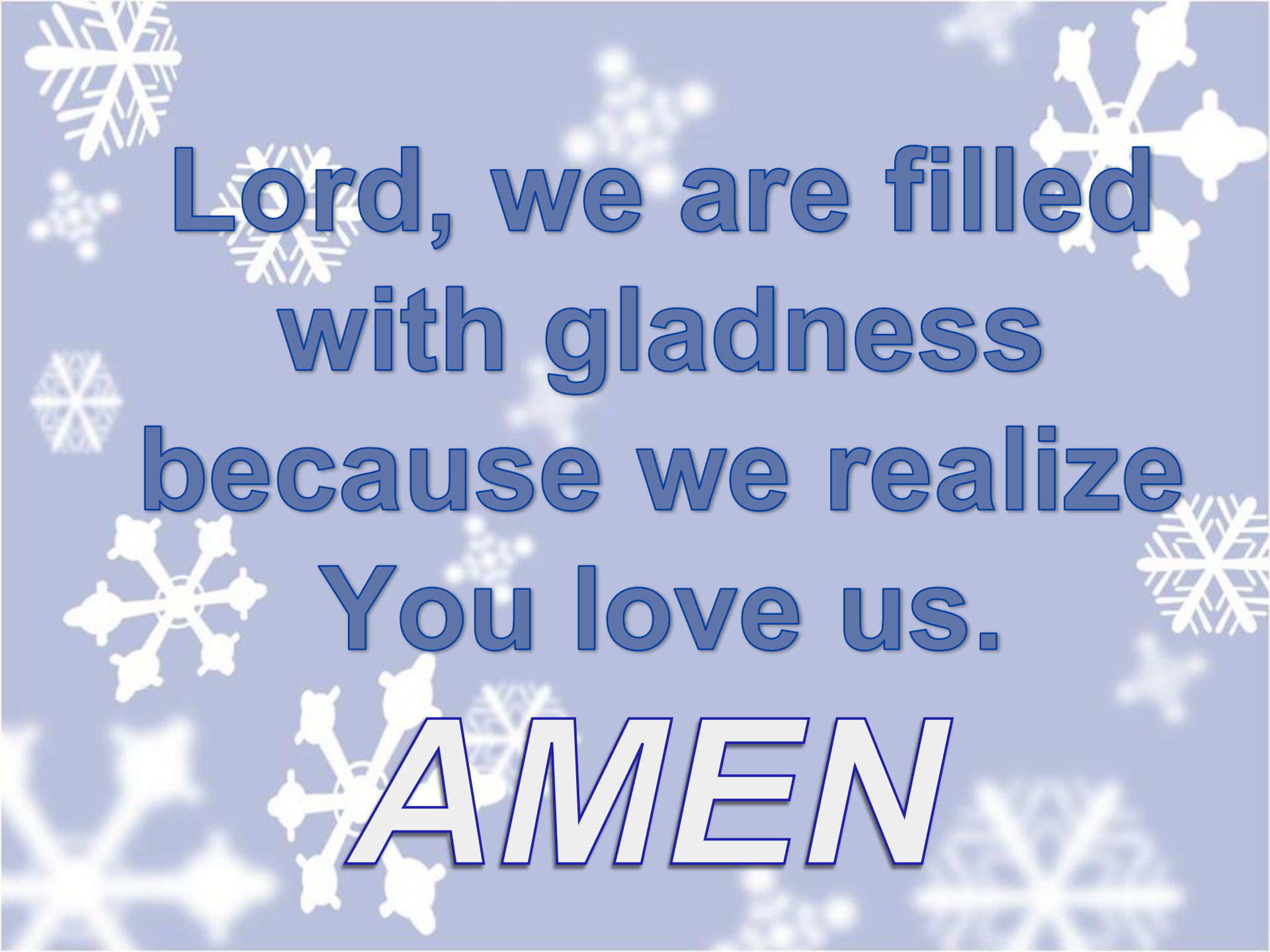


JANUARY 6, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - GR 5.1 (15 minutes)
 - Notes 5.1
 - Pg 104 #1-7
- HW: GR 5.2



Lord, we are filled
with gladness
because we realize
You love us.

AMEN

JANUARY 6, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - GR 5.1 (15 minutes)
 - Notes 5.1
 - Pg 104 #1-7
- HW: GR 5.2

Guided Reading 5.1

1. Based on an island in the Black Sea, Minoans spread their civilization through a series of conquests.
2. Minoan rulers lived in small, undecorated forts.
3. Minoan civilization was wiped out by a virulent plague and marauding invaders from Egypt.
4. Because they were poor sailors, Mycenaeans had to rely on other civilizations to come to them to trade.
5. In the 1870s, Heinrich Schliemann proved that the legendary Trojan War between the Minoans and the Trojans never occurred.
6. Epics such as the *Mahabharata*, written by the great poet *Achilles*, give clues about Greek values in the period after the decline of Dorian civilization.

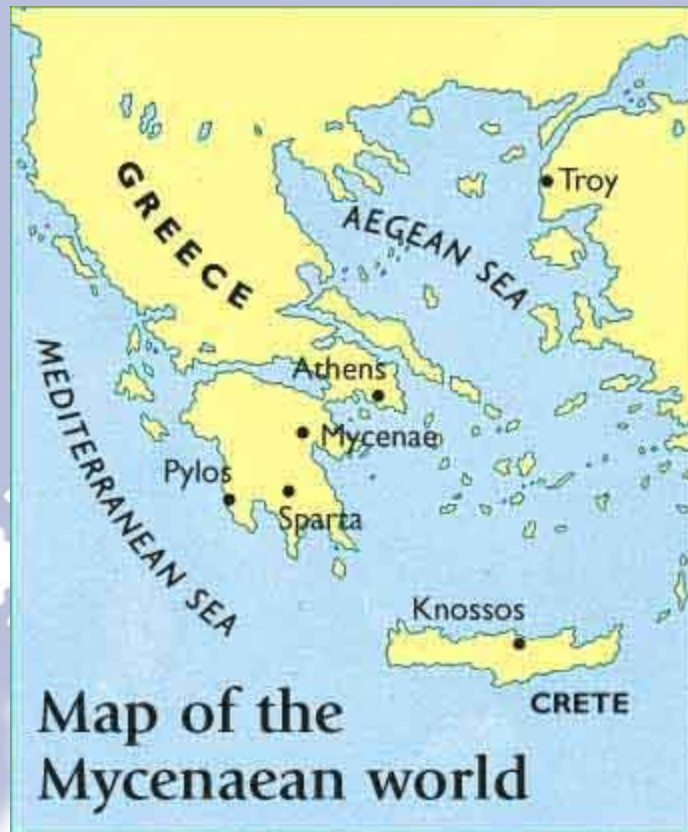
Ch 5 Sec 1 – Early People of the Aegean

- I. Minoan Civilization (success based on trade)
 - A. The Palace at Knossos – Minoan rulers lived here
 - 1. Rooms for royal family, banquet halls, and rooms for artisans
 - 2. Had religious shrines dedicated to gods & goddesses
 - 3. Frescoes: watercolor paintings on wet plaster of walls
 - A.) Tell us much about Minoan society
 - B.) Dolphins reflect the importance of the sea
 - C.) Religious images showed that they worshipped the bull & a mother goddess
 - D.) Women appeared freely in public and may have enjoyed more rights than most other ancient civ.



B. A Civilization Disappears

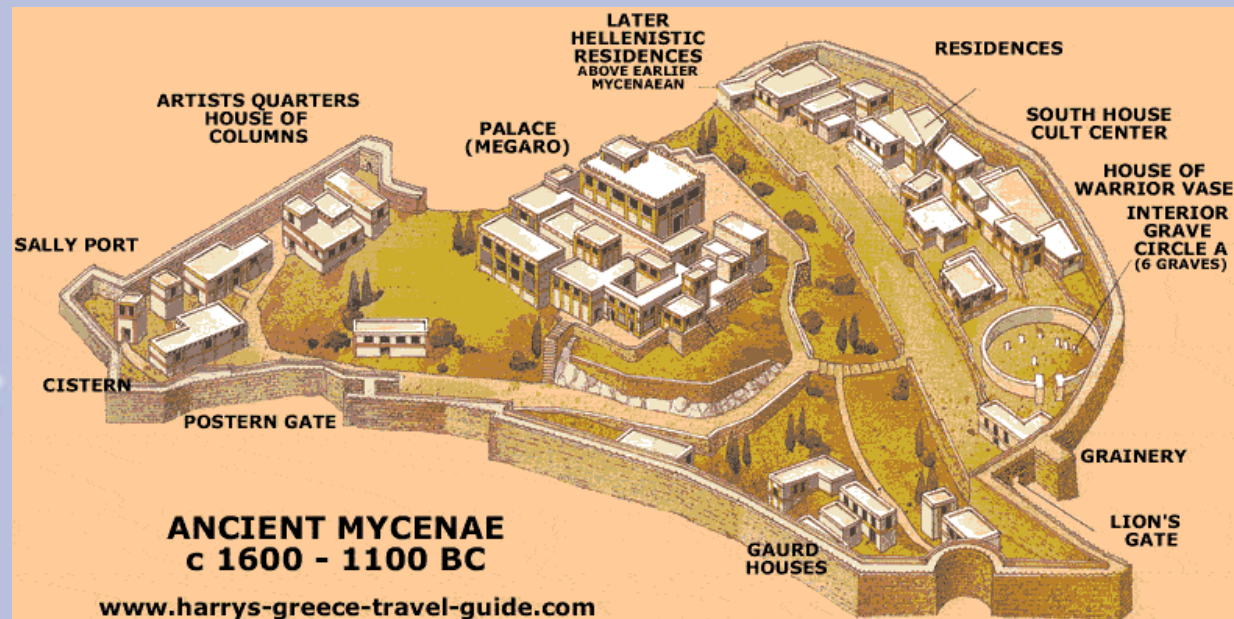
1. By 1400 B.C., Minoan civilization had vanished
2. Archaeologists not sure of the reasons
3. Invaders certainly played a role (Mycenaeans)



II. Rulers of Mycenae

A. Successful Sea Traders

1. Dominated the Aegean world from about 1400 BC to 1200 BC
2. Learned many skills from the Minoans including the art of writing
3. In each city-state, a warrior-king built a thick-walled fortress from which he ruled the surrounding villages



B. The Trojan War

1. Took place around 1250 B.C.
2. May have had its origins in economic rivalry between Mycenae & Troy (present-day Turkey)
3. Troy controlled the vital **straits** (narrow water passages) that connect the Mediterranean & Black seas



4. Greek legend tells a more romantic story

- a.) The Trojan prince Paris kidnapped Helen, the beautiful wife of a Greek king,
- b.) The Myceneans sailed to Troy to rescue her
- c.) For the next 10 years, the two sides battled until the Greeks finally seized Troy and burned the city to the ground



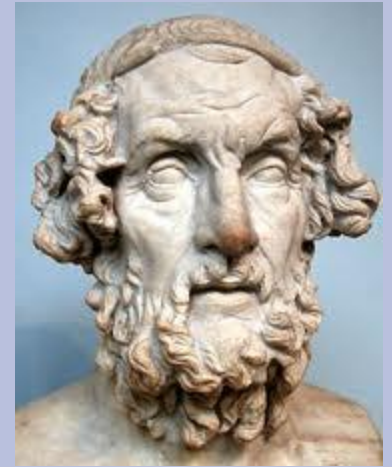
III. The Age of Homer

A. Fall of Mycenae

- 1. After the fall of Troy, Mycenae civilization crumbled under the attack of sea raiders



B. Homer - blind poet who wandered from village to village, singing of heroic deeds. Two great epic poems attributed to him.

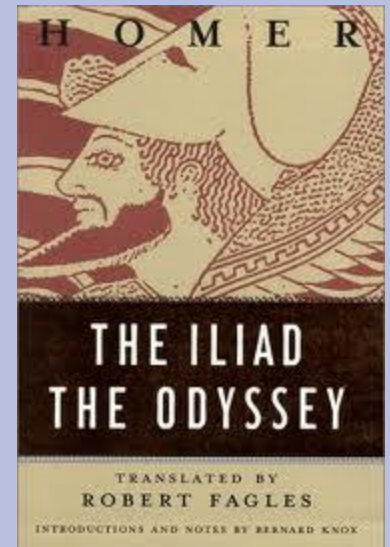


1. *The Iliad*

- A.) our chief source of info about the Trojan War
- B.) revolved around the mightiest Greek warrior Achilles

2. *The Odyssey*

- A.) tells struggles of Greek hero Odysseus to return home to his faithful wife, Penelope, after the fall of Troy
- B.) On his long journey, he encounters a sea monster and a beautiful sorceress who turns men into swine

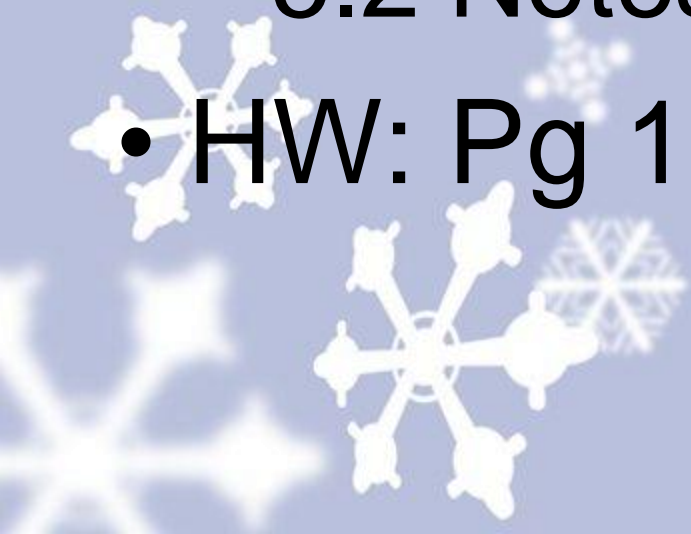


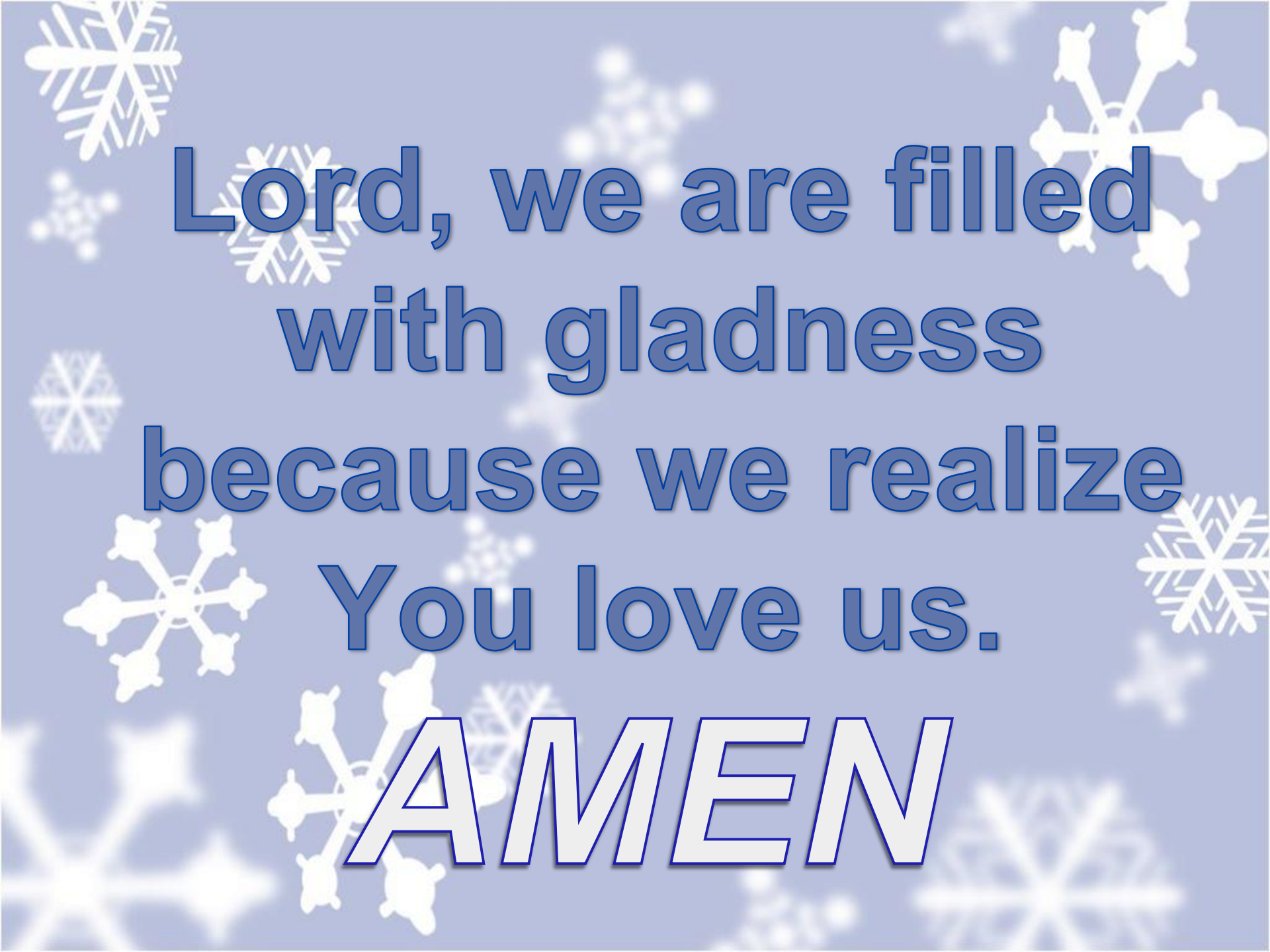
3. *The Iliad* and *Odyssey* reveal much about the values of the ancient Greeks

4. The heroes display honor, courage, and eloquence

JANUARY 7, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Pg 104 #1-7 (10 Minutes)
 - 5.2 Notes
- HW: Pg 109 #1-8



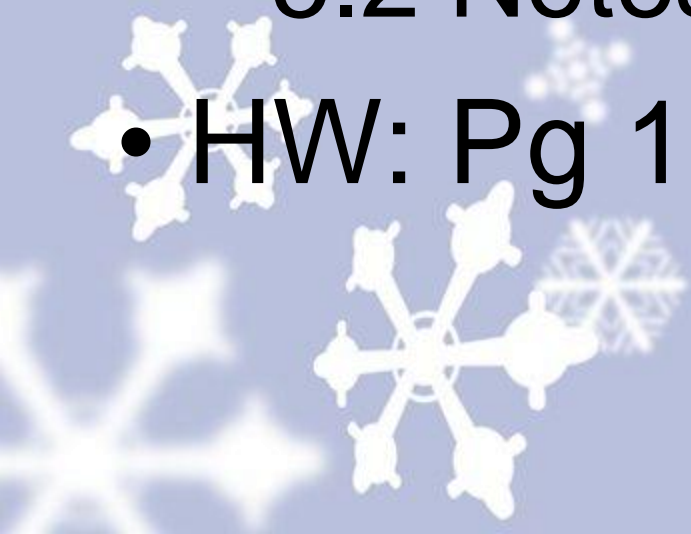


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JANUARY 7, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Pg 104 #1-7 (10 Minutes)
 - 5.2 Notes
- HW: Pg 109 #1-8



Ch 5 Sec 2 – The Rise of Greek City States

I. Geography of the Greek Homeland

A. Mountains and Valleys

1. Greece is part of the Balkan Peninsula that extends into the eastern Mediterranean Sea
2. Greeks created small city-states, cut off from one another by mountains or water
3. Endless rivalry between the city-states led to frequent wars



B. The Seas

1. Vital link to the outside world
2. Greeks became skilled sailors and came back with ideas
 - a.) Expanded the Phoenician alphabet
 - b.) Resulting Greek alphabet became the basis for all western alphabets

Α Alpha (al-fah)	Β Beta (bay-tah)	Γ Gamma (gam-ah)	Δ Delta (del-ta)	Ε Epsilon (ep-si-lon)	Ζ Zeta (zay-tah)
Η Eta (ay-tah)	Θ Theta (thay-tah)	Ι Iota (eye-o-tah)	Κ Kappa (cap-pah)	Λ Lambda (lamb-dah)	Μ Mu (mew)
Ν Nu (new)	Ξ Xi (zie)	Ο Omicron (om-e-cron)	Π Pi (pie)	Ρ Rho (roe)	Σ Sigma (sig-mah)
Τ Tau (taw)	Υ Upsilon (up-si-lon)	Φ Phi (fie)	Χ Chi (kie)	Ψ Psi (sigh)	Ω Omega (oh-may-gah)

II. Governing the City-States

A. Polis – a unique version of the city-state

1. City itself was built on two levels

A.) **Acropolis** – stood on a hilltop; had great marble temples dedicated to different gods & goddesses

B.) On flatter ground below lay the walled main city with its marketplace, theater, public buildings, and homes

B. Early Governments

1. At first, the city-states had a **monarchy** (ruled by a king)

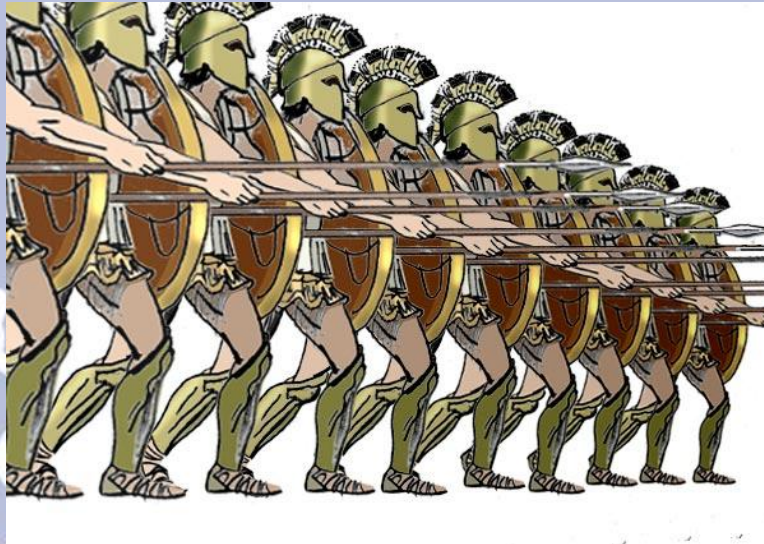
2. Power then moved to the landholding elite called an **aristocracy**

3. Eventually a middle class emerged and challenged the nobles for power to create an **oligarchy** – power is in the hands of a small, powerful business class



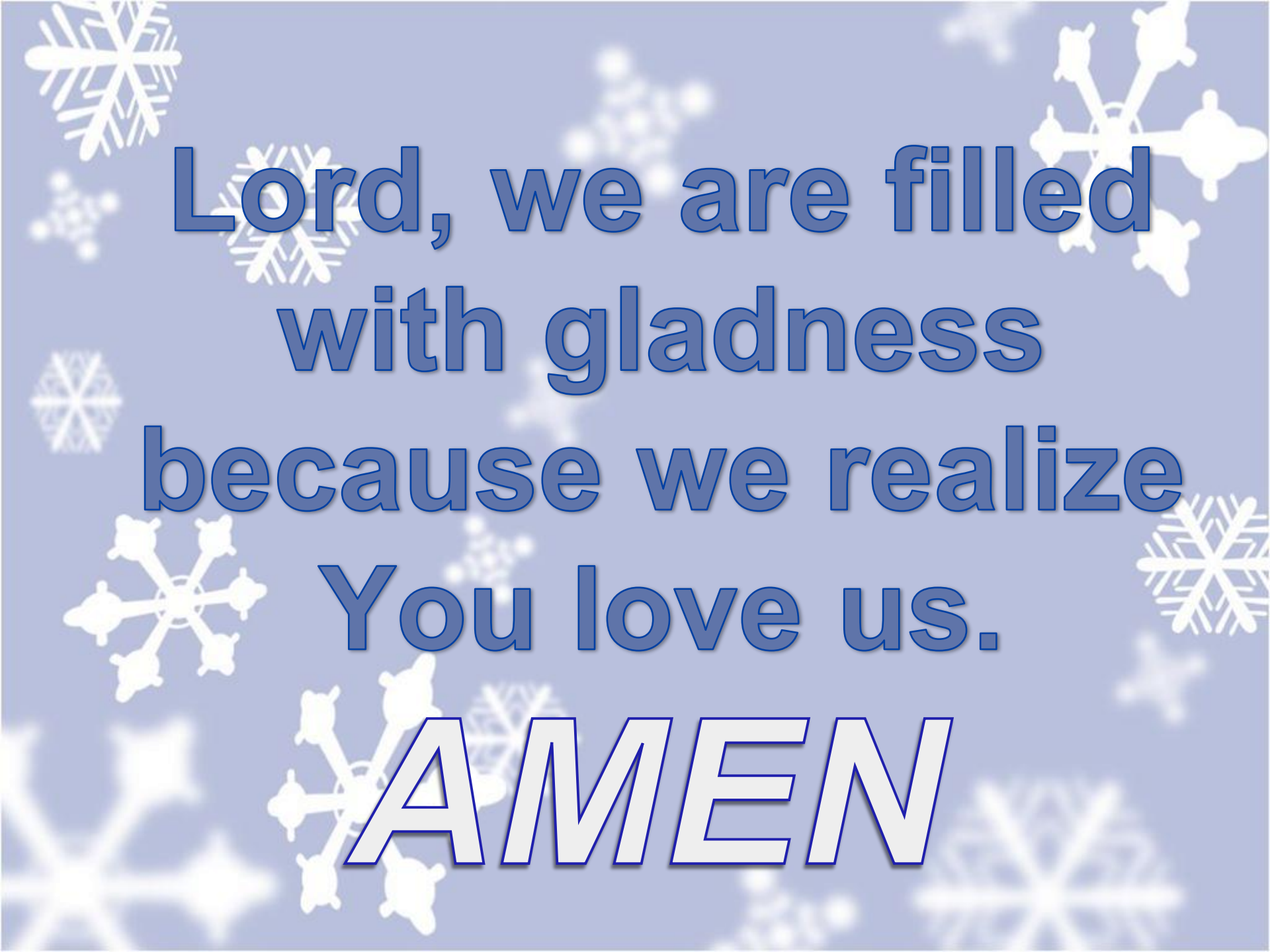
– C. Changes in Warfare

- 1. Changes in military technology increased the power of the middle class
- 2. Iron weapons were cheaper and replaced bronze ones
- **3. Phalanx** – a massive formation of heavily armed foot soldiers
 - A.)required long hours of drill
 - B.)reduced class differences (ordinary citizens defending)



JANUARY 8, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - 5.2 Notes
- HW: GR 5.3
 - Review Outlines (answers posted online)



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JANUARY 8, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - 5.2 Notes
- HW: GR 5.3
 - Review Outlines (answers posted online)

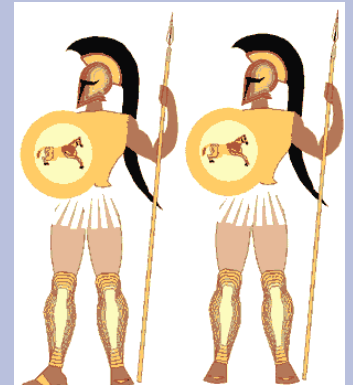
III. Sparta: A Nation of Soldiers

A. The Rigors of Citizenship

1. From childhood, a Spartan prepared to be part of a military state
2. At the age of 7, boys began training for a lifetime in the military
3. At the age of 20 he could marry but continued to live in the barracks for another 10 years

B. Women

1. Expected to produce healthy sons for the army
2. Had to obey their fathers or husbands
3. Had the right to inherit property



C. Sparta and Its Neighbors

1. Isolated themselves from other Greeks
2. Other Greeks admired their military skills but no one imitated their rigorous life



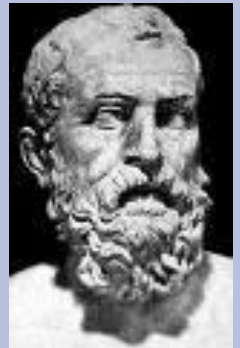
IV. Athens: A Limited Democracy

A. Demands for Change

1. Merchants and soldiers resented the power of the nobles in the aristocracy
2. Many people demanded change in government
3. As discontent spread, Athens moved slowly toward **democracy** – government by the people

B. Solon's Reforms

1. Was a wise and trusted leader who was appointed as chief official
2. He outlawed debt slavery and freed those sold into slavery for debt
3. Encouraged the export of wine and olive oil
4. Continued unrest led to uprising of **tyrants** – people who gained power by force



C. Later Reforms

1. Cleisthenes broadened the role of ordinary citizens in government
2. Set up a legislature – law-making body that debated laws before deciding to approve or reject them

D. Limited Rights

1. Only male citizens could participate in government and citizenship was restricted
2. Tens of thousands of Athenians were slaves without political rights or freedom

E. Women

1. Women had no share in public life
2. Aristotle saw women as imperfect beings who lacked reason
3. Wealthy women lived a secluded existence and managed the household
4. Poorer women worked outside the home



F. Education for Democracy

1. Girls received little or no education
2. Boys attended school if their family could afford it
 - A.) They studied to become skilled public speakers
 - B.) Athens encouraged young men to explore many areas of knowledge

V. Forces for Unity

A. Religious Beliefs

1. Polytheistic

A.)believed the gods lived on Mount Olympus in northern Greece

B.)The most powerful god was Zeus

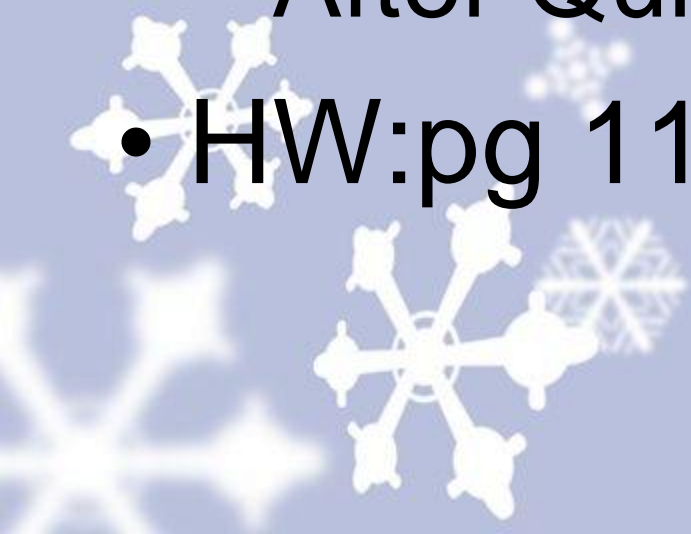
2.Honored their gods with temples and festivals

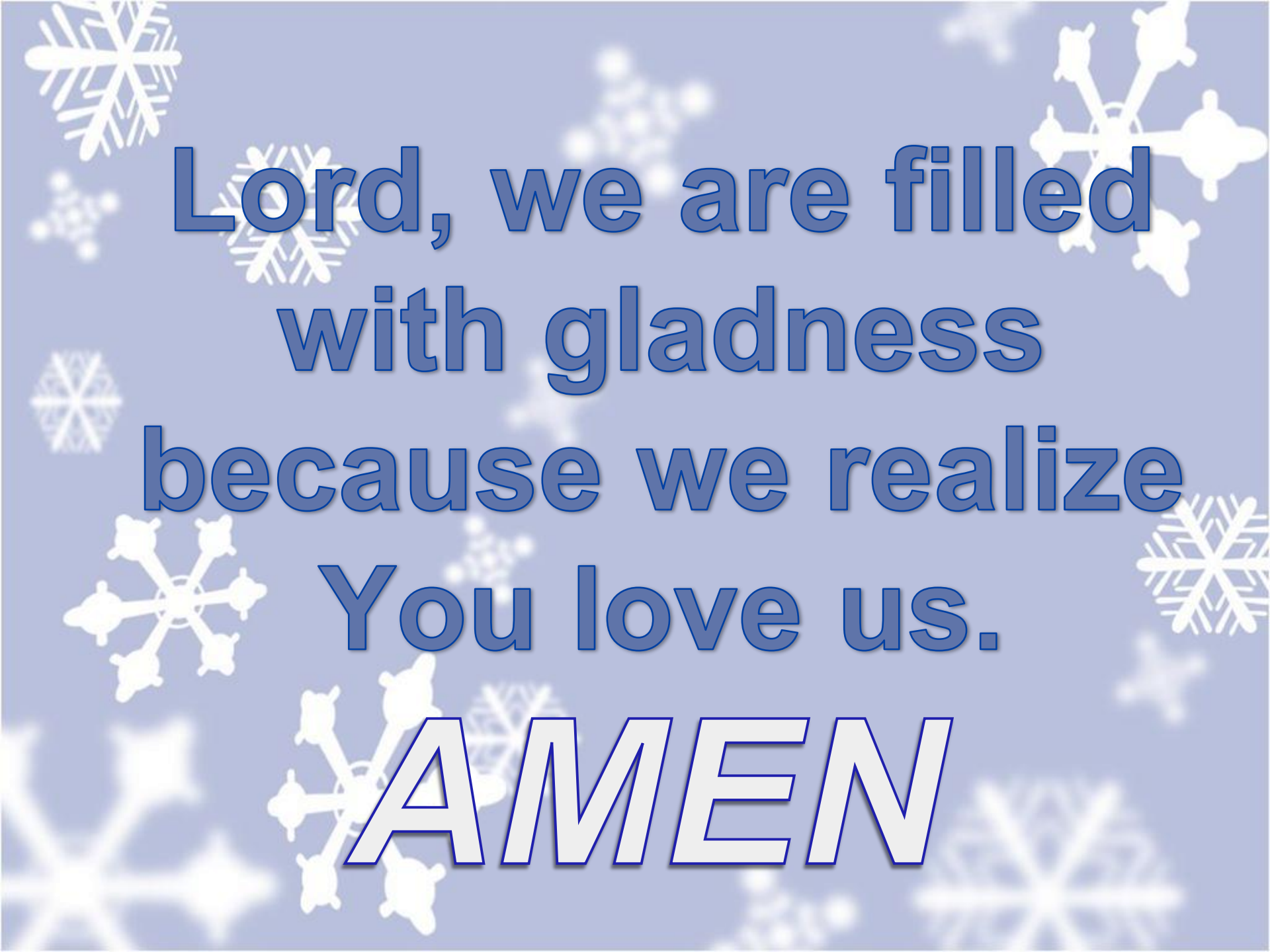
3. To discover the will of the gods, they consulted the oracles (priests through whom the gods were thought to speak)



JANUARY 9, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Quiz 5.1 & 5.2
 - After Quiz Assignment
- HW: pg 114 #1-7



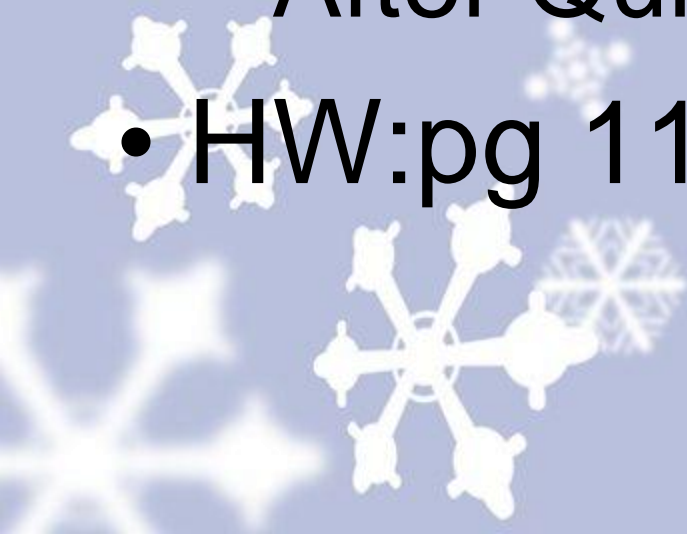


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JANUARY 9, 2014

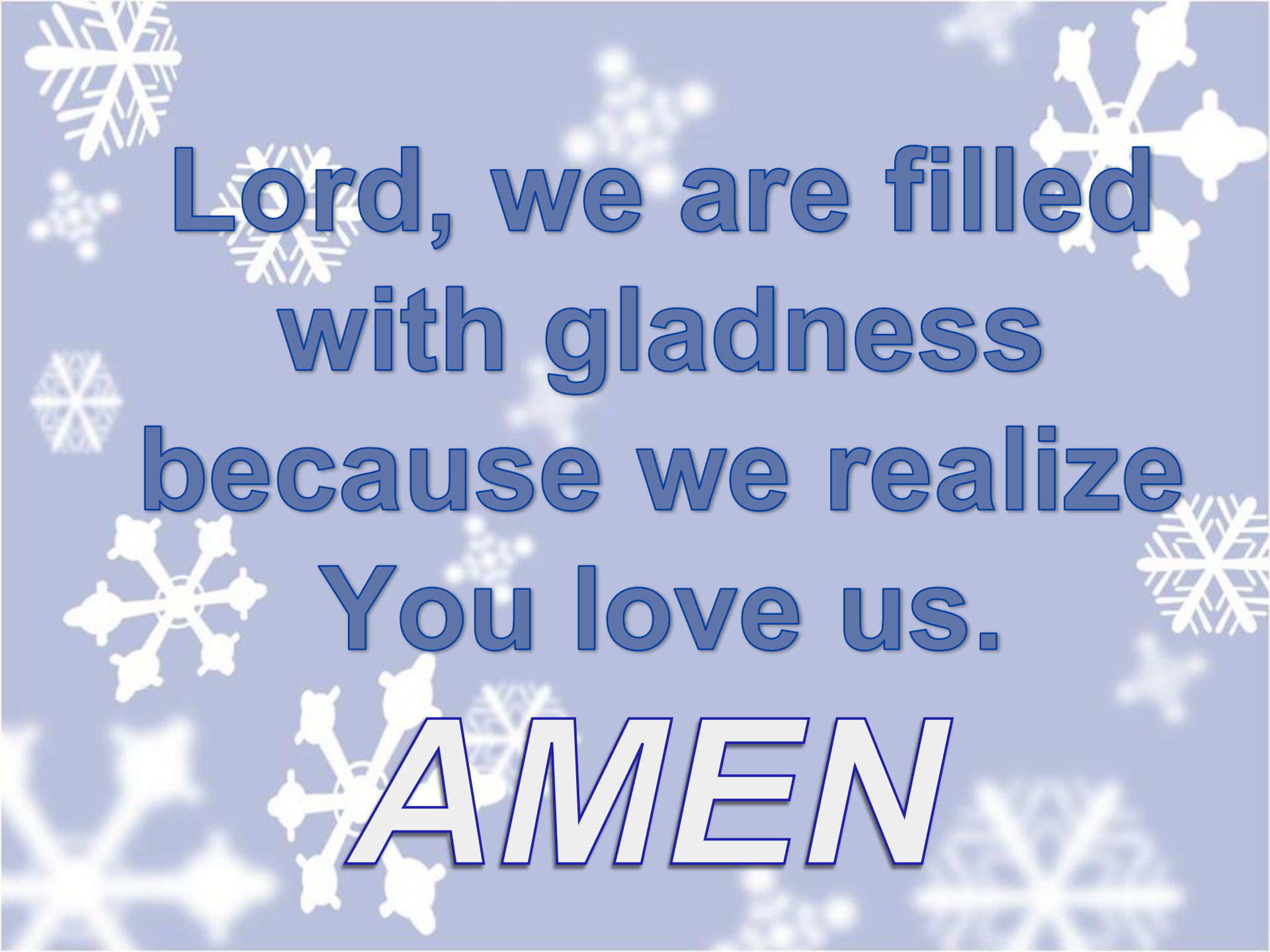
- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Quiz 5.1 & 5.2
 - After Quiz Assignment
- HW: pg 114 #1-7



JANUARY 10, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Notes 5.3





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AMEN

JANUARY 10, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Notes 5.3



Ch 5 Sec 3 – Victory and Defeat in the Greek World

I. The Persian Wars – By 500 B.C., Athens was wealthiest Greek city-state. Ionia (Greek city-state) was ruled by Persians and rebelled against Persian rule. Athens sent ships to help them.

A. Victory at Marathon



1. Darius I of Persia was furious at Athens' role in the uprising

2. He sent a huge force to Athens to punish them

3. The Athenians engaged the Persians with fierce hand-to-hand combat

- a.) The Persians were overwhelmed and retreated to their ships

4. Themistocles (Athenian ruler) urged Athenians to build a fleet of warships and prepare other defenses

B. Renewed Attacks



1. Darius' son Xerxes (Zerk seez) sent a much larger force to conquer Greece

a.) Sparta and other city-states had come to Athens' aid at this time

2. The Persians defeated the Spartans and marched south and burned Athens

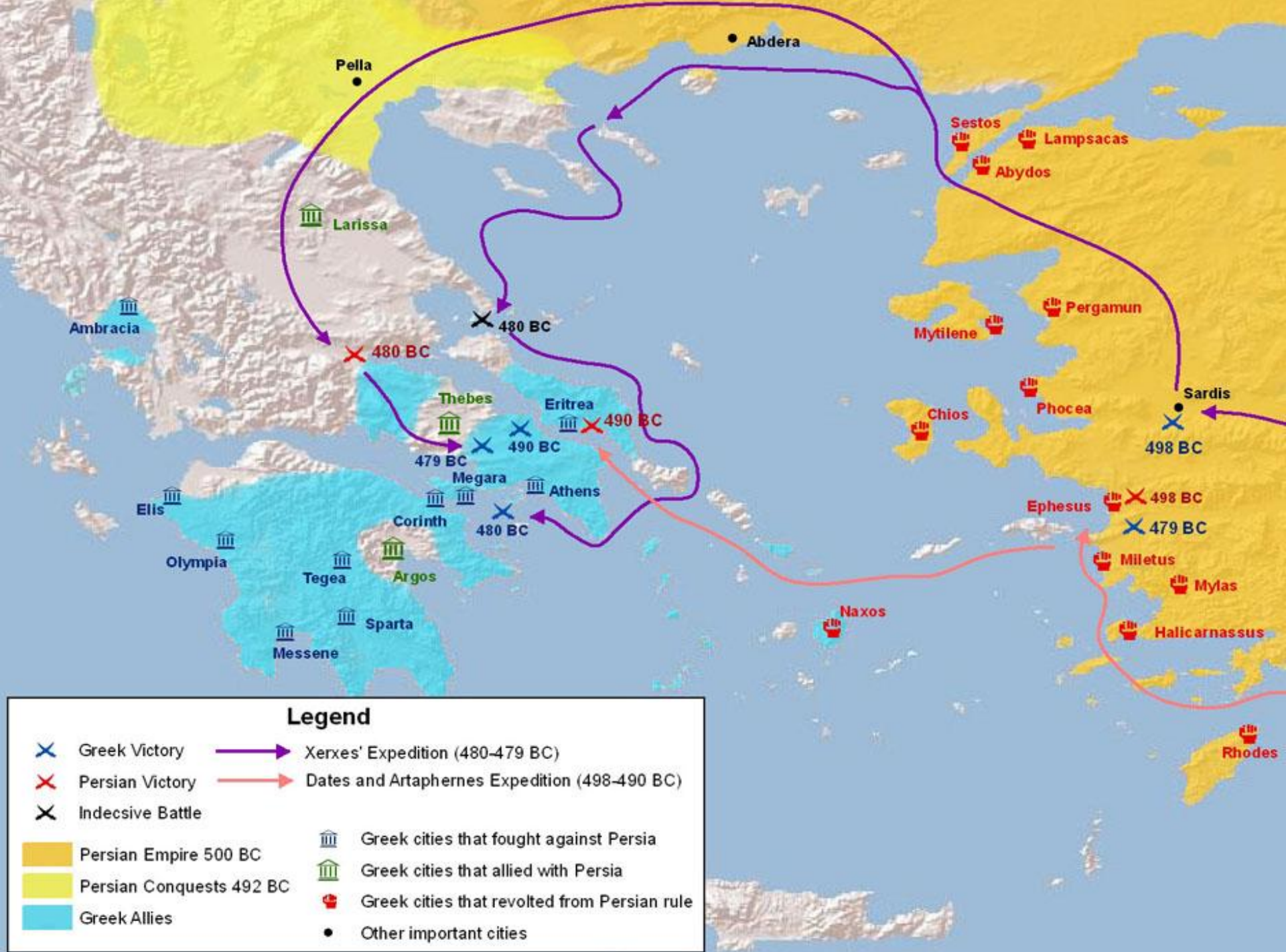
a.) The Athenians had withdrawn to safety so the city was empty

3. The Athenians lured the Persian navy into the narrow strait of Salamis

a.) Athenian warships drove into the Persian boats with underwater rams


b.) The Persian fleet sank

4. The Greeks defeated the Persians the following year, putting an end to the Persian Wars



C. Results

1. The Greeks felt that the gods had protected their superior form of government – the city-state- against the invaders
2. Athens emerged as the most powerful city-state
3. To continue the struggle against Persia they organized the **Delian League**: an alliance (formal agreement between two or more nations) with other Greek city-states.

 *The Delian League and the Peloponnesian War. When Athens turned the Delian League into its own empire, the resulting war pitted the Attica city-state against the combined forces of Sparta and Persia.*



II. Athens in the Age of Pericles – The years after the Persian Wars were a golden age for Athens

A. Political Life – ruled by Pericles

1. Direct democracy – a large number of citizens take direct part in the day-to-day affairs of the government

A.) At least 6,000 members had to be present in order to decide an issue

B.) Stipend – fixed salary paid to men who held public office



2. In today's democracies, people take part in government indirectly through elected representatives

3. Athenians also served on juries: a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial

4. Ostracism: banishing someone to live outside the city for a certain period.

a.) People could vote to ostracize an elected official who was seen as a threat to democracy



B. The Funeral Oration

1. Speech given by Pericles at the funeral of Athenians slain in battle
2. He said that power rested in the hands “not of a minority but of the whole people”
3. Considered one of the earliest and greatest expressions of democratic ideals

C. Economic and Cultural Life

1. Pericles rebuilt the Acropolis that was destroyed by the Persians
2. Magnificent new temples and statues rose from the ruins
3. With the help of an educated foreign-born woman named Aspasia, Pericles turned Athens into the cultural center of Greece

III. The Peloponnesian War: Sparta and other enemies of Athens formed the Peloponnesian League. War broke out between Athens and Sparta for 27 years

A. Greek Against Greek

1. When Sparta invaded Athens, Pericles allowed people to move inside the city walls
 - A.) The overcrowded conditions led to disaster
 - B.) A plague broke out and killed at least one third of the population, including Pericles

B. The Aftermath of War

1. The war ended Athenian domination
2. Athens remained the cultural center of Greece
3. Corruption and selfish interest replaced democracy

