

Ancient Greece

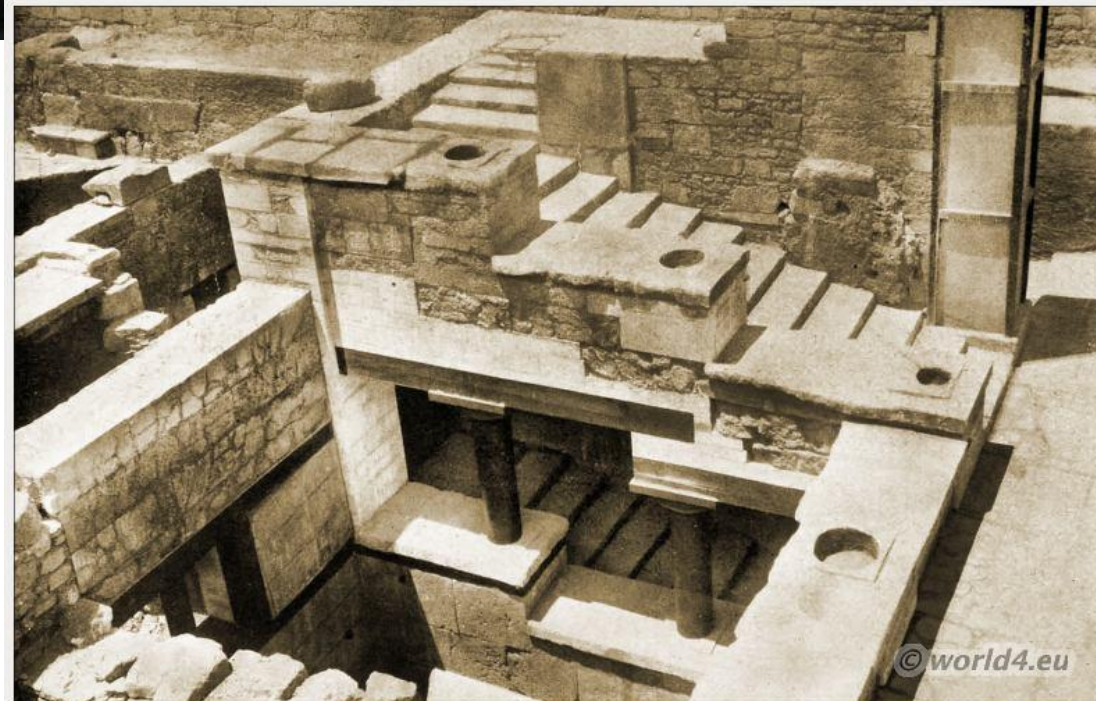
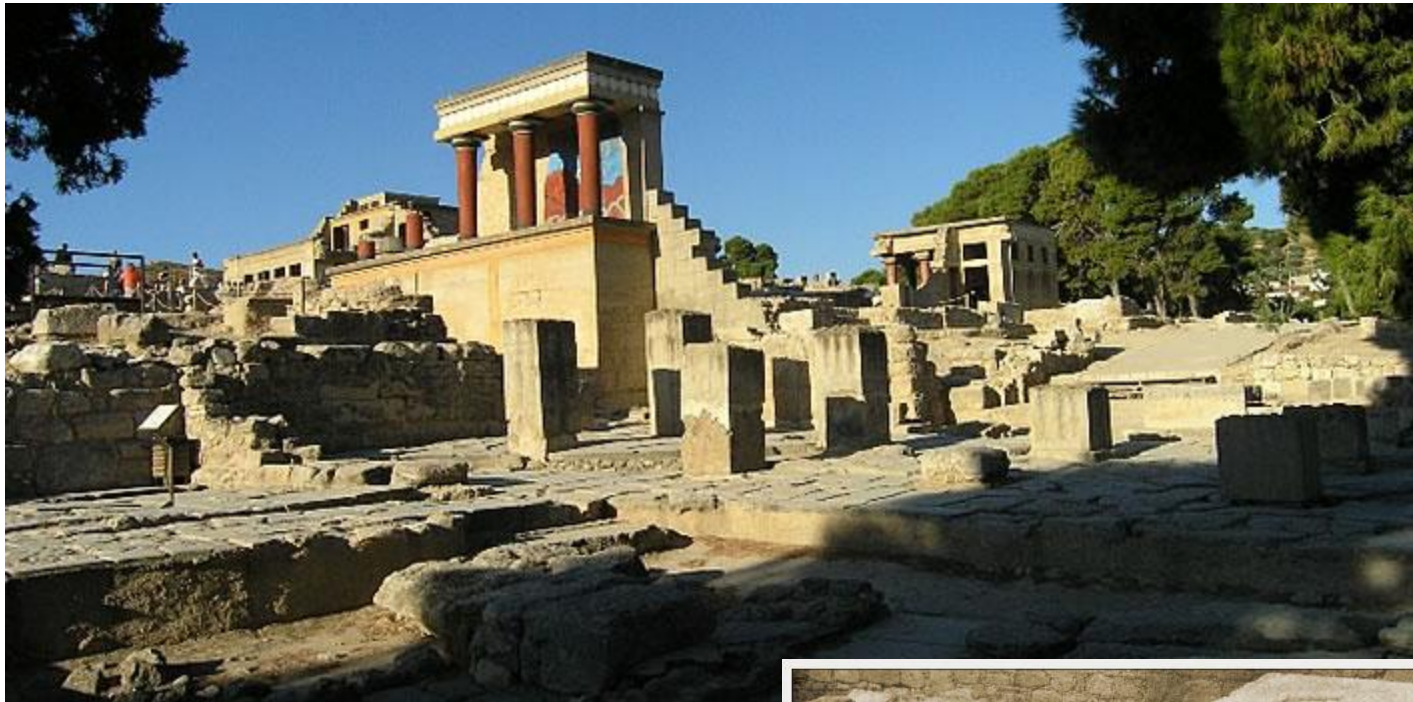
Terms

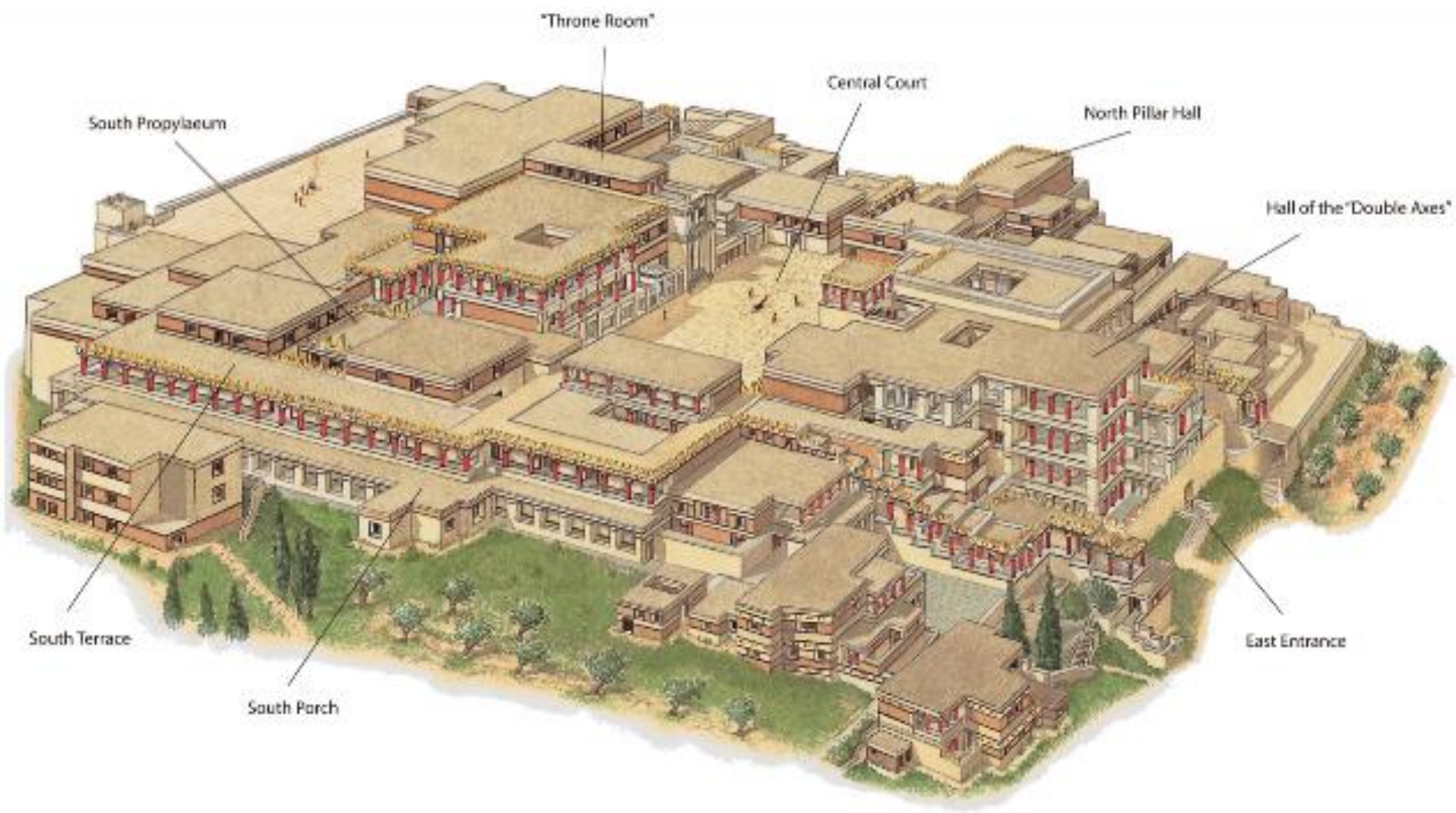
- City-state (Greek definition and organization)
- Democracy
- Cleisthenes
- Homer
 - *The Iliad*
 - *The Odyssey*
- Archaic Age
- Panhellenism
- Peloponnesian League
- Sparta
- Persian Wars
- Delian League

Pre Dark Age Kingdoms

- Hittites (1750-1200 BCE)
- Minoans (2200-1400 BCE)
- Mycenaean (1800-1000 BCE)







"Throne Room"

Central Court

North Pillar Hall

Hall of the "Double Axes"

South Propylaeum

South Terrace

South Porch

East Entrance



Beginnings

- Dark Ages – 1000-750 BCE
 - Destruction by Sea Peoples and invading northern Dorian Greeks
- Characteristics of a Dark Age
 - Decline or lack of written records
 - Breakdown of trade

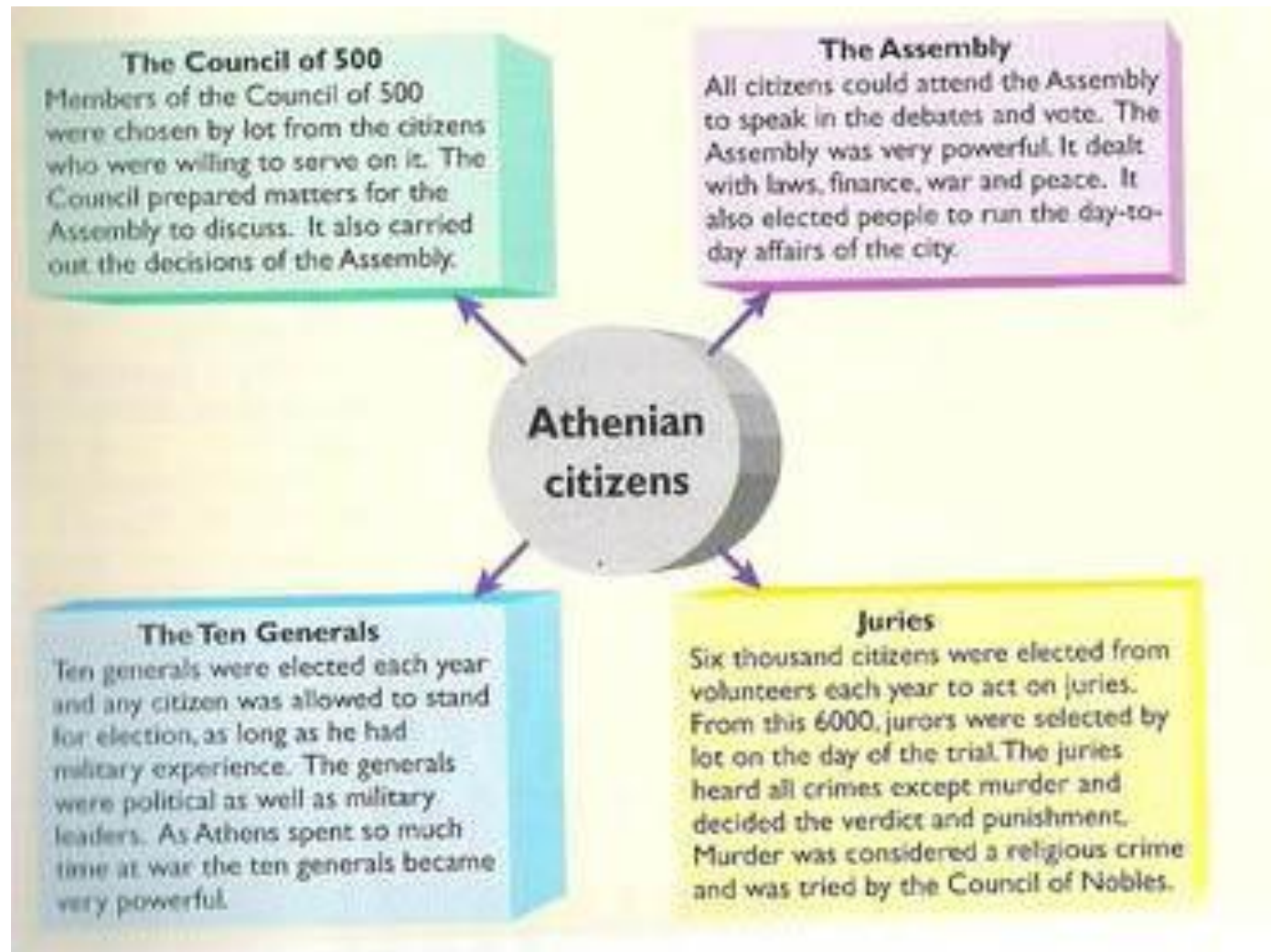
Archaic Age – 750-480 BCE

- Characteristics
 - Panhellenism
 - Creation of Olympics
 - Writings of Homer
 - Persian Wars (ended Archaic Age)
 - Organization into city-states
 - City core – *polis*
 - Countryside/agriculture – *chora*
 - Marketplace – *agora*
 - Fortification – *acropolis*

City-State Case Study: Athens

- Citizenship and voting
- Process to Democracy
 - Monarchy -> Oligarchy -> Democracy
- Laws of Draco
- Democracy reforms
 - Cleisthenes

Athenian Democracy



Sparta

- 3 social categories
 - Homoioi
 - Periokoi
 - Helots
- Governance
 - Two kings
 - Ephors
 - Council of Elders
 - Council of equals
 - Krypteia – Secret Police

Persian Wars

- Peloponnesian league
- Darius
- 499 BCE – Ionian Greeks rebel in Asia Minor against Persian rule
- 490 BCE – Battle at Marathon
- 480 BCE – The 300
 - Xerxes
- Herodotus
- Delian League
- 470s – Beginning of Golden Age



Recap

- Dark Ages
- Archaic Age
 - Panhellenism
 - Olympics
 - Homer
 - Persian Wars
 - City State
 - Democracy