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|  | Greece |
| **POLITICAL**   * **Leaders, Elites** * **Structure--Laws** * **Role of Religion** * **Conflict** * **Diplomacy, Treaties** * **Judicial** | No centralized government; concept of polis (city-state), or a fortified site that formed the centers of many city states  The Greeks were the first people ever to have a democratic government. Before this they had monarchies, oligarchies and tyrannies. There is not a systematic record of laws from Ancient Greece, but there is evidence that laws did exist.  Sparta and Athens two leading city-states  Athens  Athens government first dominated by tyrants, or strong rulers who gained power from military prowess; later came to be ruled by an assembly of free men who made political decisions.  Democracy under Pericles in Athens, major decisions were made by general assemblies in which only citizens would participate.  Only a minority of people were citizens in Athens.  Sparta  Militaristic state over a large slave population (helots)  Aristocracy  Sparta theoretically equal; wealth accumulation not allowed  **Alexander the Great was one of the best leaders of Greece. He conquered empires spread from Greece to Indus Greece – Hellenistic Empire** |
| **ECONOMIC**   * **Philosophy** * **Focus** * **Trade, Commerce** * **Capital/Money** * **Role of merchnats** | **Their economy revolved around their trade throughout the Mediterranean. There geography allowed limited farming so they**.  Great seafaring skills, centered around the Aegean Sea, but traveled around the entire Mediterranean  Most commercial activity required seafaring abilities to trade with Palestine, Egypt, and Carthage exchanging wine and olive products for grains. |
| **RELIGIOUS**   * **Origins** * **Beliefs, Teaching** * **Conversion** * **Holy Books** * **Influence on Society\*** | **Greece was mainly polytheistic. They had a different god for different beliefs. For instance Zeus was the king of Gods and Apollo was the god of medicine and health**  The gods had very human characteristics and emotions**.**  Gods and goddesses regulated and interfered with human life.  They aimed to please the gods, and were punished harshly when they did not. They also built many temples and monuments for their gods, and held celebrations for them |
| **SOCIAL**   * **Family** * **Gender Relations** * **Social Classes** * **Inequalities—coercive labor** * **Life Styles** | **In Greece their were various different gender roles in different city-states. In Greece women had limited roles with the exception of military based Sparta where women had a large part of Spartan society while the men were off to war.**  Women were expected to lead private lives and run the home while the men took on an active role in society. Women’s social status and legal rights were based of her husband or partner’s.  There were slaves in ancient Greece. They had no legal rights and very few were paid.  **Athletic participation was strongly encouraged throughout Greece as was education to nurture.**  Social status dependent on land holdings and cultural sophistication  Athens encouraged equality for free males, but women and slaves had little freedom. Neither group was allowed to participate in polis (city-state) affairs.  Athens valued education, placed emphasis on importance of human effort, human ability to shape future events |
| INTERACTIONS  War/conflict  Diplomacy/treaties  Alliances  Exchanges between individuals, groups, & empires/nations  Trade/commerce  Globalization | Due to land being so tight, Greece was always looking to establish colonies abroad to ease overcrowding and gain new raw materials.  Persian Wars led to the uniting of the Greek city states against the Persian Empire (largest empire east of the Mediterranean at the time); Greeks win the war  Delian League was established under the leadership of Pericles after the Persian wars as an alliance against aggression from its common enemies; members paid a tribute that was oversaw by Athens.  Peloponnesian War (Sparta vs. Athens, Sparta wins the Golden Age of Greece comes to an end  Alexander the Great and the spread of Hellenism (Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultural blend/diffusion); death resulted in the split of the Hellenistic Empire into three parts: Antigonid (Greece and Macedon), Ptolemaic (Egypt), and the Seleucid (Bactria and Anatolia) |
| **ARTS & SCIENCES**   * **Art, Music** * **Writing, Literature** * **Philosophy** * **Math & Science** * **Education** * **Technology** | **Greek culture put a lot of emphasis on learning.**  **They had many realistic sculptures – tried to capture the human form in motion**  **They performed plays and Greek tragedies and comedies.**  **They had many works of literature such as the Iliad, and the Odyssey.**  There were many philosophers in Greece. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were among the leaders of this period of learning.  Olympic games  Euclid – father of geometry  Archimedes – Archimedes screw, value of pi, and law of levers and pulleys  Aristarchus – estimated the size of the sun (300x larger than the earth – actually 1.3 million x’s larger) and stated the sun is the center of the universe  Erathosthenes – calculated the size of the earth within 1%  Socrates 469-399 bce – examine your beliefs, don’t accept something because of tradition; question authority; father of the Socratic Method  Plato 427-347 bce – found the school *The Academy* which will last for 900 years; Wrote *The Republic* that challenges democratic governments (liked oligarchy)  Aristotle 384-322 – started the school *The Lyceum*; used logic to argue - beginning of the scientific method; Tutor to Alexander the Great  Zeno 335-263 bce – started Stoicism which believes in a divine power that controls nature; people need to live in harmony with nature; you need to focus on the things you can control  Epicurus 341-270 bce – began Epicuruism; believes that the universe is controlled by a god who has no interest in us; only real objects are what the five sense can perceive; greatest good and pleasure comes from living a virtuous life |
| NEAR: GEOGRAPHY   * Location * Physical * Movement * Human/Environment * Region | **Very hilly, mountanous geography. Forced to have city-states.**  **Near the Mediterranean Sea.**  **Greece had a lot of natural harbors along the Mediterranean Sea that allowed a lot of trade to occur throughout Classical Greece.** |