

- Intro
 - Class starting point = 500BC
 - Our focus = not “time”; facets of culture
 - We are going to cover history
 - Remember: history is not PC
- the Greeks
 - Greece = home of 3 ancient cultures
 - Geographically
 - Heartland = Peloponnesus
 - Geography influenced cultural development
 - Earliest Greek cultures = Minoans & Mycenaeans
- The Minoans
 - Represents “Neolithic” development
 - Appeared ~3000BC on Crete
 - Profited from Egyptian trade
 - Urban revolution ~1950BC
 - Cities formed around central complex
 - Developed script = Linear A
 - Religion = simplistic
 - Detailed frescos survived
 - Downfall = earthquakes
 - Death knoll = volcanic explosion of Santorini
 - Minoans unable to recover
- The Mycenaeans
 - European raiders

- Invaded Crete ~1450BC
- Descendants of European migrants
- Extremely warlike; sea raiders & traders
- Not much remains of culture
- Most famous account = war w/ Troy
- ~1200BC, sudden collapse
- The Greek Dark Ages (~1200-750BC)
 - Period = drastic depopulation & disappearance of Mycenaean civilization
 - Life begins anew slowly
 - Selected *acropoleis* for protection
 - Nearby villages absorbed
 - Sites w/ shrines = hubs
 - Establishment of *poleis*
 - Controlled by either monarchical aristocracy or oligarchy
 - New classes
 - *Aristoi*
 - *Thetes*
- Archaic (Homeric) Age (~750-500BC)
 - Gradual end of Dark Ages
 - Age named for Homer
 - Two epic poems - *the Iliad* & *the Odyssey*
 - Defines early Greek beliefs
 - Also structures *Pantheon*
 - Key value for Greeks = *aretē*
 - Homeric *aretē* = characteristics of dominating warrior

- Impact of Hesiod
 - Devised moral & political structure
 - Explained how Gods came into being (*the Theogony*)
 - Recorded hard times of *thetes* (*Works and Days*)
 - Hesiod claims Zeus = responsible for order
 - Hesiod's aretē = “righteousness” & “honest work”
 - Argued for “moderation” in all things
- Greeks followed Homer & Hesiod
- Greek Religion
 - Played important part in daily life
 - Were polytheists
 - Primary gods = Pantheon
 - Gods behaved as humans behaved
 - Generally, humans feared their wrath
 - Greek religion = open; more cult-like
 - Honored Gods w/ festivals
 - Oracles
- Greece emerges from Dark Ages
 - Economic revival = political stability
 - To control trade, expanded into Mediterranean; Colonies = release valve
 - ~600BC middle class appears based on \$\$\$
 - Land hunger angers *thetes*
 - ~650BC *tyrants* appear
 - Supported by middle & poor classes
 - Used new military techniques = Hoplite phalanx.

- Once in control, tyrants reformed poleis
- NOTE: abuse by tyrants = rejection
- Birth of “*demos*” – “*cratis*”; *Demos-cratis* varied
- Athens
 - Never ruled solely by tyrant
 - *Archons* = supreme
 - Some = influential
 - Ex. Drakon
 - Begins process towards democracy
 - Drafts first code of law
 - Ex. Solon
 - Fear of revolution
 - Elected sole archon
 - Institutes “middle of road” reforms
 - Establishes *ekklesia* & *heliaia*
 - Reforms didn’t satisfy poor or rich
 - Solon warns of tyranny
 - Pisistratus emerges
 - “Selected” as tyrant
 - Focus = economy & infrastructure
 - Does NOT remove existing government
 - NOTE: was ostracized twice
 - Hippias succeeds father in 527BC

- Initially = popular
- Behaves cruelly; executes opponents
- Forms alliances w/ Persians
- Powerful noble family plots removal
- Spartans aid
- Cleisthenes replaces in 510BC
 - Creates basis for Athenian democracy
 - Creates ten artificial tribes – *deme*
 - 50 men per = *boule*
 - 600 men per = *heliaia*
 - *Ekklesia* open to all citizens
 - Formalizes institution of ostracism
- Athenian democracy on collision course with Sparta
- Sparta
 - Was oligarchy
 - Society influenced by Lycurgus
 - Creates gov't with elements of monarchy, oligarchy, & democracy
 - 2 *Archagetai*
 - 28 member *Gerousia*
 - *Ekklesia*
 - 5 *ephors*
 - Society reflects totalitarianism
 - Property divided among *Spartiates*
 - State controls population
 - Males = soldiers

- Females also serve
- Sparta soon impacted by war
 - Conquest of Messenia
 - Creation of *helots*
 - *Helots* cause create problems
 - Result = strict military discipline implemented
- Sparta attempts repeat w/ Argos
 - *Helots* revolt
 - Result = 2-tiered social structure: *homoioi* & *helots*
- Sparta = military machine but backwards
 - Many Greeks admired Spartan way of life
 - Greatest strength = greatest weakness
 - To offset, create *neodamôdeis*
 - Sparta constantly feared Helot contamination
- Spartan League opposes Athenian union for dominance of Greece
- The Persian Wars
 - Herodotus & *Histories*
 - Develops foundations of historical study
 - *Histories* = clash of 2 distinct civilizations
 - Persian Wars launch Hellenic Period (500-336BC)
 - 547BC Cyrus conquered Lydia
 - Ionian Greeks = descendants of Mycenaeans
 - Ionians threatened Persian expansion
 - Ionian city-states rebel; Athens aids
 - Darius I crushes revolt

- 20,000 Persians cross Aegean
- Land near Marathon
- Battle of Marathon (490BC)
 - Miltiades defeats Darius's army
 - It = classic Homeric aretē
 - *Nenikēkamen!*
 - Darius outraged
- 480BC Xerxes attempt conquest
 - Athens & Sparta set aside differences
 - Build Greek League – 31 states
 - Plan = defend isthmus of Corinth
- Battle of Thermopylae (480BC)
 - Leonides & 300 Spartans
 - Ephialtes = traitor
- Themistocles of Athens
 - “Wooden Walls”
- Battle of Salamis (480BC)
 - Xerxes navy shattered
 - Land force on its own
- Plataea (479BC)
 - Pausanias decisively defeats Xerxes land force
- Enthusiasm = historic significance
- Peloponnesian War
 - Thucydides & *History of the Peloponnesian War*
 - 1st scientific historian

- Seeds of war = creation of Delian League
 - Sparta sees victory as end
 - Athens wants to continue
 - Pro-Spartan poleis vs. Pro-Athenian poleis

- War begins 431BC
 - Athenians led by Pericles
 - Fights defensive war
 - Spartans use scorched earth
 - Plague breaks out
 - Athens stumbles
 - Inept leaders = numerous blunders
 - Treaty of Nicias 421BC
 - War = costly for both

- Athenians used peace to expand
 - Melos (416BC)
 - Syracuse (415BC)
 - Sparta sends army to assist Syracuse

- Sparta renews scorched earth
 - Lays seige to Athens until 404BC
 - Athens surrenders
 - Spartan terms = harsh
 - Impose 30 Tyrants

- 4th Cen BC = Chaos
 - In Athens, 30 Tyrants kill & ostracize

- Rest of Greece = depression
- Sparta exhausts itself
- Thebes rises & ends Spartan dominance
- Thebes too weak to restore stability
- Rise of Philip II of Macedonia
 - Defeats Athens & Thebes @ Chaeronea (338 BC)
 - Philip imposes Persian-style rule on Greece
- Hellenic Period = significant for W. Civ
 - Hellenic period = advances in art & literature
 - Greatest contributions = philosophy
 - Socrates (470-399BC)
 - *“Know thyself”*
 - *“Without knowledge, the truth is impossible to achieve.”*
 - *“An unexamined life is unworth living.”*
 - *“Knowledge is the only good and ignorance the only evil.”*
 - Socrates aretē = attainment of knowledge
 - Plato (428-347BC)
 - Socrates best student;
 - Focus = “spiritual world of ideas”
 - Education of philosophy
 - Ideal state = *The Republic*
 - *“Until philosophers & until political greatness & wisdom are as one with all else standing aside, no city-state will be free of evil.”*
 - Aretē = the attainment of wisdom & truth
 - Aristotle (384-322BC)

- Plato's greatest student
- Knowledge comes from collection & organization of facts
- Philosophy = acquisition & maintenance of human affairs
- Two kinds of aretē: intellectual & moral
- *"All humans have capacity to learn proper habits; few have discipline to do so."*
- The "state" necessary "for the sake of the good life"
- Hippocrates (460-377BC)
 - Father of modern medicine
 - Disease from natural not supernatural causes
 - *"Men think it's supernatural because they do not understand it. But if they called everything supernatural which they do not understand, why, there would be no end of such thing."*
 - Adopts empirical methods
 - NOTE: the Hippocratic Oath
- The Hellenistic Age (336-30BC)
 - Begins w/ Alexander; Ends w/ Cleopatra VII
 - Marks spread of Greek culture
 - 336BC Alex succeeds Philip II
 - Believed in superiority of Greek culture
 - Homeric *aretē*
 - Goal = break Persian hold on SW Asia
 - Defeats two Persian armies
 - Alex the Pharaoh?
 - Battle of Gaugamela (331BC)
 - Alex rejects truce
 - Marches on Persepolis

- Darius murdered
- Alex = King of Persia
- Marches eastward to India
 - Morale shifts
 - Army demands to return home
 - Plans to return
- Withdraws to Babylon
 - Dies June 13, 323BC
- Alex “the great”?
- Upon death, empire divided
 - Egypt = Ptolemy
 - Persia = Seleucus
 - Macedonia & Greece = Antigonus 1-Eye
- Authority = centralized; bureaucracies staffed by Greeks
- 1 by 1 each Hellenistic kingdom implodes
- Greeks unable to stop Rome
- Hellenistic empires weak; but contributes to civilization
 - New cities = sites to experiment
 - Artistic development
 - Religious developments - syncretism
 - Others turn from religion
 - Skepticism - 1st developed by Pyrrho
 - Cynicism = ex. Diogenes
 - Epicureanism – 1st developed by Epicurus
 - Stoicism = 1st developed by Zeno

