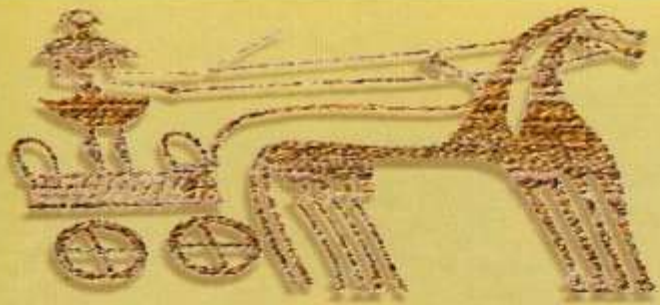


Greek Culture # 1

2000 B.C.- 300 B.C.





ANCIENT GREECE



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.

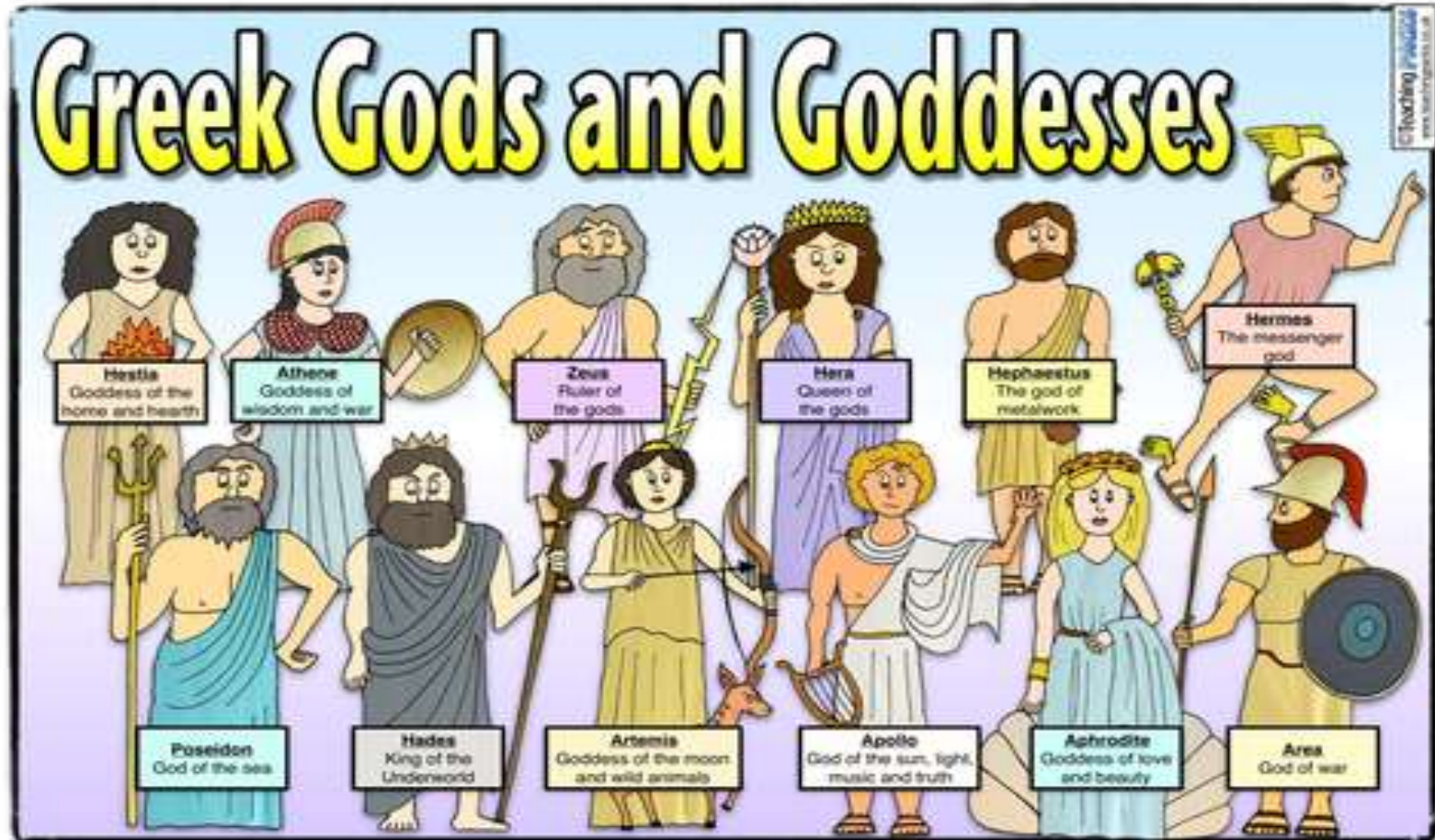


Greek Mythology

- 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>



Greek Mythology



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

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>

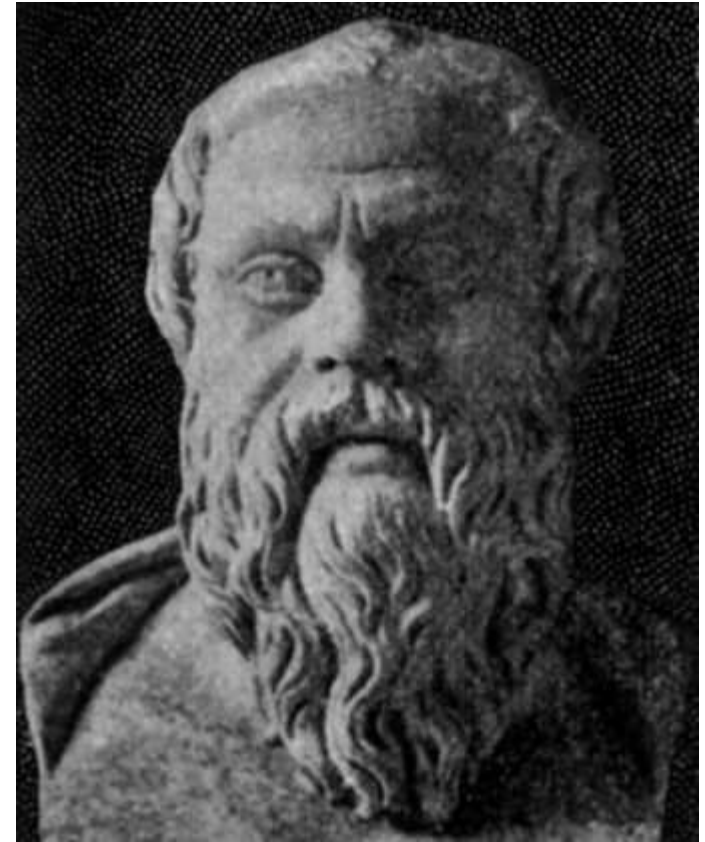


Greece's Golden Age

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

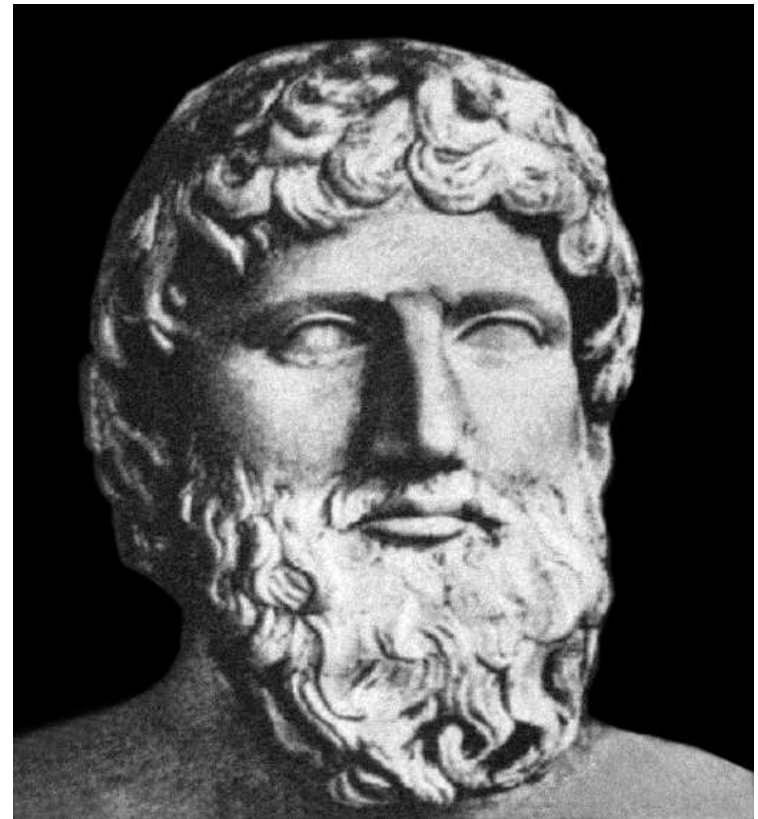
Famous Greek Philosophy Teachers

- 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

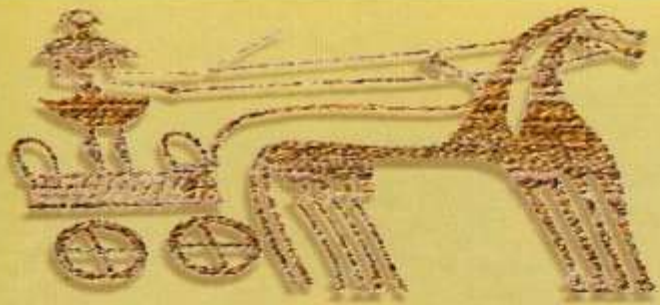
- Taught ethical principal-
live moderately and avoid
extreme actions.
- Questioned the nature of the world and human belief, thought and knowledge.
- Believed in a political structure- government is a balance between a monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.





Democracy in Greece

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





"Come back with your shield -
or on it" 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>

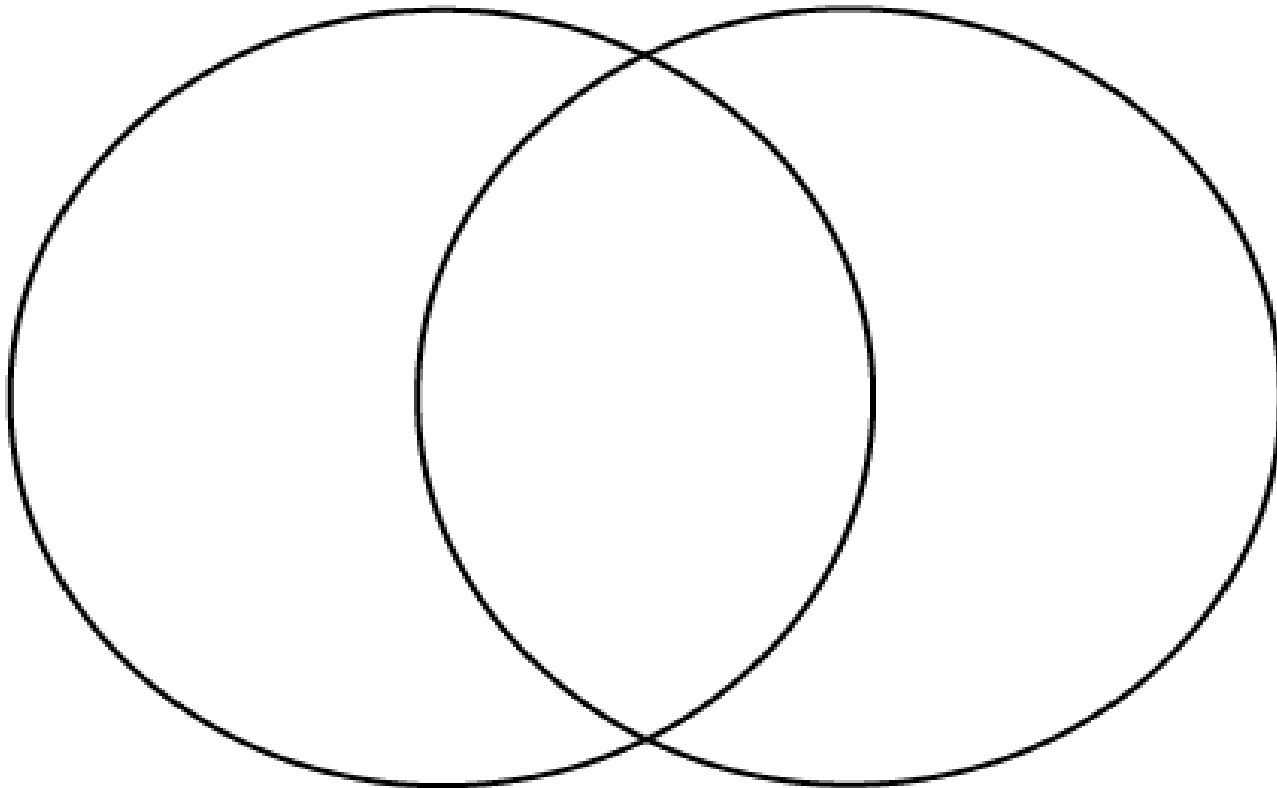
Athenian lifestyle

- 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



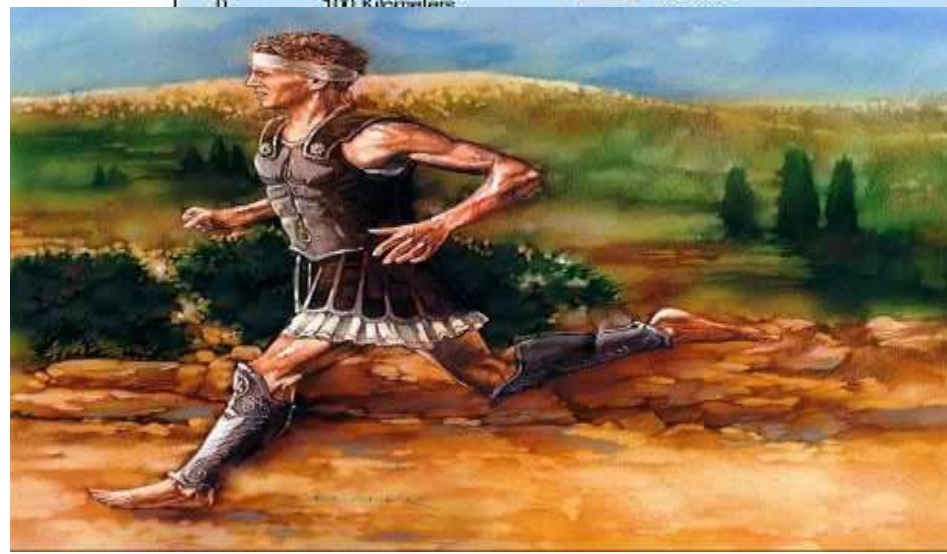
Persian Wars 490 B.C.

3



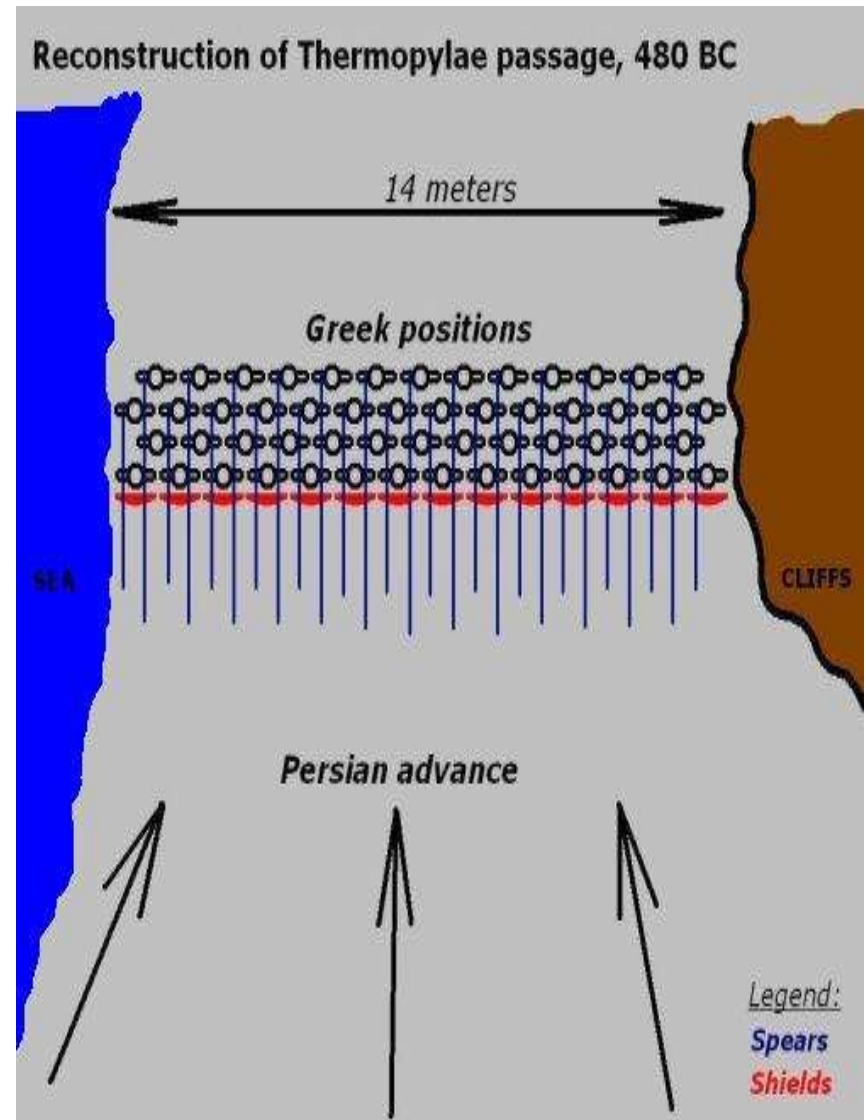
Persian Wars

- 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 send news of the victory. Died.



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 Ethical Systems

Confucianism

- Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on family relationships.
- Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society.
- Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

Daoism

- The natural order is more important than the social order.
- A universal force guides all things.
- Human beings should live simply and in harmony with nature.

Legalism

- A highly efficient and powerful government is the key to social order.
- Punishments are useful to maintain social order.
- Thinkers and their ideas should be strictly controlled by the government.

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

1. **Comparing** Which of these three systems stresses the importance of government and a well-ordered society?
2. **Synthesizing** Which of these systems seems to be most moderate and balanced? Explain.