern Greece on the Peloponnesus
- Πελοπόννησος
- large peninsula
- southern Greece
- separated from northern part by the Gulf of Corinth
- Good soil, plenty of farmland (land was Sparta’s strength)
SPARTA

- Centered on training warriors
- Highest good was to be the best warrior
- Totalitarian society
  - Sparta controlled all aspects of her citizens’ lives
  - Maintained army read for battle-always!
  - Unhealthy babies left to die
  - Boys-age 7 left families lived in barracks
  - Girls-training including running, jumping, boxing
    - Strong mothers-bring up warriors for the state
  - “Return with your shields or on them”
  - Oligarchy
    - Rule of the few-5 Spartan nobles

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/ancient_greeks/sparta/
Population
- Spartans (former Dorians) made up 10% of the population
- Foreigners – 30%
- Slaves called Helots – 60%

Education
- Students were made into good soldiers
- Went to military school at age 7
- Very harsh schools
- Time for a quiz!
Role of Women
• Women could inherit land and property
• Participated in sports and military drills

Military Strength
• Became a major land power
• Led the Peloponnesian League-organization of city-states with Sparta at head
  • Purpose: stop advance of democratic principles from Athens
Values & Lifestyle

- Spartans were **militaristic and aggressive**
- Valued **courage and strength**
- “Spartan” means sternly **disciplined**
- HATE the arts, luxuries or any form of intellectual activities—waste of time
- The state owned all the slaves
  - No personal ownership
  - Slaves could marry
  - Slaves could buy their freedom
  - Slaves killed if they rebelled
Government
• **Oligarchy**
• **Two Kings** - had little power
• **Council of Elders** - over age 60, proposed laws
• **Assembly** – males over age 30, made laws
• **Five Ephors (Overseers)** – ran government, elected by the assembly for one year
Greek and Persian Wars
GREEK AND PERSIAN WARS

- 5th century BC
- Persians advancing to the west
- Threatened Greek city-states
- King Darius I of Persia - good guy?
  - Yes, treated conquered people fairly
- Conquered Greek colonies along the Aegean Sea
  - Greeks not happy
  - Liked independence and isolation
  - Support of Athens - rebellion of Greek colonies
Battle of Marathon 490 BC

- Persian Army
- Free Citizen Army (not professionals)
- Darius's professional Army
- Outcome: fate of that part of the world and democracy itself
- No Greek army had defeated Persians in Open Combat
**Battle of Marathon**

- What did the Persians think the Greeks would do at first?
  - Surrender
- What did the Greeks do instead?
  - Attacked
- Were the Greeks outnumbered by the Persians?
  - Yes!
- What was Miltiades’s plan?
  - Deliberately weakened Greek front line
  - Wings acted like pincers
- How many Persian soldiers killed that day?
  - 6,000
- How many Athenians killed?
  - 200
What did the Persians do after their defeat at Marathon?

- Boarded their ships to attack Athens

What did the Athenians have to do?

- Run 26 miles (a marathon) back to defend the city

What happened then?

- Athenians got there in time
- Persian fleet turned tail and returned home

What if the Persians had won?

- Different world
- Greek culture not as prominent
- Our society different
Athenian soldier, called a hoplite
BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE

- Persians vs Greeks (Spartans)
  - http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/sparta#

- The 300 Spartans

- Persians - Xerses son of Darius

- Mountain pass at Thermopylae
  - 7,000 Greeks faced about 200,000 Persians
    - Only a few Persians could get through the pass at one time
    - Pass about 330 feet wide
    - Persians attacked 3 times and could not get through
    - Greek traitor shows Persians another way through mountains
    - Greeks surrounded-retreated except for the 300 Spartans
    - Fought to the death - Monument reads: “Tell them in Sparta, passerby, that here, obedient to their orders, we lie.”

- Herodotus
  - “They [300 Spartans] defended themselves to the last, such as still had swords using them, and the others resisting with their hands and teeth.”
Spartan Warriors

The 300 Spartans
Darius furious
Slave sat at his feet and said "Master, remember the Athenians!"

Dies, his son Xerxes took up the struggle

"Hot gates" - Named for what?
Nearby hot sulfur springs

Crossed Hellespont (Dardanelles) on a bridge of boats
674 ships tied together with rope

Defeated Spartans at Thermopylae

Xerxes burns Athens to the ground

BATTLE OF THERMOPYLAE 480 BC

Darius furious...
The Greeks lured the Persian fleet into the straight between the Greek mainland and Salamis.

The smaller more maneuverable Greek ships rammed and sank many Persian ships and won the battle.
PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431-404 BC

- Who was fighting?
  - Greek city-states
  - Mainly Athens and Sparta
- Athens sea superiority
- Sparta land armies
- Who won?
  - Sparta
  - Sparta replaced democratic governments with oligarchies
  - No freedom
  - City-states break up again
- What other catastrophe happened at this time in Athens? (Think of what killed Pericles)
  - Plague
  - [http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/knowledge/challenge/cha_set.html](http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/knowledge/challenge/cha_set.html)
PHILIP OF MACEDONIA (359 - 336 BC)

- King of Macedonia
- Conqueror of Illyria, Thrace, and Greece

- Where is Macedonia?
  - North of Greece

- People related to the Greeks

- King Philip II united Macedonia
- Extended empire into Greece
- Greek city-states support him—wanted unity
- Reorganized the army

**Map of Ancient Greece and the Aegean Sea**
PHILIP II - MARRIAGES - 7 WIVES

- #1: Illyrian princess Audata
- #2: Phila, princess of Macedonian canton of Elimea
- #3: 357 BC, princess Olympias from Epirus
  - Olympias, mother of Alexander
  - member of snake-worshipping cult of Dionysus

- #4-5 & #7, we'll skip them
- Mistake with #6: Cleopatra, noble Macedonian girl
  - Married for love

Wedding banquet, Cleopatra’s uncle, General Attalus, calls
Alexander illegitimate
Alexander throws a cup at him
Philip draws his sword, charges at Alexander, trips and falls
because he is drunk
Alexander yells:
“Here is the man who was making ready to
cross from Europe to Asia, and who cannot even cross from
one table to another without losing his balance.”

Alexander and his mother leave Macedon

Gold Medallion of Olympias
Walters Art Museum, Baltimore
Gold Medallion of Philip II of Macedon
Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
PHILIP II ASSASSINATED-
OCTOBER 336 BC

- Aegae, capital of Macedon
- Celebrate marriage of Philip’s daughter
- King enters unprotected to show how brave and approachable he is to the Greeks
- Killed by Pausanias of Orestis, one of his bodyguards
ALEXANDER THE GREAT
ALEXANDER OF MACEDONIA-THE “GREAT”

- Alexander was king at 20
  - Aristotle taught the young Alexander
  - Other tutors watched over him
  - One day a tutor stopped Alexander from throwing a handful of incense on an altar as an offering to their gods
  - “When you have control of the spice trade, then you can be wasteful.”
  - Years later, after Alexander conquered the center of the spice trade (Gaza), he sent his tutor 18 tons of frankincense and myrrh as a present
ALEXANDER THE GREAT - ALEXANDER OF MACEDON – ALEXANDER THE GOD

- Introduced the Persian concept of absolute monarchy to the Greco-Roman world
- Spread the Greek language
- What is the language of the New Testament? Greek
- Alexander died at the height of his power in 323 BC at the age of 32.
Hellenic Culture

- Greeks called themselves Hellenes and the land Hellas
- Hellenic describes?
  - Greek culture
- Hellenistic means
  - “like the Greek”
- Greeks among the first to begin the formal study of human thought and culture called?
  - Humanities
  - Focus on man
- What was the Greek motto?
  - Nothing in excess, and everything in proportion
PHILOSOPHY/PHILOSOPHERS

- Thales of Miletus – 640-546 BC
  - Father of philosophy

- Socrates – 470-399 BC
  - Teacher, sought truth
  - Know thyself
  - Accused of corrupting youth, sentenced to death
  - Drank hemlock

- Plato 427-347 BC
  - Pupil of Socrates
  - Established a school of philosophy called the Academy

- Aristotle 384-322 BC
  - Studied at Plato’s Academy
  - Tutored Alexander
Now What?

- Turn all eyes to Roma
- The Roman Republic