



ANCIENT GREECE

GEOGRAPHY

- *Greece is on the continent of Europe
- *Greece is a peninsula
- *Peninsula- a body of land surrounded by water on three sides
- *Greece juts into the Mediterranean Sea
- *Crete and Rhodes are the biggest islands around Greece
- *Two smaller peninsulas make up Greece
 - The northern peninsula is called the Attica peninsula
 - The southern peninsula is called the Peloponnesus peninsula

GEOGRAPHY

- *1/5 of the land can be farmed
- *The Attica peninsula had the best farmland
- *Since Greece was made up of so many peninsulas there were many harbors.
- *A harbor is a sheltered place along the coastline that provides protection for boats.
- *Traveling by land was difficult due to the vast amount of mountains
- *The Greeks became wonderful sailors since they were surrounded by water.



GREECE TODAY



GREECE TODAY

- *Athens is the capital of Greece
- Greece is roughly the same size as the state of New York
- The population to day in Greece is over 11 million
- Today's economy in Greece is based on tourism.
- There are over 2,000 islands. 400 of them are large, the rest are very tiny.
- Mount Olympus is 9,578 feet high.
 - Mount Olympus was the home to the Greek gods and goddesses

4 MAIN SEAS

- *The Aegean Sea(East)
- *The Mediterranean Sea(South)
- *The Ionian Sea(West)
- *Sea of Crete (Southwest)



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEA

- *Protection
- *Trade
- *Food
- *Travel
- *Used the sea to link other societies or cultures to Greece

PEOPLE OF THE SEA

- *The Minoans lived on the island of Crete
 - Was a wealthy trading culture about 2000 B.C.
 - Exported pottery, metalwork, wine, and olive oil
- *The Mycenaeans lived on the Peloponnesus Peninsula
 - In 1450 B.C. conquered Crete and took over
 - Mycenaean civilization disappeared by 1100 B.C.
- *The Phoenicians lived in Phoenicia, in the eastern Mediterranean.
 - Founded colonies around the Mediterranean
 - Developed the alphabet that is the basis of the alphabet we use today.

THE MINOANS

- They lived from 3000-1100 B.C.
- *They were the first settlers in Greece on the island of Crete.
- *They were a very advanced civilization for their time.
- *The Minoans were named after their King Minos
- Crete was protected by the Sea.
- *Minoans were known for being good sailor and having a strong navy
- Minoans were also thought to be
- peaceful people
- They used the sea for transportation and



KNOSSOS THE PALACE OF MINOS

- Sir Arthur Evans excavated the Palace of Knossos in the 1900's
- *Knossos was an ancient city in Northern Crete
 - Was the capital
- *King Minos was their ruler
- *The palace had a drainage system
- It had spacious rooms that stored oil and wine
- It also had a very large courtyard in the center of the palace.
- The palace resembled a maze consisting of many rooms.
- The walls of the palace were decorated with life sized frescos
- Around 1400 B.C. The palace and city was destroyed by a disaster.

MINOANS: PALACE OF KNOSSOS





NORTH ENTRANCE

INTERIOR OF PALACE





PALACE OF KING MINOS –
THRONE ROOM



THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR

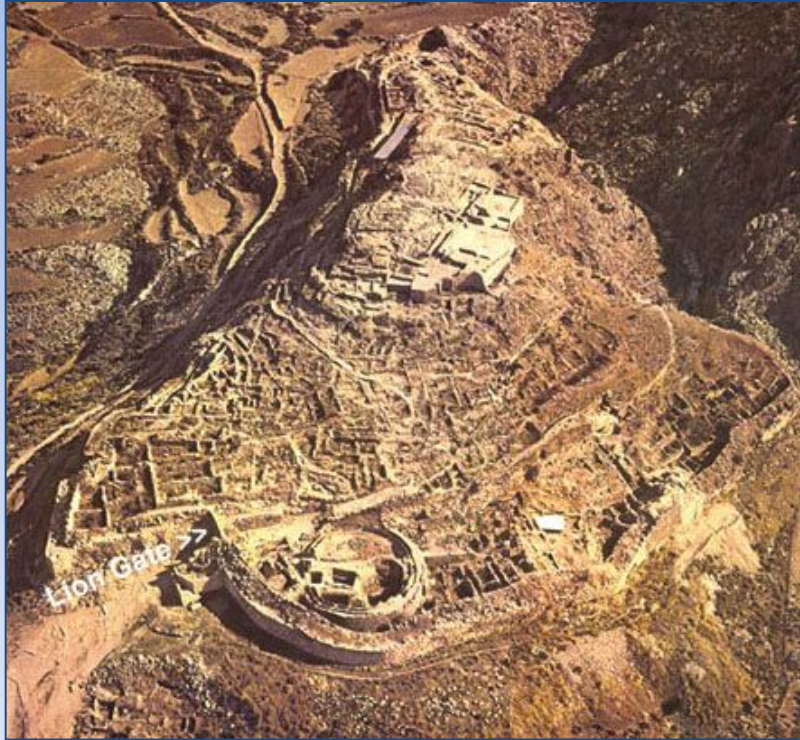


THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR

Comic Strip Requirements

- Minimum of 6 boxes must be filled out
- Needs to be in chronological order
- Include important parts from the myth
- First box must start at the beginning at last box must contain the ending
- Three boxes must contain speech bubbles
- All boxes must contain a description
- Must be colored

THE MIGHTY MYCENAEAN



THE MIGHTY MYCENAEAN

- *They were the second people to inhabit Greece from 1600 to 1100 B.C.E
- *They settled and built their civilization on the Peloponnesus
- They borrowed ideas from the Minoans
- *They believed they were great warriors and fought everyone they came in contact with.
 - They fought with stone weapons
- In 1450 B.C. conquered Crete and took over

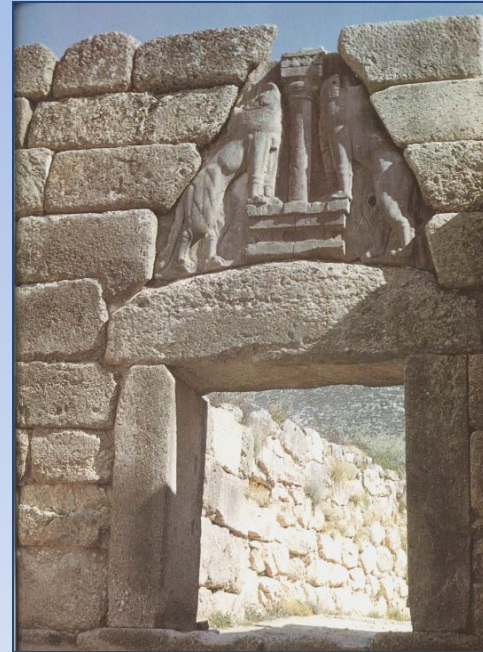
THE MIGHTY MYCENAEAN

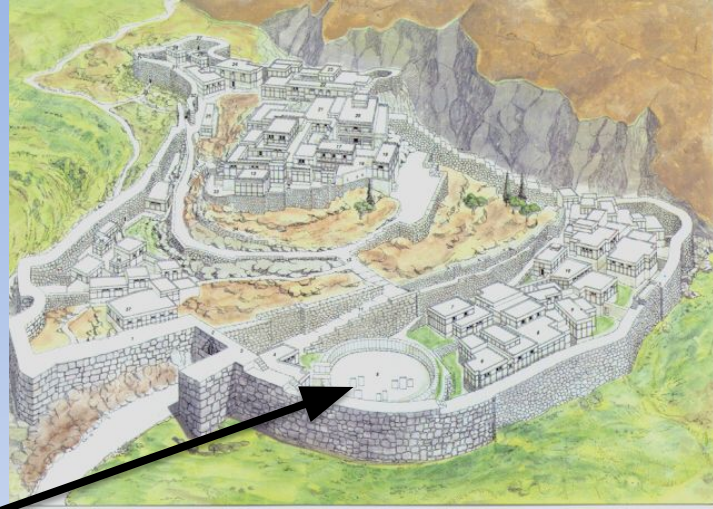
- *They fought in the Trojan War and built the Trojan Horse
- They had a system of writing
- The Mycenaeans worshipped many gods (polytheism)
- They built their palaces on hilltops
- The king of the Mycenaeans was King Agamemnon
- Mycenaean civilization disappeared by 1100 B.C.

APPROACH TO THE LION'S GATE

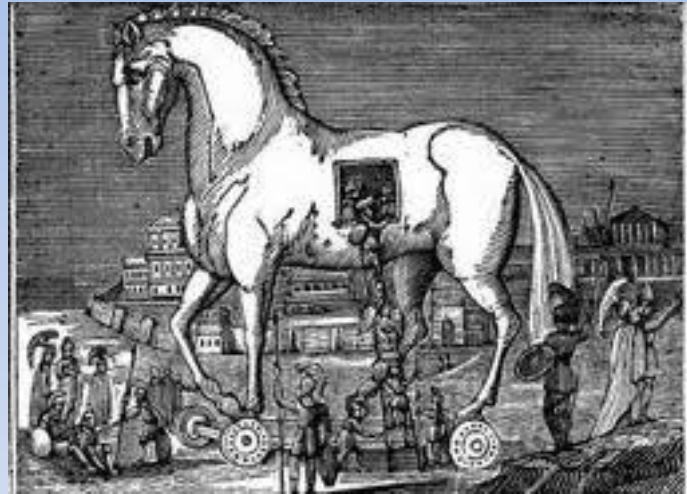


LION'S GATE ENTRANCE





THE TROJAN WAR



THE TROJAN WAR

- It started in 1184 B.C.
- *The Mycenaean “Greek” vs. the Trojans
- *The war lasted 10 years
- *A wooden horse tricked the city of Troy
 - They Greeks gave the horse as a gift
 - The horse was filled with warriors
 - The Trojans took the horse into their city
 - At night the warriors came out and took over the city
- *The Mycenaean won because of the wooden horse
- The Iliad describes the Trojan War
- *The war began because of a woman named Helen

MINOAN VS. MYCENAEANS

1. Read Minoan and Mycenaean passages.
2. Create an outline
 - a. Characteristics of Minoans
 - b. Characteristics of Mycenaeans
 - c. Similarities
 - d. Differences
3. Use outline to create a 4 paragraph essay on Minoans and Mycenaeans
 - a. Make sure each paragraph contains a topic sentence and 8-10 complex sentences.

GREEK GODS



ZEUS

- God of the Gods



HERA

- Queen of the gods, Goddess of marriage, children, and home



POSEIDON

- Lord of the sea



HADES

- Lord of the Underworld



ARES

- God of War



HERMES

- Messenger of the gods



APOLLO

- God of the Sun, light, and music



ARTEMIS

- Goddess of the hunt



ATHENA

- Goddess of wisdom



HESTIA

- Goddess of hearth



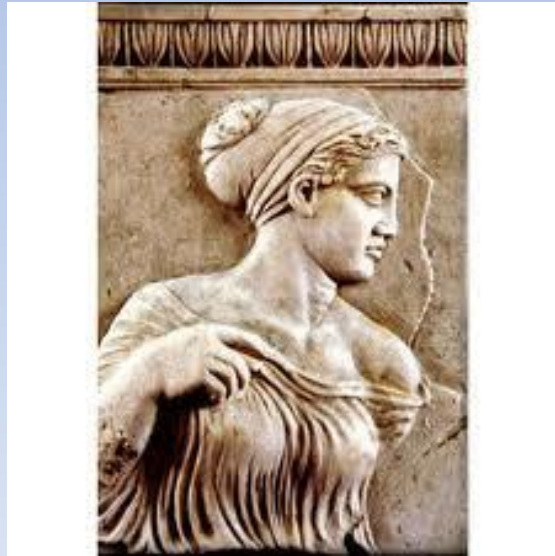
DEMETER

- Goddess of harvest



APHRODITE

- Goddess of love and beauty



HEPHAESTUS

- God of fire and fury



EROS

- Cupid



HERCULES

- Half man and half god. Very strong
- Half man and half god is also called a demigod.



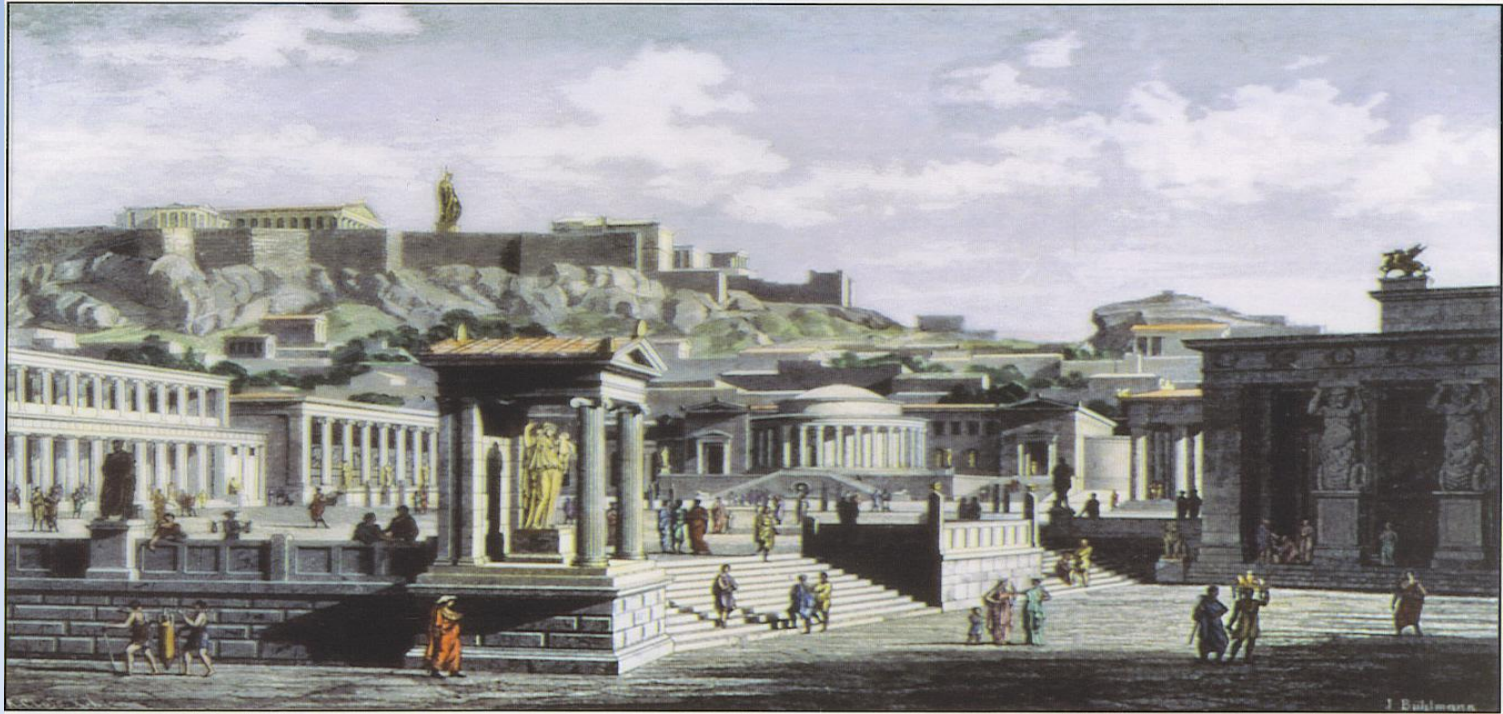
THE RISE OF CITY-STATES

- *In 758 B.C.E there were 200 city-states
- *Each city-state was called a Polis
- *Each City-state had its own government
 - Corinth, were ruled by kings.
 - Sparta, were ruled by a small group of men.
 - Athens, experimented with new forms of government.
- Sometimes these city-states cooperated, sometimes they fought each other.
- They shared a language and letters but remained independent of each other

THE RISE OF THE CITY-STATES

- The two most popular city-states were Athens and Sparta
- *They had a central marketplace which was called an Agora
 - An open area near an acropolis
 - Trading took place here as well as town meetings
- *The cities were constructed around an Acropolis
 - A walled hill where people of the city could seek safety during an attack

ATHENS: A CITY OF PEOPLE



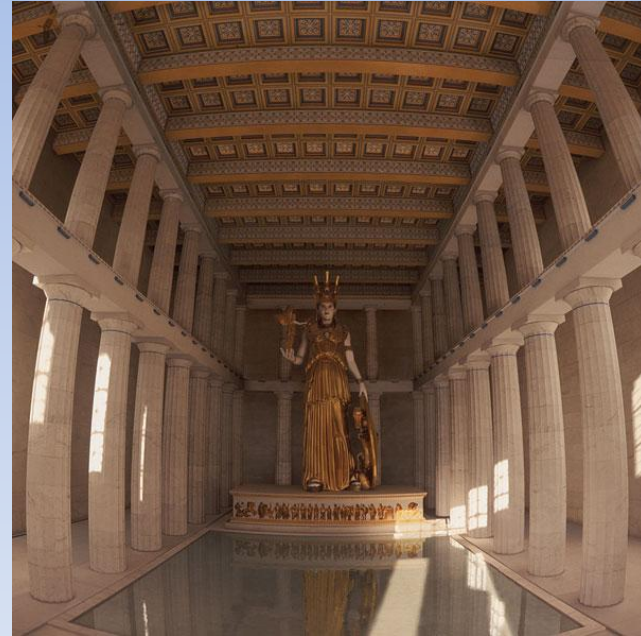
ATHENS: A CITY OF PEOPLE

- *Athens was one of the first city-states of Ancient Greece
- *Located in Attica
- *Named after Athena, the goddess of wisdom
- Athenians thought of themselves as the shining star of the Greek city-states.
- They were famed for their literature, poetry, drama, theatre, schools, buildings, and government.

ATHENS: A CITY OF PEOPLE

- *Only wealthy boys attended school
 - 6-7, boys were taught at home by their mothers.
 - 7-14, boys attended a day school outside the home
 - Went to a four year high school and learned more about math, science, and government.
 - At 18, they attended two years of military school.
- Most boys worked with their fathers as farmers, potters, or stoneworkers
- *Girls were home-schooled and learned how to run a home, and how to be good wives and mothers.

PARTHENON



THE PARTHENON

- *The Parthenon is a temple on the acropolis
- It was built in 447 B.C. and it took 10 to 15 years
- It can be seen from the entire city
- The inside walls were red and blue
- It was made of white marble
- There are 8 columns along the front

THE PARTHENON

- There are 17 on the side
- It is 228 feet long and 111 feet long
- It is 65 feet high
- *The Parthenon was home to the goddess Athena
- There was a statue of Athena inside the Parthenon
 - 43 feet tall
 - It was carved from wood
 - It was covered in gold and ivory
 - *She held the statue of Nike

THE ACROPOLIS



THE ACROPOLIS

- *It means high city on a hill
- It had a flat top made of limestone
- The city of Athens was built around it
- It was also known as a holy place
- *It was a safe place to live

SPARTA: A CITY OF SOLDIERS



SPARTA: A CITY OF SOLDIERS

- Sparta was located on the Peloponnesus peninsula
- It was a military city-state
- *Sparta's government was an oligarchy.
 - The people were ruled by a small group of warriors.
- *In the Spartan society they had 3 classes of people
 - Warriors
 - Craftsmen
 - Helots (farm workers)

SPARTA: A CITY OF SOLDIERS

- Spartan boys entered the military at age 7
 - They lived a harsh and often brutal life in the soldier's barracks.
- Girls went to school too, to learn how to fight.
 - They lived at home during training.
- At the age of 60, men had to leave the military
- The Spartans only lost two wars in 500 years
- Spartan women were trained to be strong and had a great deal of freedom
- Their purpose was to have a healthy baby and run the household

ATHENS VS. SPARTA

- Athens

- Intellectual
- Arts
- Music
- Plays and theatre
- Sculptures
- Geometry
- Science
- Philosophy
- Attica

- Sparta

- Warriors
- Physical strength
- Fighting ability
- Physical entertainment
- Fighting and boxing
- Body building
- Glorify war
- Military strategy
- Peloponnesus

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

- *The Peloponnesian War was a war fought between Sparta and Athens.
- It lasted 27 years.
- Sparta and Athens were always in disagreement.
- Before the War
 - After the Persian War, Athens and Sparta had agreed to a Thirty Year Peace.
 - During this time, Athens became powerful and wealthy
 - Sparta and its allies became increasingly jealous and distrustful of Athens so they declared war

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

- The first Peloponnesian War lasted for 10 years.
 - During this time the Spartans dominated the land and the Athenians dominated the sea.
 - Athens built long walls all the way from the city to its seaport.
 - The Spartans never breached the walls of Athens during the first war, many people died inside the city due to plague.
 - After ten years of war, in 421 BC Athens and Sparta agreed to a truce

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

- The Second War
 - The Spartans began to gather allies to conquer Athens.
 - 405 BC the Spartans general defeated the Athenians
 - The people in the city of Athens began to starve.
 - They did not have the army to take on the Spartans on land.
 - In 404 BC the city of Athens surrendered to the Spartans.
- The city-states of Corinth and Thebes wanted the city of Athens destroyed and the people enslaved.
- Sparta disagreed, they made the city tear down its walls, but refused to destroy the city or enslave its people.

3 ORDERS OF COLUMNS

- *Doric
- *Ionic
- *Corinthian
- *Greek architects invented the 3 different types of columns
- *Architecture- a type or style of building

DORIC COLUMNS

- *They are known for being plain and simple
- *Our courthouse has Doric Columns
- *The Parthenon has Doric columns
- *These are the oldest style of columns
- *They date back to 600 B.C.
- Address were found on some the Doric columns



IONIC COLUMNS

- *Graceful with a scroll design
- The Jefferson Memorial and the White House have Ionic Columns
- Address were also found on Ionic Columns



CORINTHIAN COLUMNS

- *Very fancy and complicated
- *They had curved leaves, scrolls, and flowers
- *The U.S. Capitol Building has Corinthian Columns
- The Supreme Court Building has Corinthian Columns
- Address were also found on Corinthian Columns



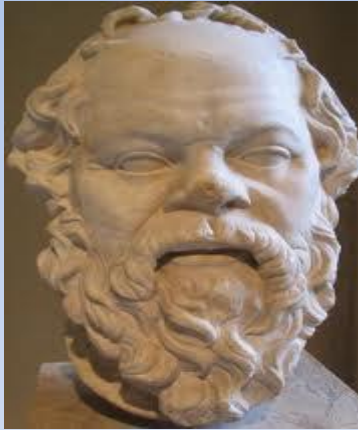
GREEK POTTERY

- Each piece of pottery was formed for a purpose
- It was made with terra-cotta
- Every vase was a unique piece of art.

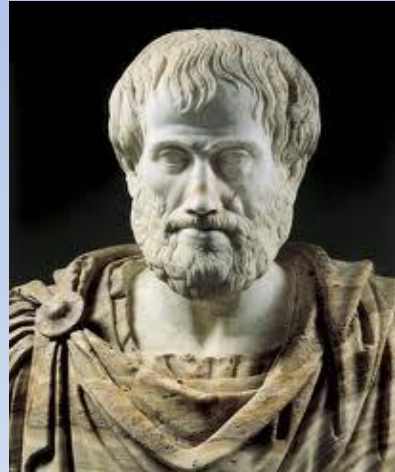


GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

SOCRATES



ARISTOTLE



GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

Aristotle

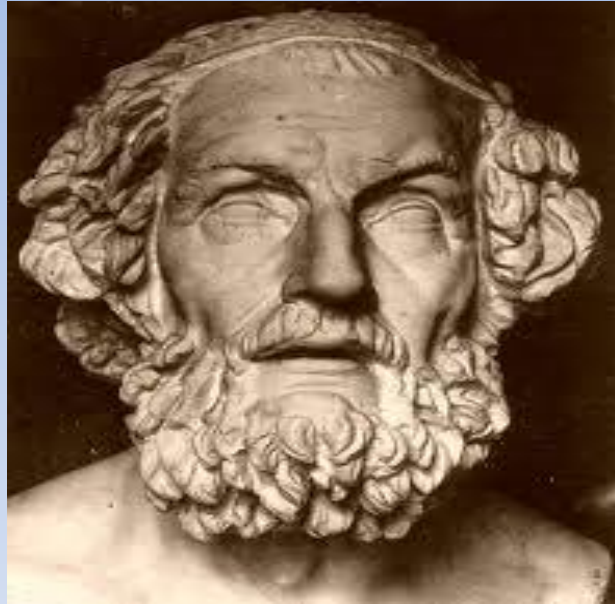
- He was born in Ancient Macedonia
- *He admired the Greeks and the Greek way of life.
- *Aristotle was one of Alexander's teachers
- He is famous for many of his sayings
 - “We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence then is habit.”
 - “We must reduce everything to the simplest form possible, but no simpler.”

GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

Socrates

- *A famous teacher in Ancient Athens
- He wanted his students to question things
- The Greeks accused Socrates of mocking the gods.
- The Greeks demanded a trial
- If anyone mocked the gods and were found guilty they would be killed
- Since Socrates was found guilty the citizens of Athens were going to kill him
- Socrates took poison and died at 70 years old

A MAN NAMED HOMER



A MAN NAMED HOMER

- *He wrote epic poems
- *He wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey
- *The Iliad was about the Trojan War
- *The Odyssey was about Greek Gods and mythical creatures
- He wrote about the rise and fall of the Mycenaean civilization

THE ILIAD

- The *Iliad* is an epic poem written down about 2,700 years ago, although the story is much older.
- It was first told and sung orally during the Greek Dark Age by traveling storytellers.
- After the Greek Dark Ages, Homer, a Greek poet, supposedly wrote down the entire story somewhere between 750 BCE and 650 BCE, so that it would never be forgotten.
- *The Iliad* is the story of the 10th and final year of the Trojan War.
- It focuses on a brave and powerful Greek warrior, Achilles.
- Achilles is a legend or possibly a myth, since Achilles mother was a magical nymph and his father a mortal king.
- Like all the Greek myths and legends, there is no proof that the hero Achilles ever existed.
- The Trojan War is a legend, there is no proof that this war ever took place, but the ancient Greeks believed in both the hero and the war. The *Iliad* is a story full of adventure and magic and battles and friendship.

THE ODYSSEY

- The Odyssey is the story (a collection of short stories, really) about how King Odysseus and his men returned home after the Trojan War.
- It should have taken about a month for the king and his men to sail back to the kingdom of Ithaca, which was on the far side of Greece from the town of Troy.
- But it took Odysseus ten years to make the trip!
- That's how much trouble he ran into on the way.
- That's what happens, King Odysseus, finally realized, when you do not give the ancient Greek gods the respect they expect.
- Homer's Odyssey is full of trickery and magic and monsters and gods and goddesses and heroic actions.
- The Greeks loved to hear the adventures of King Odysseus and his men, and all that happened to them on their way home.

THE STORY OF THE CYCLOPS CAVE

While sailing home from the Trojan War, Odysseus and his men came ashore to restock their food and water. They were thrilled to find a cave full of sheep! They knew the sheep probably belonged to someone, but they were hungry and they hoped, if the owner showed up while they were there, that he would understand that they had fought for Greece and won. They built a fire in the cave, and cooked some sheep on a sharpened stick.

There was a giant roar! A Cyclops appeared at the mouth of the cave, swinging a club. (A Cyclops is a one-eyed giant!) Odysseus grabbed the sharpened stick and blinded the Cyclops. Odysseus and his men got safely away by pretending to be sheep. They made bah-bah sounds until they had crawled to safety.

THE STORY OF THE SIRENS

Odysseus and his men were sailing along when they heard the most beautiful sound. It sounded like singing. It was hypnotic. All the men stopped what they were doing, and listened. No one steered the ship. No one moved. They just listened.

Odysseus and his men had run into the Sirens. The Sirens were magical creatures. They looked like mermaids, but they were evil. They loved to lure sailors to their death. With no one at the wheel, ships crashed into the rocks. And everyone was killed. This was great fun to the Sirens.

Odysseus was lucky. He had heard of the Sirens. He knew they were dangerous. He stuffed his ears so he could not hear. He stuffed all his men's ears. They sailed safely away.

THE OLYMPICS



THE OLYMPICS

- They began in 776 B.C. and ended in 394 A.D.
- *The games were held every 4 years
- *The games were held to honor the God Zeus
- *The Olympics were held in the city of Olympus
- The fighting would stop and no weapons were allowed
- *Winners of the Olympics were treated like Gods

THE OLYMPICS

- *Winners received prizes such as pottery, olive wreaths, fine cloth, and olive oil
- Priests were in charge of the events
- There were no team sports
- Some of the events included foot races, chariots, horse races, javelin, and discus
- Only men were allowed to play
- In 394 A.D. the Roman Empire ordered the games to stop