

JANUARY 13, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Notes 5.3
 - Compare and Contrast Athens and Sparta
 - Outline 5.3
- Homework: GR 5.4 & study for Quiz

Lord, we are filled
with gladness
because we realize
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AMEN

End of Notes

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



Comparison of Greek Culture



A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'Athens' and the right circle is labeled 'Sparta'. The circles overlap in the center, creating a shared space. The background of the slide is a blue Greek key pattern.

Athens

Sparta

Chapter 5 Section 3 – Victory and Defeat in the Greek World

- 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.
 - Victory at Marathon
 - Darius I of Persia was furious at _____ role in the uprising
 - He sent a _____ to Athens to punish them
 - The Athens engaged the Persians with fierce hand-to-hand combat
 - The Persians were overwhelmed and retreated to their ships
 - Themistocles (Greek ruler) urged Athenians to _____ and prepare other defenses

Chapter 5 Section 3 – Victory and Defeat in the Greek World

- Renewed Attacks
 - Darius' son Xerxes (Zerk seez) sent a much larger force to _____
 - Sparta and other city-states had come to Athens' _____ at this time
 - The _____ defeated the Spartans and marched south and burned _____
 - The Athenians had withdrawn to safety so the city was _____
 - The Athenians lured the Persian navy into the narrow strait of Salamis
 - _____ drove into the Persian boats with underwater rams
 - The Persian fleet _____
 - The Greeks defeated the Persians the following year, putting an end to the _____
- Results
 - The Greeks felt that the gods had protected their superior form of government – the city-state- against the invaders
 - Athens emerged as the most _____
 - To continue the struggle against Persia they organized the **Delian League**: an alliance (_____ between two or more nations) with other Greek city-states.

Chapter 5 Section 3 – Victory and Defeat in the Greek World

- Athens in the Age of Pericles – The years after the Persian Wars were a golden age for Athens
 - Political Life – ruled by Pericles
 - Direct democracy – a large number of citizens take _____ in the day-to-day affairs of the _____
 - At least _____ members had to be present in order to decide an issue
 - **Stipend** – _____ paid to men who held public office
 - In today's democracies, people take part in government _____
 - Athenians also served on juries: _____ who make the final judgment in a _____
 - **Ostracism:** _____ for a certain period.
 - People could vote to ostracize an elected official who was seen as a threat to _____

Chapter 5 Section 3 – Victory and Defeat in the Greek World

- The Funeral Oration

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

- Economic and Cultural Life

- Pericles rebuilt the Acropolis that was destroyed by the Persians
- Magnificent new _____ and _____ rose from the ruins
- With the help of an educated foreign-born woman named Aspasia, Pericles turned Athens into the _____ of Greece

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- The Peloponnesian War: Sparta and other enemies of Athens formed the Peloponnesian League. War broke out between Athens and Sparta for 27 years
 - Greek Against Greek
 - When Sparta invaded Athens, Pericles allowed people to move _____
 - The overcrowded conditions led to _____
 - A _____ broke out and killed at least one third of the population, including Pericles
 - The Aftermath of War
 - The war ended Athenian _____
 - Athens remained the cultural center of _____
 - Corruption and _____ interest replaced democracy

JANUARY 14, 2014

- Prayer
- Today's Work
 - Quiz 5.3
 - GR 5.4 & 5.5
 - if not completed for $\frac{1}{2}$ credit
 - pgs 119 #1-7 and 123 #1-7
 - Finish for Homework
 - Notes 5.4 & 5.5

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 - Return iPad properly when done.



JANUARY 14, 2014

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Ch 5 Sec 4 – The Glory that was Greece

I. Greek Philosophers

A. “Lovers of Wisdom”

1. They challenged the belief that events were caused by the whims of gods.
2. They used observation and reason to find causes for what happened
3. Explored many subjects from math to music to logic (rational thinking)

B. Ethical Issues

1. What was the best kind of government
2. What standards should rule human behavior
3. In Athens, Sophists questioned accepted ideas
 - a.) Developed skills in **rhetoric** – art of public speaking

C. Socrates

1. 1. Most of what we know about him comes from his student Plato
2. 2. He asked his fellow citizens about their beliefs
 - A. Used the Socratic method: he would pose a series of questions to his students and challenge them to examine their answers
 - B. He thought this would help others seek truth and self-knowledge
 - C. Socrates was put on trial when he was 70
 - A. His enemies accused him of corrupting the city's youth and failing to respect the gods
 - B. The jurors condemned him to death
 - C. He drank a cup of hemlock, a deadly poison



JANUARY 15, 2014

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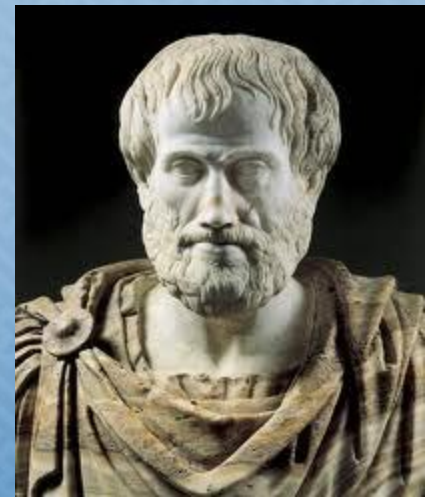
■ D. Plato

- 1. The execution of Socrates left Plato with a lifelong distrust for democracy
- 2. He fled Athens for 10 years
- 3. When he returned he set up a school called The Academy
 - A.) He taught and wrote about his own ideas
 - B.) He emphasized the importance of reason
- 4. *The Republic*
 - a.) Plato described his vision of an ideal state
 - b.) He rejected Athenian democracy
 - c.) He argued that the state should regulate every aspect of its citizens' lives
 - d.) He divided his ideal society into 3 classes
 - 1. Workers to produce the necessities of life
 - 2. Soldiers to defend the state
 - 3. Philosophers to rule



■ E. Aristotle

- 1. Plato's most famous student
- 2. He developed his own ideas about government
- 3. He taught that good conduct meant pursuing the “golden mean”, a moderate course between extremes
- 4. He set up a school, the Lyceum, for the study of all branches of knowledge



■ II. Architecture and Art

■ A. Architecture

- 1. Greek architects sought to convey a sense of perfect balance to reflect harmony and order of the universe
- 2. Parthenon – a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena; most famous example of Greek architecture

■ B. Sculpture and Painting

- 1. Sculptors carved gods, goddesses, athletes, and famous men in a way that showed them in their most perfect, graceful form
- 2. Sculptures were lifelike but almost idealistic
- 3. The only Greek paintings to survive are on vases and other pottery



■ III. Poetry and Drama

■ A. Beginnings of Greek Drama

- 1. First Greek plays evolved out of religious festivals and were based on popular myths
- 2. Plays were performed in large outdoor theaters with little or no scenery
- 3. Actors wore elaborate costumes and masks

■ B. Tragedy

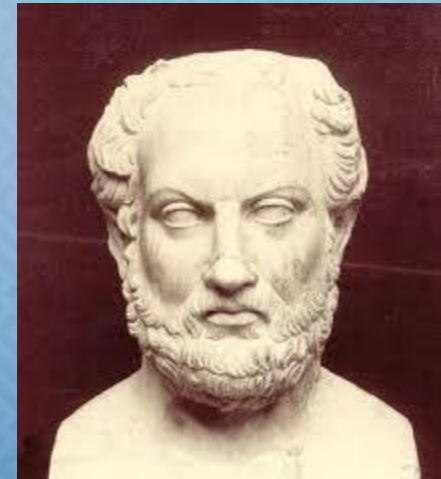
- 1. Greatest Athenian playwrights were Aeschylus (EHS kuh luhs), Sophocles (SAHF uh Kleez), and Euripides (YU RIHP uh deez).
 - A.) All three wrote tragedies – plays that told stories of human suffering that usually ended in disaster
 - B.) The purpose was to stir emotions of pity and fear

■ C. Comedy

- 1. Some Greek playwrights wrote comedies to use humor to mock people or customs

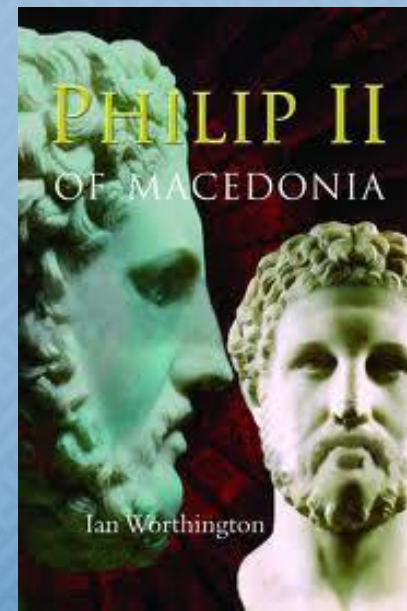
■ D. Writing of History

- 1. Thucydides
 - A.) wrote about the Peloponnesian War
 - B.) Vividly described its savagery
 - C.) He was Athenian but tried to be fair to both sides
 - D. Set the standards for future historians and showed the need to avoid bias



Ch 5 Sec 5 – Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

- I. Alexander the Great – son of Philip II
 - A. Philip's Dream
 - 1. He dreamed of conquering the prosperous city-states of the south
 - 2. He built a superb army
 - 3. Through threats, bribery, and diplomacy, he formed alliances with the city-states
 - a.) Others he conquered`





- 4. When Athens and Thebes joined forces against him, he defeated them at the battle of Chaeronea (kehr uh NEE uh)
 - a.) All of Greece then under his control
- 5. He had a grander dream – to conquer the Persian Empire
 - a.) Before he could do that he was assassinated at his daughter's wedding
 - b.) Olympias, his wife, outmaneuvered his other wives and children to put their son Alexander on the throne

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- B. Conquest of Persia

- 1. Alexander won his first victory against the Persians at the Granicus River
 - A.) He then moved from victory to victory
 - B.) He took Babylon and then seized the other Persian capitals

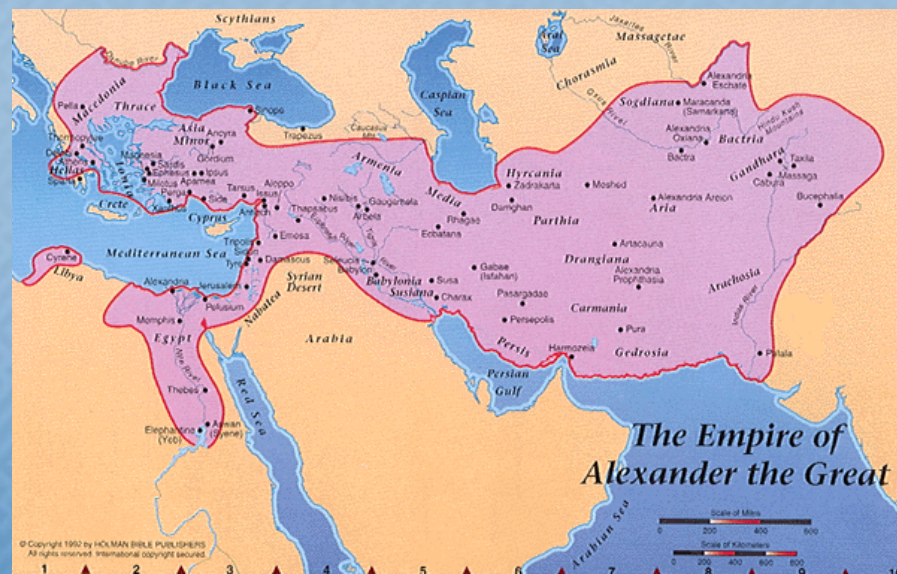
- C. Onward to India

- 1. With much of the Persian empire under his control, he headed into northern India
- 2. His troops faced soldiers on elephants
- 3. His soldiers were tired and they turned back



■ D. Sudden Death

- 1. He fell victim to a sudden fever
- 2. When asked to whom he left his empire he is said to have responded “to the strongest”
- 3. After years of disorder, three generals divided up the empire
 - A.) Macedonia and Greece went to one general, Egypt to another, and most of Persia to another
- 4. For 300 years, their descendants competed for power over the lands Alexander had conquered



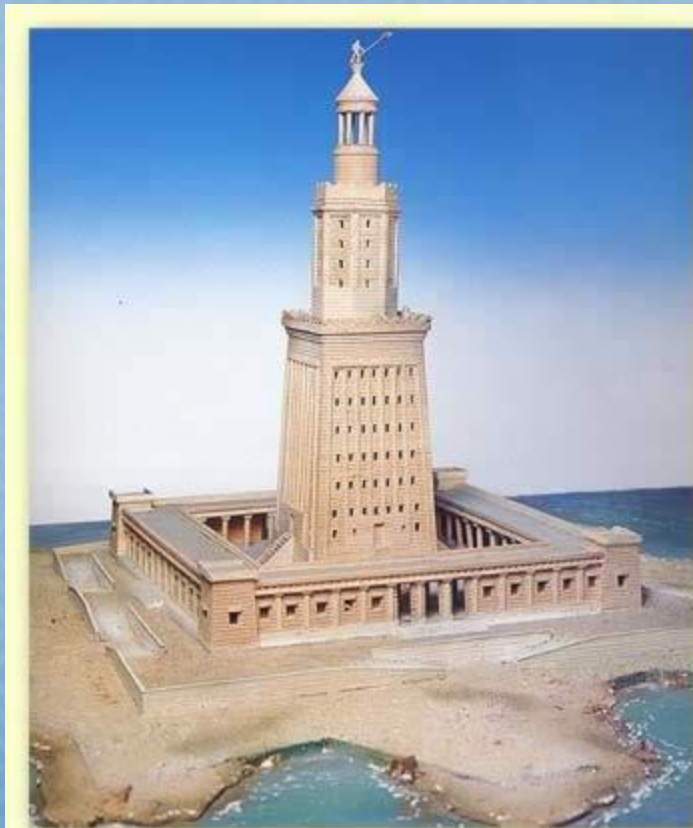
■ II. The Legacy of Alexander

■ A. A Blending of Cultures

- 1. He founded many new cities, most named after him
- 2. Greek soldiers, traders, and artisans settled these new cities
- 3. They built new Greek temples, filled them with Greek statues, and held athletic contests as they had in Greece
 - a.) Local people assimilated (absorbed) Greek ideas
 - b.) Greek settlers adopted local customs
- 4. A blending of cultures occurred
- 5. Alexander married a Persian woman and adopted Persian dress
- 6. After his death a culture emerged which blended Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences (Hellenistic civilization) that flourished for centuries

■ B. Alexandria

- 1. City at heart of Hellenistic world
- 2. Home to almost a million people
- 3. Pharos – an enormous lighthouse that soared 440 feet in the air
- 4. Rulers built the great Museum as a center of learning
 - A.) Laboratories, lecture halls, and a zoo



- C. Opportunities for Women
 - 1. Women were no longer restricted to their homes during this period
 - 2. More women learned to read and write
 - 3. Some women were philosophers or poets
 - 4. Royal women held considerable power (Cleopatra in Egypt)



■ III. Hellenistic Civilization

■ A. New Schools of Thought

- 1. Political turmoil contributed to the rise of new schools of philosophy
- 2. Stoicism – founded by Zeno
 - A.) Urged people to avoid desire and disappointments by accepting whatever life brought
 - B.) Preached high moral standards such as protecting the rights of fellow humans
 - C.) They taught that all people (inc. women and slaves) were morally equal

■ B. Advances in Learning

- 1. Pythagoras
 - A.) Derived a formula ($a^2+b^2=c^2$) to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle
- 2. Euclid
 - A.) Wrote *The Elements*, a textbook that became the basis for modern geometry
- 3. Aristarchus - astronomer
 - A.) argued that the Earth rotated on its axis and orbited around the sun
 - B.) This theory of a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered solar system was not accepted by most scientists until almost 2000 years later
- 4. Archimedes – Hellenistic scientist
 - A.) applied principles of physics to make practical inventions
 - B.) He mastered the use of the lever and pulley

■ C. Medicine

- 1. Hippocrates – Greek physician
 - A.) studied the causes of illnesses and looked for cures
 - B.) His Hippocratic oath set ethical standards for doctors
 - C.) Physicians swore to “help the sick according to my ability and judgment but never with a view of injury and wrong”

