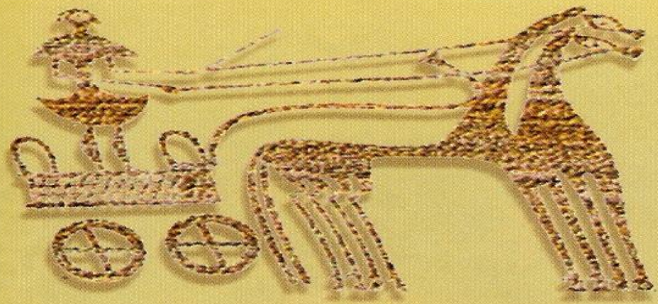




Ancient Greece

2000 B.C.- 300 B.C.

Ch.5 # 2



ANCIENT GREECE



Greek civilization

- The Polis- includes a city-state surrounded by villages, fields and orchards.
- Each polis developed independently but all shared common features.
- City center located on top an acropolis (discussion center government.)
- Citizens had rights and responsibilities- vote, hold office, own property, women had no legal rights.



Political and social change

- 600 B.C. Greeks replace barter system with a money economy. Changed politics.
- 1st--- kings ruled under an aristocracy (land holding nobles.)
- 2nd ---middle class became tyrants- wanted to overthrow the aristocracy.
- 3rd--- city states governed by an Oligarchy (wealthy people held power) or a Democracy (governed by the people.)

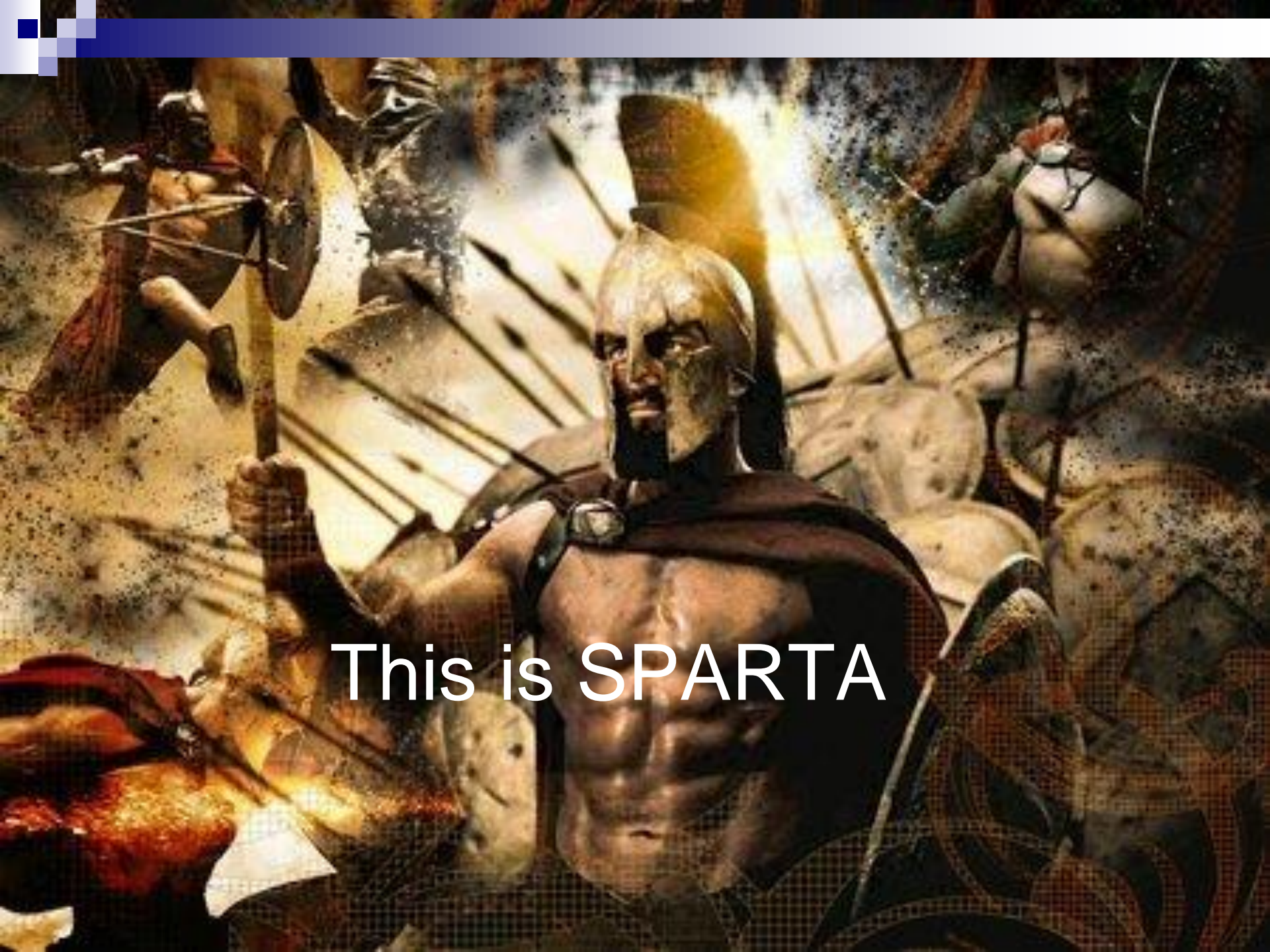
Oligarchy vs. Democracy

- Oligarchy (Spartans)- 1. state ruled by a small group of citizens 2. rule based on wealth or ability.
- Democracy (Athenians)- 1. state ruled by citizens 2. rule based on citizenship 3. majority rule decides vote. 4. 621 B.C. Draco 1st democratic leader to improve codes and laws, made classes equal, created penalties for offenders of the law.

Rival city-states

- Sparta vs. Athens

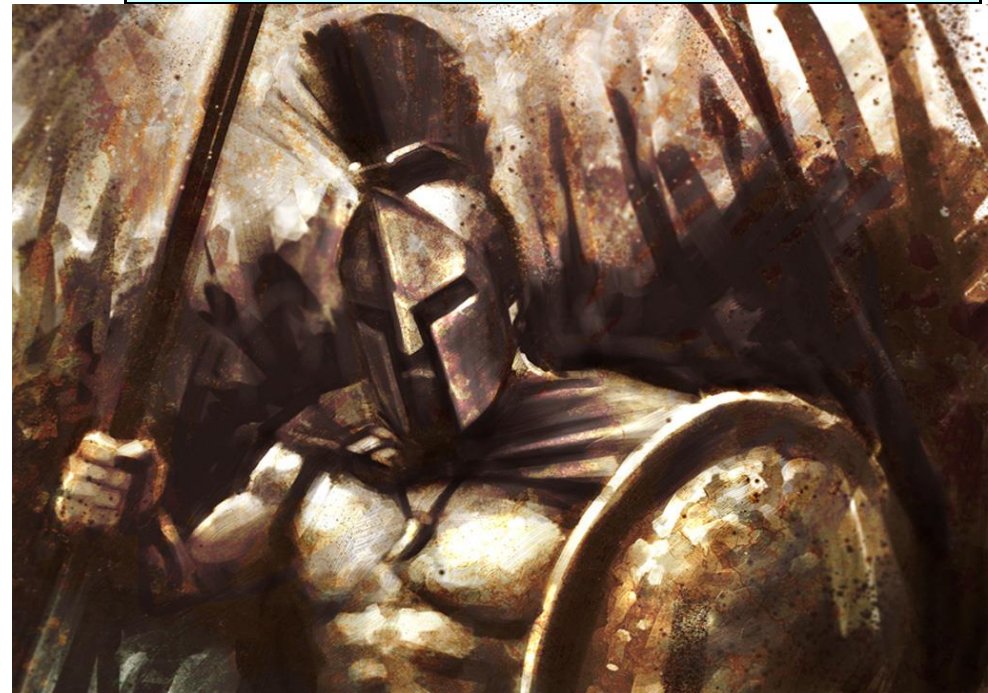




This is SPARTA

Sparta

- Located on the southern part of Greece
- Military state, most powerful army (invaded local city-states and enslaved captured people.)
- Military life- Spartan way controlled lifestyle for 250 years.
- Men – goal to be 1st rate soldiers, taken at age 7 to train.
- Women- breed to be strong, healthy, some military training and allowed to move around town



Spartan lifestyle. . .

- **Absolute devotion**

- From the age of seven, Spartan boys no longer lived at home, but were brought up by the state. Training was often harsh, but effective, and each youth learned unwavering and absolute devotion to his country and his folk. Aside from combat training, they learned to swim, run, jump, wrestle and box, and, above all, to dance. For in Greece, rhythmical movement was considered good training, not for the body alone, but also for the character. War songs were chanted by bands of boys in a musical drill. Every Spartan was expected to be able to sing; great stress was laid on the cultivation of memory, and all learned by heart the ballads of their patriot-poet Tyrtaeus. By the age of twenty, each cadet became a fully-fledged warrior. On his thirtieth birthday, a Spartan was invested with the remainder of his civic rights and duties. Thenceforth he attended the Appela, the assembly of the people, and could vote on measures proposed by the two kings or by the Ephoroi, Sparta's five-man judiciary. At this time he was also allowed to marry and to establish his own household, although still bound to dine in common with his peers.

- **Uncompromising**

- Girls were also given rigorous physical training, so that they might become the mothers of healthy children. The Spartans practiced an uncompromising eugenics programme. New-born babies were raised only if healthy and perfectly formed, so as not to be a burden on the state, and to ensure genetic upbreeding. Women in Sparta were accounted the most beautiful in all of Hellas, while at the same time they were known to be as tough in spirit as the men. It was common for mothers to order their warrior sons as they went off to battle: "Come back with your shield, or on it."
- <http://library.flawlesslogic.com/leonidas.htm>

Athenian lifestyle

- Valued education- wealthy boys went to school at the age of 7 (studied math, reading, poetry and music.)

- Boys went to military school to learn skills to defend Athens,

- Girls stayed at home- learned household management, childrearing, weaving and skills to make them good wives.)

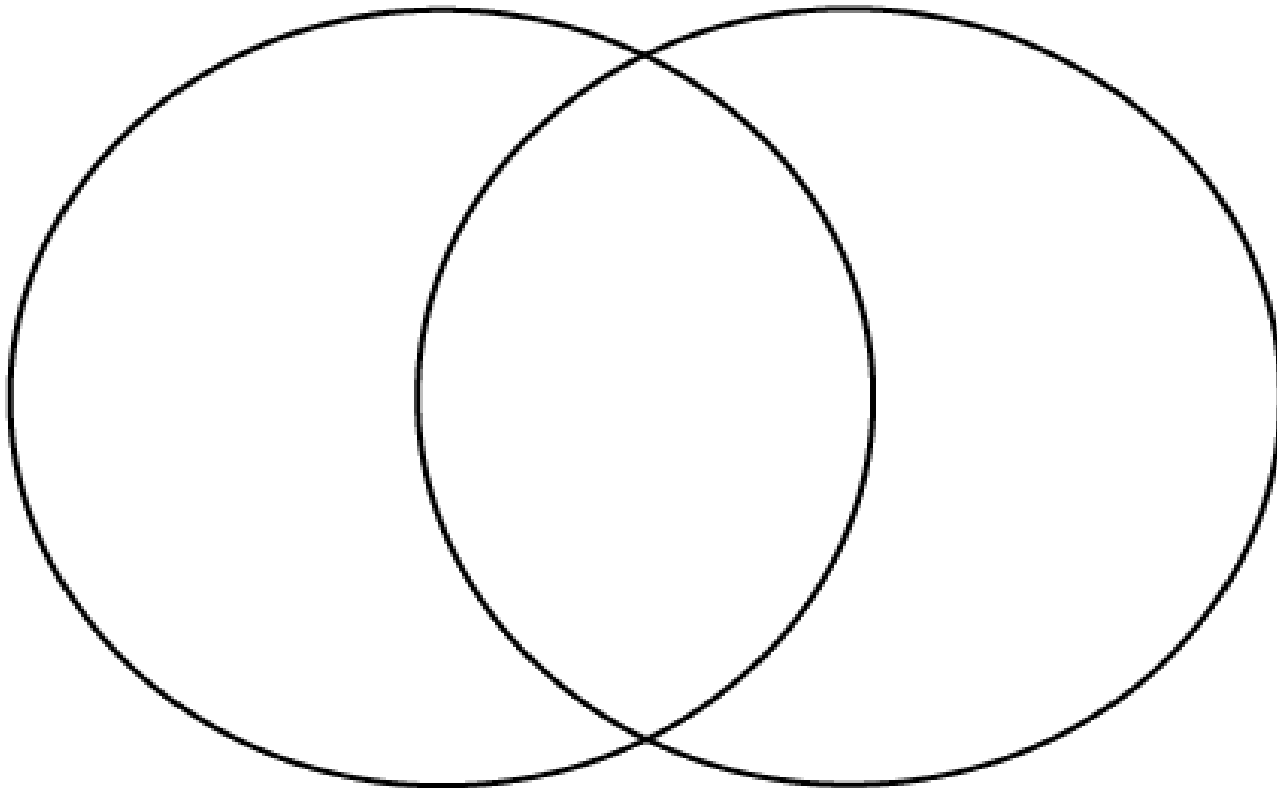
- Good Citizens

- Built beautiful buildings



Sparta vs. Athens

Summary: Draw the diagram in your notes and fill in



Greek Culture # 3



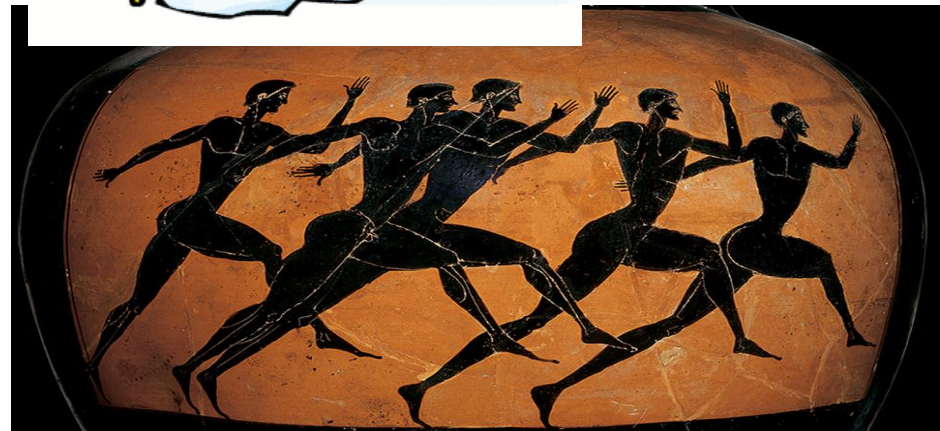
Greek Tragedy

- Greeks- loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre – some big enough to hold 15,000 people. Only men and boys were allowed to be actors, and they wore masks, which showed the audience whether their character was happy or sad. Some of the masks had two sides, so the actor could turn them around to change the mood for each scene.
- Form of theater. Tragic plots based around myths and traditions.



Greek Mythology

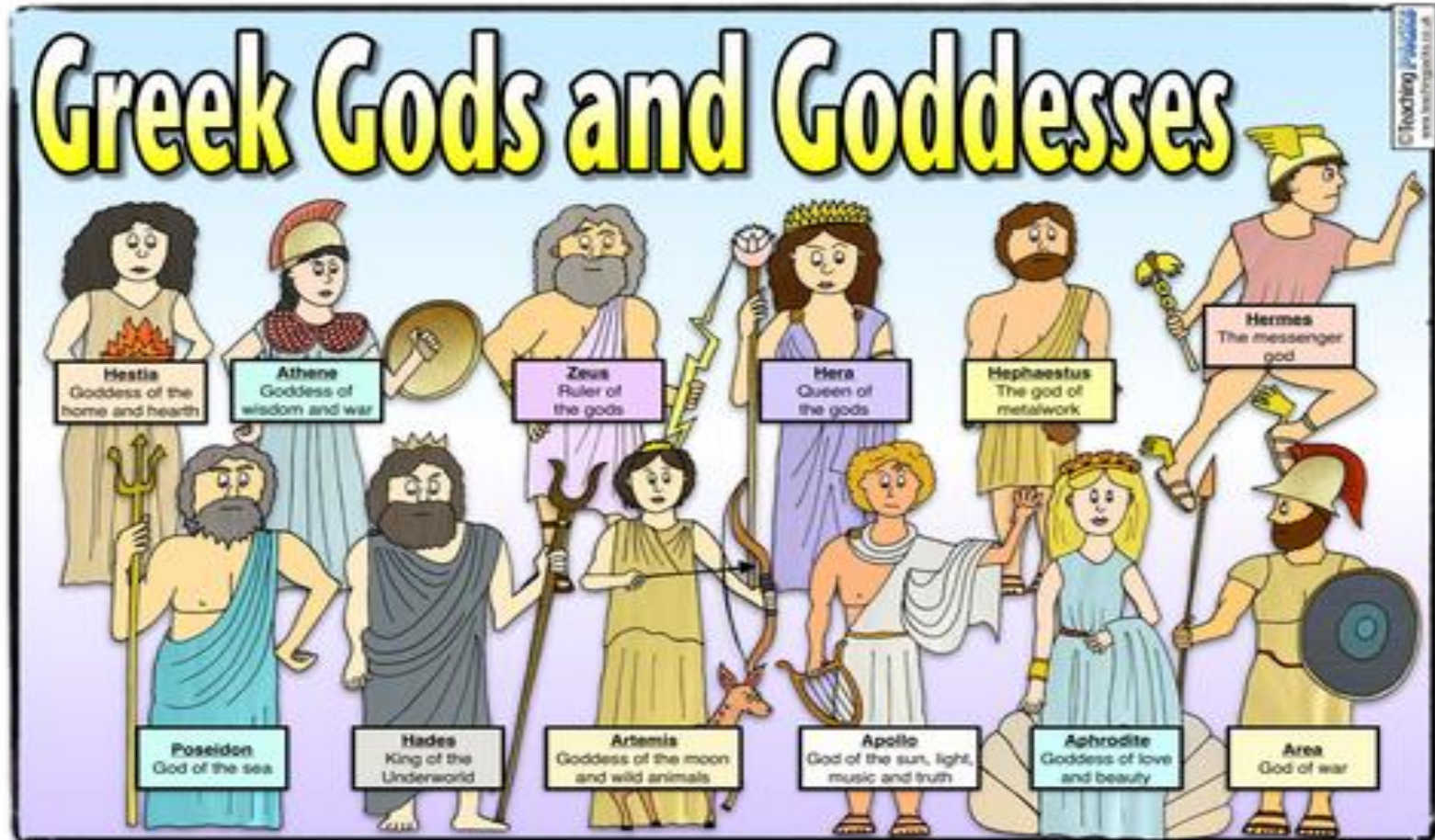
- Set stories of Greek gods, goddesses, heroes, and rituals of the Ancient Greeks.
- Gods and goddesses were responsible for the everyday human affairs.
- 12 Olympians: small group of most powerful gods. Lived on Mount Olympus.
- Temples built all throughout Greece to honor gods and goddesses. First Olympics Games held in 776 BC to honor their gods.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eJCm8W5RZeS>



12 Olympians

Name	Role	Relation to Zeus	Roman Name	Note
Zeus	King of all gods and goddesses		Jupiter	
Hera	Queen of all gods and goddesses; Goddess of marriage	Zeus' sister & wife	Juno	
Aphrodite	Goddess of love & beauty	Zeus' daughter with Dione	Venus	Mother of Eros (Cupid)
Apollo	God of music, poetry, and archery	Zeus' son with Leto	Apollo	
Ares	God of war	Zeus' son with Hera	Mars	
Artemis	Goddess of hunting and moon; Protector of women in childbirth	Zeus' daughter with Leto	Diana	Apollo's twin sister
Athena	Goddess of wisdom	Zeus' daughter (sprung full-grown from Zeus' head)	Minerva	
Hephaestus	God of fire and forge	Zeus' son with Hera	Vulcan	Aphrodite's husband
Hermes	God of guidance; Messenger of the gods	Zeus' son with Maia	Mercury	
Poseidon	God of earthquakes, the oceans, and horses	Zeus' brother	Neptune	
Demeter	Goddess of agriculture	Zeus' sister	Ceres	Alternate
Dionysus	God of wine	Zeus' son with Semele	Bacchus	Alternate
Hades	God of wealth; Lord of the underworld	Zeus' brother	Pluto	Alternate
Hestia	Goddess of family, home, and hearth	Zeus' sister	Vesta	Alternate

Greek Mythology



12 Olympians



Zeus



Hera



Poseidon



Hades



Athena



Apollo



Artemis



Aphrodite



Hermes



Ares



Hephaestus



Hestia



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bwk78yfkvB8>

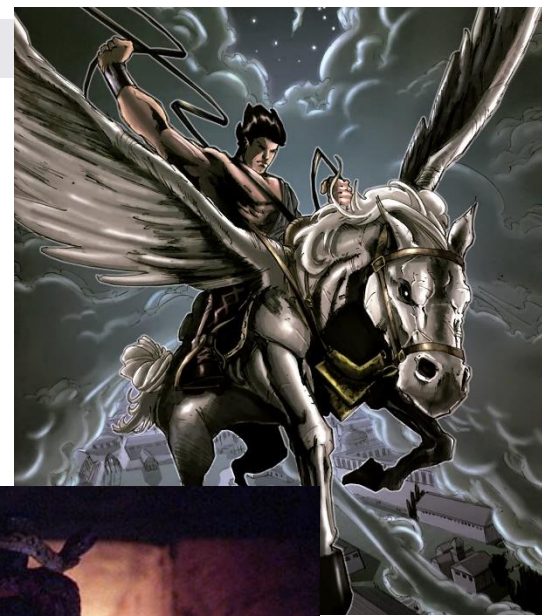
- Medusa- queen. Fell in love with Poseidon, married him and went against her roll as a priestess. Athena punished her with a horrid face and a head of snakes.

- Cyclopes- giant with a single eye.

- Hercules – son of Zeus, stronger than most gods, demi-god.

- Pegasus- winged horse of Hercules.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8X7W-oPhY48>

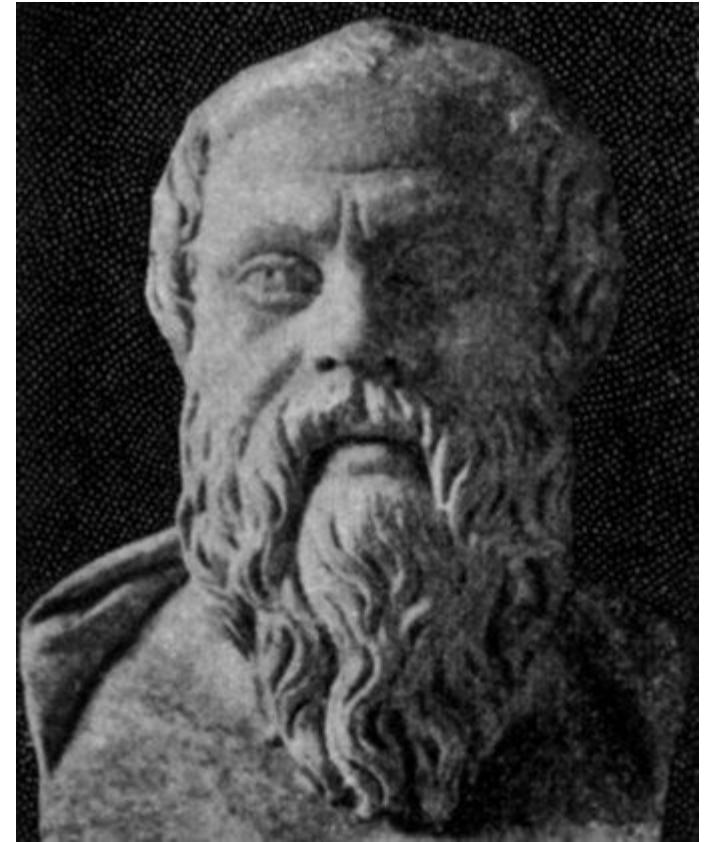


Greece's Golden Age

- Development of philosophy- “lovers of wisdom.”
- Taught -drama, philosophy, sculptures, architecture and science.
- Philosophy taught by sophists- rejected beliefs that gods influenced human behavior.

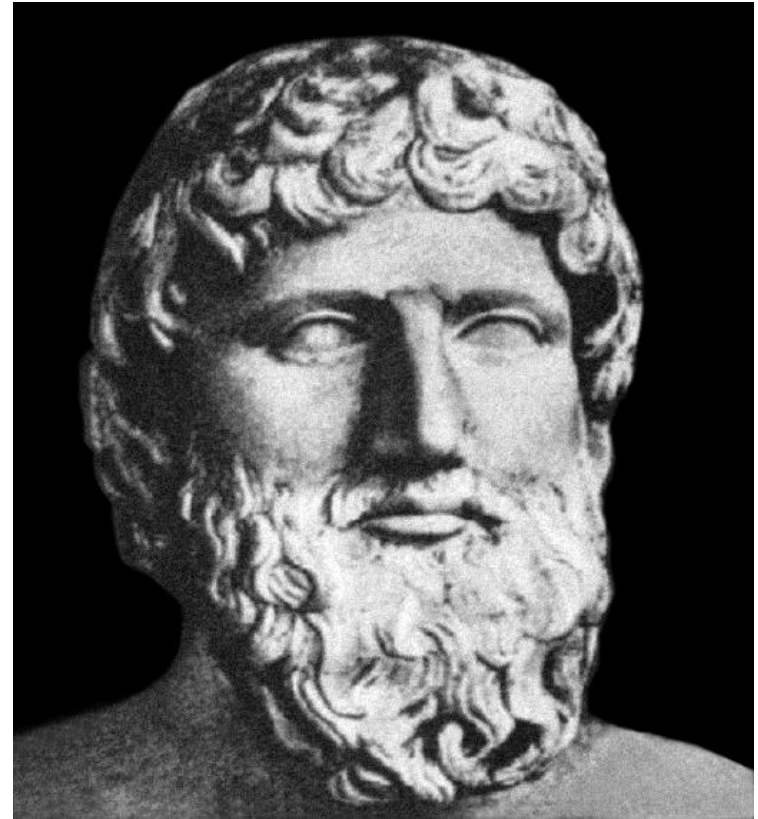
Famous Greek Philosophy Teachers

- Socrates- taught and believed in the absolute truth rather than the relative truth.
- Attracted to the process on which people learned.
- Asked questions and made students come up with answers. Socratic method.
- Athenians saw him as a threat
- Tried for corruption- jury found him guilty and sentenced to death.
- Drank poison and killed himself- felt the search for truth was more important than admitting fault.



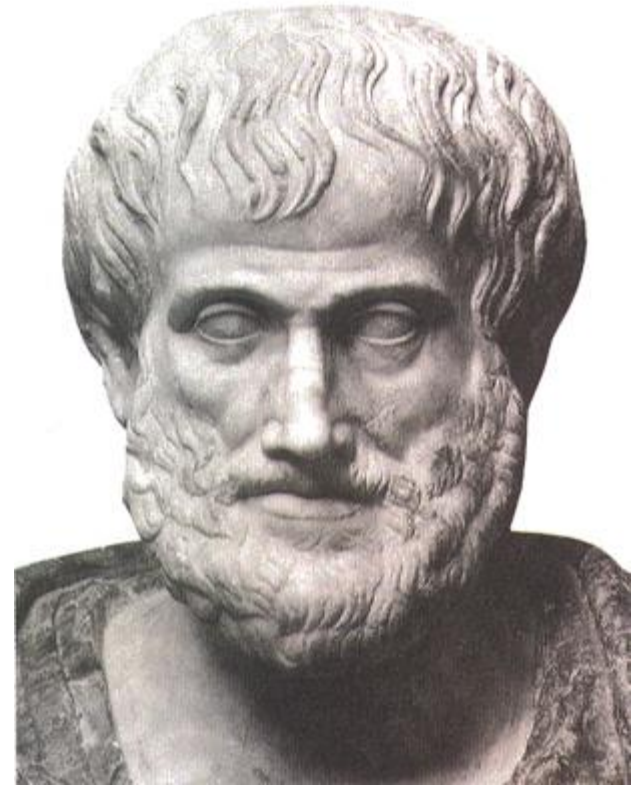
Plato

- Wrote the earliest books on political science, Republic. Included his vision of a perfect governed society.
- Believed in the importance of the state and not the individual.
- Too much freedom = social disorder



Aristotle

- Taught ethical principal-
live moderately and avoid
extreme actions.
- Questioned the nature of the world and human belief, thought and knowledge.
- Believed in a political structure- government is a balance between a monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.



Persian Wars 490 B.C.

4



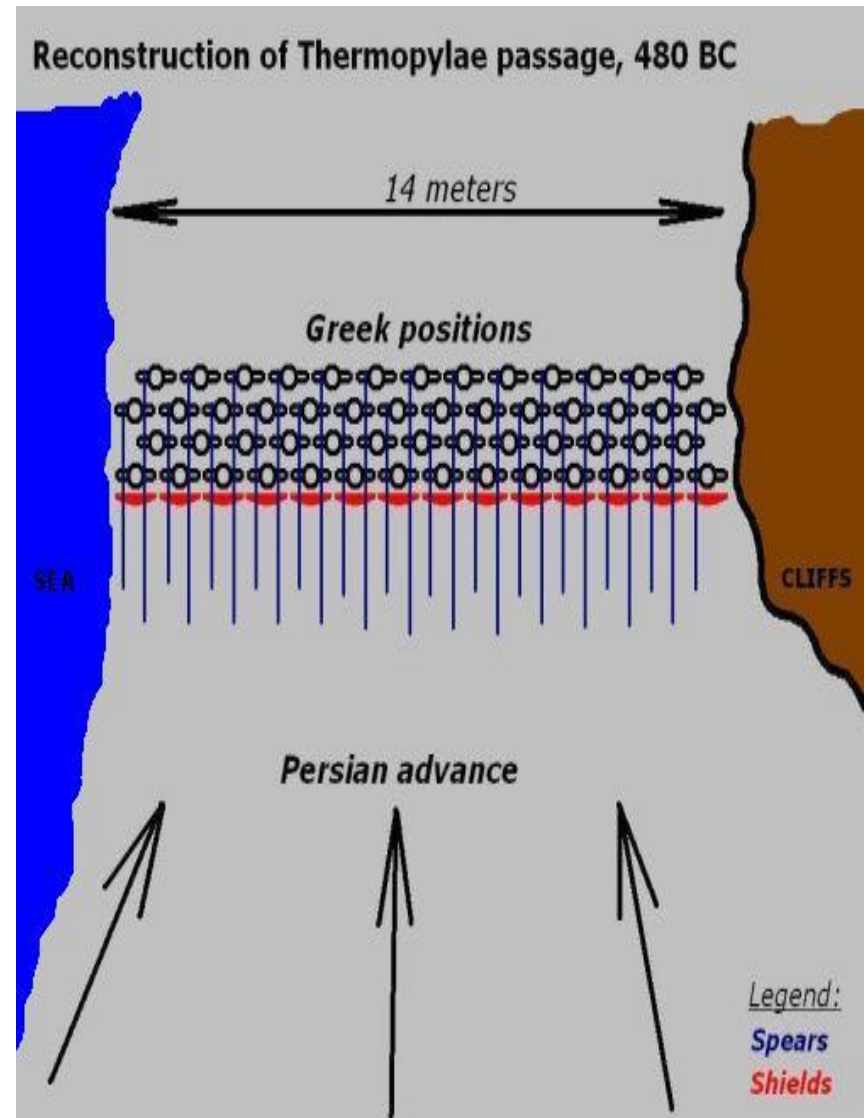
Persian Wars

- Greeks vs. Persians Empires (Darius the Great)
- Persians wanted the Athenian land of Marathon.
- Persian sent 25,000 men across the Aegean Sea
- 10,000 Athenians await
- Persian army couldn't defeat the disciplined Greek phalanx
- Pheidippides – Marathon to Athens to warn that the Persians were coming



Thermopylae 480 B.C.

- Darius the Great son Xerxes wanted revenge on the Greeks 10 years later
- Greek city-states joined forces
- Xerxes faced 7,000 Greeks at a narrow mountain pass **300 Spartans**–Thermopylae. Greeks stopped Persians for 3 days.
- A traitor informed Persians of a route around the mountain.
- Knowing the defeat the Spartans stated to hold the Persians back while the other retreated. All Spartans were killed.
- Athenians evacuate the city. Xerxes set in on fire. Move battle to the sea.
- Persian ships couldn't move in narrow channel, small Greek ships destroyed the Persians.
- Athenians power, prestige and creativity grew after victory



Chinese Civilization # 5



Geography Early Chinese Civilization

- Largest population of any civilization
- More than 50 ethnic groups
- Yellow River – 2,900 miles
- Yangtze River – 3,400 miles empties to Yellow Sea
- Mountains and deserts isolated Chinese from other parts of Asia



Dynasty-a family of rulers who right to rule is passed on within the family

The Dynastic Cycle

New Dynasty

- Brings peace
- (Re)builds infrastructure
- Gives land to peasants
- Protects people



Generations go by, New Dynasty becomes...

Old Dynasty

- Taxes people too much
- Stops protecting people
- Lets infrastructure decay
- Treats people unfairly

New Dynasty claims Mandate of Heaven

Old Dynasty loses Mandate of Heaven

Problems

- Floods, earthquakes, etc.
- Peasant revolt
- Invaders attack empire
- Bandits raid countryside



Confucian and social order

551 -479 B.C.

- He believed that social order, harmony, and a good government could restore China if there were 5 basics...

1. ruler and subject
2. father and son
3. husband and wife
4. older brother and younger brother
5. friend and friend

Spent his life teaching students about kindness and courtesy



Confucianism

- Not a religion but an ethical practice based on right and wrong
- Became foundation for Chinese government and social order
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society

The Sayings of Confucius



LoyalBooks.com

It is easy to hate and it is difficult to love. This is how the whole scheme of things works. All good things are difficult to achieve; and bad things are very easy to get.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Wherever you go, go with all your heart

There are three methods to gaining wisdom. The first is reflection, which is the highest. The second is limitation, which is the easiest. The third is experience, which is the bitterest.

Study the past, if you would divine the future.

Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life. Confucius

Qin Dynasty- 221 B.C.

- Defeated invaders – doubled the size of China
- Crushed those who resisted Chinese rule
- Strengthened military
- Burned “useless books” wrote by Confucian thinkers, murdered Confucian scholars
- Government had totally authority – autocracy

Qin Dynasty- 221 B.C.

- Centralization = built 4,000 miles of highway, standards for writing, law, and currency.
- Created irrigation systems for farm production
- Great Wall of China – huge defensive wall, almost the length of the entire empire, built by peasants, worked for no wages, many labors died while building.
- Qin Dynasty unified China at the expense of human freedom

Great Wall Facts

- Stretches from the Yellow Sea in the east to the Gobi Desert in the West.
- Thousands of miles long
- Watch towers every 200 - 300 yards
- Took millions of tons of stone, dirt and rubble to fill the core.
- Each section is 20-25 feet tall
- Took over 2,000 years to build

