Greece - Vocabulary

Acropolis - A fortified hill on which temples, shrines, and statues were built.

Agora - A large open marketplace surrounded by government buildings.

Assembly - The group of voters which consisted of all citizens.

Boule - A council which assisted the assembly. It consisted of 500 members (50 per tribe) who were chosen by lot.

Hellene - At the time of Ancient Greece the Greek were known as Hellenes or Hellas

Hoplite - Premier Greek foot soldiers, dressed in leather and bronze body armor, carrying a bronze & leather shield, long spear, & short sword.

Metic - Craftsman and shopkeepers like boat builders, barbers, school teachers, etc.

Phalanx - Greek battle formation consisting of a long block of soldiers, 8 ranks deep, where shields were overlapped for protection.

Philosopher – A person who studies ideas about knowledge, truth, the nature and meaning of life, etc.

Polis - A city-state in Ancient Greece which governed itself and included a walled off town and surrounding farmland. Each had a distinctive government and its own traditions, legends, and gods of worship.

Strategoi - This was a military commander. There was 1 per tribe.

Trireme - Long, low boats that were very fast and very easy to steer. They had a large ram at the front, a flat deck for soldiers, and 3 tiers of rowers inside.

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Greece - Time Line

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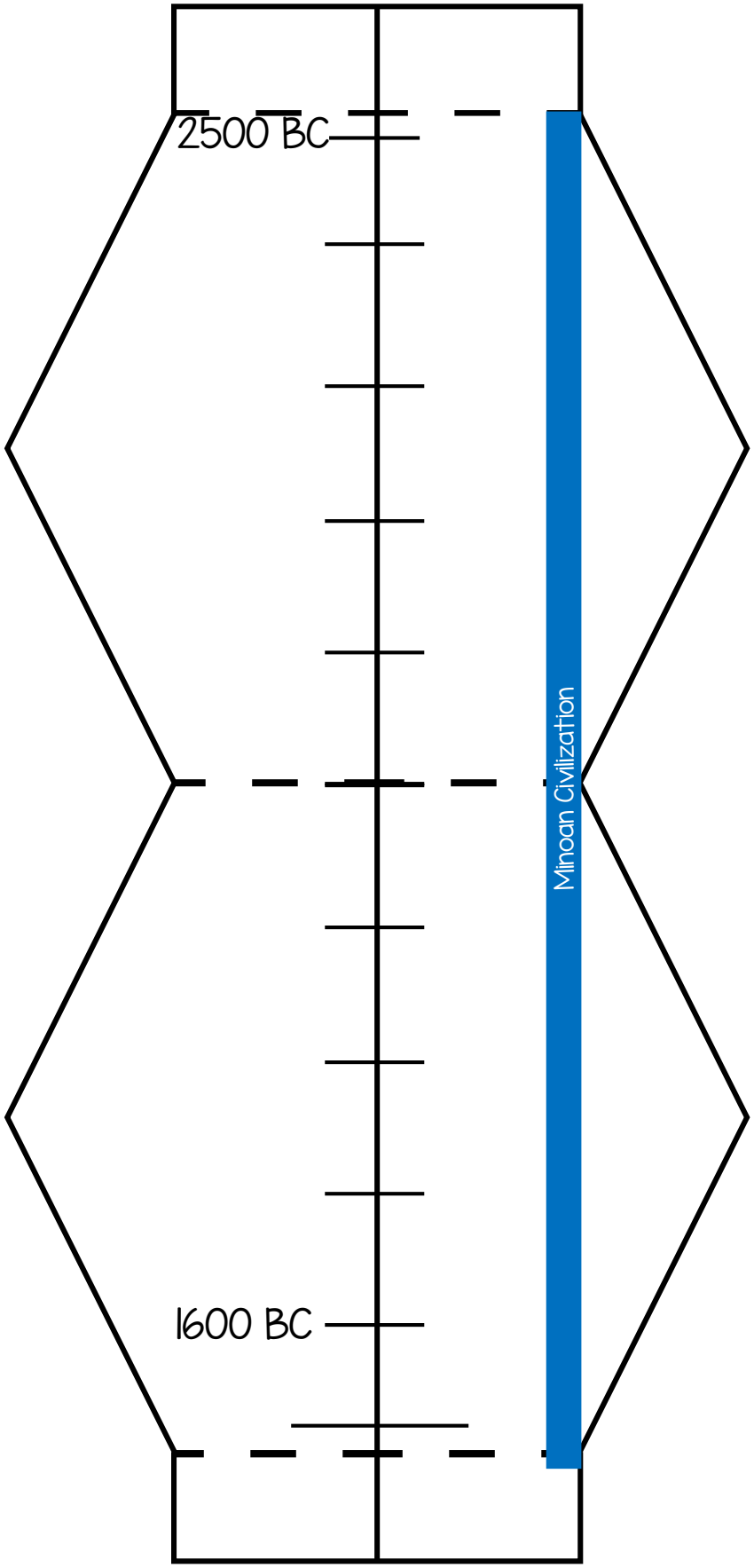

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Greece - Time Line

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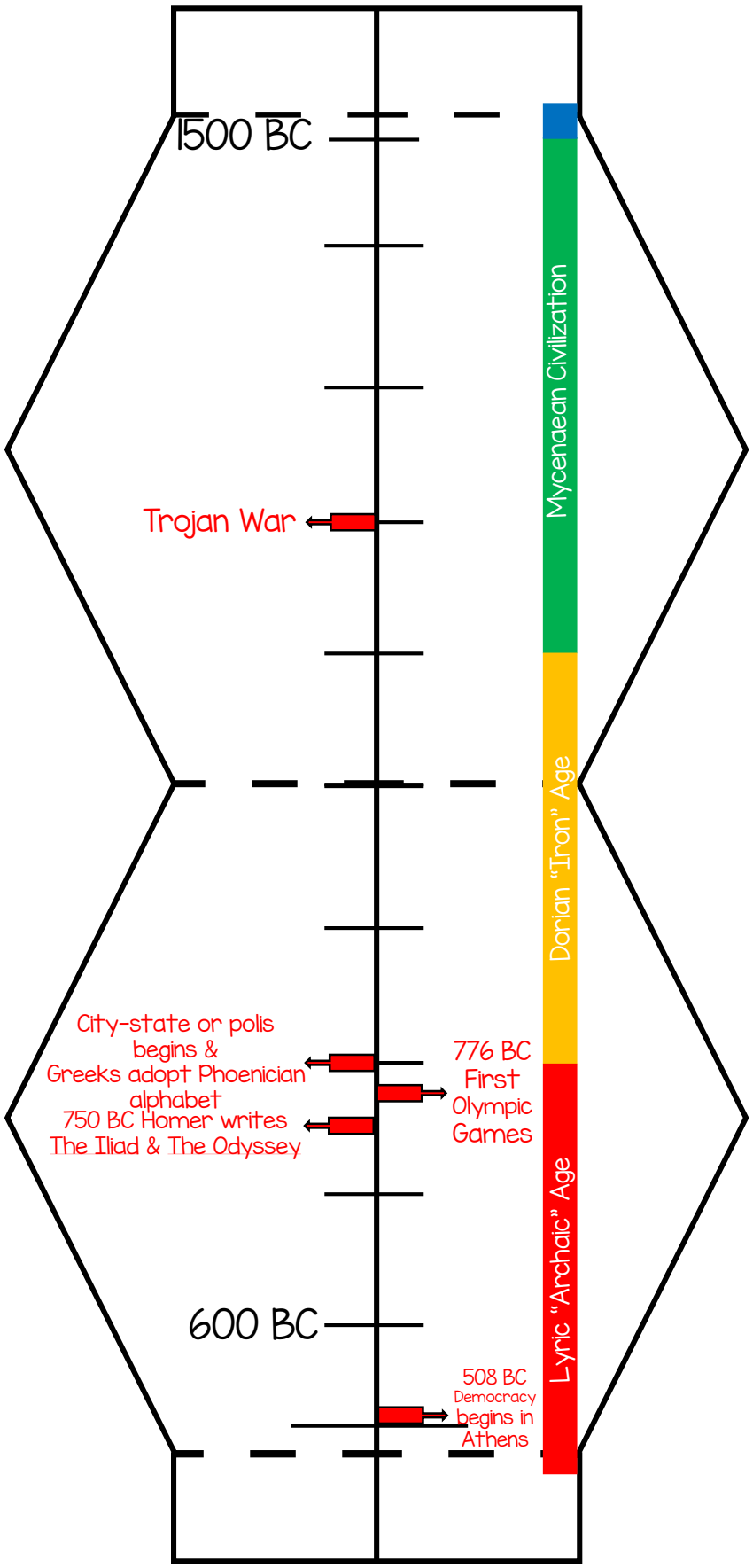

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Greece - Time Line

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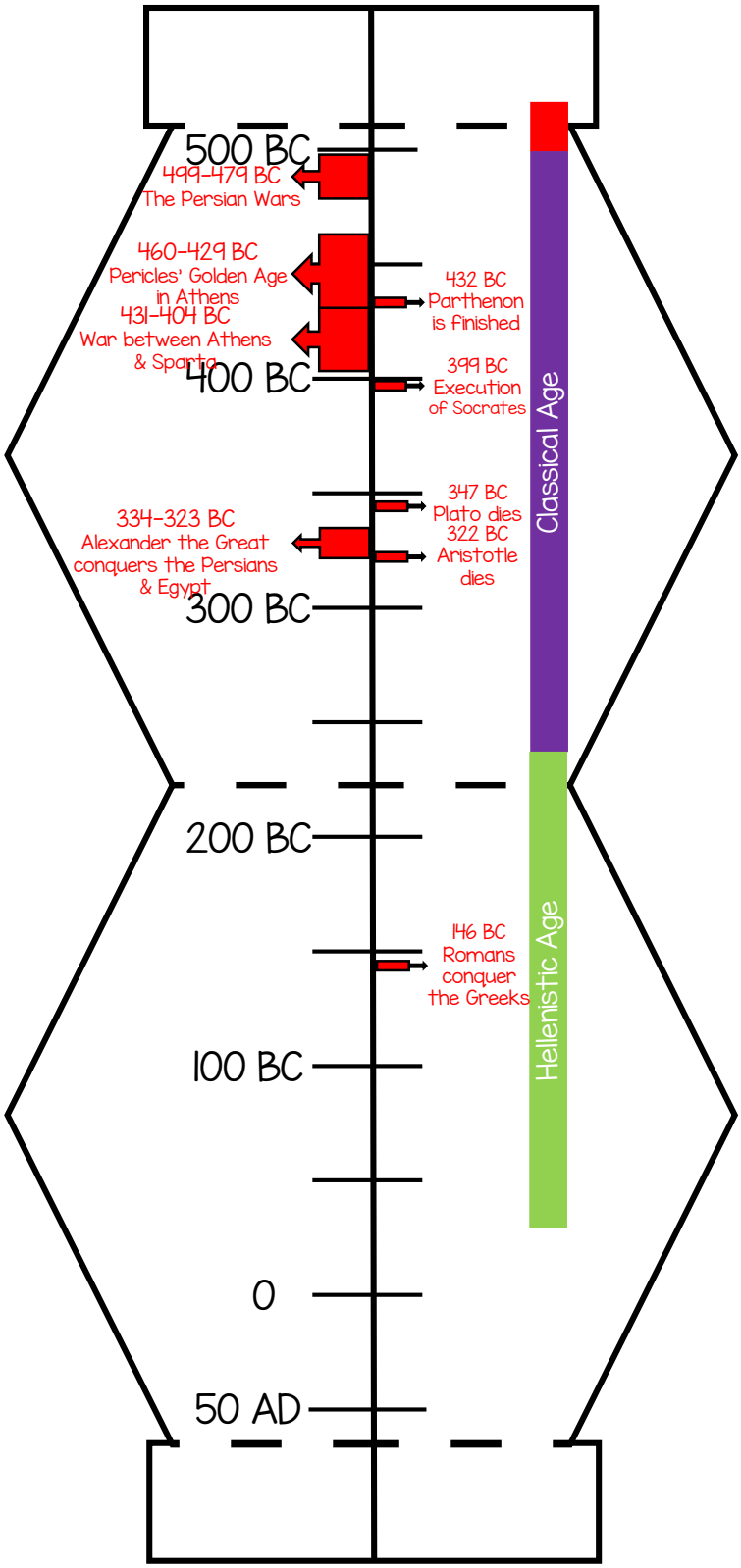
These hexagons are smaller because we have zoomed in on our time line to look more closely at this time period.



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The Minoans & Mycenaeans

The Minoans are the first Greek civilization. They resided on the island of Crete from around the time of 6000 BC, although they did not reach their peak until 2100-1500 BC. They were a rich and peaceful people and built many lavish palaces across the countryside. Up to thirty thousand people may have lived in Knossus and around the surrounding areas.

No one has yet deciphered their language, but the Minoans used a written script called Linear A. They appear, however, to have had a highly organized economy and a strong system of trade.

They were also a religious people, with religious ceremonies occurring in caves, palace rooms, and on mountain tops. Ceremonies involved music, priests, and priestesses. They also had two sacred symbols. One was the bull, and the other was a double-headed weapon, called a labrys. The act of leaping over a charging bull, as seen in the fresco below, may have been a religious event or for sport.

It appears that a series of volcanic eruptions, fire, and invasion by the Mycenaeans is what eventually led to the destruction of the Minoan culture.

The Mycenaean people lived on the mainland of Greece and were in their prime from 1500-1100 BC. Even though they were taught how to write by the Minoans and subsequently developed their own script, called Linear B, it appears that they destroyed the Minoan people.

Although big traders through the Mediterranean and even up into Scandinavia and down to Africa, The Mycenaeans were known as a warrior nation who would commonly attack their neighbors and steal what they needed. Many weapons, images of war, and battle scenes have been found in the remains of their civilization. Also, it is the Mycenaean people who fought the Trojan War over Helen. Although written by Homer, and considered to be fiction, there is also some evidence to point to the possibility that this war may have actually occurred between these two cities long ago.

Just as the Minoans before them, the Mycenaean people believed in life after death. They built tombs for their deceased and included their belongings so they would be equipped in their next life. Goddesses were also revered more than gods.

One by one, it appears the Mycenaean cities were abandoned or destroyed, either by earthquakes or by enemies.

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Athens vs Sparta

The two biggest city-states in Ancient Greece were Athens and Sparta who were bitter rivals at the time. Compare and contrast these two great nation states.

Athens		Sparta
Europe - Greece - Coastal	Location	Europe - Greece - Inland
Democratic Had an assembly Vote by casting tokens	Government	Oligarchy Had an assembly Vote by shouting
140,000	Population	100,000
Forward thinking	Culture	Laid back
Service was optional Specialized in the navy	Military	Mandatory military service Specialized in the army
Trade based	Economy	Agricultural based Xenophobic (stayed to themselves)
Polytheism (many gods) Main god: Athena	Religion	Polytheism (many gods) Main God: Ares
Males were dominant	Men	Males were dominant
Women ran home Women had few rights	Women	Women shared home tasks with men Women had rights
Boys educated at age 7 Education was reading, writing, math, art & philosophy Girls taught home chores	Education	Both boys and girls were educated Education was heavy in athletics and military training
Allowed & supported	Slavery	Allowed & supported
Coinage	Money	Metal bars
Cared for	Sick Children	Left to die or killed

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Life in Ancient Greece

Use this reading to complete your four-tab book on the Social World of Ancient Greece.

The people in Ancient Greece led a very diversified life, focusing not just on surviving from day to day. Nor were they pre-occupied with only one mode of study, such as philosophy, geometry, or astronomy. Instead they broadened their minds and strengthened their bodies by becoming well-versed in many fields and with many instruments.

School, from the word "skolle" meant conversation and was very important to the Greeks. Boys attended school starting at the age of 7 and continued until they were 13. Unfortunately school was a luxury for those who could afford to pay to go, so usually only the rich could attend. While there, they learned how to read, write, and do basic math. They also memorized parts of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, learned how to play the lyre and pipes, and also sang. Once they reached the age of 14, the wealthiest boys could choose to attend secondary school where they could go on to study biology, chemistry, rhetoric (the ability to write and speak well), geometry, astronomy, and meteorology.

Theatre was another area that the Greeks took seriously and presented for the enjoyment of all. Unlike school, women could attend the theatre, although they were not allowed to perform. Men had all the roles, even the women's parts. The Greeks performed two types of plays. They performed tragedies and comedies. Tragedies were usually performed about past events and involved actors wearing dark clothes. When comedies were performed, they were usually about current events and actors often wore bright colors. Two of the best known playwrights of the day were Aeschylus and Sophocles. Although both of them each wrote over 75 plays, only 7 from each have survived through the years. Theatre was so important to the Ancient Greeks that the city-state would actually pay for the poor to attend the showings.

Popular in their own theatrical showings, from marriages and funeral rights, to religious festivals and banquets, was the use of music. The Greeks had several musical instruments from a kithara (or small guitar), to a lyre, pipes, drums, cymbals, rattles, and more. Those who were unable to go to school were encouraged to practice music as a way to help further Greek society. Music was also a way to honor the gods as the instruments themselves were believed to be gifts from the gods. Hermes was supposed to have provided the lyre, while Athena gave the flute, and Pan gave the pipes.

Another way to honor the gods was through sport. The Olympic Games, which were started in 776 BC, were established to honor Zeus, the head of the gods. Yet sports was more than that to the Ancient Greeks. They also believed that athleticism made you a strong and confident warrior. So every city-state had public gymnasiums where people trained daily. The most popular sports were running and wrestling, but boxing, long jump, discus, and others also kept them busy. The Ancient Greeks not only gave us the Olympic Games, but we also got the marathon from them as well.

From their early start in school, to the enriching and fulfilling concepts of music, theatre, and sport, the Greeks were a civilization constantly building on itself in a forward motion to improve. They wanted to broaden their minds and body for a better world and that's exactly what they did.

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Giant Brains of Ancient Men

Although math and science were not highly revered in Ancient Greece, there are several notable men who made advances in these subjects. Some of these advances were left to others to rediscover in later times, but some were of such note and acclaim that they have held firm for thousands of years.

Thales (624-546 BC) was from Miletus in Asia Minor and attended school in Ionia. Thales largely attempted to explain natural phenomena without any reference to mythology as was common in Ancient Greece. He also, however, used mathematics to calculate the height of pyramids and the distance of ships from the shore. Thales was the first to demonstrate that a circle is bisected by a diameter, and the first to understand that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. It is from him that we also know that when two straight lines cut one another, the vertical and opposite angles are equal.

Pythagoras (570-495 BC) is one of the oldest, yet one of the most well known mathematicians in all of Ancient Greece. He is most widely known for his proof of what is now called the Pythagorean Theorem. This states that in a right triangle the area of the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the areas of the squares of the other two sides, or $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Anaxagoras (510-428 BC) was originally from Clazomenae in Asia Minor, but he traveled to Athens and lived there for thirty years. He was the first philosopher to bring philosophy to Athens, yet he also was interested in scientific inquiry and invested time and theories in eclipses, meteors, rainbows, and the sun. He realized that the moon did not produce light, but that instead, it was light reflecting from the sun. As well, he discovered that eclipses were caused when the moon passed between the Earth and the sun, thus blocking out the light.

Aristarchus (310-230 BC) was a Greek astronomer from Samos. He believed that the Earth revolved on an axis and thought that the Earth moved around the sun. As one of the original heliocentric scientists, he also believed the stars were other bodies similar to our sun, and he correctly placed the other planets in their order of distance from the sun. Unfortunately, with no way to prove his theories, he was rejected and the geocentric mode of thinking held strong until Copernicus revived the argument over one thousand years later.

Archimedes (287-212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, astronomer, and inventor from the colony of Syracuse. He is best known for his mechanical inventions, which include a pulley for lifting objects, and a large screw which acts as a water pump, but he also had other great discoveries as well. He discovered the relationship between the circumference and diameter of circles giving us the great ratio of pi. In addition, Archimedes, it is said, was taking a bath when the water sloshed out of the tub as he crawled in. This act caused him to discover how objects displace their own volume when submerged in water. Supposedly he shouted, "Eureka!" which means 'I have found it.'

Think of how far we have come since these men and thanks to these men.

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The Original Olympic Games

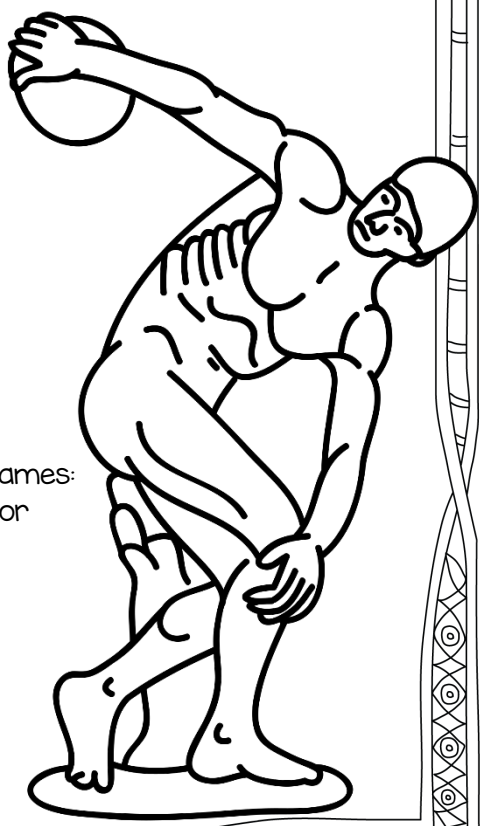
The original Olympic games started in 776 BC and were held to honor Zeus, the king of the Gods. The were held every four years, a period of time known as an Olympiad, near the town of Olympia, on the island of Peloponnesus, until 394 AD when the Roman Emperor, Theodosius I, suppressed them to help impose Christianity across Roman lands.

Two months prior to the Games, an Olympic truce would allow competitors and spectators to travel from across Greece to Olympia safely, regardless of the wars going on at that time.

Although any Greek city-state could send participants to the games, only freeborn Greeks could compete in the games. Some believe that women could not compete in the games, but this is not entirely true. Women did have their own separate gathering with foot races, but women were allowed to compete in the Olympic games with the men when it came to horse & chariot racing.

Beginning in 720 BC the men began competing in the nude. At that time married women were forbidden from watching the games under penalty of death.

The games were not just a spectacle of the best in sport. They were a religious celebration of the gods and also featured art competitions as well. Although it originally started out as a one day competition with just one short foot race, it eventually blossomed into a five day celebration with more than a dozen sports. Winners were crowned with a wreath of olive branches, although their home city might reward them with money, oil, livestock, or more.



The following sports were part of the original Olympic games:

- running - 200 yd dash, 400 yd dash, 400 yds in full armor
- javelin - for distance or for accuracy (on horseback)
- horse riding - bareback, alongside, chariot racing
- wrestling - upright & on the ground
- boxing
- long jump (holding weights)
- discus
- pentathlon (running, long jump, discus, javelin, wrestling)

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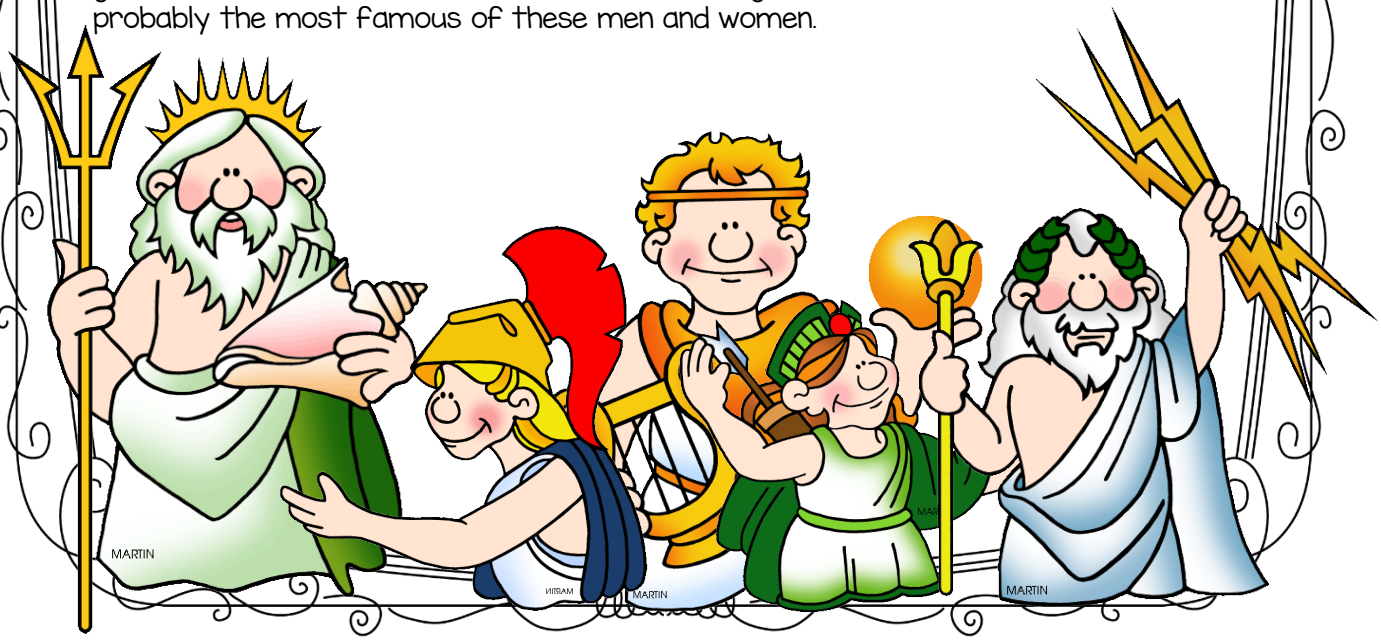
The Gods of Ancient Greece

The predominant Ancient Greek religion was that of polytheism, or the belief in many gods. It was believed that these gods lived on Mt. Olympus and generally affected the day to day lives of the Greeks who lived and worshipped around them. While some of these gods had dominance over certain aspects of nature, such as Poseidon over the sea and earthquakes, other deities were more general and had power over concepts such as love or music.

These gods were not just worshipped as a whole, with religious ceremonies, music, sacrifices, and gifts at the altar. Many were chosen as specific guardians for the various city-states scattered around the Greek countryside. Sparta, a warrior nation, worshipped both Ares and Artemis specifically and erected temples in their honor. While Athens was home to and named for Athena. A city-state on the water, with a strong background at sea may have chosen Poseidon, while one that farmed for an existence may have worshipped Demeter instead. Not only did these gods theoretically help their city-state from day to day, but they supposedly chose sides and supported them in times of war as well. According to the *Iliad*, Hera, Athena and Poseidon all supported the Greeks during the Trojan War, yet Zeus, Aphrodite, Apollo, and Ares backed Troy.

A hierarchy existed among the gods with Zeus, god of the sky and thunder, holding the position of king of the gods. His wife, Hera, was seated next to him on his throne upon Mt. Olympus. Poseidon, Apollo, and Ares along with Aphrodite, Athena, and Artemis are often viewed as secondary level gods, as is Hades, although he is often not considered one of the 12 or 13 essential gods, as he never visited Mt. Olympus and spent all of his time patrolling the Underworld. Dionysus, Hephaestus, Demeter, Hermes, and Hestia are often considered lesser known gods and play a smaller role in the mythology that is the Ancient Greek religion.

Although immortal, the gods of Ancient Greece were not always good, nor were they all powerful. Instead they often intermingled with humans, even creating children with them. These half-human, half-god children were called demi-gods and are featured in their own stories and legends. Achilles and Hercules are probably the most famous of these men and women.



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Perseus & Medusa

Perseus, son of Zeus and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos was challenged by Polydectes to retrieve the head of Medusa, the only mortal Gorgon. Medusa, whose eyes turned people into stone, had a head of serpents so that her foes would be alarmed with terror.

Perseus first found the Hesperides who were entrusted with weapons needed to defeat the Gorgon. From them he received a knapsack to safely hold Medusa's head. From Zeus he received an adamantine sword and Hades' helm of darkness to allow him to hide. Hermes then lent him his winged sandals to allow him to fly, while Athena gave him a shield of polished metal. It is only then that Perseus proceeded to the Gorgons' cave.

Once in the cave, he used the shield to view Medusa without setting his eyes upon her. As she slept, he used the winged sandals and approached her quietly, cutting off her head. From her neck sprang Pegasus and Chrysaor, the sword of gold.

Although the other two Gorgons pursued him, using Hades' helm of darkness, Perseus was able to escape unharmed.

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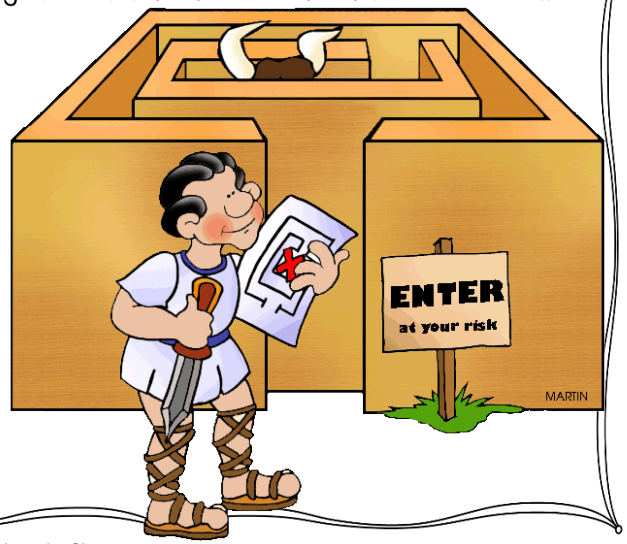
Theseus & the Minotaur

Many variations exist on how this story came to be, but regardless, the basic message is the same. Androgeous, son of Minos, was killed and thus Minos waged war to avenge his son's death. It was then required that every seven or nine years, seven Athenian boys and seven young girls were sent to Minos to be devoured by the Minotaur.

As the third sacrifice approached, Theseus volunteered to slay the Minotaur and end the torturous atonement. Minos' daughter, Ariadne, fell madly in love with Theseus and helped him navigate the labyrinth and slay the beast. Most accounts have her giving him a ball of thread which allowed him to retrace his path and escape the maze. He was thus able to slay the beast with sword of his father, Aegeus, and lead the other Athenians back out to safety.

Unfortunately, on the journey home, Theseus had promised his father that if he was successful he would display sails of white on his ship, yet he forgot and the ship sailed into port with the traditional black sails. Seeing this and believing his son had been killed, King Aegeus committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea that is now named after him.



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The 12 Labors of Hercules

Hercules, also known as Heracles, was often considered one of the strongest, most courageous, and smartest of the Greek heroes. He was the subject of numerous stories, including the search for the Golden Fleece, the rescue of Prometheus, and his sacking of Troy, but he is best known for the 12 labors he was forced to endure.

After having committed a heinous act, Hercules was ordered to complete 12 labors for Eurystheus to atone for his mistakes.

His first labor was to kill the Nemean Lion who would hold damsels hostage in its cave and kill the warriors who came to rescue them. Unbeknownst to Hercules, the lion's fur was impenetrable to arrows, so Hercules had to sneak in and stun the beast with his club before strangling it to death.

The second labor involved killing another monster, the Lernaean Hydra, but this one had been raised specifically to kill Hercules himself. After again proving himself successful he was then given a task that did not involve killing monsters.

His third and fourth labors both asked Hercules to capture a wild beast and bring it back to Eurystheus. First, Hercules was asked to capture a Ceryneian Hind, which was so fast that it could outrun an arrow. Then he was asked to take on the Erymanthian Boar. Both proved challenging but were conquered and Hercules was again triumphant.

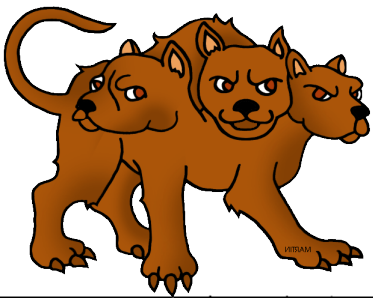
The fifth labor was designed to try to humiliate Hercules and provide him an impossible task. He was asked to clean the stables of King Augeas whose livestock was not only immortal, but whose stables had not been cleaned in 30 years. Instead of being thwarted by the extraordinary amounts of dung, Hercules instead rerouted the rivers to wash the stables clean.

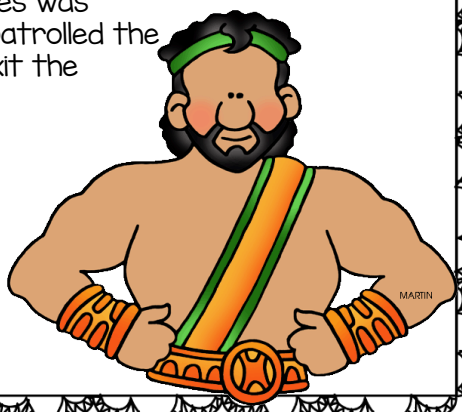
The sixth labor found Hercules back killing monsters again. This time it was the Stymphalian birds, while the seventh labor again challenged him to capture a beast. Hercules sailed to Crete to capture the Cretan Bull which had been causing problems uprooting crops and destroying orchard walls. Again he proved successful and relocated the bull to Marathon.

Bringing back the four wild mares of Diomedes was the challenge for the eighth labor. These wild horses were trained to eat human flesh by their owner and were quite mad from their exotic diet. Either owing to eating their owner or having their mouths taped shut by Hercules, the horses became tame and were allowed to roam freely around Argos.

The ninth labor involved retrieving the belt of Hippolyta, while the tenth labor was to obtain the cattle of Geryon. The eleventh labor involved stealing the apples of the Hesperides.

Finally, for the twelfth and final labor, Hercules was ordered to capture the three headed dog, Cerberus, who patrolled the Underworld with Hades. After learning how to enter and exit the Underworld without dying, Hercules was able to subdue the beast and bring it back to Eurystheus to finally complete his quests and be set free from his atonement. Once completed, Hercules joined Jason of the Argonauts to search for the Golden Fleece.





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Compare Democracy Systems

Democracy - Comes from the Greek words *demos* (people) and *kratos* (rule). Within this system all full citizens are allowed to have a say in the running of the government.

Athenian Democracy	American Democracy
How it Began: • Introduced by the leader Cleisthenes in 508 BC • Suffrage laws determine who can vote • Full citizens were free men, at least 18 years old, and the son of 2 Athenian parents. • Athens & surrounding land was divided into 10 tribes. • Athens utilized a majority vote system	**How it Began:** • Introduced by founding fathers in 1776 AD • Suffrage laws determine who can vote • Full citizens are all people, 18 years or older, who are legal citizens (born in the US, born to American citizens, or naturalized) • America's divided into 50 states. • Votes in America usually follow a majority vote
Executive Branch: • Strategoi, 1 per tribe, were military commanders. • They were largely in control & implemented laws & policies • They could be re-elected as many times as desired. Each term was one year. • Answered to the Assembly	**Executive Branch:** • The President, 1 total, is a law enforcement & military commander • He/She is largely in control & can suggest laws & policies & also is in charge of enforcing laws • He/She can only serve two terms, each is 4 years • Answers to the Legislative & Judicial branches
Legislative Branch: • The Boule (BOO lee) or council assisted the assembly • Consisted of 500 members, 50 men per tribe, chosen by lot (random drawing) • Terms were 1 year each, and only 2 terms could be served • Brought issues and laws to the Assembly • Ran the day to day affairs	**Legislative Branch:** • Congress is divided into 2 sections & represents the people • House of Representatives = 435 members, voted on by citizens. Re-elections are unlimited, & terms are 2 years each. • Senate = 100 members, voted on by citizens. ◦ Re-elections are unlimited. Terms are 6 yrs each. • They debate, vote, & implement laws
Judicial Branch: • The legal system had public & private laws • Breaking public laws was dealt with through fines or other penalties • Private laws could lead to trials in front of a jury • No lawyers or judges existed; people spoke for themselves • To avoid bribery & intimidation, juries had between 200 and 501 men • Jurors had two tokens, one meaning guilty & the other not guilty, that they cast at the end of the trial. • Citizens, but usually politicians, could be ostracized, or banished, from the polis • If a person received at least 600 votes, they were forced to leave for 10 years	**Judicial Branch:** • The legal system has misdemeanor and felony crimes • Committing misdemeanors is usually dealt with through fines or other penalties • Committing felonies could result in trials in front of a jury • Lawyers and judges often speak for the people involved • Juries are usually limited to 12 people, which can be sequestered to avoid bribery & intimidation • Jurors cast votes, orally or by paper, at the end of the trial. • Politicians can be impeached & made to leave political office, but are not banished from the city or country • People found guilty of serious crimes can be banished from the city via imprisonment for any length of time.
The Voters: • The Assembly consisted of all citizens • Every citizen could speak, debate, & vote • Meetings were every 10 days, on a hill called Pnyx • 600 people were required for a meeting to occur	**The Voters:** • The voting public consists of all citizens • Every citizen can speak, debate, & vote • Meetings are irregular & held at various locations. • Elections are held regularly & at fixed locations

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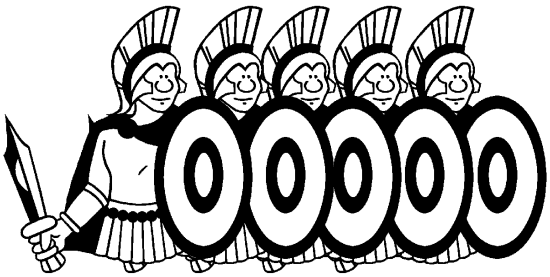
The Persian War

Teacher Notes:

Hoplite

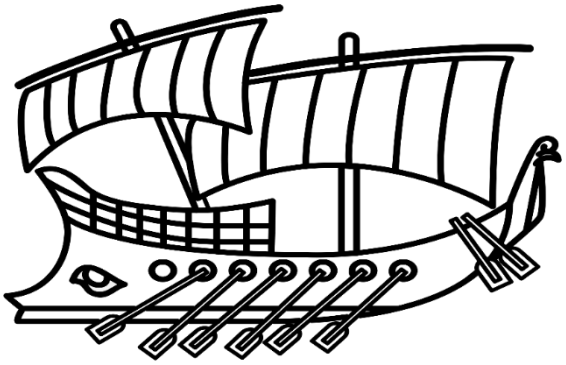
Premiere Greek foot soldiers, dressed in leather and bronze body armor, carrying a bronze & leather shield, long spear, & short, iron sword.

Phalanx



Greek battling formation consisting of a long block of soldiers, 8 ranks deep. Shields were overlapped for protection.

Trireme



Long, low boats that were very fast and very easy to steer. They consisted of a large ram at the front, covered in bronze, a flat deck for soldiers, and 3 tiers of rowers inside.

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The Peloponnesian War

Read through the events in the Peloponnesian War and come to know the stories of each of the major battles.

Alliances Formed

Alliances were formed between city-states for trade & military advantages.
The Delian League involved Athens. The Peloponnesian League involved Sparta.

How it all began (435 BC)

Athens built walls from the port of Piraeus, across the country, & around the city to ensure that they could never be cut off from their navy and crops.
Sparta was upset by this move because they thought Athens was preparing for war.
Meanwhile, Corinth, in the Peloponnesian League, got into a disagreement with their colony of Corfu. Athens and the Delian League supported Corfu.

The Siege of Athens (431 BC)

Sparta had a weak navy, but a very strong army, so they marched into the countryside surrounding Athens.
Athens closed off the city by land & hid behind the walls. Meanwhile, their navy brought in food and made small attacks on city-states on Peloponnesus.
The Spartans destroyed & burned the countryside around Athens, as they tried to lure the people out to fight. It failed & the Spartans had to retreat home for food.

The Plague Strikes Athens (430 BC)

In the 2nd year of the war, Sparta attacked by land again, & again. The Athenians hid behind the city walls.
The plague infested Athens, killing 25% of the people, including Pericles.
Pericles's replacement was not as wise, and both sides, exhausted, signed a treaty in 421 BC.

Athens Attacks Sicily (415 BC)

Alcibiades suggested they conquer Sicily, in order to replenish supplies & attack Sparta from both sides.
Steps were made to invade, but prior to the invasion Alcibiades was recalled to Athens to stand trial.
Alcibiades fled to Sparta where he revealed the Athenian plans, leading to their sound defeat, and tilting the balance of power to the Spartans

Sparta Builds a Navy (405 BC)

Realizing that the key to defeating Athens was to battle them at sea, Sparta made a deal with Persia. In exchange for money with which to build a strong navy, Sparta recognized Ionia as belonging to the Persians
Sparta succeeded in building their navy & winning battles at sea, cutting Athens off from its food supply.

The Golden Age of Athens Comes to an End (404 BC)

Athens held out as long as they could, but were forced to surrender. Athens had to tear down its walls, reduce its navy to 12 ships, & eliminate their democracy in favor of governance by a group of nobles.
Although they were able to restore their democracy only one year later, the Golden Age of Athens was over.

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Pericles & the Golden Age of Greece

The Golden Age of Greece was a time in Athens when life was flourishing. Athens was seen to contain the best and brightest examples of Greek life and citizens were encouraged to become well rounded and learn all about what the (known) world had to offer them. They valued the individual and felt that everyone had worth and value.

It was strongly believed that one man, a Strategoi name Pericles, helped to bring about this great age. Pericles was re-elected as Strategoi for nearly 30 straight years. His skill at public speaking, and his hard work and dedication allowed him to become one of the most influential men in Athens, virtually acting as the sole leader. It was he who declared Athens as "an education for Greece" because he was proud of his city and wanted others to learn from the Athenian example.

Teaching about Athens were the world's first historians, Herodotus and Thucydides. Herodotus, known as the father of history, recorded the events of the Persian Wars, while Thucydides is known to have recorded the story of the Peloponnesian War.

It is also during this time that we get the father of medicine, Hippocrates. He was the first to note that where you lived, the water you drank, and the weather around you could all play into your general health. He also gives us the Hippocratic Oath that doctors today still pledge.

Pericles and the other leaders also supported the arts. Temples on the Acropolis were rebuilt after the Persian Wars. Pericles devised and fostered the building of the Parthenon, the main temple on the Acropolis. The building, dedicated to Athene, was constructed of more than 20,000 tons of marble, while the main statue of Athene stood 40 feet high and was made of wood, ivory, and gold. The side of the temple was then covered by Pheidias who carved great mythological battles between gods and mortals along the outside.

Large outdoor theaters for dramatic performances were also built during this time, with the most important of those being the Theater of Dionysus. It was a semi-circular, open-air theater that could seat thousands. The four most famous playwrights of the time Aristophanes, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

In the government, Athens was paid by various city-states to protect them from future invasions and in turn they treated these city-states more like colonies. They were then able to use this money to pay their citizens for government work, such as jury duty, thus allowing for more participation in the government.

This 30 years of time in Athens' history has proven to be a remarkable period of growth, of affluence, and of peaceful serenity. It has presented us with many opportunities to learn from the Athenians and has paved the way for many developments into our own histories.

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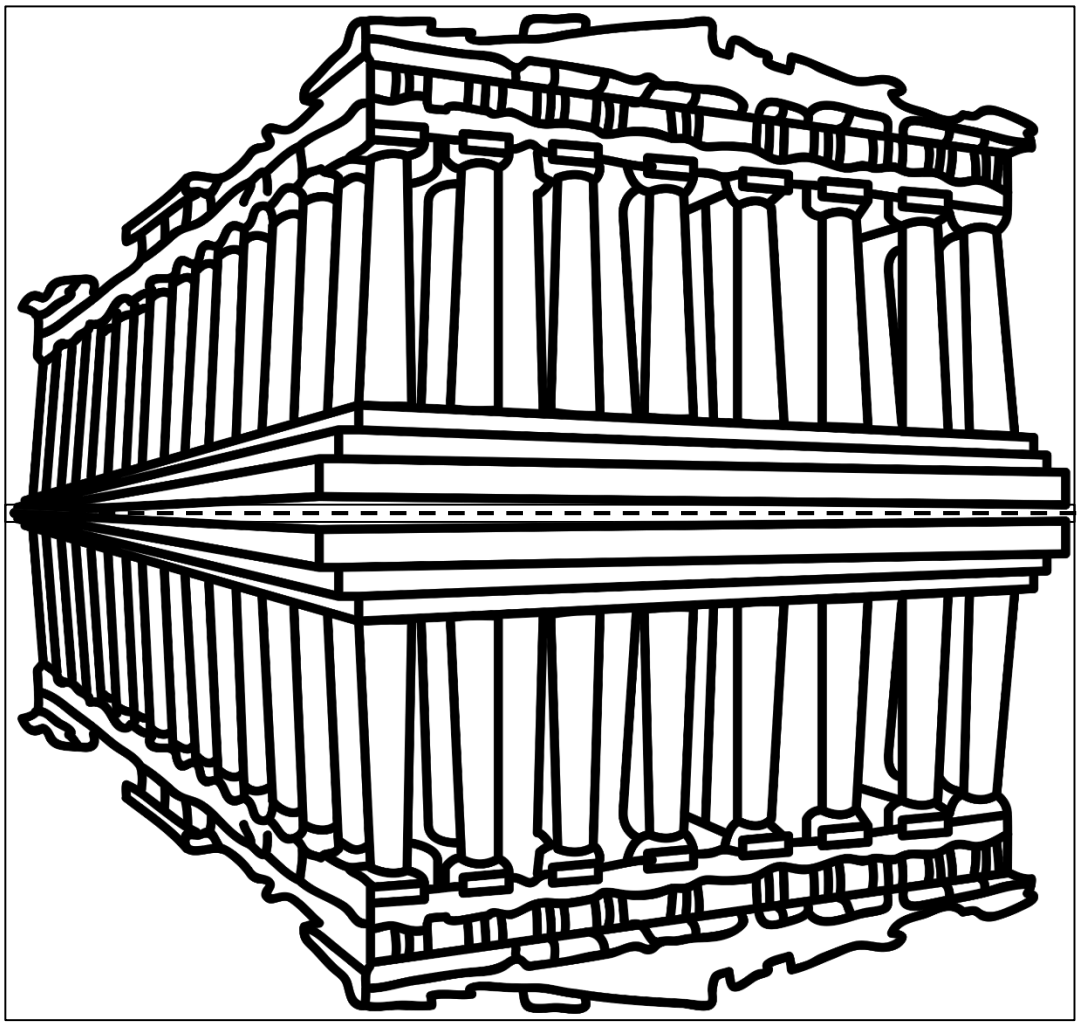
The Parthenon

Cut on the solid lines and fold on the dotted lines. You can either cut along the rectangle, or be more challenging and cut out the Parthenon itself.

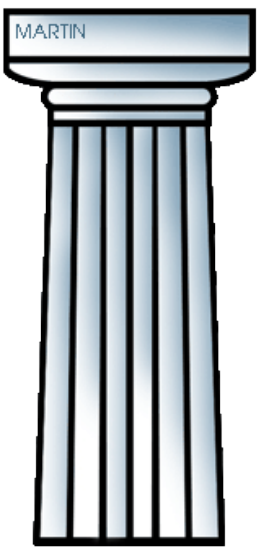


Construction of the Parthenon began in 447 BC. This grand temple on the Athenian acropolis was finished just 15 years later in 432 BC. The building was dedicated to the goddess Athena and was constructed of more than 20,000 tons of marble. The statue of Athene stood more than 40 feet high and was made of wood, ivory, and gold.

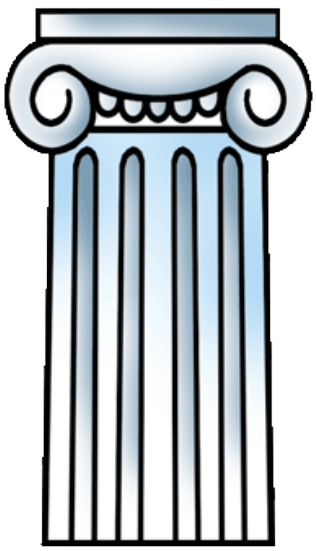
The Parthenon had 46 outer columns and 23 inner columns in total, all of the Doric variety. The side of the temple was then carved by Pheidias who depicted mythological battles between gods and mortals.

The Parthenon stood as a temple to Athena for more than a thousand years until Byzantine Emperor, Theodosius II, decreed that all pagan temples be closed in 435 AD. It was around this time that the statue of Athena was most likely taken to Constantinople and later destroyed.

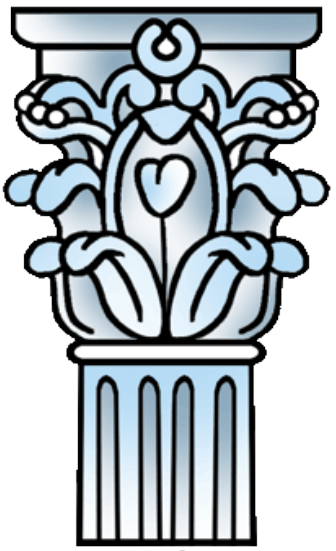
Doric Style



Ionic Style



Corinthian Style



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The Philosophers
Socrates

Who he was:

- Socrates taught Plato (Plato taught us about Socrates)
- Socrates was arrested for corrupting the youth of Athens.
    - They felt that he taught them to be disrespectful to their elders.
    - That he turned them away from their gods
    - That he encouraged them to be self-serving and corrupt.
  - He defended himself but was found guilty and sentenced to die.
  - His friends tried to help him escape, but Socrates refused to put himself above the law.
  - Socrates was made to drink poison to end his life in 399 BC.

What he did:

- Socrates worked by asking questions that would lead people to a new realization of their life. This technique is called The Socratic Method.
- Socrates did not receive payment for his ideas & teaching, unlike others.
- Socrates' philosophy was brought to the people in the market, rather than in a school.
- He was the first philosopher to study ethics.
- Socrates tried to get people to think about their lives more deeply.
- Socrates wanted people to choose goodness & live rightly every day.

What he believed:

- He was most interested in how people should behave.
- He said, "The unexamined life is not worth living."
- One of Socrates' main ideas was that "The only true wisdom is knowing that you know nothing."
- Socrates had two principles by which he tried to live his life & hoped others would as well.
    - Principle #1 - Never do anything wrong, even indirectly.
    - Principle #2 - People who really understand what is good and right couldn't possibly choose wrong.
- "Education is the kindling of a flame, not the filling of a vessel."

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The Philosophers

Plato

Who he was:

- Plato was Socrates' student.
- Plato fled Athens when Socrates was executed, but he eventually returned.
- In 387 BC he started a school called The Academy.
- He died of natural causes.

What he did:

- Plato required his students to have mastered math.
- He felt that math led to pure, abstract truth.
    - If people studied math & philosophy, they would be better able to strive toward perfection.
- Plato spent more time looking for the definition of good, than making sure people were being good.
- "You should not honor men more than truth."
- Plato did not believe in democracy because he thought people didn't really understand justice and thus could not be trusted to be in charge.
    - "The heaviest penalty for declining to rule is to be ruled by someone inferior to yourself."

What he believed:

- Plato thought there were two worlds.
    - The first world was one in which there were perfect forms and ideals.
    - The second world was our actual world full of imperfect copies of those perfect forms.
- He believed that reason and philosophy should rule lives, not emotion and rhetoric.
- Plato believed that true reality was in ideas, because physical things were imperfect.
- "You can discover more about a person in an hour of play than in a year of conversation."

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The Philosophers

Aristotle

Who he was:

- Aristotle was Plato's student.
- He started his own school, called the Lyceum.
- He died of natural causes.

What he did:

- Aristotle loved to examine and study animals and insects. He helped develop modern science through his theories and observations.
- Aristotle taught Alexander the Great, a Macedonian king, who went on to have a vast empire.
- He was forced to flee Athens when Alexander the Great died.

What he believed:

- Aristotle felt that the purpose of the city-state was to make life good for people.
    - He valued men above women.
    - He believed the rich were more worthy than the poor.
    - He was a supporter of slavery.
- He felt that people could get closer to goodness by thinking about it philosophically.
- He believed that the main goal in life was to find happiness.
    - "Happiness depends upon ourselves."
- He believed that reason and philosophy should rule lives, not emotion and rhetoric.
- Aristotle believed that true reality was only in the physical things.
- "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, therefore, is not an act, but a habit."
- "What is a friend? A single soul dwelling in two bodies."

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The Philosophers
The Death of Socrates

Excerpt from *Phaedo*, written by Plato.

Crito made a sign to the servant, who was standing by; and he went out, and having been absent for some time, returned with the jailer carrying the cup of poison. Socrates said: You, my good friend, who are experienced in these matters, shall give me directions how I am to proceed. The man answered: You have only to walk about until your legs are heavy, and then to lie down, and the poison will act. At the same time he handed the cup to Socrates, who in the easiest and gentlest manner, without the least fear or change of colour or feature, looking at the man with all his eyes, Echecrates, as his manner was, took the cup and said: What do you say about making a libation out of this cup to any god? May I, or not? The man answered: We only prepare, Socrates, just so much as we deem enough. I understand, he said: but I may and must ask the gods to prosper my journey from this to the other world—even so—and so be it according to my prayer. Then raising the cup to his lips, quite readily and cheerfully he drank off the poison. And hitherto most of us had been able to control our sorrow; but now when we saw him drinking, and saw too that he had finished the draught, we could no longer forbear, and in spite of myself my own tears were flowing fast; so that I covered my face and wept, not for him, but at the thought of my own calamity in having to part from such a friend. Nor was I the first; for Crito, when he found himself unable to restrain his tears, had got up, and I followed; and at that moment, Apollodorus, who had been weeping all the time, broke out in a loud and passionate cry which made cowards of us all. Socrates alone retained his calmness: What is this strange outcry? he said. I sent away the women mainly in order that they might not misbehave in this way, for I have been told that a man should die in peace. Be quiet, then, and have patience. When we heard his words we were ashamed, and refrained our tears; and he walked about until, as he said, his legs began to fail, and then he lay on his back, according to the directions, and the man who gave him the poison now and then looked at his feet and legs; and after a while he pressed his foot hard, and asked him if he could feel; and he said, No; and then his leg, and so upwards and upwards, and showed us that he was cold and stiff. And he felt them himself, and said: When the poison reaches the heart, that will be the end. He was beginning to grow cold about the groin, when he uncovered his face, for he had covered himself up, and said—they were his last words—he said: Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to pay the debt? The debt shall be paid, said Crito; is there anything else? There was no answer to this question; but in a minute or two a movement was heard, and the attendants uncovered him; his eyes were set, and Crito closed his eyes and mouth.

Such was the end, Echecrates, of our friend; concerning whom I may truly say, that of all the men of his time whom I have known, he was the wisest and justest and best.

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Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was from Macedonia and was son to King Philip the Second. As a child he was sent to Athens to learn from the great philosopher, Aristotle. It was said that he was incredibly intelligent, very strong, and remarkably handsome. He was also known for his bravery. At the age of 20, in 336 BC, he became the king of Macedonia when his father was assassinated.

By this time he had already helped his father conquer virtually all of Greece. He then set off on an eleven year campaign to conquer territories and become the greatest king the world had ever known. He first easily attacked and conquered Asia Minor, where Turkey is today. He next set his sights on the Persians in the Middle East. The Persian army was frightened by Alexander's aggressive assault, thus they turned and ran away. So Alexander first conquered the cities along the Mediterranean coast before making his way inland across the desert. The Persians tried to implement a peace treaty but Alexander refused. He instead fought the Persians for three years before eventually winning. Alexander did not stop there. He also conquered south into Egypt, establishing the Ptolemaic Dynasty over the Egyptian people, and he continued east into western India. It was here in western India that Alexander could see he was going to be outnumbered if he continued to keep fighting. So he strategically drew a line to mark the eastern boundary of his territory and returned west to Babylon.

As he conquered land, Alexander often founded new cities, naming many of them 'Alexandria' after himself. He also named at least one after his horse, Bucephalus. He also left behind Greeks and local governors wherever he conquered to help spread Greek language and culture and to help with the running of the government.

One year after returning to Babylon, in 323 BC, Alexander caught a fever and died. He was only 33 years old. His empire was then divided up by his 5 generals, but chaos ensued and the great empire he had built crumbled apart. Eventually every part of his empire would be conquered by the Romans.

Alexander became know as Alexander the Great because he was able to accomplish some pretty incredible feats that no one before him had ever been able to do. For instance, he conquered more land than anyone else had ever done. He collected more wealth than anyone before him. He ruled more people than any previous king, and he never lost a battle and he never gave up in a battle.

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